



KrishiKosh (कृषिकोश)

(/) An Institutional Repository of Indian National Agricultural Research System



Advanced Search (/advanced-search)

[Krishikosh \(/\)](#) / [Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi \(/handle/1/93542\)](#) / [Thesis \(/handle/1/93550\)](#)

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: <http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/handle/1/5810028728>

Authors: Kumar, Rakesh (/browse?type=author&value=Kumar%2C+Rakesh)

Advisor: Ray, R.N. (/browse?type=author&value=Ray%2C+R.N.)

Title: STUDIES ON METHODS OF GRAFTING IN MANGO (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) IN LATE SEASON

Publisher: Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand

Language: en_US

Type: Thesis

Pages: 33

Agrotags: null

Keywords: STUDIES ON METHODS OF GRAFTING IN MANGO (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) IN LATE SEASON

Abstract: Mango (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) is an important tropical fruit crops in India and is the native of south East Asia. It belongs to the family Anacardiaceae. It is grown both in tropical and sub tropical condition and world production is 31251 thousand metric tons of mango annually and the area is 4369 thousand hectare. In India, total area under mango production is 2020.6 thousand hectare and its production is 12537.9 thousand metric tons in 2006. The major mango producing states are A.P., U.P., Bihar, Karnataka, W.B., Orrisa and Maharastra. In Bihar major cultivars are Bombay green, Chausa, Dashehari, Fazli, Kishanbhogh, Himsagar, Jardalu, Langra. In Jharkhand, it is grown on a small scale. Mango is rich source of vitamins. It has also a fair amount of Vitamin C, Vitamin B1 (thiamine) and Vitamin B2 range from 35.63 to 37.73 per 100gm fresh weight of fruits. Since Mango is a cross pollinated crop, vegetative propagation is of paramount importance for this crop. A lot of work has been done on different methods of grafting in mango (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) in normal season. Very little work has been done to standardize the date and method of grating in mango in late season. With a view to evaluate the dates and methods of grafting in late season for Amrapali mango, the present study was undertaken at Department of Horticulture, BAU, Kanke during the year 2004-05. The experiment was conducted on mango cultivar Amrapali at the Department of Horticulture, BAU, Kanke, during the year 2004-05. The design of experiment was RBD with 3 replications. The propagation was done on three dates 20.09.2004, 30.09.04 and 10.10.04 and three methods inarching (hanger), veneer grafting and top-veneer grafting. Total treatment combinations were nine. The minimum (99.33) days taken to sprout was recorded on 20.09.04 (D1) grafted plant in different method of grafting. The minimum days taken to sprout graft union was noticed in hanger grafting. Among different dates of grafting on 20.09.04 showed maximum scion diameter in inarching (Hanger) i.e. 0.51 cm. The maximum number of leaves (8.88) was recorded in inarching (Hanger). On the basis of success rate, it was concluded that inarching (Hanger) performed best (62.33 %) on 20.09.04 and survival percentage as recorded in inarching (Hanger) was 51.11% on 20.09.04.

Description: STUDIES ON METHODS OF GRAFTING IN MANGO (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) IN LATE SEASON

Subject: Horticulture

Theme: STUDIES ON METHODS OF GRAFTING IN MANGO (*Mangifera indica* Linn.) IN LATE SEASON

These Type: M.Sc

Issue Date: 2008

Appears in Thesis (/handle/1/93550)

Collections:

Files in This Item:

File	Description	Size	Format
------	-------------	------	--------


1138 Rakesh Kumar.pdf

1.31 MB Adobe PDF



[View/Open \(/displaybitstream?handle=1/5810028728\)](/displaybitstream?handle=1/5810028728)

[Show full item record \(/handle/1/5810028728?mode=full\)](/handle/1/5810028728?mode=full)

 [\(/handle/1/5810028728/statistics\)](/handle/1/5810028728/statistics)

Items in DSpace are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved, unless otherwise indicated.