

Lillie Andersen & Majken Pagter
Department of Food Science, AU
Max Planck, Department of Molecular Plant Biology

Winter hardiness and frost tolerance in black currant

Effect of a small increase (2-4°C) in temperature during autumn and winter

**The Interreg IVB
North Sea Region
Programme**

*Investing in the future by working together
for a sustainable and competitive region*



Winter damage in Ben Hope



Materials & Methods

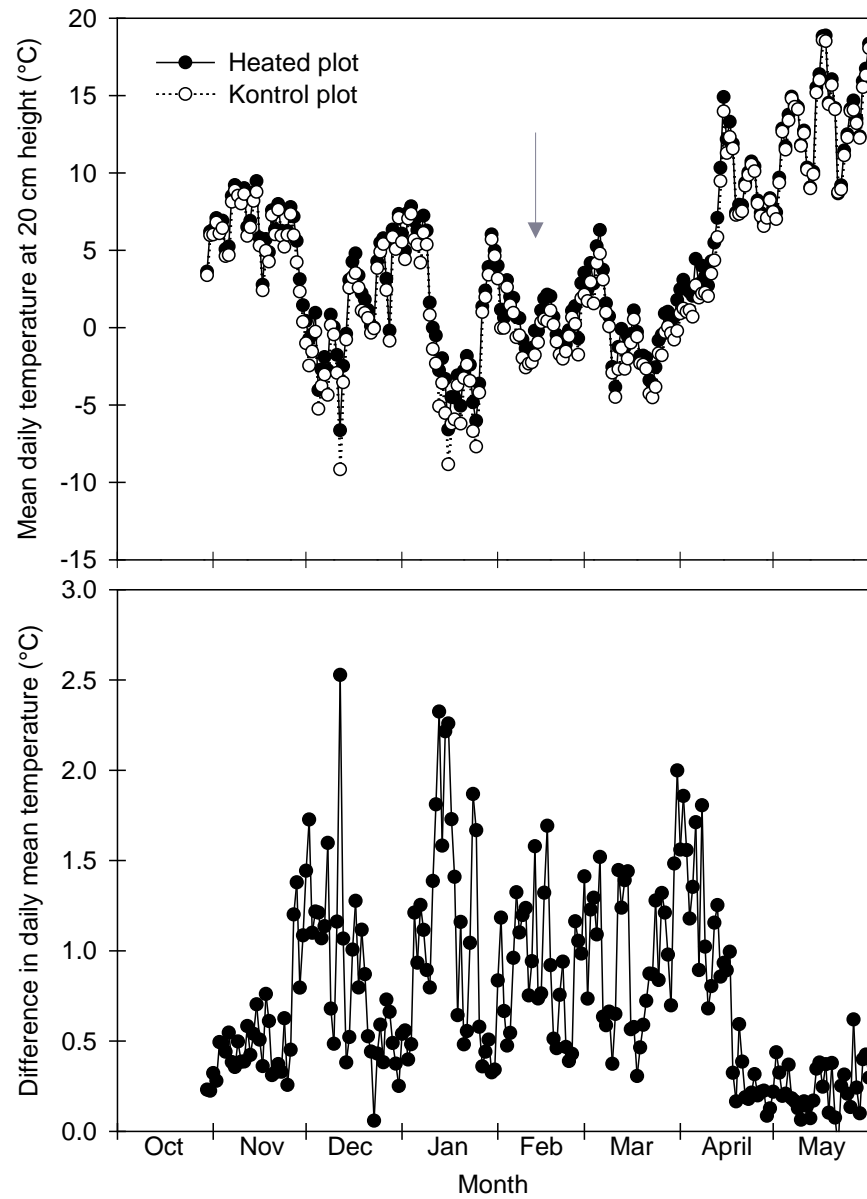
- Container plants (3-4 stems) in the ground outdoor
- Heating cable at top of the ground
- Temperature 2-4°C higher from Oct to April
- Sampling of buds, stems for
 - Frost tolerance (electrolyte leakage buds)
 - Carbohydrate analysis (buds)
 - Water content of buds

Dormancy control

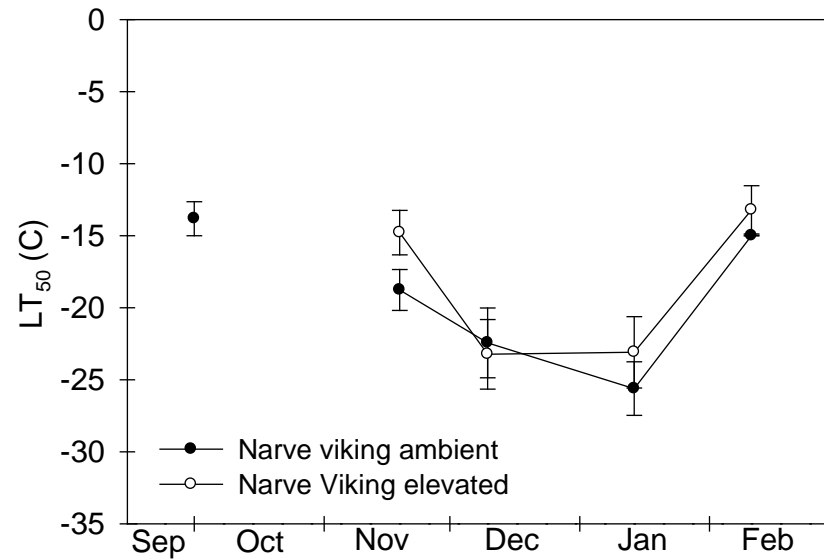
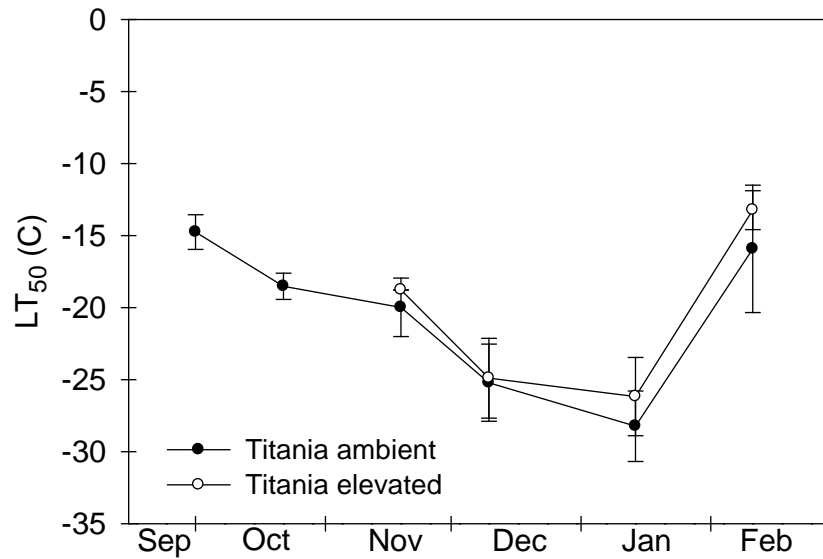


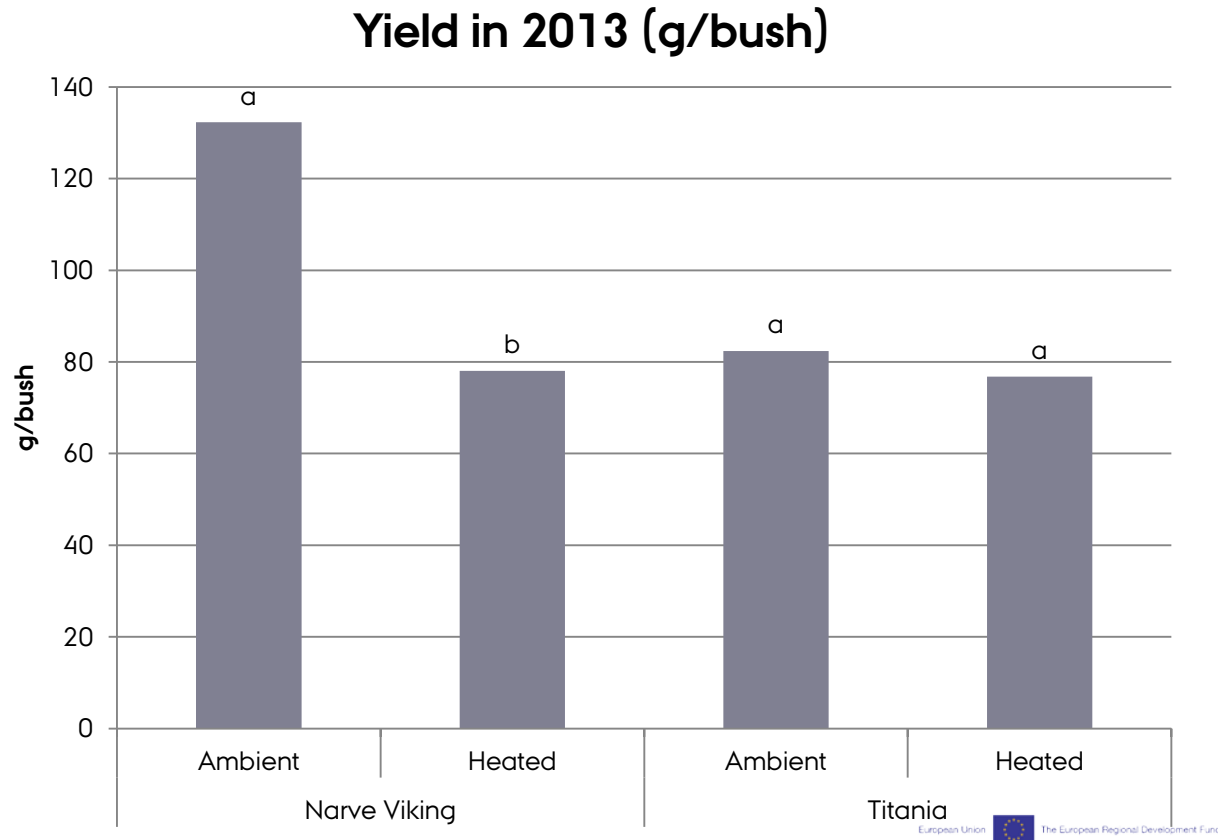
- › Preliminary results from trial Oct 2012 to May 2013
 - › Frost hardiness is reduced at the higher temperature (electrolyte leakage)
 - › Black currant can reharden at a period with lower temperature succeeding higher temperature (in February)
- › No effect in number of flowers
- › However, effect on yield in Narve Viking





Electroleakage from buds, LT50 values





**The Interreg IVB
North Sea Region
Programme**

*Investing in the future by working together
for a sustainable and competitive region*



Conclusion

A small increase in temperature from Oct to April
reduces frost tolerance
decreases yield in Narve Viking

Black currants can reharden after a period with
higher temperature depending on stage of
development

New project being started 1st Sept

 The European Regional Development Fund

**The Interreg IVB
North Sea Region
Programme**



*Investing in the future by working together
for a sustainable and competitive region*