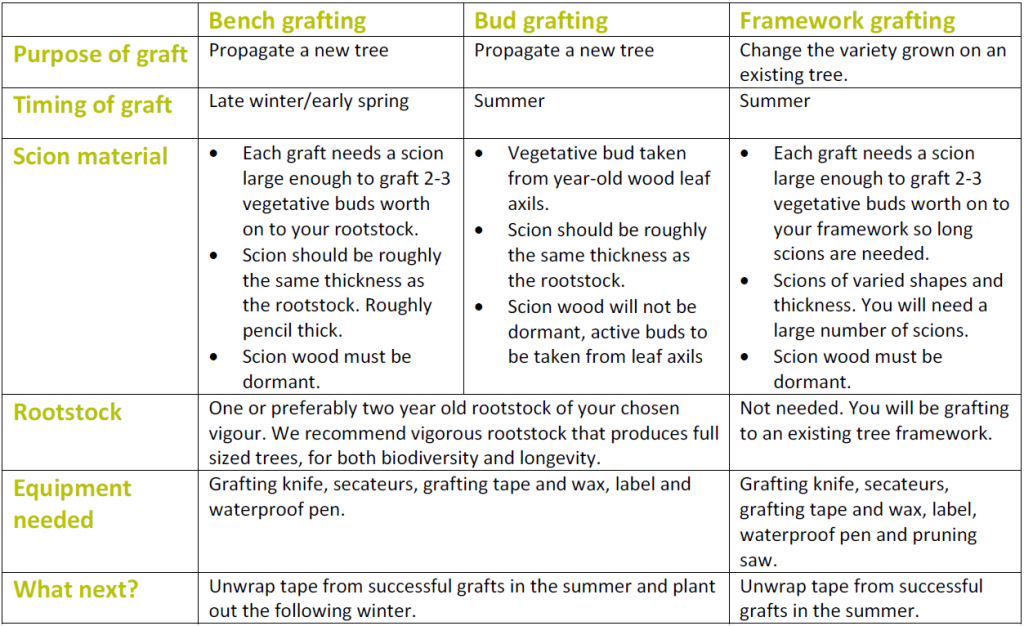


# **Introduction to grafting**

Grafting is essential to fruit tree propagation. Using the scion wood you essentially create a clone of your parent tree and so keep the variety true to form. Fruit varieties cannot be propagated any other way.

To produce a tree of a known variety, you need to graft from material of that variety. To do this with fruit trees you take scions (essentially new twigs) or buds, and graft them on to a rootstock. You then have the roots of one tree, and the branches, leaves and fruits of another; your chosen fruit variety. In fact, most fruit trees are cultivated like this as fruit tree varieties don’t grow true from pips. If you plant the pip of a Bramley’s seedling apple, the resultant tree will be an apple, but not a Bramley. To get a Bramley, you need to cut off a scion or a vegetative bud, and graft it on to a rootstock. This essentially clones the tree, growing one with the exact genetic makeup so preserving the variety true to form. If you think about it, this means all Bramley trees have exactly the same genetic makeup as that first original tree.

It might sound like a daunting process but grafting can actually be quite straight forward. As long as you follow a few simple rules, you should find that you make successful grafts from the start. The two most crucial considerations for successful grafting are timing, and cambium contact. These will vary depending on the types of graft you are attempting.



**Cambium layer**

Understanding the cambium layer is crucial to grafting success. The cambium is a layer of tissue just under the tree rind. In the growing season this will look a green colour, and slightly translucent compared to the tissue either side. This is the layer of active growth in fruit trees, growing to produce the tubes that carry water and sugars around the tree. For a graft to be successful, the cambium layer of the rootstock and the cambium layer of the scion or bud need to be held in contact. These layers then grow together forming a healthy graft union.

Any method that joins the cambium layer of compatible components together, with sufficiently favourable growth conditions has the potential to achieve a graft union. Although it is only necessary to have a small area of cambial contact, larger and firm contact is more likely to give you swift establishment and an effective union.

**Rootstock choice**

One of your first considerations, as with any tree propagation, is deciding what size of tree you wold like. The rootstock you chose has a big influence on the final size and vigour of your tree, as well as how long your tree will live and at what stage it comes into full fruit production. We recommend using rootstock that produces close to full sized standard trees, such as M25, M111 or seedling rootstock. Although these trees take longer to get to full fruit production, they will give a heavier crop when in full fruit, they will live longer than trees on dwarfing rootstock and they mature to provide the veteran tree features that make orchards so valuable to wildlife.

[**Scion selection**](https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/orchard-practical-guides/grafting/scion-selection-2/)

A scion is a piece of vegetative material taken from a tree that produces the fruit variety you want to graft. Information on scion selection will help you know what type of material to collect and when. For bench grafting, scions are collected in the winter when the trees are dormant.

[**Bench grafting – Whip and tongue graft**](https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/orchard-practical-guides/grafting/whip-and-tongue-graft/)

Bench grafting is where you graft a piece of scion wood onto a rootstock to grow a new tree. It is carried out in late winter or early spring, using dormant scion wood from a tree of the variety you want to propagate. There are many different methods of bench grafting, but the [whip and tongue](https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/orchard-practical-guides/grafting/whip-and-tongue-graft/) is a good one with high success rates.

[**Bud grafting**](https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/orchard-practical-guides/grafting/bud-grafting-2/)

Bud grafting is a different way to get the same result. It involves grafting the vegetative bud from your chosen tree variety to a rootstock. It is different, however, in that it is done over the summer months, and doesn’t need dormant scion material so can be done with material gathered when your trees are in leaf. Again, there are many methods of bud grafting but here is a [guide to chip budding.](https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/orchard-practical-guides/grafting/bud-grafting-2/)

[**Framework grafting**](https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/orchard-practical-guides/grafting/framework-grafting/)

Framework grafting is something slightly different from bench grafting or budding. The end result isn’t a new tree, but a tree that grows a new variety from before. It is a process that uses the framework of a tree, (the trunk and branches) but grafts on scion wood over the fruit producing branches so that it produces fruit of a new variety. This is a much less common practice and requires a number of different types of graft, detailed in the [framework grafting guide](https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/orchard-practical-guides/grafting/framework-grafting/).



This information and other practical guides are available on the orchard pages of our website at [www.ptes.org/orchards](http://www.ptes.org/orchards)