

Selected Fruit Species Propagated by Inarching

Crop	Scientific Name
Alupag	<i>Euphoria didyma</i>
Anonas	<i>Annona reticulata</i>
Atemoya	<i>Annona cherimoya</i> x <i>A. squamosa</i>
Atis	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>
Balimbing	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
Bignay	<i>Antidesma bunius</i>
Caimito	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>
Cashew	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Duhat	<i>Syzigium cumini</i>
Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
Guayabano	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
Lanzones	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Paho	<i>Mangifera altissima</i>
Pili	<i>Canarium ovatum</i>
Pumelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i>
Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>
Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>

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References:

- Coronel, R.E. Propagating fruit crops in the home garden. College, Laguna, Philippines: UPLB-IPB, 1995.
- Bautista, O.K. Introduction to tropical horticulture (2nd edition). College, Laguna, Philippines: SEAMEO Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEAMEO SEARCA) and University of the Philippines Los Baños, 1994.

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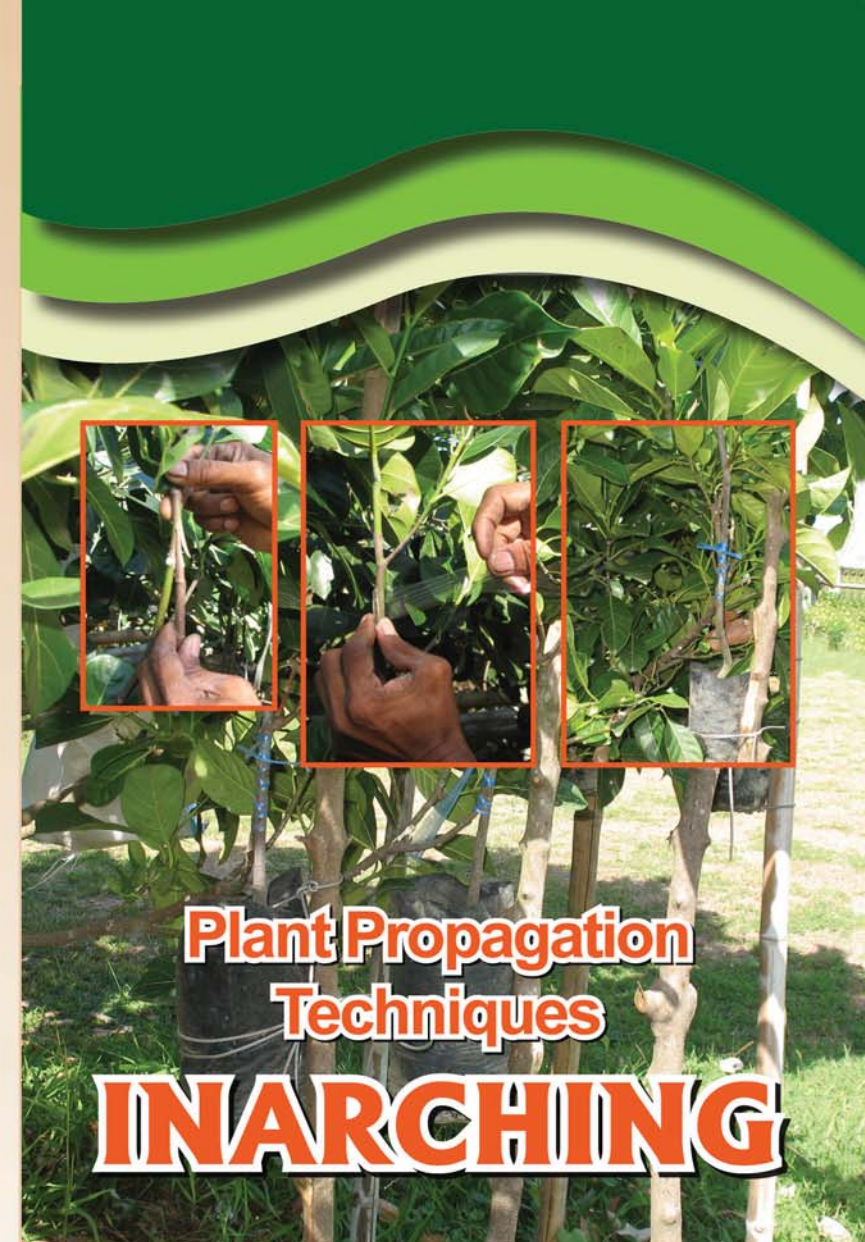
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Plant Propagation Techniques INARCHING

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Inarching is an asexual means of plant propagation.

- Also known as approach grafting
- Both scion and stock are made to unite while they are still attached to their roots
- Time to attain complete union is not critical since the mother plant can still provide water and nutrients

Advantages

- High success rate
- Used for species that are difficult to graft

Disadvantage

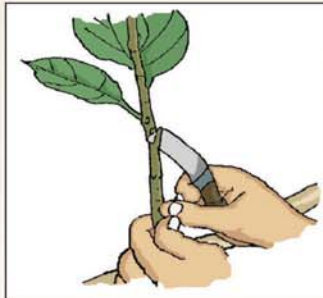
- Inconvenient and laborious since the seedling must be placed in a support structure in order to reach the shoots to be inarched

Steps in Inarching

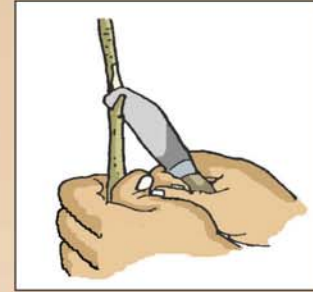
1. Choose a vigorous seedling. This will serve as the rootstock.



2. Make a slanting cut (about 2–3 cm) on one side of the desired branch of the mother tree. This will serve as the scion.



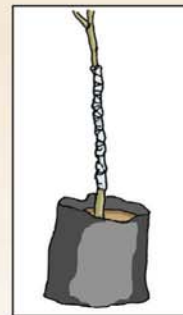
3. Make a similar cut on the rootstock.



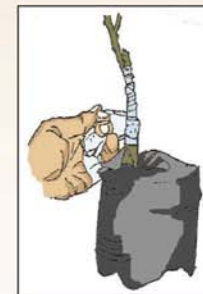
4. Support the rootstock by tying it firmly on the branch or with the use of bamboo pole. Connect the rootstock and the scion into the cut portion and tie them together with a plastic sheet or plastic straw.



5. Leave them connected until complete union is attained (if the bark of the scion and rootstock overlap).



6. Remove the plastic sheet after about 2–3 months of complete union. Duration depend on species.



7. Cut the rootstock above and the scion below the graft after successful union.



Graft-inarching or Top working

- Used to change the top of established trees that have undesirable characteristics with superior varieties
- Established trees are used as stocks while scions which are asexually propagated and grown in individual containers are inarched
- Steps are basically similar to inarching, although the diameter of the stock is usually bigger than the scion to be inarched

Care of Plants

- Water the rootstock whenever necessary.
- Examine the union after 2–3 months. When the bark of scion and rootstock overlap, cut the rootstock above and the scion below the graft union. Sometimes it is necessary to cut them at different time intervals rather than all at once.
- If the binding material is already tight, remove it and tie both ends of the graft union to prevent it from breaking.
- Put the newly inarched plant under shade and water regularly.
- Remove all the lateral growth below the union.
- Transfer the inarched seedling in bigger plastic bag whenever necessary.