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BREEDING OF APRICOT GENOTYPES WITH HIGH PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AND RESISTANCE TO BACTERIAL SHANKER

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Apricot is one of the most important temperate fruits in the word. Iran is one of main centers for the diversity of apricot in the world. In this study 180 apricot genotypes were collected from 2003 to 2016 for the purpose of investigating spring damage, time of ripening, resistance to bacterial shanker and some of the important qualitative characteristics of apricot in Iran. The field results showed that some of genotypes, e.g., 509, 727, 701 were resistant to bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae) also these results showed that the most resistance were from Semnan and Kohkiloyeh-Boyerahmad Provinces. Moreover, 60 quality and quantity traits of these genotypes were studied. Results show that the genotype BNKB29 with mean weight of 55.25 and genotype BNKB29 with mean weight 5.19 had the highest and lowest weight, respectively. Among the investigated genotypes, pH varies form 3.54 to 5.12. There was 14 percent variation between the minimum a maximum of TSS in the investigated genotypes. The results also show that the all the genotypes except BNML583 have higher production, comparing Royal, Azghandi, Jahangeri and Nakhjavan cultivars. Results of the clustering show that the genotypes can be classified into 6 groups on the basis of qualitative and quantitative characteristics.

Keywords: Apricot, genetic diversity, distinctiveness, uniformity, stability