Almost all fruit trees, regardless of rootstock,
are too big for a typical backyard orchard.
The easiest, most effective way to keep fruit trees
at managable size (about eight feet high) is by summer pruning.

	Rootstock	Advantages	Disadvantages
Apples	BUD-9	Dwarfing to 1/3 of Standard. Approximate height of 10 feet, width to 6 feet. Resistant to Phytophthera. Excellent precocity & cold hardiness. Good for container growing.	
	Domestic Apple	Most rugged rootstock for apples. Vigorous, deep-rooted, cold-hardy. Tolerates wet soil, dry soil, poor soil. Unpruned tree height of standard varieties 18 - 30 feet. Trees on apple seedling may be held to any desired height by summer pruning.	
	Geneva 935	A Cornell University intoduction, un-pruned height is 40%-50% of standard (8'-10'). Very cold hardy and very fire blight resistant. A precocious bearer of large fruit, this rootstock resists crown rot and root rot while suckering very little	
	Mark	Trees dwarfed to half of standard size. Resists fireblight and phytophthora root rot. Well anchored, no staking required. Few or no suckers. Trees bear so heavy that thinning is essential to control stress on tree. Requires fertile soil, constant moisture.	
	M 9 apple layered cutting	dwarfs to 40-45% seedling size, very precocious and productive, increases fruit size, has field resistance to cherry stem pitting disease	shallow rooted & drought sensitive, trees require support, susceptible to fireblight and wooly apple aphid
	M 26 apple layered cutting	dwarfs to 55-60% seedling size, precocious and productive	shallow rooted & drought sensitive, staking or trellis usually required, susceptible to Phytophthora, susceptible to fireblight and wooly apple aphid
	M 27	Extremely dwarfing rootstock for apples. Trees dwarfed to 6-8 feet, ideal for high density planting, small spaces in garden, tub growing. Induces early and heavy bearing. Small root system, young trees may need staking. Good for container growing.	
	M 7 apple layered cutting	dwarfs to 65-70% seedling size, widely adapted to various soil conditions, moderately resistant to Phytophthora	suckers, staking may be required, susceptible to wooly apple aphid
	M 111 apple layered cutting	tolerates waterlogging and drought, well-anchored, resists wooly apple aphid, dwarfs to 90% of seedling-rooted size, good for sandy soils	susceptible to crown rot under very poor conditions
Pear	Winter Nellis Domestic Pear Seedling	For European and hybrid pears. Vigorous, relatively tolerant of wet soils. Resistant to oak-root fungus. Long-lived trees reach 20-25 feet.	
	OHxF97	For European, Asian and flowering pears. Vigorous, widely adapted, disease-resistant. Winter hardy, tolerant of wet soils.	
	OHxF333	European and Asian pears on OHxF333 are dwarfed to about 2/3 the size of standard, or about 12-15 feet. Widely adapted, disease-resistant.	
	Betulafolia	For Asian pears. Very vigorous, tolerates wet soil, dry soil, alkaline soil. Resists pear decline. More vigorous than Calleryana, and more winter hardy.	
	Callereyana	For flowering pears and Asian pears. Preferred rootstock for warm-winter/hot summer climates and for sandy soils. Also adapted to wet soils. Asian pear varieties slightly dwarfed, bear heavily at young age.	

	Rootstock	Advantages	Disadvantages
Almonds, Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Pluots	Nemaguard peach seedling	root-knot nematode resistant, vigorous, strong tree	susceptible to root-leslon nematodes, prefers sandy soil, susceptible to oak root fungus & bacterial canker, prunes subject to brown line on this rootstock
	Lovell peach seedling	slightly more resistant to wet conditions than Nemaguard but prefers well-drained soils, slightly more resistant to bacterial canker than Nemaguard	susceptible to root-knot and root-lesion nematodes and to oak-root fungus, some what susceptible to bacterial canker, prunes subject to brown line on this rootstock
	Citation interspecific peach & plum-rooted cutting	highly compatible with apricot and plum, induces early bearing, tolerant of wet soil conditions, resists root knot nematode, advances maturity and increases size and sugar content of fruit	susceptible to crown gall, bacterial canker and oak root fungus, intolerant of virus with peach or nectarine
	St Julian	Semi-dwarf rootstock for cold areas with fluctuating spring temperatures due to inconsistant spring weather conditions. Preferred over Citation in north coastal mountains and Oregon.	
	Myrobalan 29-C plum-rooted cutting *[Not used for Peach or Nectarine]*	makes large tree, immune to root-knot nematode, tolerates wet soils, less sucker development than Marianna 2624	tends to lean, some incompatibility with almonds, prunes subject to brown line on this rootstock, may set lighter crop than Marianna 2624, susceptible to oak root fungus
	Marianna 2624 plum-rooted cutting *[Not used for Peach or Nectarine]*	slightly dwarfing, moderately resistant to Phytophthora crown and root rot and oak root fungus, tolerates wet soils, root-knot nematode resistant	tends to lean, shallow roots the first few years, very susceptible to bacterial canker, incompatible with peaches, nectarines and some almond varieties, suckers profusely, susceptible to crown gall, almonds subject to brown line disease and union mild etch

On Dehydration...

Trees on peach x almond hybrid rootstocks, including interspecifics, are very sensitive to dehydration. While planting, keep roots damp and irrigate after planting.

Cherries	Mazzard cherry seedling	more water tolerant than Mahaleb, cold hardy, resists root-knot nematode, vigorous, moderately resistant to oak root fungus	slow to bear, large tree prone to root suckering, susceptible to crown gall, bacterial canker & root-lesion nematode, scion doesn't show buckskin infection as quickly as on Mahaleb
	Mahaleb cherry seedling	more drought tolerant than Mazzard, resists bacterial canker, smaller tree than Mazzard, moderately resistant to crown gall and root-lesion nematode, shows buckskin infection quickly	intolerant of wet heavy soils, attracts gophers, tends to sucker, susceptible to oak root fungus, some root-knot nematode susceptibility - very susceptible to Phytophthora crown and root rot and Prunus stem pitting
	Maxma 14	Dwarfing rootstock for sweet cherries, trees dwarfed to about 2/3 of standard. Good tolerance to wet soils, also performs well in calcareous soils. Resistant to bacterial canker and nematodes. Well anchored, very little suckering.	Less dwarfing expected in fertile loamy soils. Induces early heavy bearing; crop management may be needed for productive varieties in early years.
	New Root 1 [aka Zaiger]	Dwarfing rootstock for cherries. Dwarfs cherry trees 8 to 12 feet unpruned. Ideal for container growing. Promotes early bearing. More versatile than Mazzard and Mahaleb. Better adapted to clay soils than Mazzard and Mahaleb. Tested as 3CR178.	

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