

Grafting: A Viable Option for Parasitic Plants

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Grafting is a technique for growing plants that involves attaching two different plant sections to one another to produce a new plant. The scion or top branch and the root are two components of a graft. The bottom part of plant containing the roots is known as rootstock. Grafting is frequently done on trees, but it can be done on shrubs, perennials and even types of vegetables. A horticulture procedure called grafting involves joining plant tissues so that they can develop together in the future. The top three countries for grafted plant production are Japan, Korea and Spain. We will study the fundamental concepts and methods of grafting in this article.

Types of Grafting

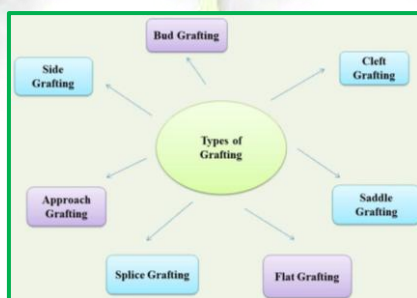
Approach Grafting: Plants that would otherwise be difficult to link together can be joined through approach grafting. In order for each plant to have roots below and growth above the point of union the plants are grown closely together before being united.

Cleft Grafting: The pointed into the stock through a tiny cleft grafting

Bud Grafting: Bud grafting and is also referred to as With this technique, a bud is base is put into bark of stock remaining portion of shoot has been removed.

Splice grafting: Use splice grafting to join a section to the whole root. In this grafting, the scion and stock must both be of same diameter.

Side grafting: It is for kinds of flowers that are challenging to root. It is common method for plants having compact or dwarf form.



end of the scion is placed cut made in the stock during

substitutes a bud for a twig chip or shield budding. cut from parent plant and its plant's stem from which

Table 1: List of Grafted Plants

Sr. No.	Plant	Method of Grafting
1.	Apple and Mango	Whip, Cleft and Rootstock Grafting
2.	Roses	Bud Grafting
3.	Cactus	Splice Grafting
4.	Tomato	Side Grafting
5.	Orange	Bud Grafting
6.	Jackfruit	Rootstock Grafting
7.	Brinjal	Approach Grafting
8.	Peach. Cherries	Cleft Grafting
9.	Plum	Cleft Grafting
10.	Red Sandalwood	Cut and Oblique Grafting

Advantages of Grafting

1. To develop new varieties.
2. Increase pollination.
3. Benefits from specific rootstocks.
4. Maintain clones.
5. Repair damaged plants.
6. Accelerate plant seedling growth.
7. Index viruses.

Disadvantages of Grafting

1. Disease and Insects attack on transplant.
2. It can successful when skilled employees are employed.
3. Consume lot of time and efforts as well.
4. Selecting closely related species is essential for successful grafting.
5. Only specific number of plants can be produced using grafting techniques.

Conclusion

The science and art of gardening are combined through plant grafting. Comparability, hardness, timeliness, drought, disease resistance and tolerance are some examples of scientific difficulties. It takes many hours of practice to become proficient in grafting. To acquire this ability, a dedicated student of grafting may regularly need the close guidance of a professional propagator.