

Grafting is the best solution!

Grafting can prevent soil-borne diseases and pests and increase yield and fruit quality.

TOMATO



Grafted tomato plants



Non-grafted tomato plants

MELON



Grafted melon plants

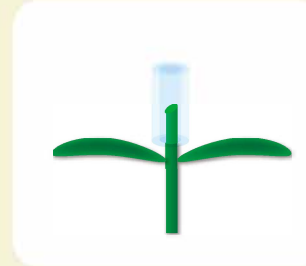


Non-grafted melon plants

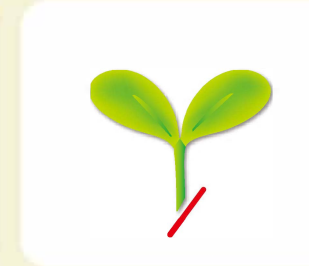
Grafting Methods

Tube Grafting

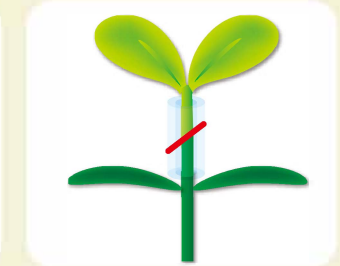
Used for tomato and pepper rootstocks
A simple and common method for plug seedlings



1 The rootstock is cut at an angle and a tube is placed halfway down on top of the cut end of the rootstock.



2 The scion is cut in the same manner.



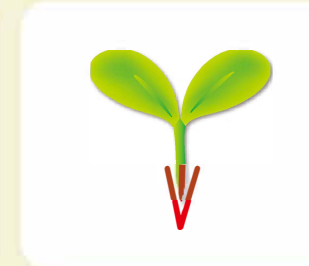
3 The scion is inserted into the tube so that the cut surface of the scion aligns with that of the rootstock.

Hole Insertion Grafting

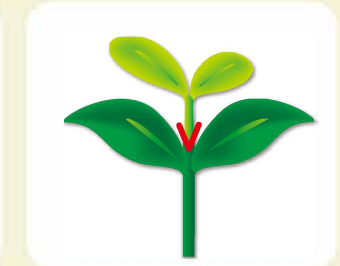
Used for melon and Tetsukabuto rootstocks
A simple and easy method suitable for slender and hard hypocotyls



1 The rootstock is perforated at an angle.



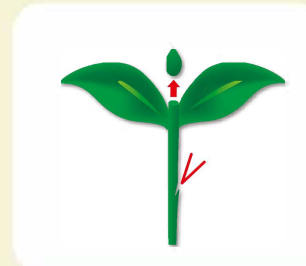
2 The scion is cut at a slant.



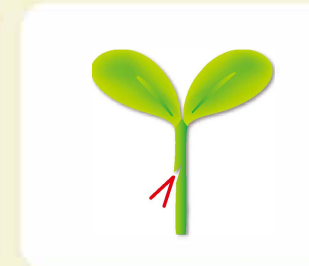
3 The scion is inserted into the hole in the rootstock with the two cut surfaces aligned.

Tongue Approach Grafting

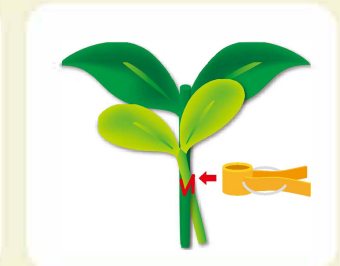
Used for melon rootstocks
The healing process is simple as scions retain their roots after grafting.



1 A downward cut is made at a sharp angle halfway across the rootstock.



2 An upward cut is made at the same angle halfway across the scion.



3 The upward tongue of the rootstock is hooked onto the downward tongue of the scion and they are held together with a grafting clip.