

Effects of auxin and misting on the rooting of herbaceous and hardwood cuttings from the fig tree¹

Efeitos de auxina e nebulização no enraizamento de estacas herbáceas e lenhosas de figueira

Cleiton Mateus Sousa^{2*}, Rubens Nei Busquet³, Marco Antônio da Silva Vasconcelos³ e Ricardo Motta Miranda³

ABSTRACT - Propagation of the fig tree predominately uses hardwood cuttings obtained from pruning stock plants. With a view to optimising fig tree propagation, the effects of auxin and misting on the rooting of herbaceous and hardwood cuttings from the fig tree were evaluated. An experiment was set up in a 2x2x2 factorial design, with two types of cuttings (softwood and hardwood), two levels of auxin (0 and 1000 mg L⁻¹ indolbutyric acid) and two environments (with and without misting). Thirty days after starting the experiment, rooting, root length, sprouting and losses were all evaluated. The interaction of the type of cutting and the auxin was significant for rooting, sprouting, root length and cutting loss. Misting did not affect the variables analysed. In the absence of auxin, there was no difference between the type of cutting for rooting, length of root and sprouting, while the application of auxin (1,000 mg L⁻¹) produced a reduction in these variables. The production of fig tree seedlings can be made from either softwood or hardwood cuttings and does not require the use of auxin or misting.

Key words: Fig tree. Auxin. Plant propagation. Cut.

RESUMO - A propagação da figueira predomina com o uso de estacas lenhosas obtidas após a poda de plantas matrizes. Visando otimizar a propagação da figueira, avaliou-se os efeitos da auxina e da nebulização no enraizamento de estacas herbáceas e lenhosas de figueira. Foi implantado um experimento em fatorial 2x2x2, sendo dois tipos de estacas (herbáceas e lenhosas), dois níveis de auxina (0 e 1.000 mg L⁻¹ de ácido indolbultírico) e dois ambientes (com ou sem nebulização). Aos 30 dias após a implantação do experimento, avaliou-se o enraizamento, comprimento da radícula, brotação e perdas. A interação do tipo de estaca e auxina foi significativa para enraizamento, brotação, comprimento da radícula e perdas de estacas. A nebulização não interferiu nas variáveis analisadas. Na ausência de auxina não houve diferença entre os tipos de estacas para o enraizamento, comprimento da radícula e brotação, enquanto, a aplicação de auxina (1.000 mg L⁻¹) proporcionou redução para estas variáveis. A produção de mudas de figueira pode ser realizada a partir de estacas herbáceas ou lenhosas e dispensa o uso de auxina e nebulização.

Palavras-chave: Figo. Efeito da auxina. Propagação de plantas. Estaquia.

*Autor para correspondência

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Trabalho de Iniciação Científica, bolsista do CNPq

²Instituto Federal Goiano, Campus Ceres, Rod. GO 154, km 03, Zona Rural. Ceres-GO, Brasil, 76.300-000, sousacm@yahoo.com.br

³Departamento de Fitotecnia, Instituto de Agronomia, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, BR 465, km 7, Seropédica-RJ, Brasil, 23.890-000, rbusquet@ufrj.br; masv@ufrj.br, rmottam@ufrj.br

INTRODUCTION

In the propagation of the fig tree (*Ficus carica* L.) the use of cuttings predominates. These are prepared from branches obtained when pruning that can be stored where they will finally be cultivated, or in a greenhouse in order to produce seedlings for subsequent transplanting.

Obtaining seedlings from bare roots through ligneous cuttings takes about a year, since the cuttings, rooted in winter will be transplanted to a permanent site only the following year. On the other hand, if rooted directly in the field, many fail when the plants take, and to compensate for this the use of two cuttings per hole is recommended (CHALFUN; HOFFMANN, 1997), thus increasing the amount of propagative material (NOGUEIRA *et al.*, 2007).

The use of auxin has shown excellent results in increasing the fixation index in fig tree cuttings (IOP *et al.*, 2008; LAJUS *et al.*, 2007; RAMOS; LEONEL; DAMATTO JUNIOR, 2008). Most work with propagation is carried out in conditions of high humidity with intermittent misting, which allows no evidence of the actual effect of auxin.

The production of fig-tree seedlings at the place of cultivation reduces the costs of production, however in most cases they are not successful, with low rooting indices being obtained, even where auxin is applied. Whereas rooting from cuttings in a controlled environment can be considered as an excellent alternative, because it allows for greater efficiency and reduces the amount of propagative material used, producing uniform seedlings of a higher quality.

According to Pasqual *et al.* (2001), moisture is one of the fundamental external factors in encouraging rooting of the cuttings. Thus, more control over the humidity in the rooting environment can result in an improvement in the survival and rooting of the cuttings. Pio *et al.* (2006) found that a greenhouse supplied a good environment for the propagation of the fig tree from apical cuttings, doing away with the use of auxin.

For better utilization of the branches obtained during pruning, herbaceous cuttings have awakened interest in the production of fig tree seedlings, as they demonstrate excellent fixation with the application of auxin, in conditions of high humidity, however this technique can be costly for small producers, compromising commercial applications.

Hartmann *et al.* (1997) recommend that ligneous cuttings be collected when the vegetation is dormant and semiligneous cuttings be taken during the summer when the plants are in full vegetative development, considering herbaceous cuttings to be those from non-ligneous species.

For cuttings with rooting difficulties, such as the ligneous, the use of intermittent misting is recommended to reduce the air temperature and the rate of transpiration, as this maintains a film of water on the cuttings.

The success of rooting for basal cuttings is associated with the increased availability of carbohydrates. However, Light, Paiva and Landgraf (2007) found no significant effect among the cutting types when rooting the hydrangea. Whereas Dantas, Dutra and Kersten (1999), found that apical cuttings of the guava showed a higher percentage of rooting, as in the mombin, verified by Lima *et al.* (2002). Therefore the formation of adventitious roots on cuttings is seen to depend on several factors, it being necessary to define the appropriate conditions for each genotype studied.

The effects of auxin application and of misting on adventitious root formation were therefore studied on stem cuttings of the fig tree.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The cuttings were taken from branches resulting from the pruning in July of stock plants of the fig tree of the variety *valinhos purple*, grown at Fazendinha Agroecológica of EMBRAPA Agroecológica in Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro.

The herbaceous cuttings were taken from the last third of the branch, discarding the last 20cm, while the ligneous cuttings were prepared from the middle and bottom portions of the branch. The cuttings were taken in such a way as to contain at least four buds, were about 20 cm long, with a bevelled cut on the bottom and a straight cut at the top.

The experiment was set up in a randomized block design, in a 2 x 2 x 2 factorial consisting of two levels of indolebutyric acid (0 or 1,000 mg L⁻¹), two types of cuttings (herbaceous and ligneous), two environments (with or without one minute of misting at 30 minute intervals), with four replications and 10 cuttings to each experimental unit.

For those cuttings destined for treatment with auxin, the base was immersed for five seconds in a solution of indolebutyric acid of 1000 mg L⁻¹ and then inserted approximately 1/3 of their length into a plot which contained a substrate of washed river-sand, either with or without misting under greenhouse conditions.

At 30 days after the start of the experiment, the percentage of cuttings with shoots, roots or losses (dead and/or rotting) were evaluated. The data were analyzed by ANOVA, and the averages compared with the Tukey test at 5%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The treatments used resulted in rooted fig tree cuttings, with shoots and the potential for seedling production. The highest rooting percentages were obtained about 30 days after the beginning of the experiment.

Rooting, sprouting and root length all showed significant differences depending on the auxin and type of cutting, with significant interaction between these factors.

In the presence of auxin, the herbaceous cuttings showed 68.3% rooting, while the percentage for the ligneous was only 23.3%. In the absence of auxin, there was 88.3% rooting for the herbaceous cuttings and 76% for the ligneous, with no significant differences (Figure 1). Pio *et al.*, (2003) reported that cuttings prepared from the apical portion have good rooting indices and can be an excellent option for producing seedlings in a greenhouse.

Applying auxin helps to increase rooting in cuttings of some plants (DAVIES, 1995), however, in cuttings from the fig tree, Pio *et al.*, (2006) reported that application of auxin becomes unviable, since the percentage obtained in relation to the control was only 7.92%. In the present investigation however, the application of auxin reduced the percentage of rooting, being more significant in the ligneous cuttings. In stem cuttings of the pitaya, the application of ANA did not influence the formation of adventitious roots (SANTOS *et al.*, 2010), indicating that the cuttings already contained those factors necessary for adventitious root formation, whereas Ferreira *et al.* (2010) observed that rooting in cuttings from the manioc, depends on the diameter, with better results in those cuttings with a diameter greater than 1.0 cm.

This divergence in the responses for adventitious rooting found between different species and growing conditions, can be associated with other factors involved in the process, such as the age of the tissue used, reserves, hormonal balance in the tissue, cell sensitivity, the presence of other molecules in the tissue and the nutritional and phytosanitary conditions of the mother plant.

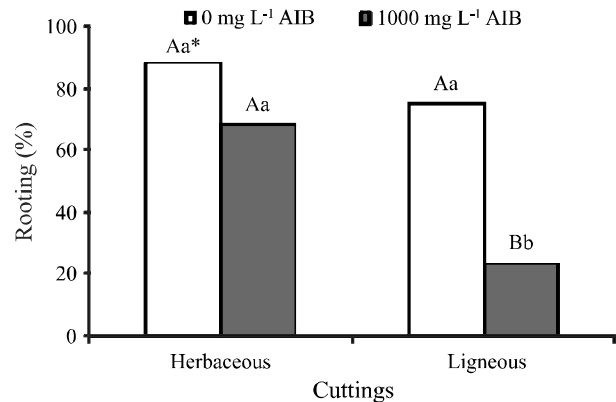
The effect of the auxin is associated with the endogenous auxin content present in the rooting zone during the event (FIRECREST *et al.*, 2003) and its application has been adopted to increase the endogenous levels and promote rooting, which suggests that the formation of roots requires an optimal level of this molecule. Applying auxin enhances rooting only when the endogenous level of auxin is the sole limiting factor to the formation of adventitious roots (DAVIES *et al.*, 1995), suggesting that in the fig, auxin is not a limiting factor in adventitious-root formation from cuttings.

The fact that no significant differences are seen with the presence or absence of misting suggests that the changes in climatic conditions inside the greenhouse were

sufficient to provide suitable conditions for rooting. Pio *et al.* (2003) did not achieve rooting in cuttings of the fig buried up to 2/3 of their length in the substrate when they were kept on screens or under the sun, whereas in a greenhouse, rooting was around 65%.

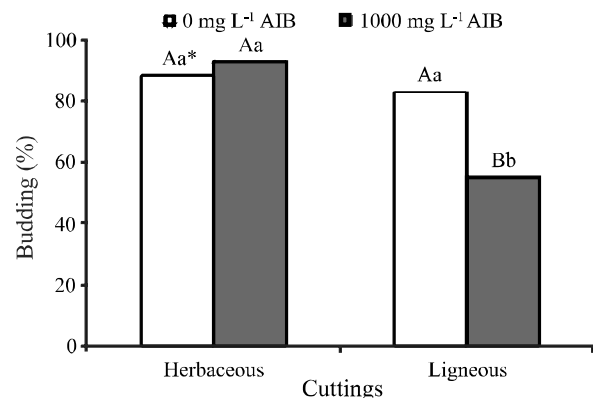
In herbaceous cuttings, auxin did not affect budding, while in the ligneous, the presence of auxin reduced the percentage of budding (Figure 2). However, Pio *et al.* (2006) found no significant difference between levels of auxin in the percentage of buds. There was a positive correlation with root length of 82.58% in budding and of 91.20% in rooting, indicating that the growth of buds contributes to adventitious root formation and growth. Buds are thought to be sites of auxin synthesis

Figure 1 - Percentage of rooting of fig tree cuttings as a function of the interaction of the cutting type and auxin concentration. Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro



*Capital letters compare auxin concentrations for each type of cutting and lowercase compare cutting type within each concentration of auxin

Figure 2 - Percentage of budding in fig cuttings as a function of the interaction of the cutting type and auxin concentration

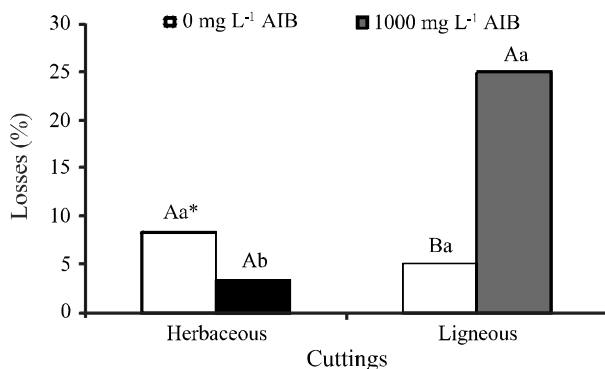


*Capital letters compare auxin concentrations for each type of cutting and lowercase compare cutting type within each concentration of auxin

(TAIZ; ZEIGER, 2004) and co-factors responsible for rooting (HARTMANN *et al.*, 1997), which are displaced towards the base of the cuttings: this could increase the concentration of these factors at the base of the cutting and encourage the formation of adventitious roots.

The ligneous cuttings presented a lower rooting index (Figure 1) and a higher rate of loss when treated with auxin (Figure 3). In the herbaceous cuttings, an 8.3% loss was seen in the absence of auxin and 3.33% in the presence of auxin. However, in the ligneous cuttings, the response was reversed, where the lowest loss was observed with the absence of auxin (5%) and the highest in the presence of auxin (25%). This suggests that each type of cutting has its own specific conditions, and in ligneous cuttings, the tissues are more sensitive to auxin, since in the absence of auxin, rooting did not differ from the best result obtained, and the auxin reduced rooting (Figure 1) and resulted in greater losses (Figure 3).

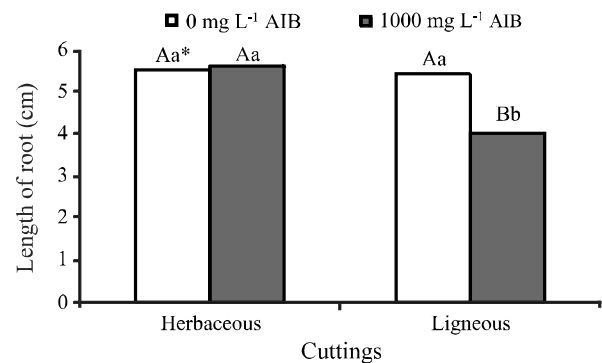
Figure 3 - Percentage of losses in stem cuttings of the fig as a function of auxin and cutting type



*Capital letters compare auxin concentrations for each type of cutting and lowercase compare cutting type within each concentration of auxin

It was found that for both rooting and the budding, the combination of ligneous cuttings with the application of auxin resulted in a smaller root-length in cuttings of the fig tree. The auxin reduced root length (Figure 4), showing again that the tissue is more sensitive to the application of auxin however in herbaceous cuttings this effect was not seen. Perhaps among the types of cutting, differences exist between tissue sensitivities and not the hormonal levels, since herbaceous cuttings displayed rooting similar to the ligneous in the absence of auxin. Pio *et al.* (2004) observed that applying auxin resulted in a linear decrease in root length.

Figure 4 - Effect of auxin and cutting type on the root length in fig-tree cuttings



*Capital letters compare auxin concentrations for each type of cutting and lowercase compare cutting type within each concentration of auxin

CONCLUSIONS

1. Auxin and misting did not increase the rooting of herbaceous and ligneous cuttings of the fig tree;
2. Herbaceous cuttings presented better results for propagation of the fig tree.

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