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Pecan Propagation

When to Prepare--What to Prepare--How to Prepare--
Native Pecan Growth for Budding

When to Bud--How to Bud--Prepared Native Growth

Luke & Ringer Pecan Demonstration Grove

E. B. LUKE, Pres. and Treas. OFFICE 214 W. MAIN, ARDMORE, OKLA. C. E. RINGER, Sec'y and Mgr.

HOW TO PREPARE THE NATIVE PECAN TREE FOR BUDDING

We recommend the preparing of sprouts, 3 ft. high to trees 4 in. in diameter at 5 ft. high. Larger trees may be budded, but are too expensive for commercial purposes.

Cut all trees up to 2 in. in diameter, at about 4 ft. high, leaving nothing except a straight stick.

Cut all trees, from 2 to 4 in. in diameter, at 5 ft. high cone shape; that is by removing all limbs except the larger and cutting them back to stumps: The lower to 1 to 2 ft. from body and shorter as you make the cone, the center or main branch, cut at 8 or 10 ft. high according to the diameter of the tree.

This preparation of trees, which must be done during the dormant season (Dec. Jan. Feb.) will cause a thrifty growth, during the early summer, on which to bud during Aug. and Sept.

All overshadowing timber and brush must be removed from around the prepared trees, as they will do no good if left covered up.

WARNING: Care and attention, along with good judgment, is necessary to make anything a winner, and the Pecan industry is no exception.

HOW AND WHEN TO BUD THE PECAN TREE.

We recommend the Patch or Ring Budding for Oklahoma, as it is very simple and has proven that buds set better by this method than by any other.

Budding may be done in the early spring (April) or during August and September.

SPRING BUDDING is generally done on trees where a failure to get a set from the fall budding, or on small sprouts that did not require cutting back during the winter.

Secure a double blade budding knife, pruning clipper, raffia or waxed cloth, and you are ready for action.

INSTRUCTIONS.

With a pruning clipper, trim the new growth back to about 18 in., in order to throw the sap to the new bud; now with the budding knife, cut a ring around one of the young branches, as near the base as possible, where bark is smooth and between buds; now take a bud stick of some Standard Named Variety, which you must secure, and with the budding knife cut a ring around a good, healthy bud, placing the knife so blades will be equal distance from bud; now split the bark on the opposite side of the bud, with pocket knife and raise the bark easily on each side of the bud and with a slight twist by thumb and finger, bud is loosened; now split the bark on tree branch and remove enough of the bark to accommodate the bud, being careful to make a neat fit; always place buds on upper or inside of branch; now with a piece of raffia or a strip of waxed cloth, half inch wide, securely wrap around this new bud bark, leaving the little bud uncovered and covering all cuts made by knife; wrapper must be removed in 15 or 20 days, so as not to stangle bud or squeeze limb off; two or three buds may be placed on trees cut back to a stump, but more on trees that were coned; fast work is necessary so that sap will not dry before wrapper is put on.

After buds are set and growing for one year, then remove all growth except the new bud; buds will often lie dormant till new growth starts in spring. Fifty per cent is a very good stand of living buds.

We can supply you the Ringer Budding Knife at \$2.50 post paid.. It is the only V-shaped blade on the market. The advantage of the V-shaped blade is that the blades will track, or cut at a right angle to the stick.

We can supply you Raffia at 65c per pound post paid.

Waxed cloth is prepared by dipping pieces of old sheeting in melted Bees Wax, and tearing in strips half an inch wide and 15 inches long.

All correspondence should be addressed to: C. E. RINGER, Mgr., 204 Carter St., Ardmore, Okla.

