

Transplantation in chip-budding

Transplantation in chip-budding grafting is called "eye" as the écussonnage. It can be eye to eye or pushing frame.

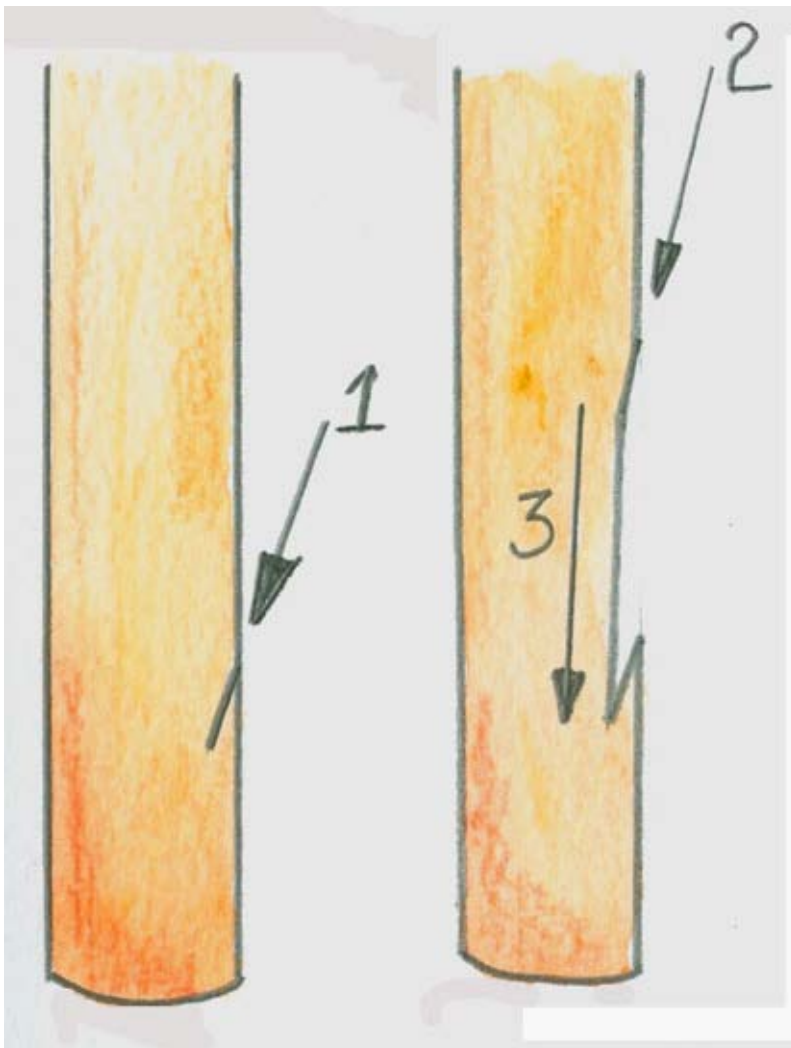
Its advantages compared to écussonnage us to brag about its merits.

First, here's how the transplant takes place:

Preparation of the rootstock

We leave vegetation to grow above the graft while the graft takes, therefore, the rootstock should not be beheaded. For against, be removed before any vegetation below the grafted area.

Cutting the rootstock



This is on a flat surface of the rootstock to a first incision at approximately 60° downward into the rootstock to a depth of 2 to 3 mm [1].

Categories

- General principles and methodology
- Glossary
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- Grafting of fruit
- Grafting of ornamental
- Experiments
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Similarly, 2 to 3 centimeters above, there are exactly the same notch [2], except that the cutting continues to reach the initial notch [3].

It removes the song and cut and get this:

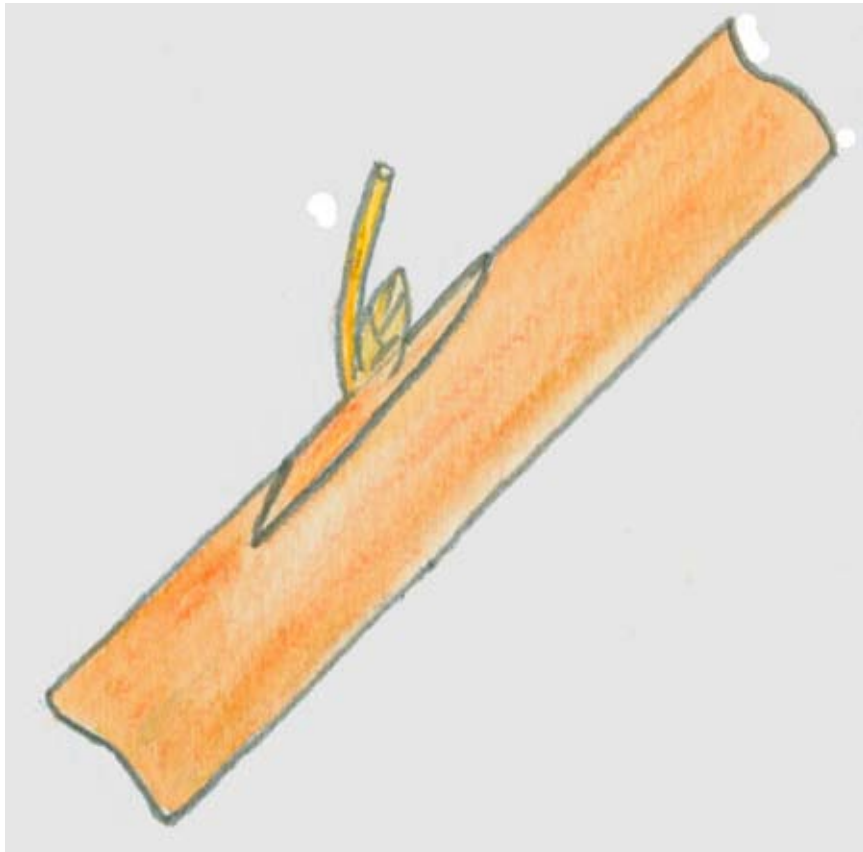


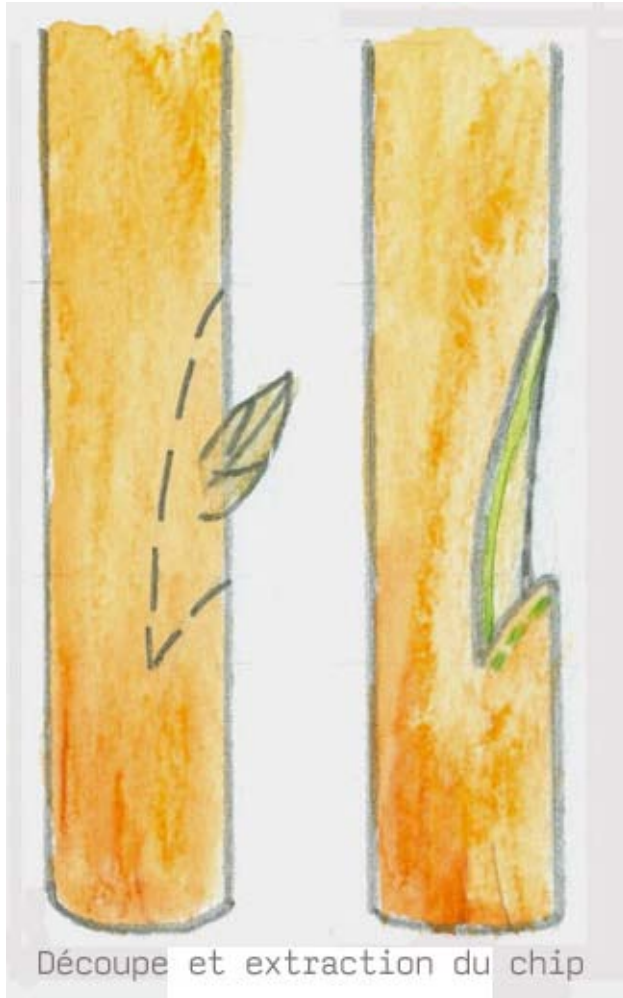
On the different schemes, the dark-green lines symbolize generating areas to make contact to obtain a weld of the graft.



Cutting the "chip" plugin

We practice exactly the same cut on the branch graft, but this time on both sides of an eye, making sure to have the same size ¹:





Extract on the famous "chip" (chip):





Establishment and ligature

It only remains to place the chip taken from the notch made in the rootstock.





It then proceeded to a ligature, in not covering the eye.



Care post-grafting

A growing eye: After three weeks (with root-stock in vegetation, if the rootstock was sleeping), we removed the rootstock above the graft and chews on the wound. This will force the start of the vegetation grafted eye.

A look dormant: removing the ligature around 6 weeks after grafting. The following spring, initially in growth of the eye, once it has issued an early stem herbaceous, decapitate it over and chew on the wound. If the eye does not go on growing but is still looking healthy and alive, beheaded and chew on the wound to force the departure of vegetation in the eye ..

What are the advantages of this graft?

No need to peel the wood, and therefore does not require that the rootstock sap is in full when it is necessary for a transplant crest.

Moreover, contrary to what qu'annoncent many books, this graft is not more or less to periods when you realize the écussonnage. **It is practically feasible since the release of the winter until this fall. It may also be practiced on the rootstock**

dormant.

During the first growing season (from the exit of the winter as far as semi-herbaceous shoots of the year), graft-eye on pushing (ie, the chip will be charged on a twig kept in rest) on a rootstock or dormant vegetation party.

During the second growing season (when the shoots of the year s'aoûtent to the beginnings of the fall leaves), on sleeping eye graft (ie, the chip will be charged at the time of grafting).

It is **technically simple and quick to achieve.**

It permits the **use of grafts in a state of water stress.**

Like the écussonnage, it **limits the plant material used** (one eye to be taken) **without having to risk a look empty.** You can do **several transplants on the same root-stock.**

It offers **very good rates of recovery.**

It does **not** require **post-processing after bud** (contrary to the crest where he must try to tackle the well to avoid empty).

It **can be used on large diameters**, to make grafting (especially vines).

Tip

Those most stringent cut the first chip in the branch graft, measure (using a Vernier caliper or a small tool made for this requirement) the separation of the parties generating the back of the chip, make a first cut in the registry of the door height of chip, and gradually increase the depth of the cut until the separation of the parties generating the cut is identical to that of the chip. There will be a perfect fit between chip and the rootstock.

Variants of the chip-budding

Although it is preferable to make a good sized chip, it is not obliged to be perfectly suited to the cutting of the notch in the rootstock.

Case of cutting of the graft is smaller than the cutting of the rootstock

You may get a chip smaller than the cut made in the rootstock.

Case 1: the cutting chip is slightly smaller than the cutting of the rootstock, which often happens in poor handling.



Si le chip
est plus
petit que
l'encoche,
on aligne
les cambiums
que, d'un
côté.
Cela n'empêchera
pas la reprise
de la greffe!

In this case, it aligns the parties generators on one side of the chip.

2nd case: on a frail branch plugin if you can not get that tiny chip:






We practice a double chip-budding: put two mini-chip in one slot. Each mini-chip is aligned with its external surfaces that coincide with the parties generating the root-stock.

Photographs by chip-budding





Registry budding chip-pushing look chestnut, carried out on a rootstock still in dormancy. As one might well make a chip-budding is not in écussonnage!



When the chip is smaller than the notch and does not fit in completely cutting it forms a scar cal. 

1. Beginners can start by cutting the chip first, and then present it to the rootstock for making cutting dimensions [□]

 Category: Techniques of multiplication

 Author: patrice