

TREE CROPS

BUDDING

Other tree crops that are budded are mango, guava, and citrus. The process is similar to that of citrus. The bud is inserted into the bark of the scion and the stock. The bud is then covered with a grafting union.

The Scion and Stock

The scion is the part of the tree that is to be budded. It is a branch of the tree that has a bud on it. The stock is the part of the tree that is to be budded into. It is a branch of the tree that has a wound on it.

ACTUAL-BUDDING

1. Selection of scion and stock. The scion should be 1-2 m long and 2-3 cm diameter. The stock should be 1-2 m long and 2-3 cm diameter. The scion should be cut at an angle of 45 degrees. The stock should be cut at an angle of 90 degrees.

2. Wounding the stock. The bark of the stock is wounded with a grafting knife. The wound is made in the form of a T-shape. The vertical part of the T is 1-2 cm long and 2-3 mm wide. The horizontal part of the T is 1-2 cm long and 2-3 mm wide.

3. Selection of bud. The bud is selected from the scion. It is a bud that is 1-2 cm long and 2-3 mm wide. The bud is cut from the scion with a grafting knife.

4. Insertion of bud. The bud is inserted into the wound of the stock. The bud is pushed into the wound so that it fits snugly.

5. Covering the bud. The bud is covered with a grafting union. The union is made of a piece of cloth or paper that is soaked in a grafting compound. The union is wrapped around the bud and the stock.

6. Tying the bud. The bud is tied to the stock with a piece of string. The string is wrapped around the bud and the stock.

7. Care of the bud. The bud is kept in a cool, shaded place for 1-2 weeks. The bud is then removed from the stock and planted in a nursery.

