



## Rootstock Details and Scion Wood Collection

M 111 – This rootstock is a semi-dwarf that will yield a tree 80 to 85% of standard size. It is tolerant of both heavy and light soil types, resistant to collar rot, resistant to drought, and does not require support. This is the recommended rootstock for beginner grafters.

M 7 – This rootstock is a semi-dwarf that will yield a tree 50 to 60% of standard size. This tree may require support. It has good resistance to collar rot, fire blight. It adapts to a wide range of soil types, but it has a tendency to sucker.

Bud 9 – This rootstock is a dwarf tree that will yield a tree 25 to 30% of standard size. Dwarf rootstock that requires support. Has demonstrated more cold hardiness relative to other M.9 clones. Is precocious and produces large fruit, similar to M.9. Resistant to collar rot and reported to have more resistance to fire blight compared to other M.9 clones.

Mahaleb Cherry – Sweet and sour cherry rootstock used on calcareous or droughty soils. More cold hardy than mazzard. CVI seed source. This stock will produce a standard size tree.

Pear (Old Home 333) – This tree is claimed to have some semi-dwarf characteristics. It is resistant to fire blight and suckers.

Geneva 935 – 30 – 35% of standard. New Cornell University introduction. Recommend using support. Has good precocity. Resistant to collar rot and to fire blight. Susceptible to wooly aphid. Tolerant to replant disease complex. Virus free scion wood recommended with this rootstock. Propagated from stoolbeds and softwood cuttings.

*NOTE: There will be a large selection of apple scions (grafting wood). The availability of pear and cherry will be limited.*

### Scion Wood Collection and Storage

Scion wood (pronounced as “sigh-un”) is a term used to describe the top part of the tree graft. The scion will determine the tree variety, as well as some disease resistance and some of the tree’s vigor.

The quality of the scion wood collected will directly influence the success of the graft union. Terminal shoots or water sprouts of the previous season’s growth make the best scions. Shoots selected should have well-developed leaf buds, be 12 inches or more in length and 1/4 to 3/8 inches in diameter. If you can only find shoots of a smaller diameter, we can use a side graft if necessary. Only wood from healthy trees should be collected. Wood grown in sunlight is better than wood grown in the shade.

Collect scion wood when the trees are fully dormant and the temperature is above freezing. If it isn’t to be used right away, the wood should be stored to prevent drying. In storing the scion wood, cut into manageable lengths, label it and pack it with some moist material such as sawdust, moist paper towel or newspaper in a plastic bag. Do not keep the wood too moist as mold may develop. Store at temperatures between 32 and 45 F. Keep from freezing.