

Research Article



CrossMark

Open Access

주간 절단시기 및 생장조절제를 이용한 ‘후지’/M9 사과나무 수관 상단부 생장조절

사공동훈¹, 이재왕², 윤태명^{3*}

¹

²

³

Growth Control of Upper Part in ‘Fuji’/M.9 Apple Tree Canopy by Cutting Time of Trunk and Plant Growth Regulators

Dong-Hoon Sagong¹, Jae-Wang Lee² and Tae-Myung Yoon^{3*} (¹Department of Horticulture, Daegu University, Gyeongsan 38453, Korea, ²Korea Agro-Fisheries and Food Trade Corporation, Naju 58326, Korea, ³Department of Horticultural Science, Kyungpook National University, Daegu 41566, Korea)

Received: 4 April 2018/ Revised: 18 June 2018/ Accepted: 25 June 2018

Copyright © 2018 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID

Dong-Hoon Sagong

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2136-3084>

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The vigorous shoot growth in upper part of apple tree canopy leads to poor fruit quality and flower bud formation in lower part of canopy. So, this study was conducted to develop the proper control method about the shoot growth in upper part of apple tree canopy.

METHODS AND RESULTS: Trunks of ‘Fuji’/M9 apple trees were cut (back pruned) to 2.5 m in tree height on 11 February (dormant) or 12 April (full bloom). Naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) was applied at 2.0% to cut surface when trunk was pruned. Prohexadione-calcium (Pro-Ca) was sprayed at 250 mg/L above 2.0 m in tree height at 23 April (petal fall). The NAA or Pro-Ca application after trunk was pruned at dormant (TR-2 and TR-3) significantly reduced shoot growth in upper part of canopy compared with the control (tree was only pruned at dormant, TR-1), but the percent of shoots showing the secondary growth of TR-3 was higher over 2 times than that of TR-2. The reduction of shoot growth in upper part of canopy by TR-2 and TR-3 increased the fruit red color from the lower part in the

treating year and blooming of the lower part in the following year.

CONCLUSION: Applying 2.0% NAA to cut surface of pruned apple trunk at dormant was the most effective way for stabilization of the tree vigor in upper part of the canopy in a high density apple orchard.

Key words: Blooming, Fruit red color, Naphthalene acetic acid, Prohexadione-calcium, Shoot growth

서론

1996 M.9 2.5 m (slender spindle) (Yoon *et al.*, 2005; Yang *et al.*, 2009).

3~4 3.0 m (Kim *et al.*, 1998a; Yang *et al.*, 2010, 2015),

3 가 (Robinson *et al.*, 2006). , M.26

*Corresponding author: Tae-Myung Yoon
Phone: +82-53-950-5725; Fax: +82-33-53-950-5722;
E-mail: tmyoon@knu.ac.kr

- , 2.5 m, ' /M9
, 가 (,) NAA
(Yang *et al.*, 2009). Pro-Ca .
- 3.0~4.0 m (Yang *et al.*, 2009; Wertheim, 2005),
(vertical axis) (super spindle) (tall spindle)
(Robinson *et al.*, 2006; Yang *et al.*, 2015).
Hampson (1997, 2004)
- 가
2~3 3.0~3.6 m 2004 2 , 10 cm
가 가 2.0 m 3.5 m,
가 60 mm, 38 mm , 2004 2 1 2 11
(2.0 m)
(Kim *et al.*, 1998a; Kim and Park, 2010) .
가 가
, 가
(Yang *et al.*, 2010, 2015; Sagong and Yoon, 2015).
(2.0 m) 5
(TR-1, TR-2, TR-3, TR-4, TR-5) , TR-1
2004 2 11 2.5 m
가 (Kim and Park, 2010).
, 가 ,
가 2
TR-2 2004 2 11 TR-1
, 2.0 g NAA
thiophanate-methyl (topsin-M, Kyung
nong Corp., Korea) 가, 100 mL가
NAA 2.0% 5 mL
. NAA 13~15
10~11℃
TR-3 2004 2 11 TR-1
, 가 5~10 cm
4 23 Pro-Ca(Apogee®, BASF Corp.,
Canada) 250 mg/L 0.5 L
. Pro-Ca 10~11
15℃
TR-4 2004 2 11
TR-1
2004 4 12 2.5 m
,
.
- (Shim *et al.*, 1983)
(gibberellic acid, GA) Pro-Ca 250
mg/L 1
(Millier, 2002)가 .

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| TR-5 | TR-4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | . |
| NAA | NAA 2.0% | 13~15 | 처리 1년차의 영양생장 | (trunk cross-sectional area, | |
| 24~25 °C | 1 (2004) | TCA) | 2.0 m | (3) (11) | 2 |
| 19 | 가 80 , | 5 | cm ² | 2.0 m | 2 |
| 30 | 3 9 (| 11 | 3.0 cm | | |
| : 3 30) | (N-P ₂ O ₅ -K ₂ O : | | | | |
| 21-17-17) | 100 g (10 a 19 kg) | | | | |
| (4~10) | (10 a | | | | |
| 1 | 1) 7 10 a (| | | | |
|) | 25 , Kim | | | | |
| (1998a, 1998b) | 7~10 , | | | | |
| 14 | 가 | 2.0~3.5 m | | 10 cm | |
| 7 | 1 30 mm (10 a 30) , | | | | |
| 9 | 35 mm (10 a 35) | | | | |
| 2 (2005) | TR-1 | 처리 1년차의 과실품질 | | | |
| | 5 11 | 10 | | | |
| | 가 80 , 20 | | | | |
| | 3 28 (: 4 , 가 | | | | |
| 4) | (N-P ₂ O ₅ -K ₂ O : 15-6-10) | 5 | | | |
| 100 g (10 a 19 kg) | | | | (NR-3000, Minolta,, Japan) | |
| (4~10) | 1 | | | (,) | |
| SAS 9.2 | | Hunter's a | | 가 | |

Table 1. Effects of cutting time of trunk and plant growth regulator application on vegetative growth of 'Fuji'/M9 apple trees in the treating year

| Treatment ^y | | | Tree height | TCA | Total | No. of | Avg. | 2nd |
|---|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| No. | Cutting time | Plant growth regulator | (cm) | increment (cm ²) | shoot length (cm) | shoot (ea/tree) | shoot length (cm) | shoot ratio ^x (%) |
| Upper part of canopy above 2.0 m in tree height | | | | | | | | |
| TR-1 | 11 Feb. | None | 361 a ^z | 3.0 a | 1,825 a | 40 ab | 45.6 a | 17.6 ab |
| TR-2 | 11 Feb. | NAA 2.0% | 338 a | 3.3 a | 793 b | 27 b | 29.4 b | 13.5 b |
| TR-3 | 11 Feb. | Pro-Ca 250 mg/L | 364 a | 3.2 a | 1,390 ab | 47 a | 29.6 ab | 32.1 a |
| TR-4 | 12 Apr. | None | 360 a | 4.4 a | 1,726 a | 40 ab | 44.6 ab | 29.6 ab |
| TR-5 | 12 Apr. | NAA 2.0% | 360 a | 3.7 a | 1,239 ab | 30 ab | 41.3 ab | 25.1 ab |
| Lower part of canopy below 2.0 m in tree height | | | | | | | | |
| TR-1 | 11 Feb. | None | - | - | 3,205 a ^z | 197 a | 16.3 a | - |
| TR-2 | 11 Feb. | NAA 2.0% | - | - | 3,234 a | 191 a | 16.9 a | - |
| TR-3 | 11 Feb. | Pro-Ca 250 mg/L | - | - | 3,209 a | 198 a | 16.2 a | - |
| TR-4 | 12 Apr. | None | - | - | 3,323 a | 196 a | 17.0 a | - |
| TR-5 | 12 Apr. | NAA 2.0% | - | - | 3,210 a | 194 a | 16.5 a | - |

^z Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different using Duncan's multiple range test, $P=0.05$.

^y Trunk were cut to 2.5 m in tree height on 11 February (dormant) or 12 April (full bloom). NAA pasting to cut surfaces of trunk at the each cutting time. Pro-Ca spray above 2.0 m in tree height at petal fall (5~10 cm terminal shoot growth).

^x That was percent of shoots showing the secondary growth in the total shoots.

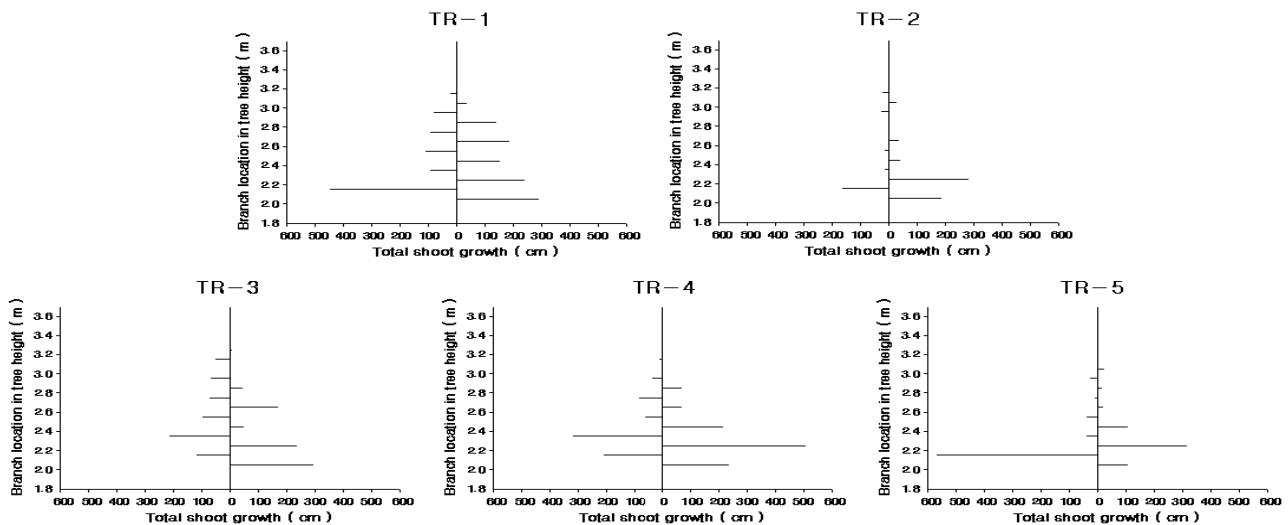


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of shoots in upper part of canopy above 2.0 m in tree height by cutting time of trunk and plant growth regulator application of 'Fuji'/M.9 apple trees in the treating year. Total shoot growth per branch location in tree height was average value of 5 trees.

110 mm 가 2.9 m ,
(Advantec, Toyo Roshi Kaisha Ltd., Japan) NAA TR-2 2.3 m
(PR-100, Atago, Japan) Pro-Ca
5 mL 20 mL 0.1 N NaOH TR-3 2.7 m
pH 8.1 Kang *et al.*(2013) TR-4 NAA
TR-5 100 cm 가 2.5
m TR-1
2.1~2.3 m 500 cm 가
(2.5 m) 3.5 m
NAA TR-2 TR-5
가 TR-1 18% 가 2.0
m (2.5 m)
TR-2 가 TR-1 56% 가
(Fig. 2), TR-1 20 cm
17% TR-2 TR-3
45%, 59% , TR-1 2~3 , 40 cm
TR-1 47%
TR-2 TR-3 21%, 25%
TR-1 20 cm TR-4 TR-5
가 44%, 40% TR-1
(Fig. 2a). 20
cm 40 cm
70~75% , 4~7% 가 (Fig. 2b).
(IAA, NAA, IBA)
TR-1 100 cm (Chae *et al.*, 2006;

110 mm
(Advantec, Toyo Roshi Kaisha Ltd., Japan)
(PR-100, Atago, Japan)
5 mL 20 mL 0.1 N NaOH
pH 8.1 Kang *et al.*(2013)
처리 2년차의 전정량, 개화율, 신초생장 및 과실품질
2 (2005) 2
가
2 3
, 4
2
10 11
결과 및 고찰
처리 1년차의 영양생장
1 TCA 가
338~361 cm, 3.0~4.4 cm² , 가
2 2 11
NAA TR-2
가 가
3,205~3,323 cm, 191~198 , 16.3~17.0 cm
가 (Table 1).
(Fig. 1),
TR-1 100 cm

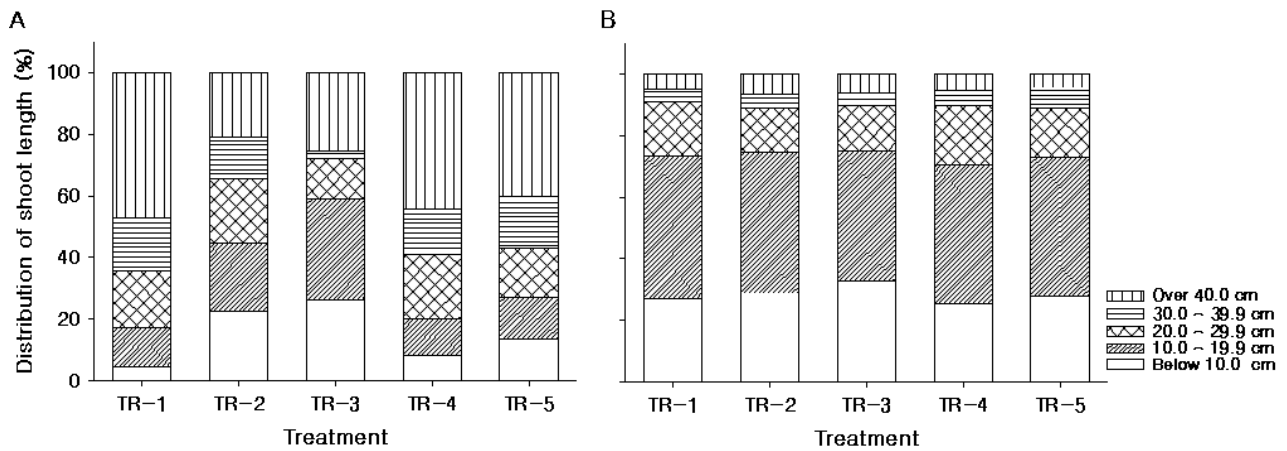


Fig. 2. Distribution of shoot length of upper part of canopy above 2.0 m (A) and lower part of canopy below 2.0 m (B) in tree height by cutting time of trunk and plant growth regulator application of 'Fuji'/M.9 apple tree in the treating year.

Byun *et al.*, 2014). IBA 0.25% mg/L
(Yim, 2015), NAA 4
1.0~2.0% . Pro-Ca TR-3
가 (Miller and Ware 1980; Shim *et al.*, TR-2
1983; Poniedzialek and Nosal, 1986) . TR-1 7 TR-3
2 NAA 2.0% TR-2
TR-2 (Table 1). TR-3
가 가 (Table 1) Pro-Ca
57%, 33%, 37% (Table 1), 4 가
40 cm , 4 GA₁ 가
TR-1 (Fig. 1 and 2a). 2 (Winkler,
Blanco Braña Jackson (1982) 1997; Basak and Rademacher, 2000; Elfving *et al.*,
NAA NAA가 2002; Medjdoub *et al.*, 2004; Yoon and Sagong, 2005;
30 cm 가 Sagong *et al.*, 2014) TR-3
NAA TR-2 TR-5 2 20 cm
2.0~2.5 m 가 (Table 1, Fig. 2a) ,
TR-1 TR-4 , Pro-Ca
TR-2 TR-5 2.5~3.5 m Pro-Ca가
TR-1 TR-4 (Fig. 1). 2.5~3.5 m
NAA
NAA (Fig. 1)
(Kim and Park, 2010;
Yim, 2015). Ko (1999)
가 (6)
가 (7) ,
et al., 1995) , TR-2 TR-5 6 ()
2.5~3.5 m NAA 2.5 2)
m 가
Pro-Ca GA₂₀ , 2 TR-4
GA₁ (Rademacher, 40 cm
1995; Evans *et al.*, 1997; Schupp *et al.*, 2003), Sagong TR-1 가 (Table 1; Figs. 1 and 2a).
(2014) 가 ' /M.9 250

Table 2. Effects of cutting time of trunk and plant growth regulator application on fruit quality of 'Fuji'/M9 apple trees in the treating year

| Treatment ^y | | | Fruit weight (g) | Soluble solid content (°Brix) | Titratable acidity (%) | Hunter's a value |
|---|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| No. | Cutting time | Plant growth regulator | | | | |
| Upper part of canopy above 2.0 m in tree height | | | | | | |
| TR-1 | 11 Feb. | None | 363 a ^z | 15.4 a | 0.33 a | 19.4 a |
| TR-2 | 11 Feb. | NAA 2.0% | 357 a | 15.2 a | 0.36 a | 20.7 a |
| TR-3 | 11 Feb. | Pro-Ca 250 mg/L | 362 a | 15.2 a | 0.35 a | 21.4 a |
| TR-4 | 12 Apr. | None | 354 a | 15.2 a | 0.35 a | 18.9 a |
| TR-5 | 12 Apr. | NAA 2.0% | 369 a | 14.9 a | 0.35 a | 19.2 a |
| Lower part of canopy below 2.0 m in tree height | | | | | | |
| TR-1 | 11 Feb. | None | 348 a ^z | 14.1 a | 0.31 a | 14.8 b |
| TR-2 | 11 Feb. | NAA 2.0% | 349 a | 14.4 a | 0.34 a | 16.4 a |
| TR-3 | 11 Feb. | Pro-Ca 250 mg/L | 345 a | 14.4 a | 0.32 a | 16.1 a |
| TR-4 | 12 Apr. | None | 343 a | 14.1 a | 0.32 a | 15.1 b |
| TR-5 | 12 Apr. | NAA 2.0% | 355 a | 14.0 a | 0.32 a | 14.8 b |

^z Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different using Duncan's multiple range test, $P=0.05$.

^y Trunk were cut to 2.5 m in tree height on 11 February (dormant) or 12 April (full bloom). NAA pasting to cut surfaces of trunk at the each cutting time. Pro-Ca spray above 2.0 m in tree height at petal fall (5~10 cm terminal shoot growth).

처리 1년차의 과실품질

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------|
| | | | 1988; Rom, 1991) | | 2.5 m | |
| | | | 354~369 g, | | 10 | |
| | | | ' /M.9 | | 3.5 m | |
| 가 | | | 14.9~15.4 °Brix, | | 7 | |
| 0.36%, | | | 0.33~ | | 1.8 m | |
| 18.9~21.4 Hunter's a | | | , | | (Yang <i>et al.</i> , 2009) | |
| 343~355 g, 14.0~14.4 °Brix, | | | 0.31~0.34%, 14.8~ | | 70% | |
| 16.4 Hunter's a | | | , | | 70% | |
| 가 | | | , | | 가 | |
| TR-2 | TR-3 | 가 16.1~16.4 Hunter's a | (Table 1; Fig. 2a), | | TR-2 | TR-3 |
| 14.8~15.1 Hunter's a | | | | | | |
| (Table 2). | | | 가 | | 가 | |
| (Callesen, 1993; Wagenmakers and Callesen, 1995; | | | (Table 2). | | 가 | |
| Yang <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2015), | | | 가 | | (Yang <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Sagong | |
| 가 (Jung and Choi, 2010), | | | and Yoon, 2015) | | 가 | |
| (Yoon <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Sagong <i>et al.</i> , | | | (Marini <i>et al.</i> , 2002) | | , | |
| 2014). | | | , | | 가 | |
| TR-2 TR-3 | | | 가 | | , | |
| | | | | | | |
| (Tables | | | | | | |
| 1 and 2; Fig. 2a). | | | | | | |
| 가 | | | 처리 2년차의 전정량, 개화율, 신초생장 및 과실품질 | | (2005) | |
| (Table 2) | | | TR-2, TR-3, TR-4, TR-5 | | 가 | |
| 30% | | | TR-1 | | 가 | |
| (Corelli Grappadelli, | | | 2 | | TR-2 | |
| 2003), | | | 가 | | 510 g | |
| 70%, | | | , TR-1 | | 970 g | |
| 60% | | | , TR-4 | | 48% | |
| 가 | | | 1,420 g | | , TR-1 | |
| (Barritt <i>et al.</i> , 1987; Tustin <i>et al.</i> , | | | 46% | | 가 | |
| | | | 2 | | , | |

Table 3. Effects of cutting time of trunk and plant growth regulator application on pruning weight and shoot growth of 'Fuji'/M9 apple trees in the following year

^z Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different using Duncan's multiple range test, $P=0.05$.

Table 4. Effects of heading cutting time and plant growth regulator application on blooming and fruit quality of 'Fuji'/M9 apple trees in the following year

^z Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different using Duncan's multiple range test, P=0.05.

(Table 3).

가

TR-2 TR-3 가

62.6~63.2%

가

TR-1 48.3% 가 . 2 ,

가

76.0%가 가 , TR-3 가 59.1% 가 . 가 (Table 4).

가 (,) (Yang *et al.*, 2009; Petri *et al.*, 2011; Cline and Bakker, 2017). 1 가 1 가 NAA 2.0% TR-2 , 1 가 2 , ' /M.9 가 NAA 2.0% 가 5~10 cm TR-3 Pro-Ca 250 mg/L TR-2 , 1 1 가 TR-2 2 (Tables 1 and 3; Fig. 2a). TR-3, TR-4, TR-5 1 2 (Table 1), TR-1 TR-2 2 가 (Yoon *et al.*, 2005), Corelli Grappadelli (2003) 50% , Greene (1996) 60% (spur flowering) 80% (Table 3) 가 , 2 가 (Table 1; Fig. 2a), TR-2 TR-3 2 (Table 4). 가 , 1 TR-1 TR-3, TR-4, TR-5 2 (Tables 1, 3, and 4; Fig. 2a). 가 (Greene, 1996), 1 6 6 (Yoon *et al.*, 2005; Yoon and Sagong, 2005), 7 (Yim, 2015) , TR-3, TR-4, TR-5 2 TR-1 (Table 4) TR-3, TR-4, TR-5 1 2 (Table 1).

결 론

TR-4 TR-5

(2) , 1 TR-1 가 . 가 NAA 2.0% TR-2 , 1 가 2 , ' /M.9 가 NAA 2.0% 가 5~10 cm TR-3 Pro-Ca 250 mg/L TR-2 , 1 1 가 TR-2 2

Note

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Barritt, B. H., Rom, C. R., Guelich, K. R., Drake, S. R., & Dille, M. A. (1987). Canopy position and light effects on spurs, leaf, and fruit characteristics of 'delicious' apple. *HortScience*, 22(3), 402-405.
- Basak, A., & Rademacher, W. (2000). Growth regulation of pome and stone fruit trees by use of prohexadione-Ca. *Acta Horticulturae* 514, 41-50.
- Blanco Braña, A., & Jackson, J. E. (1982). Effects of applying growth-regulating hormones following fruit tree pruning. I. Effects of different types and concentrations of auxin and GA₄₊₇ and 6-benzylamino purine on shoot emergence and wound healing of apple trees. *Journal of Horticultural Science*, 57(1), 17-30.
- Byun, J. Y., Yun, Y. J., Lee, I. J., & Kim, D. S. (2014). *Plant physiology*. pp. 335-336, third ed., Hyangmoonsha press, Korea.
- Callesen, O. (1992). Influence of apple tree height on yield and fruit quality. In V International Symposium on Orchard and Plantation Systems 349, 111-116.
- Chae, J. C., Park, S. J., Kang, B. H., & Kim, S. H. (2006). *General crop cultivation*. pp. 343-344, third ed. Hyangmoonsha press, Korea.
- Cline, J. A., & Bakker, C. J. (2016). Prohexadione-calcium, ethephon, trinexapac-ethyl, and maleic hydrazide

- reduce extension shoot growth of apple. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 97(3), 457-465.
- Corelli Grappadelli, L. (2003). Light relations. Apples; botany, production and uses. (eds. Ferree, D. C., Warrington, I. J.), pp. 209-210. CABI Publishing, Cambridge, MA, USA.
- Elfving, D. C., Sugar, D., & Faubion, D. (2002). Pear tree shoot growth patterns in relation to chemical control of vegetative growth with prohexadione-calcium (Apogee®). Acta Horticulturae 596, 711-716.
- Evans, R. R., Evans, J. R., & Rademacher, W. (1997). Prohexadione-calcium for suppression of vegetative growth in eastern apples. Acta Horticulturae 451, 663-666.
- Greene, D. W. (1996). Flower development. Tree fruit physiology : growth and development. (eds. Maib, K. M., Andrews, P. K., Lang, G. A., Mullinix, K.), pp. 93-95. Good Fruit Grower publishers, Washington. USA.
- Hampson, C. R., Kappel, F., Quamme, H. A., & Brounlee, R. T. (1997). Varying density with constant rectangularity : Effects on apple tree performance and yield in three training systems. Acta Horticulturae 451, 437-442.
- Hampson, C. R., Quamme, H. A., Kappel, F., & Brownlee, R. T. (2004). Varying density with constant rectangularity : I. Effects on apple tree growth and light interception in three training systems over ten years. HortScience, 39(3), 507-511.
- Jung, S. K., & Choi, H. S. (2010). Light penetration, growth, and fruit productivity in 'Fuji' apple trees trained to four growing systems. Scientia Horticulturae, 125(4), 672-678.
- Kang, S. B., Song, Y. Y., Park, M. Y., & Kweon, H. J. (2013). Effect of red and far-red LEDs on the fruit quality of 'Hongro'/M.26 Apple. Korean Journal of Environmental Agriculture, 32(1), 42-47.
- Kim, J. G., & Park, J. K. (2010). Composition of tree form. Luxury strategy of apple. (ed. Yim, Y. J.), pp. 148-158, Semyung press, Suwon, Korea.
- Kim, J. H., Kim, J. C., Ko, K. C., Kim, K. R., & Lee, J. C. (1998a). *Special pomology*, pp. 50-157, forth ed. Hyangmoonsha press, Korea.
- Kim, J. H., Kim, J. C., Ko, K. C., Kim, K. R., & Lee, J. C. (1998b). *Pomology general*, pp. 136-137, forth ed. Hyangmoonsha press, Korea.
- Kim, K. W., Baek, K. Y., Cheong, S. T., & Cheong, J. D. (1995). *Theory and application for agriculture of plant growth regulator*, p. 182, Yeungnam University press, Korea.
- Ko, K. C., Oh, S. D., Yim, Y. J., Yu, Y. S., Kang, S. M., Kim, S. K., Shin, Y. U. & Chung, K. H. (1999). *Physiology in pruning fruit trees*, pp. 113-116, first ed. Seowon press, Korea.
- Marini, R. P., Barden, J. A., Cline, J. A., Perry, R. L., & Robinson, T. L. (2002). Effect of apple rootstocks on average 'Gala' fruit weight at four locations after adjusting for crop load. Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science, 127(5), 749-753.
- Medjdoub, R., Val, J., & Blanco, A. (2004). Prohexadione -Ca inhibits vegetative growth of 'Smoother Golden Delicious' apple trees. Scientia Horticulturae, 101(3), 243-253.
- Miller, S. S., & Ware, G. O. (1980). Naphtaleneacetic acid as sprout inhibitor on pruning cuts and scaffold limbs Delicious apple trees. HortScience, 15(6), 745-747.
- Miller, S. S. (2002) Prohexadione-calcium controls vegetative shoot growth in apple. Journal of Tree Fruit Production, 3(1), 11-28.
- Petri, J. L., Berenhauser-Leite, G., Hawerth, F. J., & Basso, C. (2011). Reduction of shoot growth and winter pruning in apple trees treated with prohexadione calcium. Acta Horticulturae 903, 873-877.
- Poniedzialek, W., & Nosal, K. (1986). Effect of NAA application after the pruning of apple trees on the growth of shoots and the quality of fruit. Acta Horticulturae, 179, 273-274.
- Rademacher, W. (1995). Growth retardants: Biochemical features and applications in horticulture. Acta Horticulturae, 394, 57-93.
- Robinson, T. L., Hoying, S. A., & Reginato, G. H. (2006). The tall spindle apple production system. New York Fruit Quarterly, 14(2), 21-28.
- Rom, C. R. (1991). Light thresholds for apple tree canopy growth and development. HortScience, 26(8), 989-992.
- Sagong, D. H., Song, Y. Y., Park, M. Y., Kweon, H. J., Kim, M. J., & Yoon, T. M. (2014). Photosynthesis, shoot growth and fruit quality in 'Fuji'/M.9 mature apple trees in response to prohexadione-calcium treatments. Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology, 32(6), 762-770.
- Sagong, D. H. & Yoon, T. M. (2015). Optimum crop load in different planting densities of adult 'Fuji'/M.9 apple tree for preventing biennial bearing and stabilizing tree vigor. Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology, 33(1), 1-10.
- Schupp, J. R., Robinson, T. L., Cowgill, W. P. J., & Compton, J. M. (2003). Effect of water conditioner and surfactants on vegetative growth control and fruit

- cracking of 'Empire' apple caused by prohexadione-calcium. *HortScience*, 36(6), 1205-1209.
- Shim, K. K., Kim, S. B., & Kim, J. K. (1983). Effect of NAA treatment on the water sprout and sucker control of apple trees. *Horticulture, Environment, & Biotechnology*, 24(1), 30-34.
- Tustin, D. S., Hirst, P. M., & Warrington, I. J. (1988). Influence of orientation and position of fruiting laterals on canopy light penetration, yield, and fruit quality of Granny Smith apple. *Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science*, 113(5), 696-699.
- Wagenmakers, P. S., & Callesen, O. (1995). Light distribution in apple orchard systems in relation to production and fruit quality. *Journal of Horticultural Science*, 70(6), 935-948.
- Wertheim, S. J. (2005). Planting system and tree shape. *Fundamentals of temperate zone tree fruit production*. (eds. Tromp, J., Webster, A. D., Wertheim, S. J.), pp. 198-199. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands.
- Wertheim, S. J., & Webster, A. D. (2005). Manipulation of growth and development by plant bioregulators. *Fundamentals of temperate zone tree fruit production*. (eds. Tromp, J., Webster, A. D., Wertheim, S. J.), pp. 271-275. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, Netherlands.
- Winkler, V. W. (1997). Reduced risk concept for prohexadione-calcium, a vegetative growth control plant growth regulator in apples. *Acta Horticulturae*, 451, 667-671.
- Yang, S. J., Park, M. Y., Song, Y. Y., Sagong, D. H., & Yoon, T. M. (2009). Influence of tree height on vegetative growth, productivity, and labour in slender spindle of 'Fuji'/M.9 apple trees. *Protected Horticulture and Plant Factory*, 18(4), 492-501.
- Yang, S. J., Park, M. Y., Song, Y. Y., Sagong, D. H., & Yoon, T. M. (2010). Evaluation of early productivity of high density 'Fuji' apple orchards by planting well-feathered trees/M.9 EMLA. *Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology*, 28(3), 374-380.
- Yang, S. J., Sagong, D. H., Yoon, T. M., Song, Y. Y., Park, M. Y., & Kweon, H. J. (2015). Vegetative growth, productivity, and fruit quality in tall spindle of 'Fuji'/M.9 apple trees. *Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology*, 33(2), 155-165.
- Yim, Y. J. (2015). *Fruit science general*. pp. 94, 146, and 165-166, first ed. Hyangmoonsha press, Korea.
- Yoon, T. M., Park, H. Y., & Sagong, D. H. (2005). Effect of root pruning on tree growth and fruit quality of 'Fuji'/M.9 apple trees. *Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology*, 23(3), 275-291.
- Yoon, T. M., & Sagong, D. H. (2005). Growth control of 'Fuji' apple trees by use of prohexadione-calcium. *Korean Journal of Horticultural Science & Technology*, 23(3), 269-274.