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Effects of rootstocks and interstocks on growth pattern of sour cherry cultivars

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Abstract:
Using a low-vigor rootstock and interstocks for high-density tree growing is common because of advantages of early bearing, better harvesting, nad disease and pest control. A trial was designed included: Cecsi fele, Kantorjanosi and Bosnyak sour cherry (*Prunus avium L*) cultivars which were budded on Oblacsinszka sour cherry (as a dwarf interstock), which had been budded on *Prunus mahaleb* seedlings. Trees of each cultivar directly budded on Prunus mahaleb seedlings, planted as controls. Nine years later when the trees had reached their final size, tree vigor, Specific yield kg/cm2 trunk sectional area (TCSA), stem height, tree height and width, the area under-canopy (m2) , canopy volume (m3), beginning of flowerinf, full bloom, post blooming time, ripening time and other phonological observations (flower density) were recorded. The Crown crosses sectional area (CCSA) of Prunus mahaleb, as root stock, when grafted by Oblacsinska interstock and Kantorjanosi as cultivar, significantly smaller in comparison with CCSA of Prunus mahaleb when directly budded by Kantorjanosi. The interstock trunk sectional area (ITCSA) (10 cm above the second graft union) ok Kantorjanosi cultivars was bigger than CCSA of root sotck and TCSA of scion (cultivar), while in the case of Cecsi fele. The ITCSA was bigger than CCSA and smaller than TCSA.