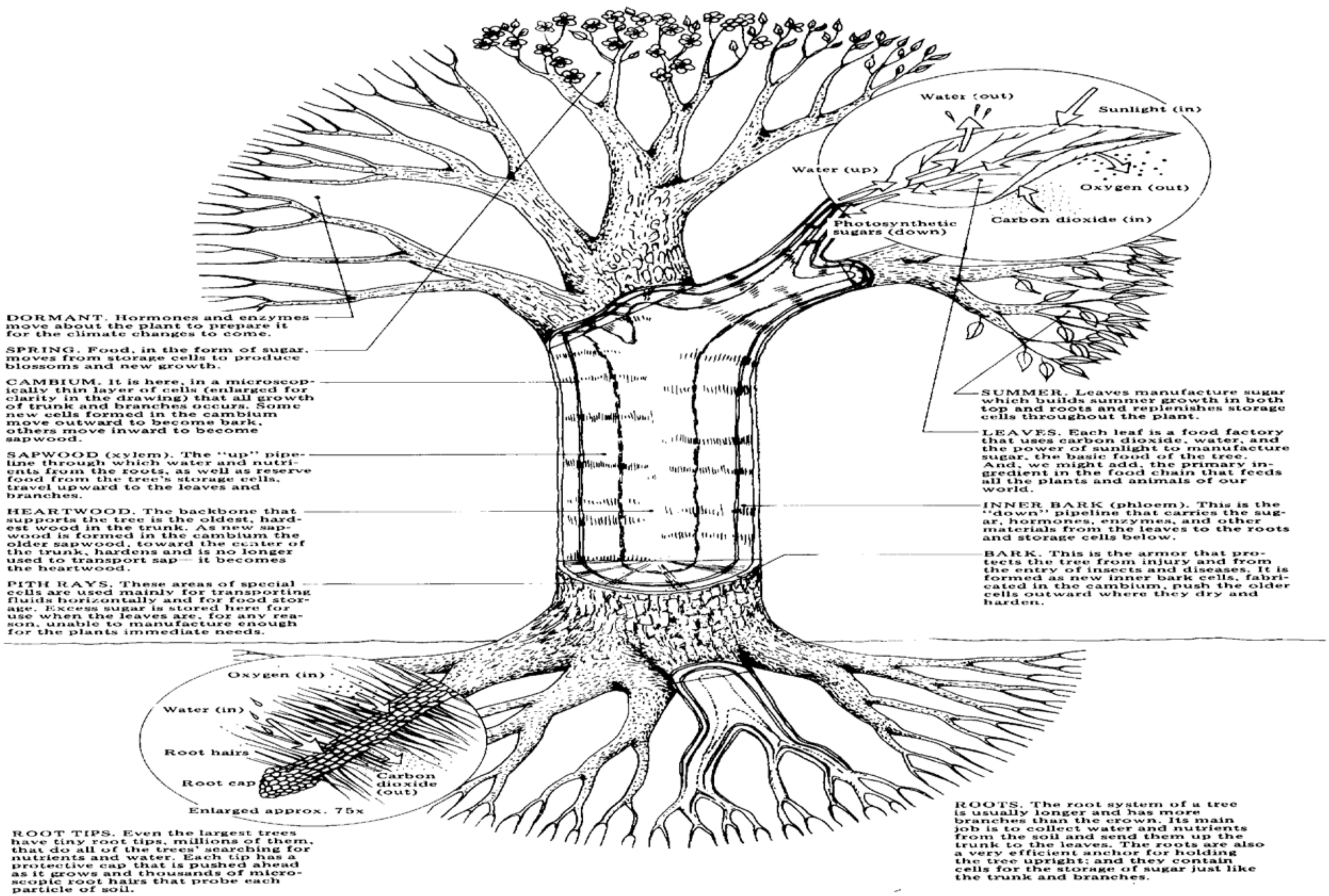
ESQUEJES & INJERTOS

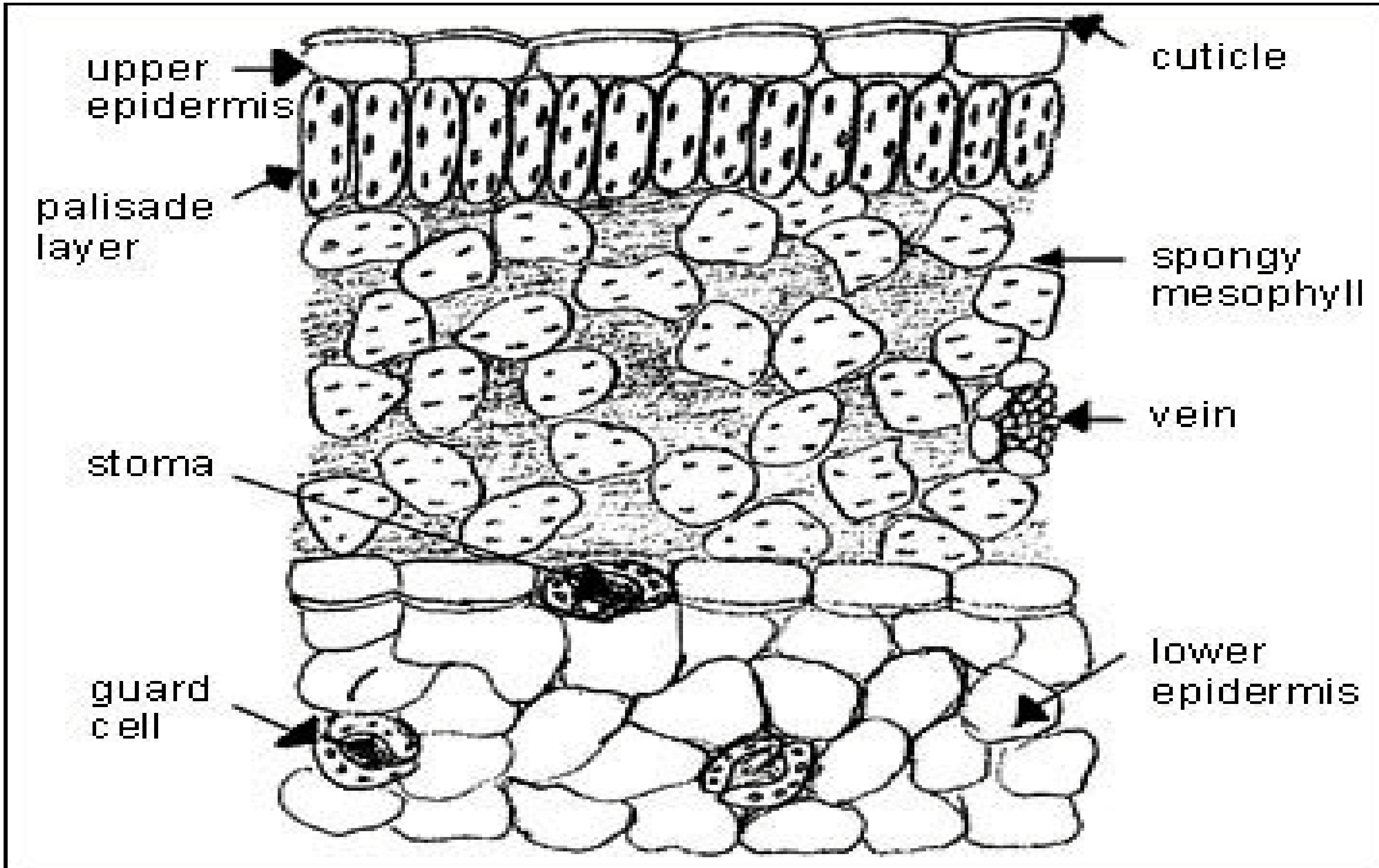
Manual del Maestro

Curso

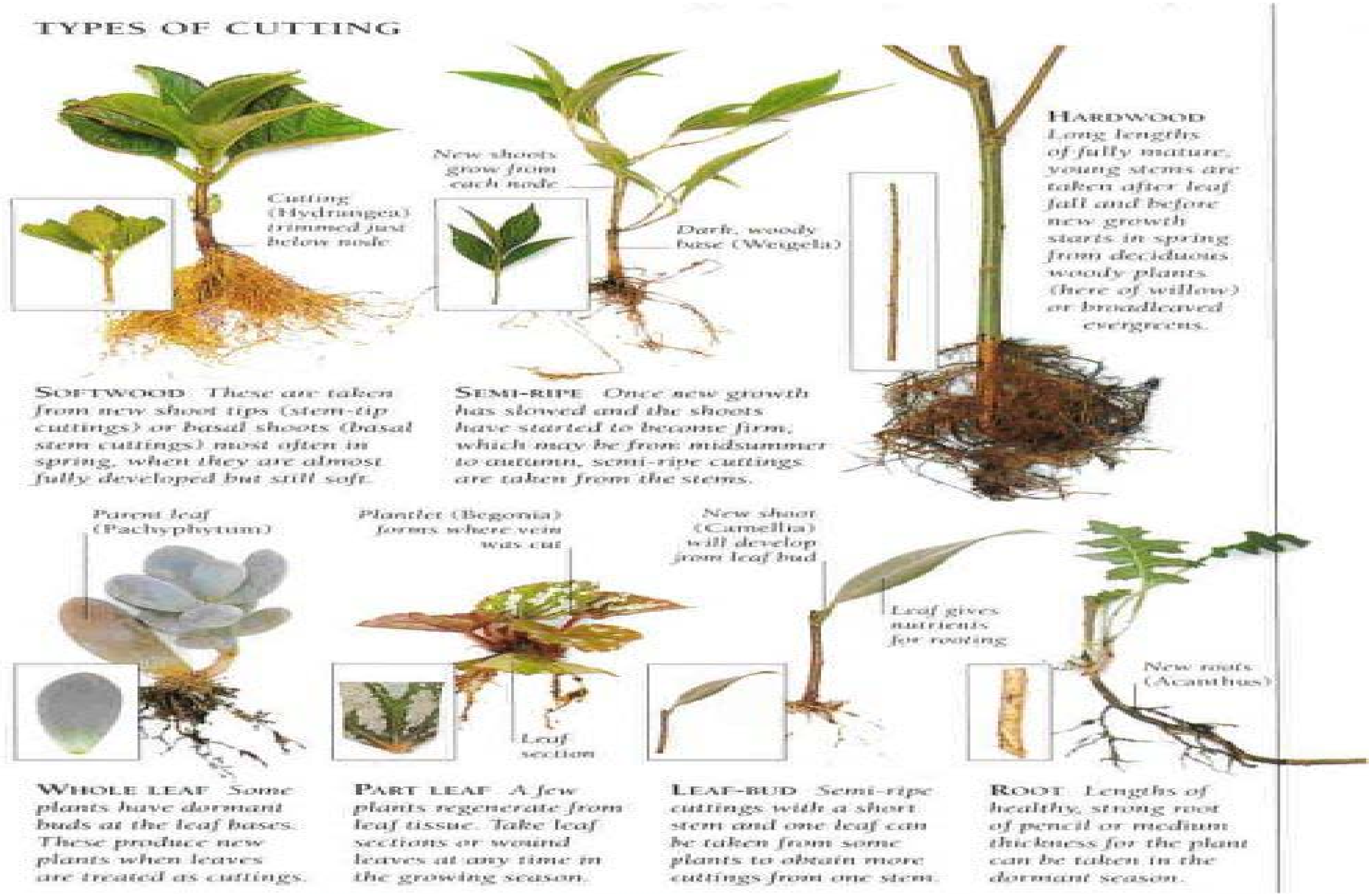
Biologia


Water (out)
Sunlight (in)
Water (up)
Oxygen (out)
Carbon dioxide (in)
Photosynthetic sugars (down)
DORMANT. Hormones and enzymes move about the plant to prepare it for the climate changes to come.
SPRING. Food, in the form of sugar, moves from storage cells to produce blossoms and new growth.
CAMBIUM. It is here, in a microscopically thin layer of cells (enlarged for clarity in the drawing) that all growth of trunk and branches occurs. Some new cells formed in the cambium move outward to become bark, others move inward to become sapwood.
SAPWOOD (xylem). The "up" pipeline through which water and nutrients from the roots, as well as reserve food from the tree's storage cells, travel upward to the leaves and branches.
HEARTWOOD. The backbone that supports the tree is the oldest, hardest wood in the trunk. As new sapwood is formed in the cambium the older sapwood, toward the center of the trunk, hardens and is no longer used to transport sap— it becomes the heartwood.
PITH RAYS. These areas of special cells are used mainly for transporting fluids horizontally and for food storage. Excess sugar is stored here for use when the leaves are, for any reason, unable to manufacture enough for the plants immediate needs.
SUMMER. Leaves manufacture sugar which builds summer growth in both top and roots and replenishes storage cells throughout the plant.
LEAVES. Each leaf is a food factory that uses carbon dioxide, water, and the power of sunlight to manufacture sugar, the basic food of the tree. And, we might add, the primary ingredient in the food chain that feeds all the plants and animals of our world.
INNER BARK (phloem). This is the "down" pipeline that carries the sugar, hormones, enzymes, and other materials from the leaves to the roots and storage cells below.
BARK. This is the armor that protects the tree from injury and from the entry of insects and diseases. It is formed as new inner bark cells, fabricated in the cambium, push the older cells outward where they dry and harden.
Oxygen (in)
Water (in)
Root hairs
Root cap
Carbon dioxide (out)
Enlarged approx. 75x
ROOT TIPS. Even the largest trees have tiny root tips, millions of them, that do all of the trees' searching for nutrients and water. Each tip has a protective cap that is pushed ahead as it grows and thousands of microscopic root hairs that probe each particle of soil.
ROOTS. The root system of a tree is usually longer and has more branches than the crown. Its main job is to collect water and nutrients from the soil and send them up the trunk to the leaves. The roots are also a very efficient anchor for holding the tree upright; and they contain cells for the storage of sugar just like the trunk and branches.

Enraizamiento



Tipos de Esquejes



La formula para el enraizamiento ideal.

Para lograr un enraizamiento ideal es necesario encontrar el equilibrio y la necesidad de concentración del liquido de hormonas. Para ello utilizaremos acetona, hormonas y polvos talco.

Acido indolebutyrico

Acido napthaleneacitico

Acido acetico indole-3

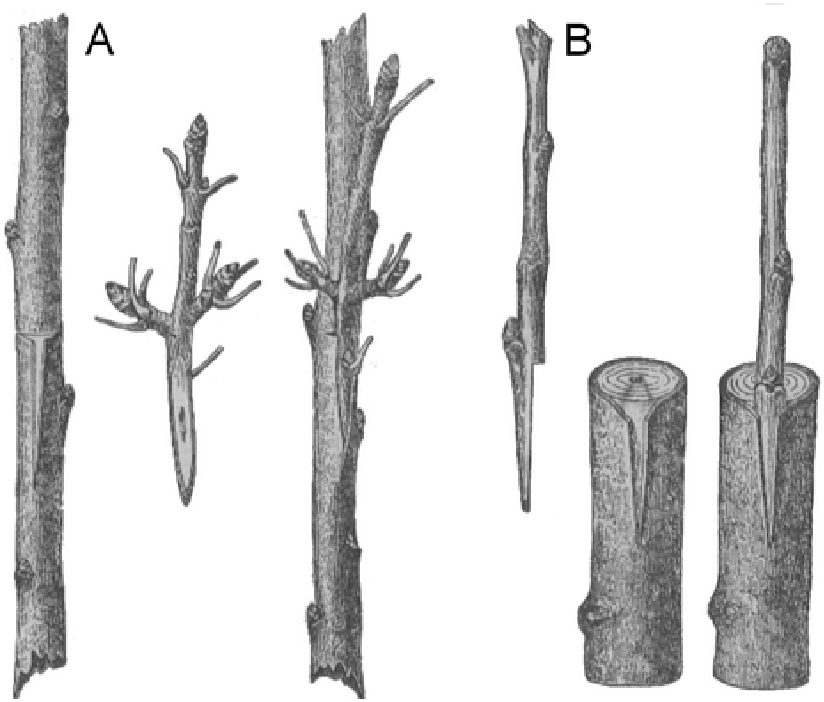
INJERTOS

1.-Injerto de yema

2.-Injerto Apical

3.-Injerto Ingles

Diferentes Injertos



Herramientas

FIN