

# MOLES SEEDS

## Vegetables - Grafting

Cultural Leaflet: ZZ641

Grafting vegetables onto a rootstock gives the grafted plant increased pest and disease resistance, and improves the overall vigour of the plant. It can also produce earlier and higher yielding crops.

Suitable plants include tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers (chillies and sweet peppers), aubergines, melons and squashes.

Grafting is a practice which has been used for some time, but on a limited scale. However, with the increasing concern over chemical treatments, grafting is regaining favour, allowing standard varieties to be grown in unsterilised soil.

### Step by step guide

#### Materials

- Clean sharp craft knife
- Reel of clear tape approximately 2-3cm wide.

#### Method

1. Sow rootstock seeds approximately 4 days prior to sowing the vegetable seed. The rootstock is slower to germinate and will need to be a similar size to the plant to enable a good graft.
2. Prick out the seedlings when they are large enough to handle, placing one vegetable plant and one rootstock plant side by side in the centre of a 9cm pot. The rootstock sometimes has a different leaf type for identification purposes because it is important to know which is which when grafting, therefore keep them separate and well labelled.
3. When the plants reach approximately 10-15cm high they are ready to graft. Ensure the compost is kept moist to aid the grafting process.
4. Remove the seed leaves (cotyledons) from both the rootstock and the vegetable plants (wilting will occur quickly so speed is important).
5. Remove the top leaves of the rootstock (this can be left until after grafting to reduce wilting). Make a downward cut at an angle of 45° halfway into the rootstock about 1-1.5cm deep. Make a corresponding cut upwards in the vegetable plant at the same height. Fit the two cuts together and fix with a 2-3cm wide strip of clear sticky tape, making sure the tape covers the cut, or alternatively use a grafting clip.
6. Grow on with high humidity, which can be achieved by the use of a polythene tent suspended free from the plants. Inspect regularly and remove the polythene as soon as the graft has healed over (normally within a few days).
7. Leave the original vegetable plant root and the grafted rootstock in the compost and plant out as normal.

### Pests and diseases

Grafted vegetable plants should be free of soil-borne pests and diseases, but are just as prone to the usual above ground pests and diseases as their ungrafted counterparts. Problems include:

- White fly
- Red spider mite
- Powdery mildew
- Potato blight
- Blossom end rot in tomatoes

*Information provided for guidance only, as cultural practices and climatic circumstances vary.*

(01/16)

