

RESPONSE OF MARIANNA PLUM HARDWOOD CUTTINGS TO BASAL WOUNDING AND DIPPING PERIOD IN IBA SOLUTION

ARI J. ALI* RASUL R. AZIZ ARAM A. MOHAMMED and FARAYDWN K. AHMAD**

*Halabja Technical College of Applied Sciences, Sulaimani Polytechnic University, Horticulture and Landscape Design, Kurdistan Region-Iraq.

**Dept. of Horticulture, College of Agricultural Science Engineering, University of Sulaimani, Kurdistan Region-Iraq.

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted at the College of Agricultural Science Engineering/ University of Sulaimani/ Kurdistan region- Iraq, to study effect of wounding at the base of cuttings and different dipping periods (10s, 20s and 30s) in 2500 ppm IBA solution on hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum during 2018-2019. The experiment was designed in RCBD, and Duncan's multiple ranges test (5%) was used for comparison of means. The studied parameters were rooting percentage, root number, root length, sprout bud number, shoot length and shoot diameter. Effect of individual factors revealed that wounding of basal end in hardwood cuttings gave no significant result for rooting percentage; wounded and unwounded cuttings gave %95.55 rooting. And also, quick dip of Marianna plum hardwood cuttings for different times (10, 20 and 30 seconds) in 2500 ppm IBA solution gave no significant result for any studied parameters; rooting reached 100% in cuttings dipped in 2500 ppm IBA for 20s. Interaction effects of the two factors showed no significant difference in rooting percentage. Rooting percentage reaches 100% in wounded and unwounded cuttings which were dipped in 2500 ppm IBA solution for 20s. The interaction effects on other root and shoot traits were not significant except in root length, the longest root (8.90 cm) found in cuttings were wounded and dipped in 2500 ppm IBA solution for 20s. Marianna plum is a species did not respond differently to basal wounding and quick dipping period in 2500 ppm IBA solution, as used for hardwood cuttings except in root length.

KEYWORDS: wounding, IBA, Marianna plum, IBA dipping period, hardwood cuttings

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INTRODUCTION

Marianna plum (*Prunus cerasifera* × *P. munsoniana*) is a rootstock used for grafting plum, almonds and apricots, however it isn't fully compatible with peaches and nectarines (Zarrouk *et al.*, 2006). The importance of Marianna plum stocks for grafting *prunus* species arise from that they withstand heavy soils, poor drainage and adapted to different soil types (Westwood, 1993). Also, Marianna stocks tolerate oak root fungus and nematodes (Janick and Paull, 2008). Nevertheless, this rootstock has a variety of defects such as, producing more suckers, susceptible to bacterial canker and brown line virus (Edstrom *et al.*, 1999 and Andersen *et al.*, 2006).

Hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum are planted in fall root highly after treating with indole butyric acid IBA (Hartmann *et al.*, 2011). The optimal concentration of IBA for hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum is variable, 1000 ppm (Swedan *et al.*, 1993), 2500 ppm (Kracikova, 1996), or 3000 ppm (Kapetanovic *et al.*, 1972). However, some aspects in relation to the auxin solution affect rooting of cuttings as well, such as time of dipping in the auxin solution. The first second was the time in which most auxin absorbed by Ivy (*protea*) cuttings in liquid form, and rapid decreasing of auxin uptake observed with increasing dipping time (Gouws *et al.*, 1990).

Wounding of the cutting bases is another factor induces adventitious root formation in cuttings. Heavily, callus and root are produced around the margins of basal wound of the

cuttings (Kasim *et al.*, 2009). Also, wounding may allow the cuttings to take and absorb more water and applied rooting substances (Vera-Batista *et al.*, 2002). Moreover, wounding give rise to breakage of anatomical obstacles that act as barrier for emergence of roots such as sclerenchyma rings (Puri and Shamet, 1988). De Klerk *et al.* (1999) described that wounding results releasing of wound-related compounds which they have important role in root formation. In this view, the objective of this research is to study effects of wounding and dipping time in IBA solution on Marianna plum hardwood cuttings.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out in the season (2018-2019), at the College of Agricultural Sciences/ University of Sulaimani /Kurdistan region- Iraq, to study effect of wounding and different dipping times in IBA solution on rooting hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum.

Hardwood cuttings were collected on 25 December in 2018 from the basal part of the shoots of three-year-old trees Marianna plum grown in a Kanpanka nursery. Immediately after collecting, the cuttings were cut with 20 cm long and 11-15 mm diameter. Then, the cuttings were divided into two groups, and each group included 45 cuttings, the basal end of the first group cuttings wounded deeply at bark surface with 1.5 cm long at two opposite sides, but the second group left unwounded. After wounding, each group (wounding and non-wounding) were divided into three other groups of 15 cuttings, and basal portions of each group separately

treated with 2500 ppm IBA, prepared in %50 ethanol, for 10, 20 or 30 seconds.

The treated cuttings were planted in sand medium in black polyethylene bags which were designed by RCBD in an uncontrolled greenhouse with three replications, in each replication 5 cuttings were planted. The cuttings covered with polyethylene sheet inside the uncontrolled greenhouse to protected from further lowering temperature during January and February. After 96 days on 1 April 2019, the experiment was terminated, and rooting percentage, root number, root length (cm), sprout bud number, shoot length (cm) and shoot diameter (mm) were measured. The data analyzed by XLSTAT program, Duncun's multiple ranges test (5%) was used for comparison of means.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data in Table (1) revealed that wounding of basal end in hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum gave no significant result for rooting percentage; wounded and unwounded cuttings gave 95.55% rooting. Also, statistically, no significant differences were observed for other traits. These may be due to that Marianna plum is a species does not respond to wounding treatment. In this regard, Edwards and Thomas (1979) referred that plant species is a factor affects responding of cuttings to wounding treatment. Howard & Blasco (1979) indicated either apple root stock MM. 106 or MM. 111 were lesser responsive for wounding than M. 26. Moreover, Ruchala (2002) described basal wounding could not be considered as a beneficial factor in all conditions for cutting propagation, a correct reason for it cannot be presented as well.

Table (1): Effect of basal wounding on root and shoot traits in hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum

| Wounding treatment | Rooting percentage | Root length (cm) | Root number | Number of bud sprout | Shoot length (cm) | Shoot diameter (mm) |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Wounding | 95.55 a | 7.64 a | 46.77 a | 2.40 a | 5.64 a | 1.96 a |
| Non-wounding | 95.55 a | 6.59 a | 44.31 a | 2.66 a | 6.29 a | 1.99 a |

* The values in each column with the same letter do not differ significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Data in Table (2) showed the effect of dipping period in 2500 ppm IBA solution on root and shoot traits in hardwood cuttings of

Marianna plum. According to the results quick dip of Marianna plum hardwood cuttings for different periods (10, 20 and 30 seconds) in 2500

ppm IBA solution gave results, however there were no significant differences among them for any studied parameters. Whereas, rooting percentage reached 100% in cuttings were dipped in 2500 ppm IBA for 20s. These results emphasized the results of Meahl and Lanphear (1967) that they found little differences in

cuttings dipped in IBA solution for 5s and those dipped for 160s (Blythe *et al.*, 2007). Inversely, the results of this study did not support the rooting results in Ivy (*protea*) cuttings in which rooting decreased by increasing treatment time, from 1s to 30s, with IBA solution (Gouws *et al.*, 1990).

Table (2): Effect of dipping time in 2500 ppm IBA solution on root and shoot traits in hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum

| Dipping period in IBA solution (seconds) | Rooting percentage | Root length (cm) | Root number | Number of bud sprout | Shoot length (cm) | Shoot diameter (mm) |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 10s | 96.66 a | 7.03 a | 50.53 a | 2.43 a | 6.04 a | 2.07 a |
| 20s | 100 a | 7.88 a | 44.06 a | 2.80 a | 5.25 a | 1.91 a |
| 30s | 90 a | 6.44 a | 42.03 a | 2.36 a | 6.61 a | 1.94 a |

* The values in each column with the same letter do not differ significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

According to the data presented in Table (3), interaction effects of the two factors, wounding and dipping time in 2500 ppm IBA, caused no significant difference on rooting percentage, while rooting percentage reached 100% in wounded and unwounded cuttings which were dipped in 2500 ppm IBA solution for 20s. The unwounded cuttings which dipped in 2500 ppm IBA for 10s gave 100% rooting as well. Additionally, interaction effects of the two factors on other root and shoot traits were not significant except in root length, the longest root

(8.90 cm) found in cuttings were wounded and dipped in 2500 ppm IBA solution for 20s, and the shortest root (5.88 cm) achieved in cuttings were not wounded and dipped in 2500 ppm IBA solution for 30s. These coincide with the results of Üçler *et al.* (2004) which summarized that rooting ability of semi-hardwood cuttings of Kiwifruit was not enhanced when they wounded and dipped for 5s and 15s in IBA. Also, Edwards and Thomas (1979) reports wounding did not affect percentage of rooting, but had effects on root quality.

Table (3): Interaction effects of basal wounding and dipping time in 2500 ppm IBA solution on root and shoot traits in hardwood cuttings of Marianna plum

| Wounding treatment | Dipping time in IBA solution (seconds) | Rooting percentage | Root length (cm) | Root number | Number of bud sprout | Shoot length (cm) | Shoot diameter (mm) |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| wounding | 10s | 93.33 a | 7.04 ab | 52.60 a | 2.40 a | 5.80 a | 1.88 a |
| | 20s | 100 a | 8.90 a | 43.00 a | 2.66 a | 5.20 a | 1.96 a |
| | 30s | 93.33 a | 7.00 ab | 44.73 a | 2.13 a | 5.93 a | 2.03 a |
| Non-wounding | 10s | 100 a | 7.02 ab | 48.46 a | 2.46 a | 6.29 a | 2.27 a |
| | 20s | 100 a | 6.87 ab | 45.13 a | 2.93 a | 5.30 a | 1.85 a |
| | 30s | 86.66 a | 5.88 b | 39.33 a | 2.60 a | 7.30 a | 1.86 a |

* The values in each column with the same letter do not differ significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Marianna plum is a species that has no significant response to its hardwood cuttings toward basal wounding and dipping time in 2500 ppm IBA solution, except in root length.

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كاردانه وهى قه له مى دارينى هه لوژهى ماريانا بو برينداركردن له بنكى قه له مه كه وه و وه ماوهى هه لژهندى له گيراوهى IBA

نهم تووژينه وهيه نه جامدرا له كوولچى زانسته نه نديار يار ييه كشتوكاليه كان/زانكووى سلپمانى/هه ريمى كوردستان-عيراق، بو ليكولينه وه له كاريگه رى برينداركردنى بنك و وه ماوهى هه لژهندى له گيراوهى 2500 بهش له مليونيك IBA بو كاتى (10 و 20 و 30 چركه) له سه رقه له مى دارينى هه لوژهى ماريانا، له سالى 2018-2019 وه تووژينه وه كه نه خشه كيشره به پي RCBD، وه به راوردكارى دنكن بو ئاستى 5% به كارهيئرا له شيكاري نه نجامه كاندا. كاريگه رى هه ريه ك له هوكاره كان به جيا نه وه يان پيشاندا كه نه وقه له مانه ي بنكه كانيان برينداركران له گه ل نه وقه له مانه ي بريندار نه كران جياوازيان نه بووله هيج يه ك له سيفه ته پيوانه كراوه كاندا، وه هه ردوو كيان 95.55% ره گيا درووست كرد. وه هه روه ها كاريگه رى ماوهى هه لژهندى بنكى قه له مه كان له گيراوهى IBA هيج جياوازيه كى درووست نه كرد له نيوان ماوه جياوازه كاندا (10 و 20 و 30 چركه) بو هيج يه كيك له سيفه ته پيوانه كراوه كان، وه 100% ره گكردن ده سته كت له وقه له مانه ي بو ماوهى 20 چركه هه لژهنان له گيراوهى 2500 بهش له مليونيك IBA كاريگه رى هه ردوو هوكاره كه پيكه وه (برينداركردنى بنكى قه له مه كان و ماوهى هه لژهندى له گيراوه 2500 بهش له مليونيك IBA) جياوازه بووله سه ر ريزه ي سه دى ره گكردن، وه ريزه ي سه دى ره گكردن 100% بوو له وقه له مانه ي برينداركران له گه ل نه وقه له مانه ي بريندار نه كران وه هه لژهنان له گيراوهى 2500 بهش له مليونيك IBA بو ماوهى 20 چركه. كاريگه رى هه ردوو هوكاره كه پيكه وه ته نها جياوازي درووست كرد له دريژى ره گدا، وه ديژترين ره گ (8.90) سم (له وقه له مانه دا بوو كه برينداركران وه هه لژهنان له گيراوهى 2500 بهش له مليونيك IBA بو ماوهى 20 چركه. هه لوژهى ماريانا له و جورانه يه كه قه له مه كانيان كاردانه وهى جياوازيان نيه بو برينداركردن له بنكه كانيانه وه وه بو ماوهى جياوازي هه لژهندى له گيراوهى IBA.

أستجابة اقلام الخشبية للأجاص صنف ماريانا لتجريح القاعدة وغطس في المحلول IBA

اجريت الدراسة في الكلية الهندسة للعلوم الزراعية/ جامعة السليمانية في اقليم كردستان العراق لدراسة تأثير عملية التجريح لقواعد العقل وفترات (10، 20، 30 ثانية) التغطيس بمحلول منظم النمو IBA بتركيز 2500 جزء بالمليون على تجذير العقل الخشبية للأجاص ماريانا

(Marianna plum) خلال موسم 2019-2081. تم استخدام تصميم القطاعات العشوائية الكامل (R.C.B.D) وقورنت النتائج وفق طريقة دنكن متعدد المستويات على مستوى احتمال (5%). أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود اختلافات معنوية لكل من معاملة التجريخ وفترات التغطية (10، 20، 30 ثانية) على الصفات المدروسة. حيث اعطت العقل المجرحة والغير المجرحة نسبة تجذير 95.5% في حين أعلى نسبة تجذير 100% سجلت بتغطية العقل بمحلول IBA لمدة 20 ثانية. التداخل الثنائي بين عملية التجريخ وفترات التغطية لم تؤثر معنوياً أيضاً على الصفات المدروسة باستثناء طول الجذر، وقد بلغ اطول جذر 8.9 سم للعقل المجرحة والمغطسة بمحلول IBA لمدة 20 ثانية. حيث تم الاستنتاج من هذه الدراسة ان النوع أجاص ماريانا (Marianna plum) لا يستجيب للتجريح ولا الى التغطية السريع في محلول منظم النمو IBA (2500) جزء بالمليون المستخدم في الكثير من العقل الخشبية.