

**P-33 (13)****PROSPECTS FOR A SELECTION OF APRICOT PRUNUS BRIGANTIACA VILL. IN NIKITA BOTANICAL GARDEN**

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The study included 14 interspecific hybrids *Prunus brigantiaca* Vill. With *Armeniaca vulgaris* Lam. growing in Nikitsky botanical garden. The work was carried out for 3 years (2014-2016). Served as control one of the best in economically valuable features, homologated in the Crimea, the variety of apricot – *Iskorka Tavridi*. The site is located on the southern coast of Crimea at the height of 200 m above sea level. The aim of research was to determine the economic and biological indicators of interspecific hybrids apricot and prospects of their use for breeding. It was found that the use of the Alpine plum in apricot breeding is very important, because the hybrids inherit properties such as flowering late ripening, weak susceptibility to disease. However, obtained hybrids often yield by a complex of economically valuable traits to recognized varieties. So all genotypes included in the experience, blossomed for 2-3 and matured to 3-4 weeks later the control variety. The exceptions were two hybrids F2 (8-86 and 7-86) in which the flowering time and maturation was comparable to the control variety. The defeat of *Monilinia laxa* (Aderh. & Ruhland) Honey to majority of hybrids did not exceed 0.5 points and *Stigmia carpophila* (Lev.) M. B. Ellis 1.0-1.5 points. In the field of resistance to both types of diseases were selected five samples. The weight of fruit in genotypes included in the experience significantly lower (12-23 g) than the varieties *Iskorka Tavridi* (57); the majority of genotypes have mediocre flavor quality of fruits (tasting score 3.5 points). In a complex of traits stand out hybrids F1 8107, 8098, 7794, and a hybrid F2 8-86, which by studied indicators are not inferior to the control variety.

**Keywords:** Apricot, *Prunus brigantiaca* Vill, breeding, hybrids, flowering periods, maturation time, quality of the fruit

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