GiSelA® ROOTSTOCKS
dwarfing rootstocks for cherries

GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S)

the high-yielding, growth-reducing alternative to GiSelA®5 Gi 1482

The dwarfing cherry rootstock GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S)	
Lineage	*P. cerasus* „Schattenmorelle“ *x P. canescens*
Selection	Breeding program at the University of Giessen
Variety Name	Gi 1481(S)
Variety Rights Holder	Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH

GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S) is, however, less demanding than GiSelA®5 Gi 1482 in terms of soil, water supply and crop management.
This clone lies between GiSelA®5 Gi 1482 and *P. avium* in growth vigor and is suitable for less intensive cultivation. Despite the stronger growth, yields start very early.

GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S) is characterized by flat branches and broad growth habit, no tendency to succering, excellent winter hardiness, tolerance to pollen-borne viruses, and very good varietal compatibility with healthy, tested scion wood provided.

It facilitates the transition from vigorous growing to growth-reducing dwarfing rootstocks. In the Pacific Northwest of the USA, GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S) is the most commonly planted GiSelA® type.

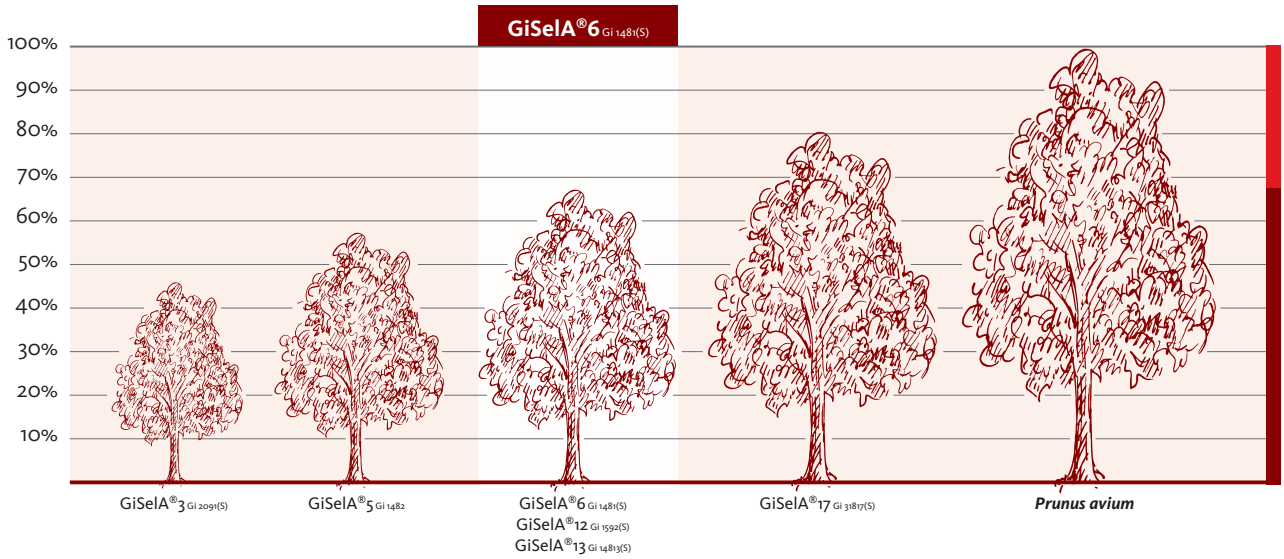
It is suitable for growing on lighter, medium, or heavier soils without irrigation capability.

GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S) is the rootstock of choice when trees are to be grown as scaffolded crowns, produced with lower cultural intensity, or with wider plant spacing.

Overview of GiSelA® varieties

- **GiSelA®3** Gi 2091(S) the rootstock for the specialist in very intensive sweet cherry cultivation
- **GiSelA®5** Gi 1482 the most important dwarfing cherry rootstock, standard in Central Europe
- **GiSelA®6** Gi 1481(S) the high-yielding, growth-reducing alternative to GiSelA®5 Gi 1482
- **GiSelA®12** Gi 1592(S) the alternative to GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S)
- **GiSelA®13** Gi 14813(S) the undemanding sister
- **GiSelA®17** Gi 31817(S) the most vigorous, with suitability for replanting

Overview of vigor induction vs. *Prunus avium*



(S) = plant variety protection

Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH
Brooksweg 13 | D-25474 Ellerbek | Germany | E-Mail: info@cdb-rootstocks.com | www.cdb-rootstocks.com

GiSelA®6 Gi 1481(S)

the high-yielding, growth-reducing alternative to GiSelA®5 Gi 1482

Special characteristics	
Growth rate induction	Vs. *Prunus avium* 55-65% of „F12/1“ and/or „Mazzard“; Medium-dwarfing rootstock between GiSelA®5 Gi 1482 and GiSelA®17 Gi 31817(S) Strong growth in the juvenile phase, induced by in vitro propagation, weakens to the level typical of the variety with the onset of production
Anchorage / Root system	Scaffold / support necessary / few fine roots
Succering tendency	No succering
Grafting point/unit	Tolerable overwhelm

Yield	
Yielding potential	Very high
Precossity	Trees come into yield much earlier than trees on *Prunus avium* rootstocks
Yield generation	Produces early yields; first yields from the 2nd leaf / full yields from the 4th leaf onwards
Fruitsize	Good to very good; no negative influence by the rootstock; the decisive factor is crop management, in particular early, regular pruning, as well as sufficient fertilization and irrigation/fertigation. Fruits remain small if too little pruning is done and new growth on weak rootstocks is then too low. **Important:** leaf-to-fruit ratio 3 to 1
Combination with very fertile / self-fertile varieties	Not recommended

Site - Climate	
Soil quality requirements	Medium; wide adaptation; good drainage required; on lighter, medium and heavier soils without irrigation possibility; in temperate central European climate, on good soils, a stronger crown growth, leaving the root crown behind; sites with light summer drought are better suited
Geographical region	Southern and South-Eastern Europe / USA South America
Climate requirements	Not for windy sites and areas with high precipitation; in hot climates better than GiSelA®5 Gi 1482
Winterhardiness	Good to very good

Cultural management	
Demands on culture management	Medium; less demanding than GiSelA®5 Gi 1482; less demanding on soil, water supply and crop management; ideal leaf-to-fruit ratio 3 to 1
Varietal suitability	Sweet cherries; also suitable for sour cherries
Suitability / Cultivation intensity	Trees should be trained as crowns with limbs; generally somewhat lower cultural intensity than GiSelA®5 Gi 1482
Planting density	High to medium; row spacing 3.5 m to 4 m in row 2.2 m to 3.2 m distance, depending on variety; generally slightly lower crop intensity than GiSelA®5 Gi 1482
Irrigation demand (In relation to temperate Central European climate 600-700mm anual precipitation)	On good heavier soils also possible without irrigation, but irrigation advantageous
Fertilization / Fertigation	Depending on the soil sample, 40-60 kg total N/ha/year required for established trees from the 5-6 standing year; depending on the soil sample, 30-50 kg N/ha divided as early basic fertilization already before flowering and 10-20 kg N/ha as follow-up fertilization ideally as fertigation until harvest; generally higher fertilizer applications than for *Prunus avium*
Covered cultivation	Not appropriate, but possible
Replanting	Best suited; best rootstock in a replanting trial in South Tyrol, data on request!

Disease response / Tolerances	
PDV / PNRSV	Tolerant
Cherry Leaf Roll	Hypersensitive
RRV (Rainier Ring Mottle Virus)	Medium susceptible
Phytophthora	Resistent
Pseudomonas	Depending on variety and weather conditions
Agrobacterium	Due to in vitro propagation, all rootstocks are EU certified and disease free; Agrobacterium infection comes from contaminated soils

(S) = plant variety protection

2024/12_en