



skin / patch budding of roses

Halmar Taschner
Ludwig's Roses

History in South Africa

Mr van Maanen who was the horticulturist at the Horticultural Institute at Roodeplaat, Pretoria was requested by Messrs Hall & Sons in Nelspruit for a suitable alternative method of budding citrus on which the bark had become too thick and old for the traditional T budding. An adjustment of patch budding gave very satisfactory results and he experimented this method for roses during different seasons in the year. In 1961 rose nurseries were invited to the institute to see the results and were shown the method which became known as skin budding.

It was taken up by the major Rose nurseries in Transvaal and within two years was adopted as the only method.

The advantages were and are:

- ❖ Skin budding could be carried out at any time of the year independent of sap flow in root stock and budwood.
- ❖ Skin budding was actually faster than T budding.
- ❖ It was soon discovered that there was considerable less breakage of the young budded shoots by wind and movement with implements. The joining of the two flat surfaces was better than is the case with T budding where callus filled the small hollow gap between the eye mark and rootstock.
- ❖ It was advantageous that at that stage plastic strips had replaced the Raffia as tying material, which made a much better sealing.

Disadvantage was and still is that one could not use the by then fashionable rubber–staple patch ties O.S.V Okulations-Schnellverschluesse Okulette® Speed Easy since the shield of the budded eye would easily be moved sideways off the cut on the root stock.



































































