Vegetative propagation of mature dragon trees through epicormic shoots

Propagación vegetativa de quiri por intermedio de brotes epicórmicos

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SUMMARY

Epicormic shoots were induced in stumps and detached branches of adult Paulownia fortunei var. mikado plants to evaluate rooting potential. Stem cuttings obtained from shoots of stump were prepared with 12 cm in length and two leaves reduced to 78.5 cm² (10 cm diameter). Cuttings from shoots of branches were prepared with 8-10 cm in length, and two leaves reduced to 50 % of the original size. Anatomical analysis was performed to evaluate possible barriers to rhizogenesis. After disinfection, indolebutyric acid (IBA) was applied (0, 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 mg L⁻¹). Installation was made in plastic pots with a volume of 170 cm³ and 53 cm³, respectively for each type of cuttings, with fine vermiculite and carbonized rice hulls (1:1 v/v) as substrate. After 60 days in a greenhouse, cuttings from epicormic shoots of branches presented rooting (58.12 %) and the average length of the three longest roots/cutting (4.76 cm) was higher than in cuttings from stumps. The highest number of roots/cutting (7.66) and percentage of cuttings with callus (27.50) was observed in cuttings from stumps. There were no anatomical barriers observed harming the roots formation in the two types of cuttings. The use of indolebutyric acid is not required to induce rooting.

Key words: auxins, cuttings, Paulownia fortunei var. mikado.

INTRODUCTION

Paulownia fortunei (Seem.) Hemsl. var. mikado belongs to the Scrophulariaceae family, native to East Asia, and is commonly known as dragon tree. Out of the 15 species belonging to the Paulownia gender, the most known and cultivated are Paulownia elongata S.Y Hu, Paulownia fargesii Franch, Paulownia fortunei, Paulownia glabrata Rehder, Paulownia taiwaniana T.W Hu et H.J. Chang, and Paulownia tomentosa (Thumb) Steud (Zhu et al. 1986). This gender was also introduced in North America, Australia, Europe and Japan, with different purposes (Kumar et al. 1999).

Slowness of sexual propagation, together with the great phenotype variation of the Paulownia gender, when sexually propagated, justifies more detailed studies on asexual multiplication, giving way to vegetative propagation as an interesting method to create a great number of seedlings in a short period of time (Bergmann 1997). Meanwhile, the absence of studies providing efficient propagation protocols for this gender has reduced the use of P. fortunei as an alternative for Brazilian forestry.

Vegetative propagation has been widely used in forest species seedlings production. This method consists in the asexual multiplication of plant parts, thus originating...
individuals genetically identical to the stock plant to be propagated (Husen and Pal 2006, Hartmann et al. 2011). Its increasing use is due to a higher capacity in fixing the genetic gains produced by improvement programs (Wendling and Xavier 2003, Golle et al. 2009).

Maturation of woody plants is an extremely important subject, considering its direct influence on the physiological processes of plants themselves. Maturation related effects include variations of the vegetative propagation capacity, of the growth rates and forms, changes in quality and velocity of roots formation, changes in the growth characteristics, in leaves morphology and also biochemical and physiological alterations (Husen and Pal 2006).

Thus, to consider the use of techniques in order to recover superior material becomes necessary. Adult trees coppicing is one of these techniques and is widely used in other forest species. Coppicing consists in cutting clear plants that reached maturity to induce epicormic shoots emission. These shoots present an extremely fast growth because, as a general rule, they are physiologically younger than the others (Borges Júnior et al. 2004). On the other hand, the induction of epicormic shoots in detached branches is obtained using segments of branches collected from the stock plant and installed in an adequate environment, for the existing buds to generate new shoots.

This work had the purposes of studying the rooting performances of *P. fortunei* var. *mikado* cuttings, originated from epicormic shoots of adult trees stumps and from epicormic shoots of detached branches, through application of indolebutyric acid in different concentrations, and also of performing anatomical and histochemical analyses to investigate possible barriers to formation of adventitious roots.

**METHODS**

In July 2011, fifteen adult Dragon tree stock plants, approximately 20 years old, were coppiced in order to later collect shoots from the stumps. In August 2011, branches were collected from other stock plants at approximately 10 meters from the ground. Branches were then standardized with a length of 60 cm and diameters from 10 to 15 cm. In order to use shoots from these detached branches, they were stocked and maintained in a greenhouse. Stock plants were located in the municipality of Aurora-SC, Brazil (27° 23’ 28.57” S and 49° 38’ 43.30” W), at an approximate altitude of 700 m. The climate of this region is classified as Cfa, or humid subtropical climate. Average temperature in the coldest month was lower than 18 °C (mesothermal), and average temperature of the hottest month was higher than 22 °C; presenting hot summers, rare icing during winter and rain events concentrated in the summer months, although without a well defined dry season.

To perform the rooting experiments in October 2011, shoots of dragon tree were collected from stumps and from branches still maintained in a greenhouse. Experiments were performed in the Forest Species Propagation Laboratory of Embrapa Forestry (National Center of Forestry Research) in Colombo-PR, Brazil.

**Epicormic shoots from stumps.** Shoots used in this experiment originated from stumps of approximately 20 year-old stock plants, with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 60-80 cm, coppiced at 2 m from the ground (figure 1A,B). The experiment was installed in October 2011.

Throughout the collection process on field, shoots were humidified and placed in plastic bags for later transportation to a protected environment. Semi-hardwood cuttings were then prepared starting from these shoots, with a length of 10 to 12 cm, a bevel cut on the base and a straight cut above the last apical bud, keeping two leaves in the upper third of the cutting, with their area reduced to approximately 78.5 cm² (10 cm diameter) in the upper third of the cutting (figure 1C).

**Epicormic shoots from detached branches.** The 57 branches used were obtained from approximately 20 year-old trees, detached from stock plants treetops, at a height of approximately 10 meters, standardized with a length of 60 cm and 10-15 cm diameter (figure 1D).

Branches were placed in a vertical position in direct contact with the ground (gravel), in a greenhouse with intermittent misting (temperature of 24 °C ± 2 °C and relative humidity of the air higher than 80 %), in the municipality of Colombo-PR, Brazil.

After 60 days (October 2011), epicormic shoots (figure 1E) from branches maintained in the greenhouse were collected and cuttings were prepared with a length from 8 to 10 cm, a bevel cut on the base and a straight cut above the last apical bud, keeping two leaves with half the original surface in the upper third of the cutting (figure 1F).

**Treatments.** During the preparation process, cuttings were kept in a bucket with water to avoid dehydration. After being prepared, cuttings were submitted to disinfection with sodium hypochlorite solution at 0.5 % for ten minutes (bactericide action), afterwards washed with running water for ten minutes. Subsequently, bases of cuttings were treated with indolebutyric acid (IBA), plant growth regulator, auxin, with the following treatments (T): T1 0 mg L⁻¹ (witness); T2 500 mg L⁻¹; T3: 1,000 mg L⁻¹; T4 1,500 mg L⁻¹; T5 2,000 mg L⁻¹.

Treatments with different IBA concentrations were performed through immersion of cuttings bases into hydroalcoholic IBA solution (50 % v/v) for ten seconds. Cuttings of T1 treatment (0 mg L⁻¹ IBA) were immersed into alcohol and distilled water solution (50 % v/v) without plant growth regulator. Cuttings bases were accommodated 3 cm deep into 110 cm³ volume polypropylene pots filled with midsize vermiculite and carbonized rice hull (1:1 v/v). Cuttings were then accommodated into a greenhouse with intermittent misting (temperature 24 °C ± 2 °C and more than 80 % relative humidity) in Colombo-PR, Brazil.
Figure 1. Epicormic shoots of *Pavonia fortunei* var. *Mikado*. A) Stump 2.0 m from the ground. B) Epicormic shoots, three months after coppining. C) General appearance of semi-hardwood cuttings. D) Branches maintained in greenhouse. E) Branches 30 days after installation, presenting epicormic shoots. F) General appearance of a semi-hardwood cutting from branches.


After 45 days (epicormic shoots from detached branches) and 60 days (epicormic shoots from stumps) from the installation of the experiment, the following variables were evaluated: rooting percentage (alive cuttings presenting roots at least 2 mm long); number of roots per cutting; length of the three longest roots/cutting (cm); percentage of cuttings with callus (alive cuttings without roots, but with undifferentiated cellular mass formations in the base); percentage of survival (alive cuttings that did not present roots or callus); percentage of mortality (cuttings with necrosed tissues); percentage of cuttings with shoots (alive cuttings, with or without roots or callus, presenting new leaves buds); percentage of leaves maintenance (cuttings that maintained the original leaves throughout the rooting process).

Statistical analyses. The experimental design was a completely randomized design, with 2 x 5 factorial arrangement (2 types of cuttings x 5 IBA concentrations), with four repetitions of eight cuttings per experimental unit, for a total of 320 cuttings by the end of the experiment. Treatments variance was tested for homogeneity through the Bartlett test. Variables that presented significant differences according to the F test had the averages compared through the Tukey test at 5 % significance.

Anatomical analyses. At the same time of the experiment installation, samples of the bases, approximately 2 cm long, were collected from cuttings and then accommodated in FAA70 (Formalin, Acetic Acid and Ethanol) for 24 hours (Johansen 1940). Subsequently, they were conserved in alcohol 70 % waiting for blocks preparation and the beginning of the anatomical analysis activity, which was performed in the Laboratory of Plant Anatomy, UFPR, Curitiba-PR, Brazil.

Material previously stocked in alcohol 70 % was cut into 1.0 mm fragments and infiltrated in blocks with PEG (Polyethylene Glycol 1500). These blocks were then fixed with woody supports and maintained into a refrigerator during 24 hours. Subsequently, blocks were sectioned with a rotary micro cutter (Olympus CUT 4055) into slices 15 µm thick.

The ribbon cuts obtained were submerged in Petri dishes with distilled water, to dissolve PEG. Cuts were then submitted to histochemical tests with lugol, to identify amid grains; ferric chloride, to identify phenolic compounds; and with sudam III, to identify lipids. Some cuts were also submitted to double coloration with safranblau.
(5 mL of safranine 1 % water solution and 95 mL of Astra Blue 1 % water solution), to identify lignin and cellulose.

After the described procedures, semi-permanent slides were prepared using glycerin gel and sealed with transparent enamel. Subsequently, slides were examined and documented with photomicroscopy using a ZEISS photomicroscope equipped with a Sony Cyber-shot P72 digital camera; operations were performed in the UFPR Laboratory of Phycolgy, Curitiba-PR, Brazil.

RESULTS

A significant difference was observed for the rooting percentage between the two types of cuttings, originated from epicormic shoots of stumps or detached branches of *P. fortunei* var. *mikado*, collected in October 2011 (spring). The best result was observed in cuttings from epicormic shoots of branches, with 58.12 % (table 1).

About the number of roots per cutting (table 1), it is possible to notice the superiority of the cuttings made from stumps (7.66 roots/cutting), where morphological differences related to bigger diameter and size of cuttings could have helped the higher strength verified, which appeared in the form of a root system with faster formation and development. Results about the average length of the three longest roots/cutting (table 1) revealed that cuttings coming from branches were superior to the ones coming from stumps for the concentrations 0, 500 and 1,500 mg L⁻¹ IBA, with 5.06 cm, 5.84 cm and 5.40 cm, respectively. Regarding the percentage of cuttings with callus (table 2), significant differences were observed between the averages of the two types of cuttings, coming from epicormic shoots of stumps and branches of *P. fortunei* var. *mikado*, being the best result the one observed in the cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps, with 27.50 %.

About *P. fortunei* cuttings survival (table 2), significant differences were verified between the averages of the two types of used cuttings, being the best results obtained in cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps, with 13.75 % alive cuttings.

Concerning the percentage of mortality of *P. fortunei* cuttings, significant differences were observed between the averages of the two types of cuttings used, being the higher result observed in cuttings from epicormic shoots of branches, with 33.75 % dead cuttings (table 2).

Results concerning leaves maintenance in *P. fortunei* cuttings revealed that the ones coming from epicormic shoots from branches were superior to the ones coming from stumps when IBA concentration was 0 mg L⁻¹, presenting 15.62 % cuttings with leaves at the end of the experiment. On the other hand, cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps were statistically superior when IBA concentration was 500 mg L⁻¹, presenting 12.50 % cuttings with leaves at the end of the experiment.

Out of the averages of IBA concentrations considered for cuttings coming from stumps, the best result was observed with 500 mg L⁻¹ IBA, with 12.50 %, statistically differing from 0, 1,000 and 1,500 mg L⁻¹ IBA concentrations. For the cuttings coming from detached branches, the best results were observed with 0 mg L⁻¹ IBA concentration, with 15.62 %, statistically differing from the other concentrations (table 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of Shoots</th>
<th>IBA mg L⁻¹</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots from stump</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots of branches</th>
<th>Averages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rooting percentage</td>
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<tr>
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<td>500</td>
<td>34.37</td>
<td>56.25</td>
<td>45.31 a</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>41.02</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>45.31 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>47.27</td>
<td>68.75</td>
<td>57.81 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>56.25</td>
<td>56.25</td>
<td>56.25 a</td>
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<td>41.25 B</td>
<td>58.12 A</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of Shoots</th>
<th>IBA mg L⁻¹</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots from stump</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots of branches</th>
<th>Averages</th>
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<td>2.76</td>
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<td>3.99</td>
<td>6.16 a b</td>
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<td>7.09</td>
<td>7.99 a</td>
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<td>4.40 A</td>
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<th>Origin of Shoots</th>
<th>IBA mg L⁻¹</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots from stump</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots of branches</th>
<th>Averages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5.06 a A</td>
<td>3.63</td>
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<td>5.84 a A</td>
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<td>4.17 a A</td>
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<td>2.86 a B</td>
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<td>3.3 a A</td>
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<td>Averages</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>4.76</td>
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Averages followed by the same capital letter in line and lower case letter in column do not differ between them for Turkey test at 5 % significance.
Table 2. Percentage of cuttings with callus, survival and mortality in cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stump and detached branches of *P. fortunei* var. *mikado*, submitted to different concentrations of indolebutyric acid (IBA) treatments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of cuttings</th>
<th>IBA mg L⁻¹</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots from stump</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots of branches</th>
<th>Averages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of cuttings with callus</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>28.12</td>
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<td>18.75 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>34.37</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>20.31 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Averages</td>
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<td>3.12 B</td>
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<td>Coefficient of variation 55.98 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of survival</td>
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<td>22.27</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<td>Coefficient of variation 111.04 %</td>
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<td>Coefficient of variation 41.26 %</td>
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Averages followed by the same capital letter in line and lower case letter in column do not differ between them for Turkey test at 5 % significance.

Table 3. Percentage of leaves maintenance and shoots emission of *P. fortunei* var. *mikado* cuttings, coming from epicormic shoots of stumps and branches, submitted to different indolebutyric acid (IBA) treatments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of cuttings</th>
<th>IBA mg L⁻¹</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots of stumps</th>
<th>Epicormic shoots of branches</th>
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<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
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<td>0.00 b A</td>
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<td>6.25 a b A</td>
<td>0.00 b A</td>
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<td>Averages</td>
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<td>Coefficient of variation 93.82 %</td>
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<td>Coefficient of variation 33.45 %</td>
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Averages followed by the same capital letter in line and lower case letter in column do not differ between them for Turkey test at 5 % significance.

Anatomical analyses. Visible differences between materials were observed analyzing the base sections of *P. fortunei* var. *mikado* semihardwood stem cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of adult trees stumps (figure 2A,B), and from epicormic shoots of detached branches, collected in spring/2011.

Materials are found in a secondary growth condition, and cuttings from epicormic shoots of branches present more juvenile tissues when compared to cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps. A multiseriate epidermis was observed in the two materials. In the cuttings coming from stumps there were regions where the cork cambium was beginning to form in the subepidermal layer (figure 2B,D).

In material coming from stumps, cortex is externally composed by seven to nine collenchyma layers and internally by 12 parenchyma layers; while material coming from branches presents a narrower cortical region, with six collenchyma layers and eight parenchymal. Remaining in the cortical region, both materials present bundles of fibers forming a discontinuous ring (figure 2B,D). Meanwhile the material from stumps presents a higher degree of lignification of these cells, with thicker walls and considerably smaller lumen. In material coming from branches, these bundles of fibers are present, though without thickening and lignification of the walls.

The secondary phloem is continuous, in both cuttings types, formed by sieve elements, companion cells and pa-
Figure 2. Transversal sections of semi-hardwood stem cuttings, coming from epicormic shoots of stump (A and B) and epicormic shoots of detached branches (C and D) of *P. fortunei* var. *mikado*: A- General view of the transversal cut: Medulla (M); B- Epidermis (E), Collenchyma cells (Cc), Parenchyma cells (Cp), Fibers bundle (Fe), Secondary phloem (Fls), Cambium bundle (Fc), Secondary xylem (Xls), Parenchyma rays (Rp); C- General view of the transversal cut: Medulla (M); D- Epidermis (E), Collenchyma cells (Cc), Parenchyma cells (Cp), Fibers bundles (Fe), Secondary phloem (Fls), Cambium bundle (Fc), Secondary xylem (Xls), Parenchyma rays (Rp), Secondary xylem (Xls), Medulla (M).

Secciones transversales de estacas semileñosas, procedentes de brotes epicórmicos de cepas (A y B) y brotes epicórmicos de ramas separadas (C y D), de *P. fortunei* var. *mikado*: A- Vista general del corte transversal: Médula (M); B- Epidermis (E), células de colenquima (Cc), células de parénquima (Cp), Agrupamiento de fibras (Fe), floema Secundario (Fls), haz de Cambium (Fc), xilema secundario (xls), haz de parénquima (Rp); C- vista general del corte transversal: médula (M); D- Epidermis (E), células de colenquima (Cc), células de parénquima (Cp), Agrupamiento de fibras (Fe), floema secundario (Fls), haz Cambium (Fc), xilema secundario (xls), rayos de parénquima (Rp), xilema secundario (xls), médula (M).
Physiological lower capacity to form root primordia (parenchyma (not observed in the present study) or due to the present more rooting difficulties due to a ring of sclerotic lumen (figure 2), is responsible for the lower rooting activity. It was suggested that the lignified cuttings possibly presented more rooting difficulties due to a ring of sclerenchyma (not observed in the present study) or due to the physiological lower capacity to form root primordia (Trobec et al. 2005, Hartmann et al. 2011).

Different species present specific structures acting as anatomical barriers, such as fibers and sclereids, in the stem primary phloem, forming a kind of closed ring that prevents the roots system to break through (Lovell and White 1986). In older stems, this prevention can take place due to the presence of a perivascular sclerenchyma sheath. In the species Tectona grandis Linn. F., some anatomical characteristics of the wood, such as number and dimension of fibers and vessels, can be used as markers of the plant juvenility/maturity (Husen and Pal 2006).

The better performance of cuttings originated from epicormic shoots of detached branches can be attributed to morphological differences of the two considered materials. Leaves of epicormic shoots from stump were bigger than the ones from branches, even after the reduction to 78 cm² (10 cm diameter). This could have caused rooting problems due to excessive transpiration, causing dehydration of cuttings, or even excessive water deposits on leaf blades (umbrella effect). This effect is observable in species with a big leaf surface, when leaves overlay occurs in a greenhouse and the passage of irrigation water to substrate is hindered.

Another factor that could have had influence on the performance of cuttings from stumps is stress, resulting from material transportation and preparation. Even if all possible cares were applied, a certain physiological stress could have taken place, being possibly responsible for the poor performance of these cuttings, compared to the ones from detached branches. This stress could be associated with cuttings bases oxidation, because it has a direct influence on plant materials and generally tends to stimulate IAA (indoleacetic acid) oxidation, while o-diphenols, p-diphenols and poliphenols inhibit this reaction by influencing the IAA-oxidase system (Lee et al. 1982). Oxidation is mainly influenced by phenolic compounds, often harming the rooting process, though it is essential for plants physiological functions (Hartmann et al. 2011).

About the number of roots per cutting (table 1), the superiority of the cuttings made from stumps is due to the fact that bigger cuttings have a superior carbohydrates reserve that is fundamental to the rhizogenesis process. In clones of Eucalyptus spp., diameter and length of sprouts was one of the factors that influenced the formation of adventitious roots in cuttings (Rosse et al. 1997); and in Toona ciliata M. Roemer, microcuttings coming from bigger shoots had tendency to generate seedlings with even faster development in the same evaluation period (Souza et al. 2009).

The use of plant growth regulators, indolebutyric acid (IBA) in this case, is recommended to stimulate and accelerate the adventitious roots formation process (Singh et al. 2004, Guo et al. 2009), increase the rooting index and increase velocity of formation, quality and uniformity of the root system (Hartmann et al. 2011). Similar results were described by Mayer et al. (2001), who worked with Chinese plum (Prunus mume Sieb. et Zucc.) and observed that the use of IBA increased the average length of roots/cutting.

The percentages of callus formation were visibly higher in cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps, fact that can be attributed to this material being less juvenile when compared to cuttings of epicormic shoots from detached branches, and proved through the anatomical analysis of the two materials (figure 2). The decreasing of rooting potential in forest species is generally consequence of the maturation effects of the plants (Greenwood et al. 2001). In general, cuttings from younger plants or branches have a better rooting performance and a decreased callus formation percentage (Reineke et al. 2002).

Studying the cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of branches, it was observed that as IBA concentrations increased, the percentages of callus decreased, or disappeared. Meanwhile, this does not mean that if the IBA concentrations were further increased, the result would be a much lower callus formation percentage or a much higher roots formation. Concentrations higher than the optimum could harm roots formation because they cause phytoxicity, with necrosis of the base or even of the entire cutting as a consequence (Woodward and Bartel 2005, Guo et al. 2009).

Furthermore, cuttings coming from shoots of detached branches showed also better rooting indicators when compared to the ones from stumps, demonstrating the fact that this differentiation of the base tissues for the callus formation does not result in a dedifferentiation to form adventitious roots, being roots generated in a direct form.

Concerning P. fortunei cuttings survival (table 2), the higher survival indicators of cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps, which may be consequence of the
higher carbohydrates content in this type of cuttings when compared to the ones coming from epicormic shoots of branches, and when associated with the efficient environmental control into the greenhouse, helped to maintain cuttings alive throughout the experimental period.

According to Nicoloso et al. (1999), a factor with considerable influence on cuttings survival is actually the limitation in quantity of inorganic and organic nutrients reserves in their tissues, in other words, proportionally smaller cuttings have tendency to retain a smaller quantity of these nutrients.

About the percentage of mortality of *P. fortunei* cuttings, the results support the thesis that the higher survival rates in cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps are due to the higher carbohydrates concentrations and higher quantities of stored substances. As a confirmation, regarding cuttings coming from branches, most of those that did not form roots actually died, and very few of them survived in the greenhouse until the end of the experimental period; differently from the cuttings from stumps, which survived almost entirely until the end of the experiment.

One factor that could have increased the mortality of cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of stumps is related to the umbrella effect, where the presence of leaves could prevent water from reaching the substrate, and create a water stress to cuttings, giving room to an early mortality, mainly during the first five days of the experiment, before leaves started to fall.

In both cutting types it was observed that, at a certain moment, leaves started their natural fall, and that by the end of the experimental period, a small percentage had preserved at least one of the original leaves. Meanwhile it was observed that the beginning of leaves falling started one week after the installation and the process lasted until the final evaluation; in other words 60 days after the installation. This fact demonstrates the importance of leaves maintenance, hence when leaves fall this dominance ends and shoots are subsequently emitted. Pio et al. (2005), working with cutting of olive trees (*Olea europaea* L.), verified that the lack of leaves in cuttings, or even the fall of leaves during the rooting process, caused a stimulus to new shoots emission from the auxiliary buds located in the base of the leaves petioles, which otherwise remained dormant.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the results obtained in this study it is possible to conclude that: cuttings coming from epicormic shoots of detached branches are more indicated for *P. fortunei* var. *mikado* rooting when compared to shoots of stumps. There are no positive effects from the application of indolebutyric acid (IBA) to induce adventitious roots formation. Anatomical differences observed in the two types of cuttings had no influence on shoots formation and on new roots emission in cuttings of dragon tree.

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