

Comparison of the different grafting methods in walnut

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The improved grafting methods in walnut (*Juglans regia*) are employed to obtain promising clones and new cultivars which produce more yield/ha. A number of cultivars have been recently released by this method which are able to produce three times more yield than traditional cultivars.

The endogenous inhibitors in plants make some difficulties for having high success in graft union, also the time of grafting and the temperature of the grafted union point affect the percentage of plant survival and growth vigor seriously.

This research was conducted in Karaj. SPII in 1994 and was undertaken through an F.A.O. project.

The trial was conducted in a randomized complete block design by comparing 4 methods of grafting and budding.

The best result was obtained with the use of hot callus cable (directly) with 83% grafted plant survival and 95% of vigorous growth and the next one was hypocotyl grafting method with 75% plant survival, and 55% vigorous growth. Hot callus cable (indirectly) and patch budding were third and fourth class respectively.