

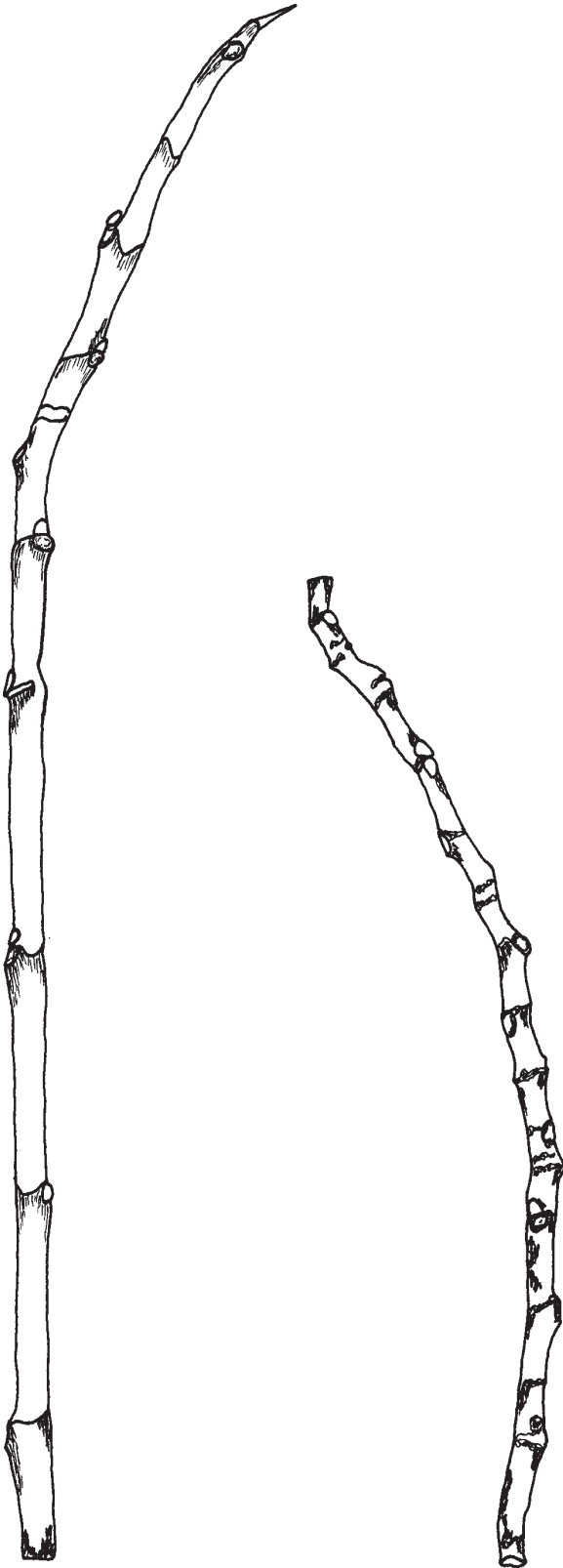
Making Deciduous Cuttings



During the winter months (June, July and early August) grape vines, mulberries, figs and pomegranates are dormant. All the leaves have fallen or will easily break away from the stems. Cuttings of these fruit trees and vines can be made from the prunings. The following diagrams and information will help people who want to make cuttings for growing plants.

M.W. Last
Pitjantjatjara Council
July 94

Fig



Cutting Length:

Make cuttings 20 to 40 cm long. The length of the fig cuttings depends on how close the nodes are. When nodes are close together ie. approximately 1.5 cm apart, trim the cuttings to approximately 20 cm long.

Cutting Thickness:

Cutting thickness varies between 0.5 to 1.0 cm. Cuttings made from wood in this range of sizes, are the best to grow. If these sizes are not available, thinner or thicker wood can be used.

Cutting Propagation:

Plant half to two thirds of the cutting below the soil surface. The node or bud number above the soil surface will be sufficient to produce the required new growth. If cuttings are made in June or July they can be stored in moist wood shavings allowing them to callous. When the buds begin to shoot in early spring, the cuttings can be planted out into nursery bags or directly into the garden. This should be done by mid-September before it becomes too hot.

Chinese Mulberry



Cutting Length:

Make cuttings 30 to 40 cm long. The length of these cuttings depends on how close the nodes are. The node spacing for Mulberry varies between 2.0 to 10 cm. Generally the spacing is 5.0 to 7.0 cm and the cutting length about 35 cm.

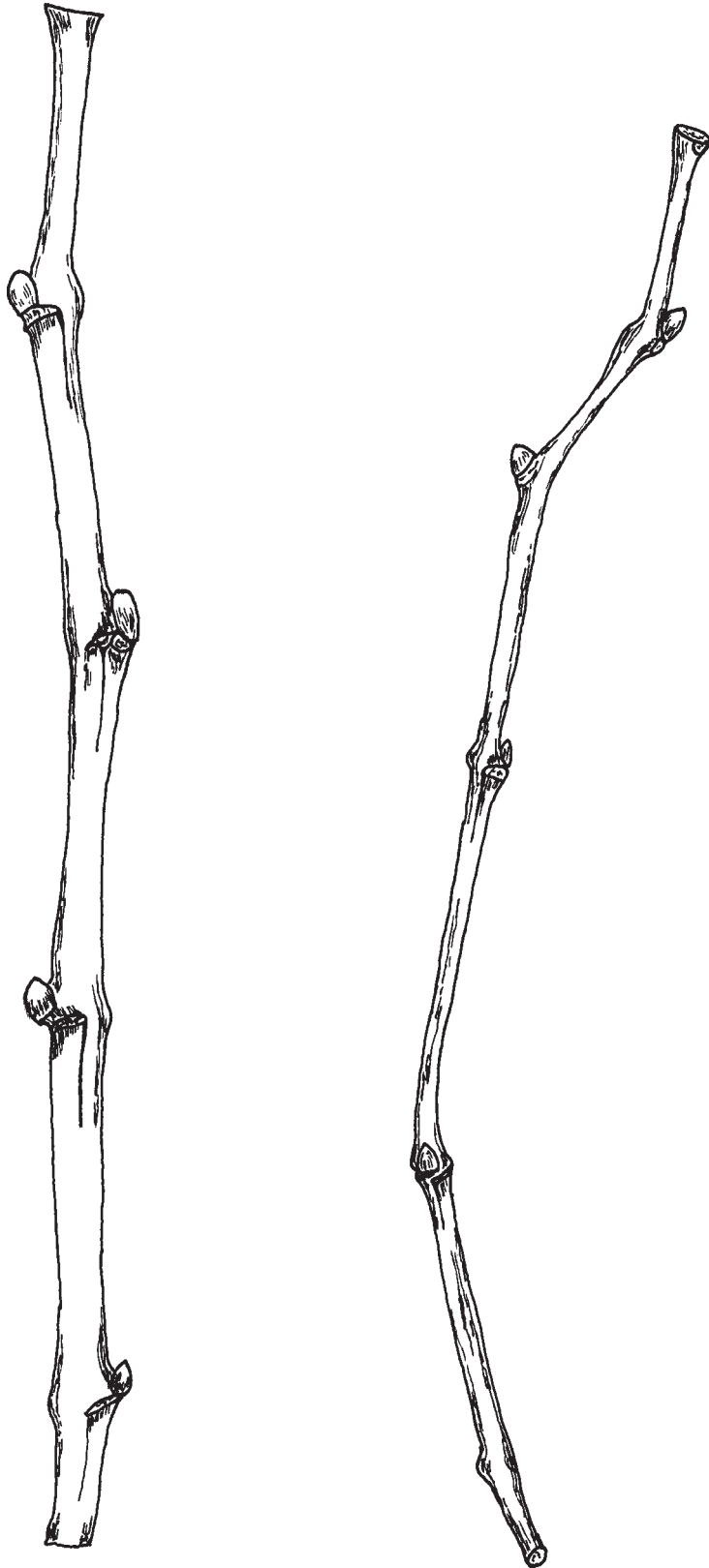
Cutting Thickness:

Cutting thickness varies between 0.5 to 1.0 cm. Cuttings made from wood in this range of sizes, are the best to grow. If these sizes are not available, thinner or thicker wood can be used.

Cutting Propagation:

Plant half to two thirds of the cutting below the soil surface. The node or bud number above the soil surface will be sufficient to produce the required new growth. If cuttings are made in June or July they can be stored in moist wood shavings allowing them to callous. When the buds begin to shoot in early spring, the cuttings can be planted out into nursery bags or directly into the garden. This should be done by mid-September before it becomes too hot.

Grape



Cutting Length:

Make cuttings 30 to 45 cm long. The length of these cuttings depends on how close the nodes are. The spacing varies between 3.0 to 13 cm apart. When making grape cuttings, choose wood that has closer node spacing so cuttings are approximately 30 cm long. Note that the top node is cut in half which kills that bud. This is done so a string can be tied just below this bud, with the other end being tied to the trellis, so the vine can be trained up to trellis height.

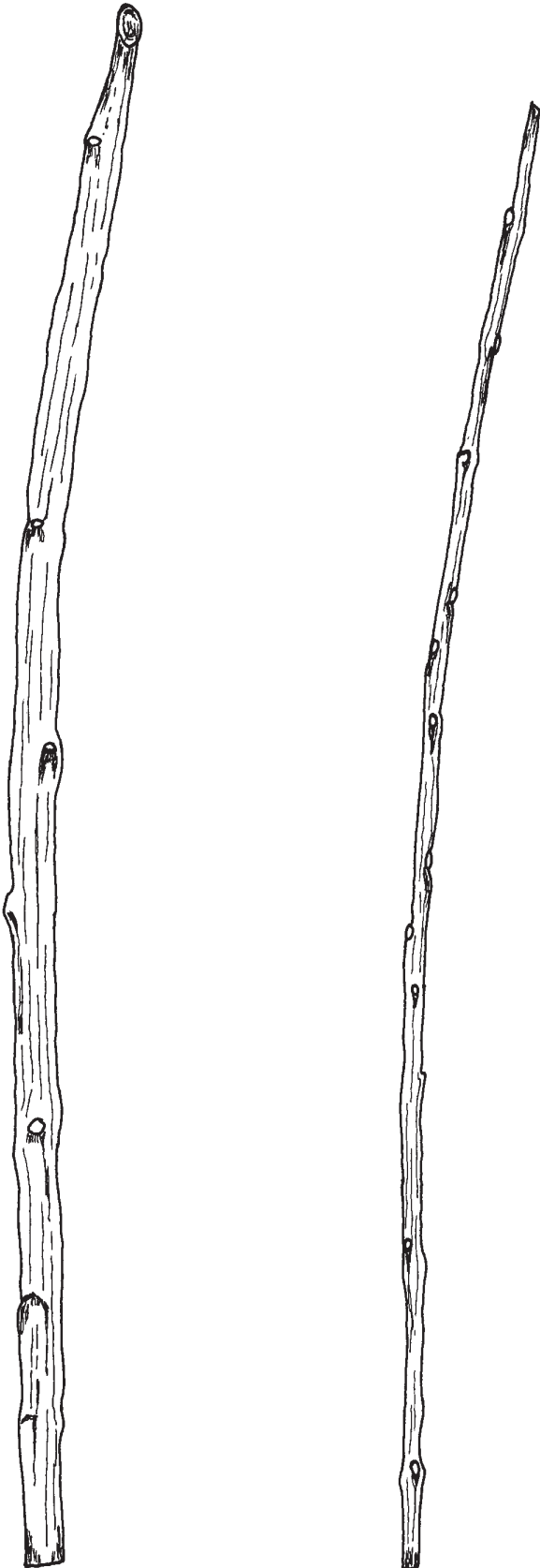
Cutting Thickness:

Cutting thickness varies between 0.5 to 1.0 cm. Cuttings made from wood in this range of sizes, are the best to grow. If these sizes are not available, thinner or thicker wood can be used.

Cutting Propagation:

Plant the cutting with at least one bud and two if possible, above the soil surface. Two or three buds should be below the soil surface. If cuttings are made in June or July they can be stored in moist wood shavings allowing them to callous. When the buds begin to shoot in early spring, the cuttings can be planted out into nursery bags or directly into the garden. This should be done by mid-September before it becomes too hot.

Pomegranate



Cutting Length:

Make cuttings 30 to 40 cm long. The length of these cuttings depends on how close the nodes are. Node or bud spacing is usually 0.5 to 8.0 cm apart. Choose wood that has the closer bud spacing otherwise the length of the cutting becomes too long for propagating.

Cutting Thickness:

Cutting thickness varies between 0.5 to 1.0 cm. Cuttings made from wood in this range of sizes, are the best to grow. If these sizes are not available, thinner or thicker wood can be used.

Cutting Propagation:

Plant half to two thirds of the cutting below the soil surface. The node or bud number above the soil surface will be sufficient to produce the required new growth. If cuttings are made in June or July they can be stored in moist wood shavings allowing them to callous. When the buds begin to shoot in early spring, the cuttings can be planted out into nursery bags or directly into the garden. This should be done by mid-September before it becomes too hot.