

# Tree Grafting

Models to demonstrate the three methods of tree grafting. Each has a laminated description and a model. There is a documents to cover this topic on our web site in the “Want to Learn More” section.

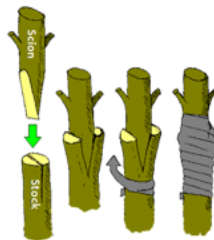


Storage bag in shed.

## Saddle or Cleft Grafting

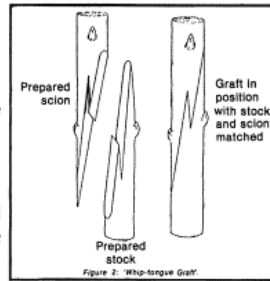
Saddle grafting is done by cutting a vertical slit in the root stock and a matching v-shaped point on the scion. As the model shows, the pointed scion can be inserted into the slit, or cleft, in the root stock so that the green cambium layers just inside the bark touch each other as much as possible.

The cambium layer on the scion extends along the outer edges of the v-shaped point and fits along the vertical cambium layer on the two outside edges of the slit or cleft in the root stock. The friction of the v-shaped point holding the cleft open creates stability.



## WHIP OR TONGUE GRAFTING

In whip or tongue grafting, both the root stock and the scion are sliced on single-slant, matching angles (greater than 45 degrees) so that the entire cambium layer at the outside of each fits together along the slanted surface. Then a vertical slit is cut in each perpendicular to the axis of the slant and closer to the tip of the slant. When the slanted surfaces are parallel, the upper edge of the slanted surface on the scion, above the slit, fits like a tongue into the slit in the root stock. They can be pushed together so that the cambium layer in each mates up when the slanted surface of the scion rests on the slanted surface of the root stock. The friction created by the tongue fitting in the root stock creates stability.



## BARK GRAFTING

In bark grafting, one or more smaller scions are grafted onto a much larger root stock. Each scion is sliced at one end to create a single-slant point. The bark on the root stock is sliced at the top of the root stock to create a vertical slit in the bark, leaving the cambium layer intact. Then the scion is inserted into the slit, bark side or tip out. When the scion is angled out slightly from the root stock, the slanted surface of the scion lays flush along the cambium layer of the root stock so that scion's cambium layer, all the way around the slanted surface, touches the cambium layer of the root stock. The friction between the bark on the scion and the bark on the root stock creates stability.

