

Elberta, Muir, and occasionally clingstone varieties. Pits are obtained either from canneries or dry-yards. The peach rootstock succeeds best on deep, light, well-drained soils, but it does not withstand heavy wet soils. The peach root is also susceptible to injury from alkali. In the foothill sections peaches are sometimes grown on soils not over three feet deep. Such trees, however, do not grow so large and do not appear to be so long lived and productive as those grown on deeper soils. The peach root is subject to attacks of the peach root-borer, crown gall, soil nematode, and oak root fungus. When free from pests and under favorable soil conditions the peach root is long lived. Under California conditions, while the peach top deteriorates after 25 to 30 years, the roots may live longer.

*The Apricot Root.*—The apricot root will grow on a wide range of soils, but does best on a moderately heavy, well-drained, fertile soil. The root is more subject to attacks by gophers than either the peach or almond. Crown gall, oak root fungus and the peach root-borer, also attack this root. The possible value of the apricot as a rootstock lies in the fact that it is resistant to the attacks of the soil nematode, which is a serious pest in certain soils of the San Joaquin Valley and of southern California. Attempts have been made, therefore, to propagate peaches on apricot root. The results, however, have not been entirely satisfactory. The union is sometimes uncongenial although there is no tendency to break. When the peach is budded six to eight inches high on the seedling or topworked upon the apricot it is claimed that it does better than when budded near the ground. It is reported that there are a few peach orchards in Riverside county, in Kern county, and elsewhere that are upon apricot roots. The use of the apricot as a rootstock for the peach is still in an experimental stage. There is a possibility that a variety of peach may be found whose seedlings may be resistant to nematode attack.

*Prunus Davidiana as a Rootstock.*—Seedlings of *Prunus davidiana* are considered promising as a rootstock for peaches for planting in spots of the orchard where the original trees on other stock have died because of alkali. This root is resistant to injury from alkali, and has been used as indicated above, in parts of Tulare and Sutter counties. The peach on this rootstock appears vigorous, with green foliage, under conditions where the trees on other rootstock have yellow foliage, stunted growth, and are gradually dying. According to F. W. Anderson of the Kirkman Nursery Co., however, this rootstock is not being used by nurserymen because it is extremely susceptible to crown gall.