





Results of sweet Cherry Breeding at JKI in Dresden- Pillnitz

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- 1. Brief information on the history of the breeding program
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- 3. Breeding goals and breeding scheme
- 4. Results of sweet cherry breeding since 2001 (new varieties)
- 5. Enlarging the genepool
- 6. New sweet cherries coming soon



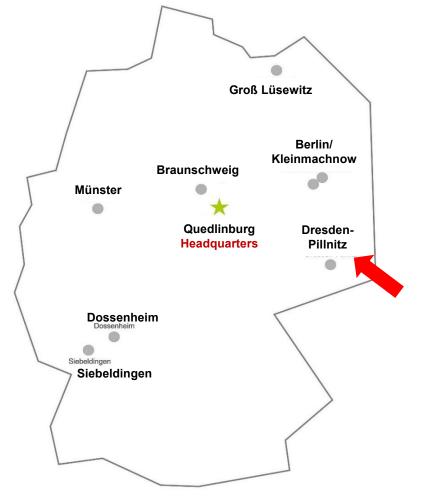


- 1. Sweet cherry breeding in Germany was started in 1928 in Müncheberg
- 2. After the World War II, this work was continued in the former GDR until 1955
- In 1953, a second program was started in the FRG in Jork (e.g. 'Oktavia', 'Regina' and 'Valeska')
- 4. From 1985 to 1999, this program was continued in Ahrensburg (close to Hamburg)
- 5. In the GDR, a second breeding program was started in 1958 in Naumburg and transferred to Dresden in 1971 (e.g. 'Naprumi', 'Namati', and 'Nadino')
- 6. In 2001, all plant material was transferred to Dresden-Pillnitz, where breeding has been continued until today (e.g. 'Areko', 'Polka' and Aria® 'PiSue 161')

Short introduction to JKI

- Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants in Germany
- 18 institutes, 9 locations
- 1,300 employees, 445 scientists
- JKI belongs to the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
 - Advice to the ministry
 - Research in all areas of crop plants
 - Assessment of compliance with legal regulations and requirements





Short introduction to the Institute for Breeding Research on Fruit Crops



- Founded in 1922 as a higher state school for horticulture
- First director was Otto Schindler, who initiated breeding programs for strawberries and apple rootstocks
- In 1971, all fruit breeding activities of the former GDR were centralized in Pillnitz
- From 1992, the institute belonged to the Federal Centre for Breeding Research on Cultivated Crops
- Since 2008, it is part of the Julius Kühn-Institute (JKI)
 - 50 employees
 - 27 budget-funded (7 scientists, technicians, gardeners)
 - 43 ha orchards (10 ha genebank collections)
 - 1,600 m² glasshouse
 - storage facility

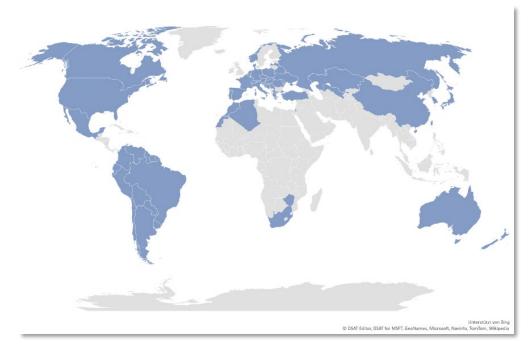




Current tasks and field of activities



- Preservation of fruit genetic resources
 - Genebank Fruit Dresden-Pillnitz
 - Network of the National Fruit Genebank
- Breeding research
 - Structural genomics
 - Functional genomics
 - Phytopathology
 - Digital phenotyping
- Breeding
 - Pome fruit breeding (apple, pear)
 - Stone fruit breeding (sweet cherry, sour cherry)



Test and license agreements for varieties in more than 50 countries (labelled blue) worldwide



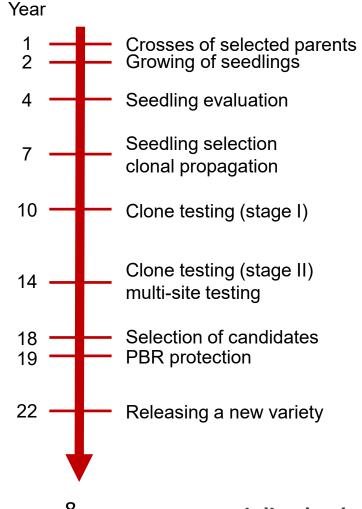


- ⇒ **Fruit quality** (size, firmness, sugar)
- ⇒ Fruit set
- ⇒ Ripening time (early + late)
- ⇒ Self-compatibility (SC)
- ⇒ **Tolerance to biotic and abiotic stress** (cherry leaf spot, shot hole / spring frost)
- ⇒ Storage characteristics (Shelf-live)





- Selection of parents based on the breeding goals, performance of crosses
- Float test and cracking the stones
- Growing the seedlings in the greenhouse with reduced fertilization and pest control
- Grafting and cultivation in the nursery
- Extensive cultivation with reduced fertilization and pest control
- Selection is carried out in several steps
- Release of a new variety after about 22 years







Seedlings

- 105 cross combinations
- 67 cultivars/clones used as parents
 - 49 crosses for early ripening
 - 14 crosses for late ripening
 - 25 crosses for Self-compatibility
 - 22 crosses for fruit size
 - 9 crosses for cracking tolerance

Breeding clones

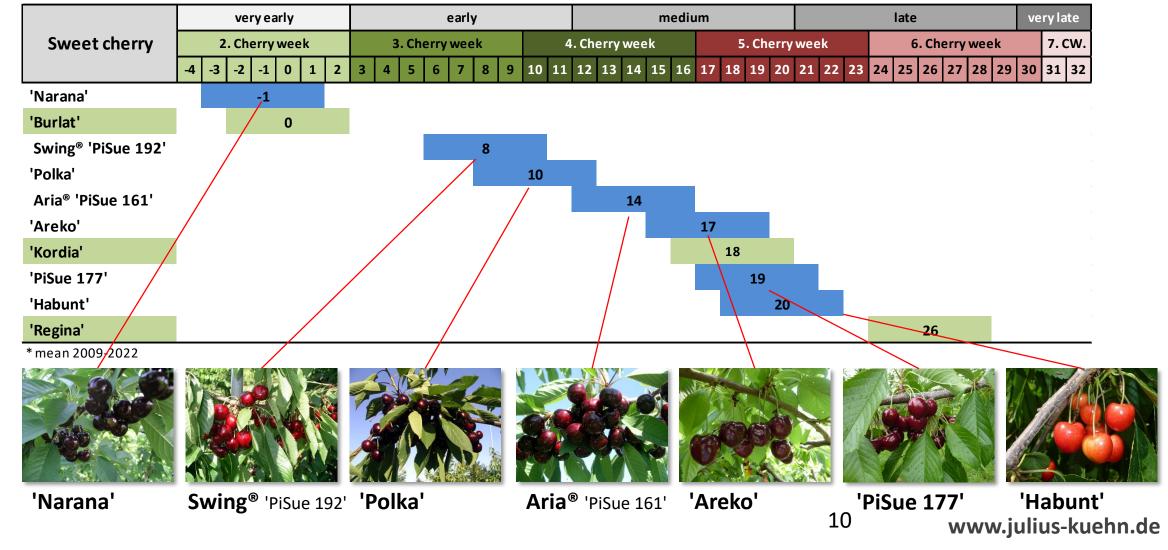
- 20 breeding clones in multi-site tests (Germany / worldwide)
- 142 breeding clones under evaluation JKI



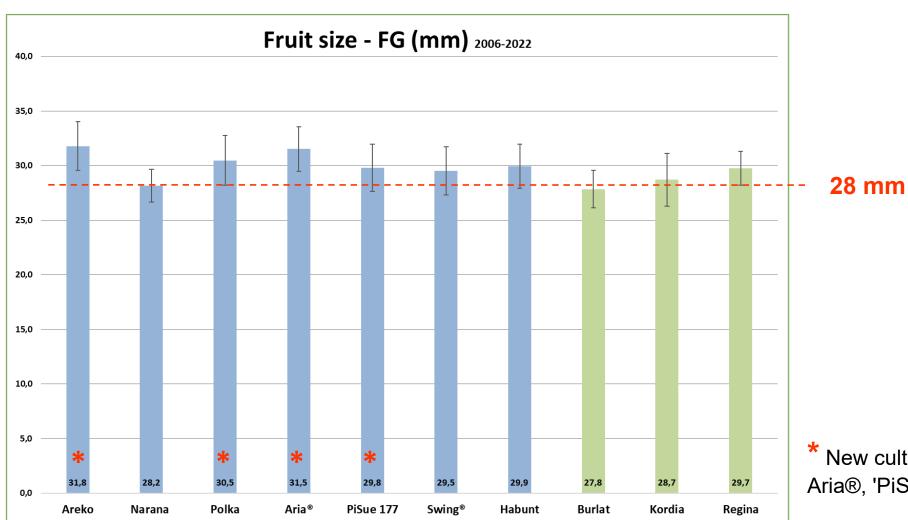






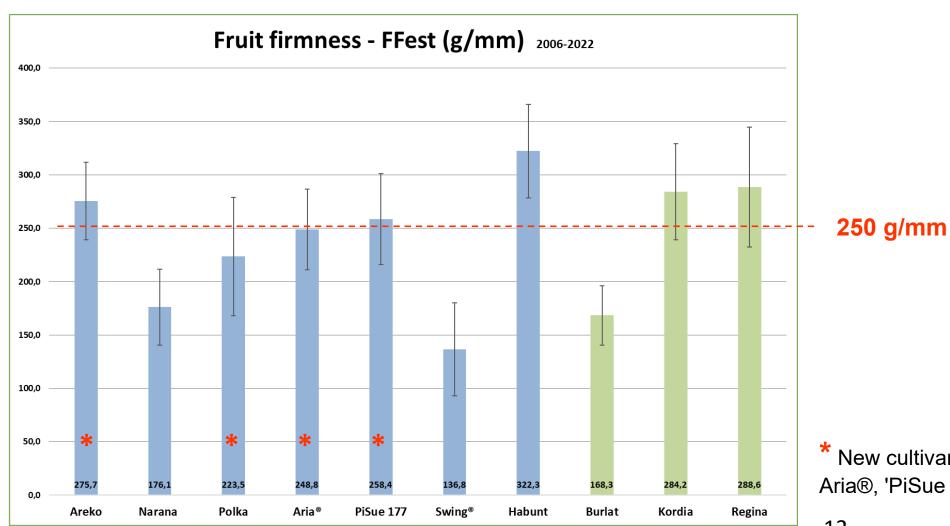






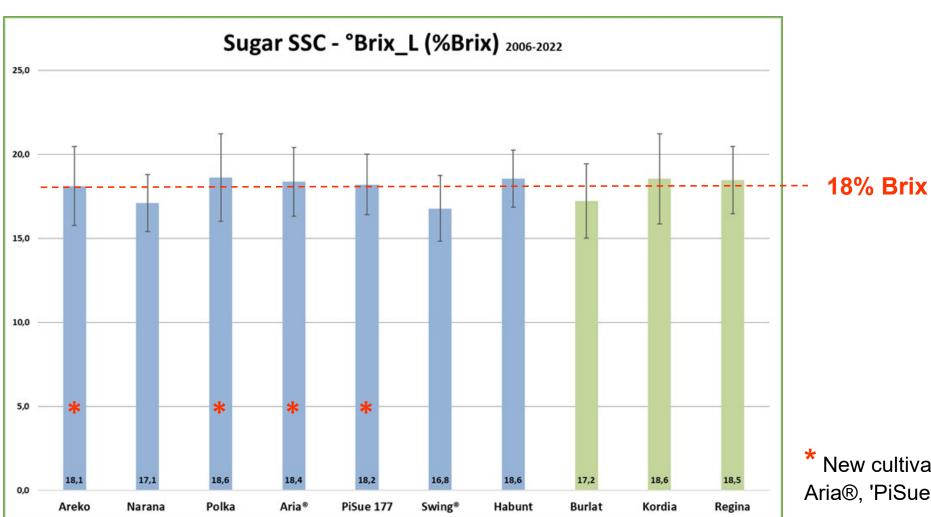
^{*} New cultivars: 'Areko', 'Polka', Aria®, 'PiSue 177'





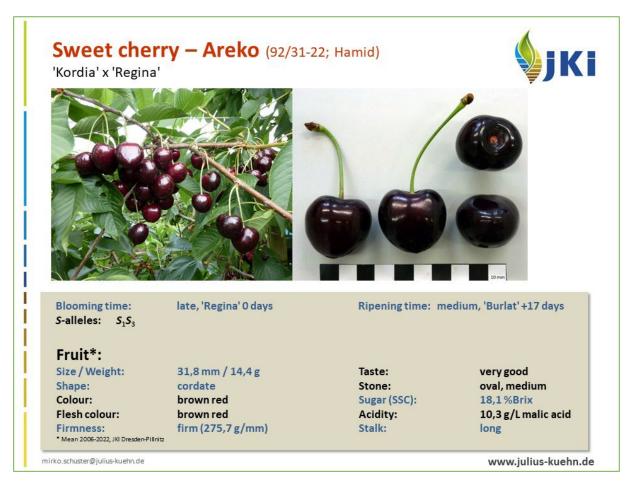
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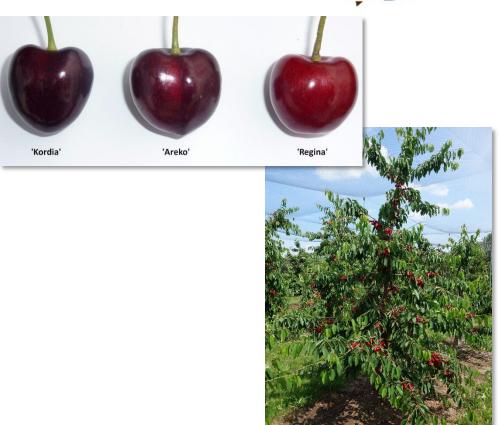




* New cultivars: 'Areko', 'Polka', Aria®, 'PiSue 177'







- ⇒ Possible alternative to Kordia
- ⇒ Very good fruit characteristics
- ⇒ Late blooming time











⇒ Ripening time, early

⇒ Very good fruit characteristics

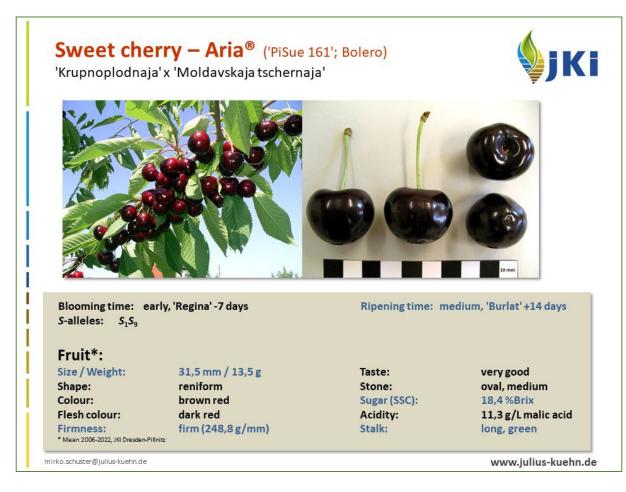
⇒ High fruit set

⇒ Good shelf-life



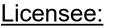






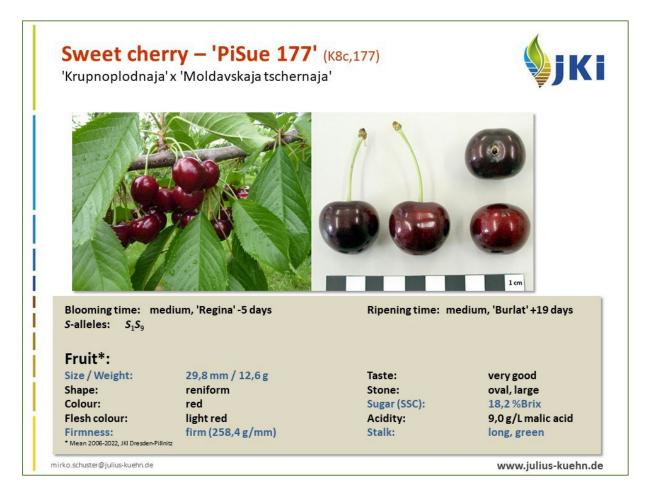


- High fruit set
- ⇒ Ripening time, medium ⇒ Very good fruit characteristics
 - ⇒ Very good shelf-life











⇒ Ripening time, medium

High fruit set

- ⇒ Good shelf-life
- ⇒ Very good fruit characteristics

Your International Best Partner

Licensee:

Enlarging the genepool



Prunus canescens - Greyleaf Cherry (2n=2x=16)





F₂-fruits (Namati x F5,18,167)

Breeding goals:

> Resistance to cherry leaf spot, Blumeriella jaapii

Material:

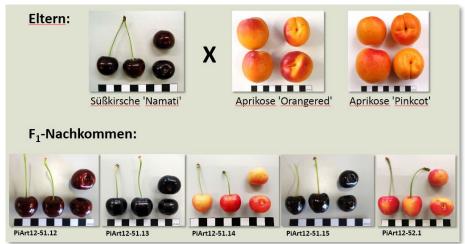
- 33 F₂-seedlings
- 330 F₃-seedlings
- ⇒ Goal New basic material with
 - Resistance to leaf diseases
 - Cherry leaf spot / Shot hole

Enlarging the genepool



Prunus armeniaca - Apricot (2n=2x=16)





Breeding goals:

Fruit size, spring frost tolerance, Shelf live, ?

Material:

- 22 F₁-seedlings
- 477 F₂-seedlings
 - = 85 seedlings

 - F₁-seedlings x sweet cherry
 F₁-seedlings x apricot
 F₁-seedlings x open pollinated = 387 seedlings
- Goal New basic material with
 - Tolerance to spring frost
 - Good Fruit characteristics size, firmness, shelf-life
 - Utilisation as rootstocks for apricot

5 seedlings

Enlarging the genepool

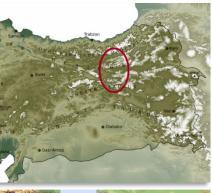
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Material from the centre of origin:

- ca. 600 seedlings (Turkey + Iran + Azerbaijan)
- ⇒ Goal Evaluation of new basic material
 - with new tree and fruit characteristics







Turkey 2008

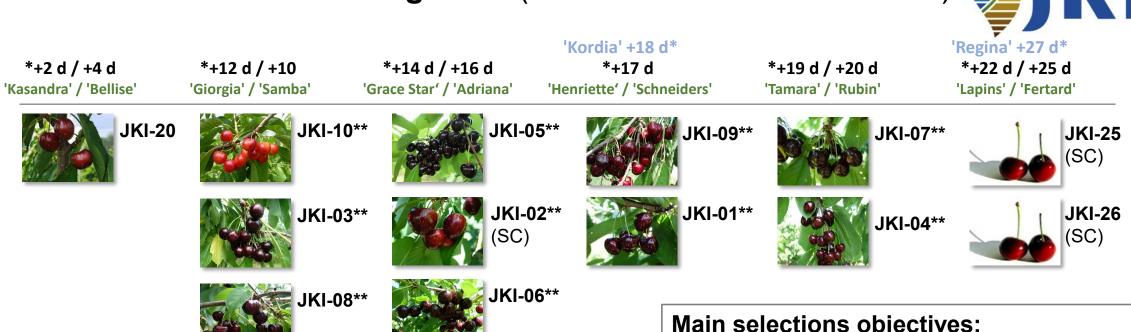


Iran 2011



Azerbaijan 2013/14

New sweet cherries coming soon (16 clones of 11 combinations)



JKI-23

JKI-21**

JKI-27**

- Ripening time, days to 'Burlat'
- ** under multi-site testing

Main selections objectives:

- ⇒ High fruit size
- Good fruit firmness (low cracking)
- Ripening time until Kordia (+18 d)
- Good shelf-live
- > ca. 140 new breeding clones in stage II (1st clone evaluation)

