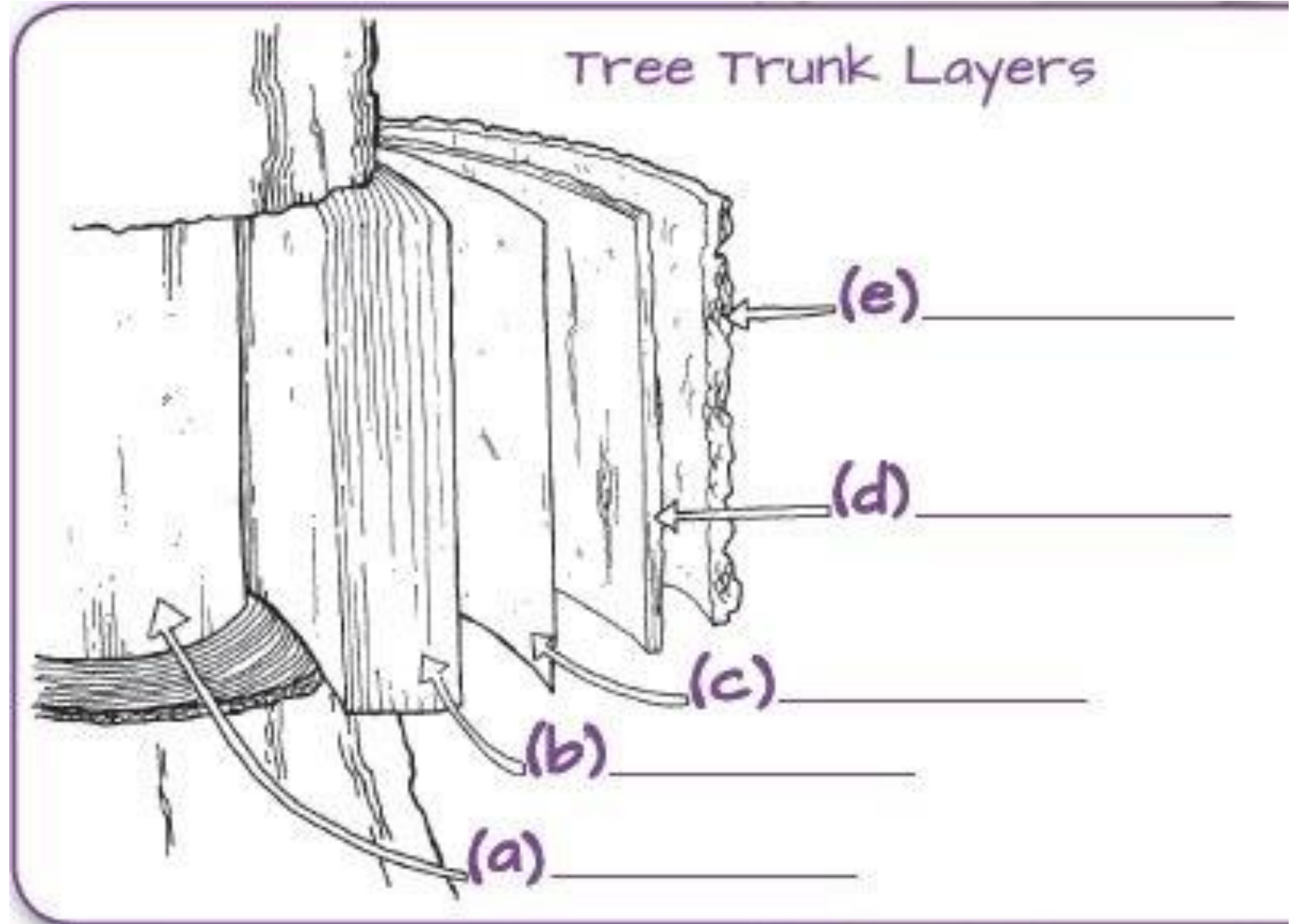


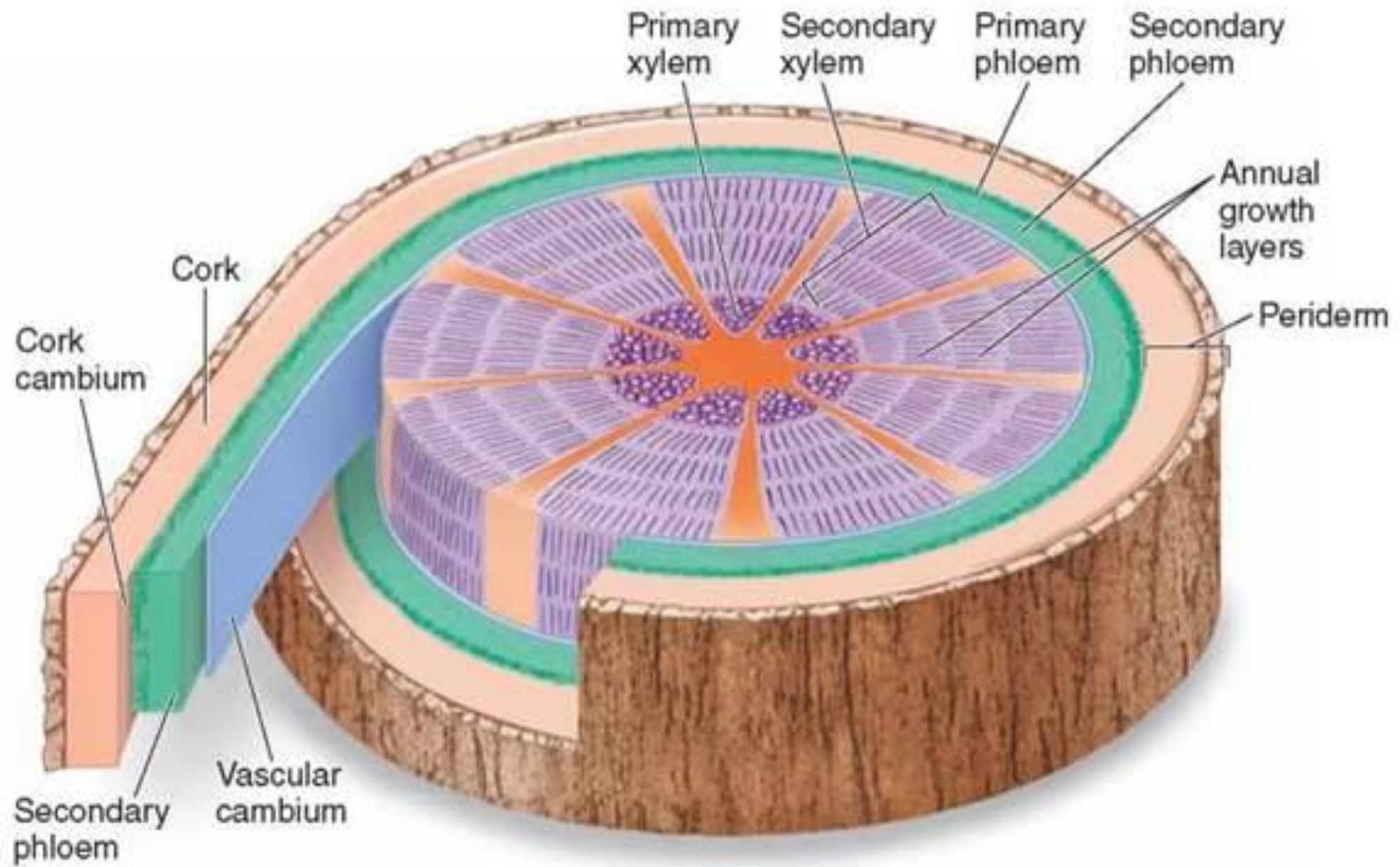
Airlayering

Melissa Hall 2021

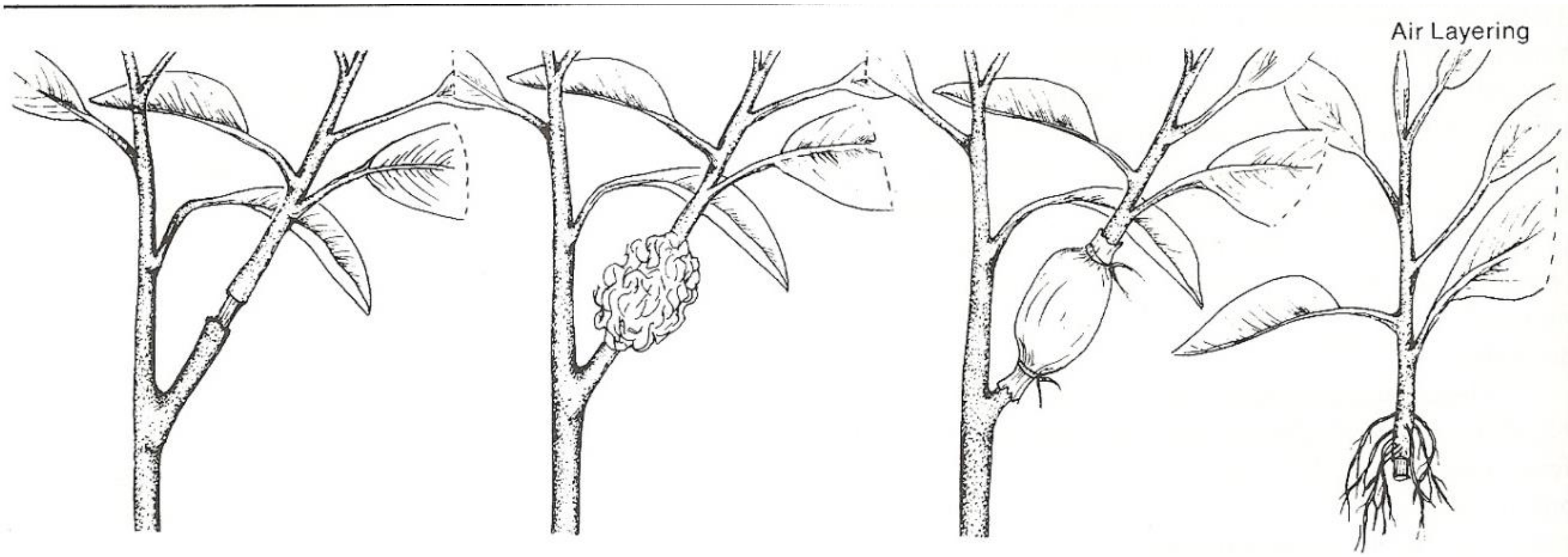
Definitions

- Vascular Cambium
 - Living Phloem
 - Xylem
 - Sapwood
 - Heartwood
 - Bark
-
- Adventitious Roots





Why Airlayer?



Before the Cut

- Airlayer when the sap is flowing – when new growth is pushing or about to push
- Airlayer should ideally be made on last season's growth
- Choosing your branch as a future tree – single stemmed & not too long (2-3 ft)
- Ideally choose a pencil- width thick branch

Airlayering Process

- Make two cuts 1-2 inches apart around the circumference of the stem down to the Xylem.
- Make a cut down the length of the stem in between your two cuts.
- Peel the bark off down to the xylem (may help to use pliers).
- Surround the girdle with Sphagnum moss (or some other medium) – ideal size of root ball is 12x8cm. The top of the girdle should be in the top 1/3 of rooting medium.
- Wrap tinfoil or plastic around the medium and wound, covering the bottom of the girdle. Make sure it is tight and will not allow water to come in.
- Add label to the TOP of the wound (the future tree)

Aftercare

- The airlayer should ideally be harvested in about 3 months (depending on the time of the year). Extensive time on the tree will let the roots & medium dry out.
- Harvest after secondary, fibrous roots have formed.
- After removal from the mother tree, place the rootball in water for 10 minutes
- Prune the top to reduce to shoot:root ratio, or remove about half of the biomass.
- Plant in well-drained soil media and place under mist or in heavy shade
- After several weeks, when you see good root development, begin the hardening process.

Wax Jambu's & Macadamia!