

Studies on Reproductive Biology and Propagation techniques of *Schleichera oleosa* Lour. (Oken) an oil bearing tree and important lac host plant.

1&2	Name of Technology & Nature of technology:	Cleft grafting in Kusum (<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>) – an important lac host.
3	Brief about Technology:	Concept: The method has potential for clonal propagation of elite genotypes of Kusum, the most important lac host. Methodology: Rootstocks used were young healthy seedlings of Kusum, 30-50 cm tall with a stem diameter about the thickness of a pencil. Scions collected from tree having age between 8 - 20 years with 8-12 mm diameter were prepared from semi-hard wood portion 10-15 cm below the end of a young branchlet. Scions were cut to a length of 15-20 cm leaving the petioles intact on the scion, the end of which was cut to a wedge approximately 1.5 cm long. The rootstock was decapitated at a level where the diameter was close to that of the scion. A split was made in the rootstock, the scion was inserted and the graft was tied with polythene tape. The grafting scion and end of the scion was covered with plastic bag and kept under shade giving a success rate of about 60 per cent. The best time of grafting was between mid of June to mid of August.
4	Economic significance of the Technology	Lac cultivation is undertaken by the farmers, SHGs and tribal families traditionally on Kusum. Multiplication of elite Kusum tree for lac cultivation will increase production thereby, income of the lac farmers and tribal families.
5	Beneficiaries of technology	State forest departments, Lac farmers, SHGs, tribal families.