

Mango (*Mangifera indica*) propagation methods

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Mango is a member of *Anacardiaceae* family. It's fruit is drupe, and is one of the tropical trees. The origin of mango is India which is the main country for mango production. Mango is mostly propagated by seed in all of the world. Seeds may be polyembryonic or monoembryonic. The seedling trees are often huge and late productive, but the grafted plants have geometric shape and are usually dwarf and early productive. A sexual propagation of mango can be done by air layering method in which IBA has to be used in 1000 ppm. Generally, cuttings do not produce root but providing special condition along with IBA treatment has been known useful method for rooting of its cuttings. Separating suckers from the mother plant is also another method for mango propagation.

For sexual propagation of mango, fresh seeds (not more than 20-30 days old) have to be sown because seeds would lose their viability soon after harvesting. Mango can be propagated by budding or grafting. Different grafting techniques including side or veneer grafting, stone grafting and soft wood grafting give better results than budding methods including T-budding, convert T-budding and chip budding.