AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE EFFECT OF RINGBARKING AND IBA ON ROOTING OF ETIOLATED DUKE SEEDLINGS

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Progress Report

SUMMARY
Rooting of etiolated Duke 6 grafts with the Ted Frolich method of propagation is slow and variable. A 50% ring bark of 5 mm just above the graft on the etiolated Duke 6 material and treated with 1% IBA reduced the time for root production and increased the percentage of rooted plants. The Ted Frolich method remains a slow process of propagation of clonal rootstocks.

INTRODUCTION
Using the Ted Frolich method of rooting Duke 6, we wanted to induce a higher percentage of rooting at an earlier stage. IBA as a rooting stimulus, as well as the positive effect of ring barking are well known nursery techniques.

PROCEDURE
The following material was used:
Edranol seeds were planted 1978.07.10 and grafted with Duke 6 on 1979.02-29; etiolated from 1979.02.19 to 1979.03.06 and treated on 1979.03.06.

Treatments
a) Ring barking of 5 mm just above the graft on etiolated Duke 6.
b) 50% ring barking of 5 mm just above the graft on etiolated Duke 6 and treated with
1% IBA + 1% Benomyl + 98% Talc powder.
c) Scraping of the basal part of grafted etiolated Duke 6.
d) Scraping of the basal part of grafted etiolated Duke 6 and treated with 1% IBA as treatment No. 2.
e) Untreated control of etiolated Duke 6

**DISCUSSION**

The combination of ring barking plus IBA had a positive effect on root development. Ring barking alone or scraping had no effect. IBA had no effect where it was used in combination with scraping.

**REFERENCE**