

## **Studies on effect of IBA concentrations and planting times on propagation of different varieties of rose (*Rosa hybrid* Vill.)**

### **ABSTRACT**

The conventional method of rose propagation involves budding on one year old field established rootstock plants. For multiplication of plants, cutting is the simplest way of propagation of desirable rose varieties. There are relatively few varieties that develop roots, so exogenous application of growth promoters is essential. In order to study the effects of different concentrations of IBA (0, 500, 1000 and 1500 ppm) on rooting of different varieties (English Holiday, Eiffel Tower, Don Don, Confetti and Iceberg) of rose, during planting times viz., February, July, October and December. It was found that 500 ppm IBA resulted in maximum number of roots (15.66), number of leaves (22.33), the percentage of survival (50%), shoot length (13.23 cm), fresh weight of roots (4.80 g) and stem (5.93 g), dry weight of roots (4.36 g) and stem (4.33 g) and took minimum days (13.00) for leaf bud initiation, whereas, the maximum root length (7.80 cm) was found in 1000 ppm IBA in Eiffel Tower variety. and control treatment had the lowest effect on the different traits of rooting in rose cutting. Among different varieties, Eiffel Tower was found to be best in terms of different traits, whereas, variety English Holiday and Confetti didn't respond to any of the planting times and treatments. Cuttings planted in February showed the highest effect on their evaluated traits with a significant difference with those planted in July and October, whereas in December planting time, zero survival rates was observed.

**Key words:** IBA, Planting time, Propagation, Rose, Semi-hardwood cuttings

### **Introduction**

Rose belongs to the family Rosaceae, genus *Rosa*, ranks first among the top ten cut flowers. It is called 'Queen of Flowers' (Muhammad *et al* 1996) having its value in landscape gardening, as an ornamental plant, medicinal plant, food and wide range of adaptability to habitats (Winther *et al* 2005). Propagation of roses by stem cuttings is the most common and easy method among various vegetative methods (Anderson and Woods, 1999). Various factors like growth media, moisture, age, season, nutrient status and portion of the branch used affect the growth rate and establishment of cuttings. Different plant processes like growth (e.g. root growth, ageing and promotion of stem elongation etc.) and development (e.g. rooting of cutting, flowering, prevention or colour enhancement of fruit etc.) are influenced by the use of different plant growth regulators (Hobbie, 1998). The root development speed in cuttings depends on the type of cuttings, the rooting medium and concentration of hormones used. IBA is very much helpful in promoting root-initiation as well as adventitious root production in different types of cutting (Waise *et al* 1991). The adventitious roots which appear from callus first are the main roots for cuttings. Callus formed on the cuttings after

planting contains a high amount of auxins (Hartman *et al* 2002). Rooting ability of different types of cutting depend on the hereditary factors in the stem cells and other factors include the total carbohydrate reservoir within the cuttings, leaves and buds on the cuttings, auxin level, stem location, stage of plant growth and type of tissue in the cutting (Rosier *et al* 2006). In the North Indian conditions, T- budding is done in December-March and plants become saleable in October–November, almost after two year of planting the rootstock. This method is laborious and expensive as plants need to be taken care for two years and lot of space is required for their propagation. Development of plant cuttings is the easy way of propagation of required varieties. Therefore the present investigations had been done to find the optimum concentration of IBA and best propagation time of different rose varieties through semi-hardwood cuttings.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present studies were carried out at Landscape Nursery, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana during the year 2015-2016. The semi hardwood cuttings of pencil thickness of rose cultivars viz., English Holiday, Eiffel Tower, Don Don, Confetti and Iceberg will be planted in different planting time i.e. February, July, October and December and treated with 0, 500,1000 and1500 ppm IBA.Quick dip method was used for treating the cuttings. The mother plants were grown in same nursery and did not receive any treatments. The cuttings were prepared by giving slant cut on the upper end and a straight cut on lower end to distinguish both ends while planting and planted in sand in polycarbonate house. The experiment was laid in Factorial Completely Randomized Design (FCRD) and arrangement with three replicates of each treatment. Each replication had ten cuttings. Different observation were recorded as root length (cm), shoot length (cm), number of roots/ cutting, number of leaves, fresh weight of roots (g), dry weight of roots (g), fresh weight of stem (g), dry weight of stem (g), number of days taken to bud emergence and survival percentage/mortality recorded at two months interval.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The perusal of data presented in Table 1 indicated significant differences between the four treatments with respect to root length. Maximum root length i.e. 3.41 cm was observed, when the cuttings were dipped in IBA 1000 ppm solution, which was significantly more than the other

treatments, whereas, the lowest root length (0.35 cm) was observed in the control. Among different planting time, the maximum root length (3.30 cm) was observed when the cuttings were planted during February and minimum i.e. 0.21 cm was observed during July. Variety Eiffel Tower showed maximum root length i.e. 2.50 cm as compare to variety Iceberg and Don Don that showed 1.84 cm and 0.85 cm root length, respectively. The interaction between treatments and varieties planting time were significant. Among interaction maximum root length i.e. 7.80 cm was found when the cuttings of Eiffel Tower variety were dipped in IBA 500 ppm during February. Root length was maximum in IBA 1000 ppm that may be due to the fact that IBA helps in mobilization of reserve food materials, elongation of meristematic cells and differentiation of cambial initials into root primordial (Younis and Riaz, 2005). Similar finding has been observed by Dawa *et al* (2017) and Yeshiwaset *al* (2015) in Rose. Maximum root length was recorded in variety Eiffel Tower and minimum in Don Don. Differences in root length among varieties may be attributed to genetic compositions and carbohydrate content of cuttings. The cuttings of Eiffel Tower might have higher amount of internal stored carbohydrates and other root promoting factors as compared to other two varieties, which resulted in the maximum root length. Planting time had significant effect on root length. The cutting planted during February showed the maximum root length. It may be associated with the adequate heat and radiation for propagation in February. Similar results were reported by Khajehpouret *al* (2014) in Rose. They observed that the spring season showed the highest effect on their evaluated traits with significant differences with those planted in winter.

The treatment of cuttings with growth regulator i.e. IBA had significant effect on shoot length (Table 1). The mean shoot length was maximum (5.12 cm) in IBA 500 ppm and minimum (0.99 cm) in the control. Among different varieties, maximum shoot length was observed in Eiffel Tower (4.71 cm), followed by Iceberg (2.93 cm) and Don Don (1.47 cm). Among different planting time, maximum shoot length i.e. 5.52 cm was found when the cuttings were planted during February followed by October (2.66 cm) and July (0.66 cm). The interaction with respect to shoot length was significant among the varieties, planting time and treatments. Maximum shoot length (13.23 cm) was observed when Eiffel Tower variety cuttings were dipped in IBA 500 ppm and planted during February month. Maximum shoot length was found when the cuttings were treated with IBA 500 ppm

and planted during February. Similar results have been reported by Abbas *et al* (2006) in *Rosa damascena* and *R. centifolia*, when the cuttings were planted during spring season and treated with IBA 500 ppm. The increase in shoot length with IBA application may be due to the better utilization of carbohydrates, nitrogen and other nutrients, which are important for growth. (citation)

The treatment of different varieties of rose cuttings with different conc. of IBA planted during four different planting times had significant effect on number of roots per cutting (Table 1). The mean number of roots was maximum in IBA 500 ppm (4.74) and minimum in control (0.33), irrespective of the varieties and planting times. The difference among varieties was significant, however, the maximum was in Eiffel Tower (3.69), followed by Ice berg (1.91) and Don Don (0.80). Among different planting time, maximum number of roots (4.12) was observed during February.

Susajet *al* (2012) reported that maximum rooting percentage and maximum number of roots was recorded by using IBA 500 ppm for both cultivars i.e. Christopher Columbus and Vay Vicend. Similar results were reported by Akhtar *et al* (2015) in *Rosa centifolia*. Higher conc. of IBA inhibited the root formation by promoting higher level of degradative metabolites (Baker and Wetzstein, 2004). Haq *et al* (2009) reported inhibitory effect of higher concentration of IBA on root growth. February planting time resulted in maximum number of roots in present investigation. Ibrahim *et al* (1991) used 500 and 1000 ppm of IBA and reported that the cutting taken in March from plant resulted in better rooting than those in late summer and early autumn.

The treatment of cuttings with IBA had a significant effect on fresh weight of roots per cutting (Table 2). The mean fresh weight of root was the maximum in IBA 500 ppm (2.36 g) and minimum in the control (0.56 g), irrespective of the varieties and planting time. The difference among varieties was significant, however, the maximum was observed in Eiffel Tower (2.37 g), followed by Iceberg (1.65) and Don Don (0.48), irrespective of the IBA treatment and planting time. The interaction between treatments  $\times$  planting time  $\times$  varieties,  $T_2 \times P_1 \times V_1$  exhibited significant effects on fresh weight of root. The interaction effect of IBA treatments  $\times$  planting time  $\times$  varieties,  $T_2 \times P_1 \times V_1$  recorded maximum fresh weight (4.80 g) in Eiffel Tower variety treated with IBA 500 ppm and planted during February. The minimum dry weight of shoot was recorded in  $T_1 \times P_2 \times V_2$  i.e. when cuttings of Don Don variety were treated with tap water and planted during July.

Due to production of more number and healthier roots in cuttings treated with IBA 500 ppm, the absorption of water and nutrients from medium was more resulting in enhanced growth adding to increased weight of roots. Renuka and Sekhar in 2014 recorded maximum fresh weight of roots in cutting of carnation treated with 200 ppm of IBA. Fresh weight of root of olive was influenced by planting time as more fresh weight was recorded in spring than in winter (Khajehpouret al 2014).

The observation regarding the effect of treatments i.e. IBA and planting time on dry weight of roots of rose varieties (Table 2). Among three varieties, four treatments and three planting time, the difference was significant and variety Eiffel Tower showed maximum (1.81 g) dry weight of roots followed by Iceberg and Don Don. Among different IBA treatment, 500 ppm showed maximum (1.96 g) dry weight of roots as compared to the control (0.36 g). Among interaction, maximum (4.36 g) dry weight of roots was observed in Eiffel Tower variety planted during February and dipped in IBA 500 ppm. All treatments were significantly better than the control with respect to dry weight of roots.

Khajehpouret al (2014) reported that cuttings rooted in spring season had the highest root dry weight, which can be related to hot environment and transpiration of the leaves and resulted in increase in mineral content in the plant part particularly in the leaves.

The perusal of data presented in Table 2 showed the significant effect of treatments, planting time and varieties on the fresh weight of shoot. Maximum fresh weight of shoot (3.21 g) was obtained in T<sub>2</sub> i.e. 500 ppm Of IBA significantly higher over all other treatments. Whereas, the minimum dry weight (1.10 g) was recorded in T<sub>1</sub> i.e. when plants were treated with tap water. As regard the effect of planting time, maximum fresh weight (3.51 g) was recorded in P<sub>1</sub>, when the cuttings were planted during February and found to be significantly better with respect of two planting time. However, the minimum dry weight (0.98 g) was recorded in P<sub>2</sub> i.e. when cuttings were planted during July. The interaction between treatment×planting time × varieties exhibited significant effect on fresh weight of shoot. The interaction effect of IBA treatments x planting time x varieties recorded maximum fresh weight (5.93 g) of shoot was recorded in T<sub>2</sub>×P<sub>1</sub>×V<sub>1</sub>, when the cuttings of Eiffel Tower variety were treated with IBA 500 ppm and planted during February. As mentioned earlier the best results in most of the parameters were observed when the cuttings were treated with IBA 500 ppm during February.

This may be due to favourable temperature (about 35 °C) prevailed in the propagation house that increases the growth and development so that low conc. of hormone was enough for good growth of cutting. This shows that for good effect of IBA, temperature of green house also plays important role. Thus the maximum fresh weight of shoot was recorded in 500 ppm of IBA. This finding is in agreement with finding of Taghvaeiet al (2012).

The perusal of data presented in Table 2 indicated the significant effect of treatment, planting time and varieties on shoot dry weight. The maximum dry weight (2.54 g) was obtained in T<sub>2</sub> i.e. 500 ppm of IBA and found to be significantly higher over all other treatments. As regards the effect of planting time, the maximum dry weight (2.42 g) was recorded in P<sub>1</sub> i.e. when cuttings were planted during February and found to be significant with respect of two planting time. However, the minimum dry weight (0.55 g) was recorded in P<sub>2</sub> i.e. when cuttings were planted during July. The interaction between treatments × planting time × varieties exhibited significant effects on dry weight of shoot. The interaction effect of IBA treatments × planting time × varieties recorded maximum dry weight (4.33 g) of shoot in T<sub>2</sub> × P<sub>1</sub> × V<sub>1</sub> i.e. when cuttings of Eiffel Tower variety were treated with IBA 500 ppm and planted during February. These results of dry weight increase in shoots are in close conformity with the work of Akhatret al (2015), reports that 450 ppm IBA was effective for producing maximum shoot length, shoot dry weight, number of roots and root dry weight.

The treatment of cuttings with IBA had significant effect on number of leaves per cutting (Table 3). The mean number of leaves was maximum in IBA 500 ppm (9.00) and minimum in the control (1.55), which was at par with IBA 1500 ppm, irrespective of the varieties and planting time. The difference were significant among the varieties with maximum in Eiffel Tower (7.06), followed by Iceberg (4.02) and Don Don (2.30), irrespective of IBA treatment and planting times. Among the planting time, the maximum number of leaves (8.77) was found in the cuttings planted during February. Among the interaction, maximum number of leaves (22.33) was observed when the cuttings of Eiffel Tower variety were treated with IBA 500 ppm and planted during the month of February. More is the number of roots; more will be the number of shoots and hence more will be the leaves. It has been reported that morphogenesis is the main function of cytokinin (Muller and Leyser, 2011). As one of the main well known function of roots is synthesis of cytokinin and therefore more leaves were

correlated with more number of roots. Increase in leaf number may be due the positive effect of IBA 500 ppm on inducing vigorous root system thus, enabling cuttings to absorb more nutrients and more number of leaves as observed by Stancato et al (2003). The present findings are in confirmation with the earlier finding of Singh (2000) who reported that in *Bougainvillea peruviana* cv. Shubra, the treatment of cuttings with IBA (500 ppm) resulted in maximum number of shoots per cutting (1.37).

Number of days taken to leaf bud emergence was significantly affected with IBA application, different varieties and planting times (Table 3). Minimum number of days (14.40) taken to leaf bud emergence was observed, when the cuttings were dipped in 500 ppm of IBA, indicating effectiveness of low concentration of IBA on leaf bud emergence, whereas maximum days (23.07) was found in control. Similar results were reported by Hussain and Khan (2004). Eiffel Tower showed early leaf bud emergence (18.38 days) followed by Don Don and Iceberg. When cuttings were planted during February, minimum days were taken for leaf bud emergence and maximum during July planting time. However among interaction, results obtained were non-significant.

Among different planting time, maximum survival percentage i.e. 23.61 % was observed when cuttings were planted during February and minimum i.e. 8.6 % were observed during July (Table 3). The difference among varieties had significant effect and maximum survival was found in variety Eiffel Tower i.e. 23.33 % whereas, minimum i.e. 11.38 % was found in variety Don Don.

Among different treatments, maximum survival percentage i.e. 30.00 % was observed when cuttings were dipped in IBA 500ppm solution, whereas, minimum survival i.e. 7.77 % was observed in the control. The interaction between treatments  $\times$  planting time  $\times$  varieties exhibited non-significant effect on survival percentage. Among the interaction, maximum survival 50 % was found when cutting of Eiffel Tower were dipped in solution of IBA 500 ppm during February. Renuka and Sekhar (2014) studied the effect of IBA and NAA on rooting of carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus* L.) cuttings of cv. Dona. Singh (2000) reported in *Bougainvillea peruviana* cv. Shubra, the treatment of cuttings with IBA (500ppm) resulted in significantly more establishment of plant (51.67%) than all the other treatments, irrespective of duration (12,24 h) of treatment and method of planting.

## **Conclusion**

The results of this study showed that the application of IBA hormone using semi-hardwood stem cuttings significantly affect the rooting capacity and shoot characters of rose cuttings. Among tested IBA concentrations, stem cuttings that received 500 ppm IBA showed better rooting capacity and shoot system under February, planting time, whereas, maximum root length was recorded in IBA 1000 ppm. Cuttings treated with tap water showed the least root and shoot performance. Eiffel Tower, variety showed the best results among all the varieties. Among four planting time, February month reported to be best in all the traits.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

**Table 1: Effect of IBA treatments and planting times on root length, shoot length and number of roots/cutting in different varieties of rose.**

IBA Treatments Planting Time		Root length (cm)				Shoot length (cm)				No. of roots/ cuttings									
		T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>						
P <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	1.36	5.06	7.80	2.63	2.16	13.23	11.23	5.83	0.66	15.66	3.33	2.66						
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.00	3.60	5.50	1.16	1.33	4.04	5.36	2.36	0.00	4.66	3.00	2.00						
	V <sub>3</sub>	0.66	4.06	6.00	1.80	2.00	8.26	6.80	3.46	0.66	10.00	3.66	2.00						
P <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	0.16	0.80	1.30	0.30	0.40	2.20	1.00	0.66	0.33	2.33	1.66	0.66						
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.40	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
	V <sub>3</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.83	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
P <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	0.56	3.33	5.20	1.46	1.73	8.03	6.63	3.43	1.33	6.66	7.00	2.00						
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.20	0.70	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
	V <sub>3</sub>	0.40	3.13	4.90	1.20	0.80	7.33	2.80	1.36	0.33	3.33	1.66	1.00						
Mean T		0.35 <sup>d</sup>	2.22 <sup>b</sup>	3.41 <sup>a</sup>	0.95 <sup>c</sup>	0.99 <sup>d</sup>	5.12 <sup>a</sup>	3.97 <sup>b</sup>	2.06 <sup>c</sup>	0.37 <sup>d</sup>	4.74 <sup>a</sup>	2.25 <sup>b</sup>	1.18 <sup>c</sup>						
Mean V		V <sub>1</sub> =2.5 <sup>a</sup>		V <sub>2</sub> =0.85 <sup>c</sup>		V <sub>3</sub> =1.84 <sup>b</sup>		V <sub>1</sub> =4.71 <sup>a</sup>		V <sub>2</sub> =1.47 <sup>c</sup>		V <sub>3</sub> =2.93 <sup>b</sup>		V <sub>1</sub> =3.69 <sup>a</sup>		V <sub>2</sub> =0.80 <sup>c</sup>		V <sub>3</sub> =1.91 <sup>b</sup>	
Mean P		P <sub>1</sub> =3.30 <sup>a</sup>		P <sub>2</sub> =0.21 <sup>c</sup>		P <sub>3</sub> =1.68 <sup>b</sup>		P <sub>1</sub> =5.52 <sup>a</sup>		P <sub>1</sub> =5.52 <sup>a</sup>		P <sub>3</sub> =2.66 <sup>b</sup>		P <sub>1</sub> =4.02 <sup>a</sup>		P <sub>2</sub> =0.41 <sup>c</sup>		P <sub>3</sub> =1.92 <sup>b</sup>	

The different letters in each column are significantly different at  $P \leq 0.05$  by Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT).

**Treatments:**

T<sub>1</sub>: IBA 0 ppm (Control) V<sub>1</sub>: Eiffel Tower

T<sub>2</sub>: IBA 500 ppm

T<sub>3</sub>: IBA 1000 ppm

T<sub>4</sub>: IBA 1500 ppm

**Varieties:**

V<sub>1</sub>: Eiffel Tower

V<sub>2</sub>: Don Don

V<sub>3</sub>: Iceberg

**Planting time:**

P<sub>1</sub>: February

P<sub>2</sub>: July

P<sub>3</sub>: October

**Table 2: Effect of IBA treatments and planting times on fresh weight of root, dry weight of root, fresh weight of shoot and dry weight of shoot in different varieties of rose.**

IBA Treatments Planting Time		Fresh weight of roots (g)				Dry weight of roots (g)				fresh weight of shoot (g)				Dry weight of Shoot (g)				
		T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	
P <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	1.80	4.80	4.10	2.50	1.23	4.36	3.26	1.70	2.20	5.93	4.26	3.10	1.56	4.33	3.30	2.36	
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.00	2.43	1.80	1.63	0.00	1.63	1.13	1.03	1.16	3.20	2.46	2.63	0.70	2.36	1.60	2.06	
	V <sub>3</sub>	0.50	4.10	3.66	1.46	0.36	3.56	3.23	1.03	1.96	4.60	3.96	2.36	1.40	4.23	3.53	1.70	
P <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	0.23	1.40	1.23	0.90	0.13	0.62	0.50	0.86	0.30	3.10	2.60	1.53	1.10	2.03	1.66	1.06	
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.43	0.36	0.00	0.40	0.13	0.10	
	V <sub>3</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.93	0.70	0.00	0.50	0.46	0.30	
P <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	1.46	4.36	3.93	1.80	0.93	3.97	3.23	1.60	1.83	3.86	4.20	2.70	1.23	4.33	3.56	2.16	
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	2.2	1.56	1.10	0.50	1.43	1.06	0.46	
	V <sub>3</sub>	1.06	4.20	3.50	1.33	0.62	3.50	3.13	0.86	1.46	4.10	3.86	2.26	0.93	3.40	3.43	1.86	
Mean T		0.56 <sup>d</sup>	2.36 <sup>a</sup>	2.02 <sup>b</sup>	1.07 <sup>c</sup>	0.36 <sup>d</sup>	1.96 <sup>a</sup>	1.61 <sup>b</sup>	0.72 <sup>c</sup>	1.10 <sup>d</sup>	3.21 <sup>a</sup>	2.70 <sup>b</sup>	1.86 <sup>c</sup>	0.70 <sup>d</sup>	2.54 <sup>a</sup>	2.08 <sup>b</sup>	1.34 <sup>c</sup>	
Mean V		V <sub>1</sub> 2.37 <sup>a</sup>	V <sub>2</sub> 0.48 <sup>c</sup>	V <sub>3</sub> 1.65 <sup>b</sup>	V <sub>1</sub> 1.81 <sup>a</sup>	V <sub>2</sub> 0.31 <sup>c</sup>	V <sub>3</sub> 1.36 <sup>b</sup>	V <sub>1</sub> 2.97 <sup>a</sup>	V <sub>2</sub> 1.40 <sup>c</sup>	V <sub>3</sub> 2.28 <sup>b</sup>	V <sub>1</sub> 2.31 <sup>a</sup>	V <sub>2</sub> 0.89 <sup>c</sup>	V <sub>3</sub> 1.80 <sup>b</sup>					
Mean P		P <sub>1</sub> 2.40 <sup>a</sup>	P <sub>2</sub> 0.31 <sup>c</sup>	P <sub>3</sub> 1.80 <sup>b</sup>	P <sub>1</sub> 1.88 <sup>a</sup>	P <sub>2</sub> 0.13 <sup>c</sup>	P <sub>3</sub> 1.48 <sup>b</sup>	P <sub>1</sub> 3.15 <sup>a</sup>	P <sub>2</sub> 0.98 <sup>c</sup>	P <sub>3</sub> 2.51 <sup>b</sup>	P <sub>1</sub> 2.42 <sup>a</sup>	P <sub>2</sub> 0.55 <sup>c</sup>	P <sub>3</sub> 2.03 <sup>b</sup>					

The different letters in each column are significantly different at  $P \leq 0.05$  by Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT).

**Treatments:**

T<sub>1</sub>: IBA 0 ppm (Control)

T<sub>2</sub>: IBA 500 ppm

T<sub>3</sub>: IBA 1000 ppm

T<sub>4</sub>: IBA 1500 ppm

**Varieties:**

V<sub>1</sub>: Eiffel Tower

V<sub>2</sub>: Don Don

V<sub>3</sub>: Iceberg

**Planting time:**

P<sub>1</sub>: February

P<sub>2</sub>: July

P<sub>3</sub>: October

**Table 3: Effect of IBA treatments and planting times on number of leaves, days taken to leaf bud emergence and survival percentage in different varieties of rose.**

Treatments Planting Time		Number of leaves				Days taken to leaf bud emergence				Survival percentage (%)			
		T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>4</sub>
P <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	6.33	22.33	13.33	7.00	21.33	13.00	15.33	19.00	20.00	50.00	30.00	26.66
	V <sub>2</sub>	2.00	8.66	6.00	3.66	23.33	13.33	16.66	20.66	6.66	33.33	16.66	10.00
	V <sub>3</sub>	3.00	18.00	10.00	5.00	22.33	13.66	15.66	19.33	10.00	40.00	23.33	16.66
P <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	0.66	4.06	2.00	1.00	24.33	17.00	18.66	21.32	6.66	20.00	16.66	10.00
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.00	1.00	3.33	0.33	25.00	15.00	18.00	22.33	0.00	10.00	6.66	3.33
	V <sub>3</sub>	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	23.33	16.00	17.66	20.32	0.00	13.33	10.00	6.66
P <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	1.00	17.00	8.00	2.00	21.66	13.33	16.00	19.66	16.66	43.33	20.00	20.00
	V <sub>2</sub>	0.33	3.00	1.33	1.00	23.66	13.66	17.00	17.00	3.33	26.66	13.33	6.66
	V <sub>3</sub>	0.66	5.00	2.00	1.00	22.66	14.66	16.32	20.33	6.66	33.33	20.22	16.66
Mean T		1.55 <sup>c</sup>	9.00 <sup>a</sup>	4.88 <sup>b</sup>	2.40 <sup>c</sup>	23.07 <sup>a</sup>	14.40 <sup>d</sup>	16.8 <sup>c</sup>	20.44 <sup>b</sup>	7.77 <sup>d</sup>	30.00 <sup>a</sup>	17.40 <sup>b</sup>	12.86 <sup>c</sup>
Mean V		V <sub>1</sub> =7.06 <sup>a</sup>		V <sub>2</sub> =2.30 <sup>c</sup>		V <sub>3</sub> =4.02 <sup>b</sup>		V <sub>1</sub> = 18.38 <sup>c</sup>		V <sub>2</sub> =18.52 <sup>b</sup>		V <sub>3</sub> = 19.13 <sup>a</sup>	
Mean P		P <sub>1</sub> =8.77 <sup>a</sup>		P <sub>2</sub> =1.03 <sup>c</sup>		P <sub>3</sub> =3.58 <sup>b</sup>		P <sub>1</sub> =17.80 <sup>c</sup>		P <sub>2</sub> =19.91 <sup>a</sup>		P <sub>3</sub> =18.32 <sup>b</sup>	
		V <sub>1</sub> =23.33 <sup>a</sup>		V <sub>2</sub> =11.38 <sup>c</sup>		V <sub>3</sub> =16.38 <sup>b</sup>		P <sub>1</sub> =23.61 <sup>a</sup>		P <sub>2</sub> =8.6 <sup>c</sup>		P <sub>3</sub> =16.38 <sup>b</sup>	

The different letters in each column are significantly different at  $P \leq 0.05$  by Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT).

**Treatments:**

T<sub>1</sub>: IBA 0 ppm (Control) V<sub>1</sub>: Eiffel Tower

T<sub>2</sub>: IBA 500 ppm

T<sub>3</sub>: IBA 1000 ppm

T<sub>4</sub>: IBA 1500 ppm

**Varieties:**

V<sub>2</sub>: Don Don

V<sub>3</sub>: Iceberg

**Planting time:**

P<sub>1</sub>: February

P<sub>2</sub>: July

P<sub>3</sub>: October

## References

- Abbas H, Jaskani M J, Hussain Z and Muhammad A. 2006. Response of rose cuttings against root promoting hormones during spring and autumn. *Int J Bio Biotech* **3**: 201-04.
- Akhtar G, Akram A, Sajjad Y, Mukhtar B, Shahid M A, Sardar H, Naseem K and Shah S M. 2015. Potential of plant growth regulators on modulating rooting of *Rosa centifolia*. *American J Plant Sci* **6**: 659-65.
- Anderson R G and Woods T A. 1999. An economic evaluation of single stem cut rose production. *Acta Hort* **481**: 629-34.
- Baker C M and Wetzstein H Y. 2004. Influence of auxin type and concentration on peanut somatic embryogenesis. *Plant Cell Tissue Organ Culture* **36**: 361-68.
- DawaSonam, Rather Z A, Phunstog T and Tsewang T. 2017. Effect of growth regulators and growth media on rooting of semi hardwood cuttings of rose root stocks. *Int J Current Microbiol Appl Sci* **6**: 1042-51.
- Haq I U, Ahmad T, Hafiz I A and Abbasi N A. 2009. Influence of microcutting sizes and IBA Concentrations on *in vitro* Rooting of Olive cv. Dolce Agogia. *Pak J Bot* **41**: 1213-22.
- Hartmann H T, Kester D E, Davies F T, Geneve R L. 2002. Plant propagation: principles and practices. P. 843. Prentice Hall, New Delhi, India.
- Hobbie L J. 1998. Auxin: molecular genetic approaches in Arabidopsis. *Plant Phys Bioch* **36**: 91-102.
- Hussain A and Khan M A. 2004. Effect of growth regulators on stem cutting of *Rosa bourboniana* and *Rosa antepplitz*. *Int J Agri Bio* **5**: 931-32.
- Ibrahim A M F, Haikal M E and Sinbel H M. 1991. Root formation on hardwood cutting of two olive cultivars. *Alexander J Agric Res* **33**: 137-250.
- Khajehpour G, Jamezadeh V and Khajehpour N. 2014. Effect of different Concentrations of IBA hormone and cutting season on the rooting of the cuttings of Olive. *Int J Adv Biol Biomed Res* **2**: 2920-24.
- Muhammad S M, Hiroyasu S and Shahzad N. 1996. Diversity in Roses. *Nat Agric Res Center*, Islamabad. pp.1-2.
- Muller D and Leyser O. 2011. Auxin, Cytokinin and the control of shoot branching. *Annals Botany* **107**: 1203-12.
- Renuka K and Sekhar R C. 2014. Studies on effect of plant growth regulators on rooting of carnation (*Dianthus cryophyllus* L.) cuttings of cv. Dona under polyhouse conditions. *Pl Arch* **14**: 1135-37.
- Rosier C L, Frampton J, Goldfarb B, Blazich F A, Wise F C. 2006. Improving the rooting capacity of stem cuttings of virginia pine by severe stumping of parent trees. *S J Appl Forestry* **30**: 172-81.
- Singh S. 2000. *Effect of growth regulator treatment on rooting and propagation of ornamental shrubs*. M.Sc. thesis, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India.

- Stancato G C, Aguiar FA, Kanashiro S and Tavares A R. 2003. *Rhipsalis grandiflora*. Haw. propagation by stem cuttings. *Scientia Agricola* **56**: 185-90.
- Susaj E, Susaj L and Irena K. 2012. Effect of different NAA and IBA concentrations on rooting of vegetative cuttings of two rose cultivars. *Res J AgriSci* **44**: 121-126.
- Taghvaei M, Sadeghi H and Baghermiri M. 2012. Interaction between the concentrations of growth regulators, type of cuttings and rooting medium of *Capparis spinosa* L. cutting. *Int J Agril Res Review* **2**: 783-88.
- Waisel Y, Ashel A and Kafkafi U. 1991. Plant roots: the hidden half. New York; March dekker, Inc. Widrechner, M.P. (1981): History and utilization of *Rosa damascena*. *Econ Botany* **35**: 42-58.
- Winther K, Apel K and Thamsborg G. 2005. A powder made from seeds and shells of a rose-hip subspecies (*Rosa carina*) reduces symptoms of knee and hip osteoarthritis a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Scand J Rheumatol* **34**: 302-08.
- Yeshiwas T, Melkamu A and Getachew A. 2015. Effects of indole butyric acid (IBA) and stem cuttings on growth of stenting propagated rose in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia. *World J Agri Sci.* **11**: 191-97.
- Younis A and Riaz A. 2005. Effect of various hormones and different rootstocks on rose propagation. *Caderno de pesquisa Serie Biologia* **17**: 111-18.