

Effect of alternative hormones on the rootability of parkia biglobosa

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ABSTRACT

The need to improve the knowledge of vegetative propagation and create a paradigm shift in the attention of farmers and researchers through the introduction of the use of alternative hormones which will help to bypass the juvenile stages of certain species for better field establishment and to improve reforestation of certain threatened or extinct species. This study was conducted to determine the best alternative hormone on the semi-hardwood stem cutting of *Parkia biglobosa*. The alternative hormones used were Pure Honey, Coconut Water, Moringa Leaf Extract and Control. Five (5) semi-hardwoods stem cuttings of *Parkia biglobosa* with three (3) replicates giving 60 experimental units and were placed in a propagating chamber for rooting. Moringa Leaf Extract was significantly higher than other treatments in terms of total number of roots, total length of roots and length of longest root. Coconut water was significantly higher in terms of percentage of rooted cuttings and number of cuttings with callus due to the presence of auxins and cytokinins. However, there was no significant difference between Moringa leaf extract and coconut water treatment in number of rooted cuttings, formation of callus, rooting success.

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Key words: *Moringa Leaf Extract; Coconut Water; Honey; Rootability; Parkia biglobosa.*

Introduction

The existing economic and perennial trees like locust beans tree, cashew tree, shea butter tree etc., are ageing and fast disappearing. It is therefore imperative to intervene to save this important trees from extinction. Despite the ethnobotanical and socio-economic benefit of these indigenous perennial trees species, conscious efforts towards an organized population ecology and regeneration management of the wild population in Nigeria across the different agro-ecological zones remain very low compared to what had been reported in Ghana (Osei-Amaning, 1996). Hence the study on vegetative propagation is a preliminary and very important step in the conservation, domestication and regeneration of these trees such as *Parkia biglobosa*. Since the acquisition of natural rooting hormones like Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) and Indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) is becoming difficult and also expensive, therefore there is the need to propagate with alternative rooting hormones that support rooting of cuttings.

A number of health hazards are now being associated with the consumption of excess table salt, seasoning, and other food condiments, for which nutritionist are now advocating the generous use of locust beans as a natural product of spicing soup and stew. Yet the agronomy potential of the tree crop has not been properly identified. *Parkia biglobosa* a perennial deciduous tree legume belongs to the family fabaceae (Alabi et al., 2005; Don, 2007) and sub-family mimosoideae, it is commonly referred to as the African locust bean tree. The plant was named after Mungo Park by Robert Brown in 1826 (Orwa et al., 2009). *Parkia biglobosa* as a common species of the parkland agro-forestry plays important roles such as food, wood production, supply of timber, firewood, pulp and fibre through fodder, gum, drugs, and dyes as well as restoration of soil fertility. *Parkia biglobosa* is also a common condiment in the food of African countries and it is peculiar for both its aesthetic and nutritive value with a proximate composition of 30.0% protein, 15.0% fat, 4.0% crude fiber and 49.0% carbohydrate (Fetuga et al., 1974; Campbell Platt, 1980; Odunfa, 1986).

The fruit is a pod, slightly indented between the seeds at maturity and the seeds are embedded in a yellowish, mealy, sweet tasting edible pulp (Aliero et al., 2001). The seeds are used as flavouring and additives to soups and stews. It is also used in agroforestry because of its ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil.

Hormones are chemicals produced by plants that regulate the growth processes and the same are applied by horticulturist to promote growth and development of crops. They can be used to stimulate root development, control plant height in greenhouse investigation and also increase size of fruit. They are usually applied in small quantities which are measured in parts per million (ppm) and horticulturists use them to understand and manipulate plants for specific purposes (Whiting et al, 2014). Alternative hormones are natural materials that possess the ability to stimulate the rooting of

cuttings, they are a suitable substitute to the synthetic hormones such as auxins, cytokinins, gibberellins which are essential and popular rooting hormones. Examples of alternative hormones used are honey, coconut water, willow tea, aspirin, moringa extract and saliva (Shield P., 2012. Carusetta S., 2014).

Parkia biglobosa grows mainly in the wild state and most of its trees have not been domesticated and are being ravaged by annual bush fire in the tropics thus inevitably facing extinction (Izquierdo and Roca, 1998). The inevitable consequence of this is the scarcity of its products, there have been no deliberate production of the tree despite the importance of its products notably because, it takes a long time for the trees to fruit and there is very little knowledge of silvicultural techniques of the tree. (Orwa et al. 2009). Therefore the aim of this study is to assess the effects of alternative hormones on the rootability and regeneration of *Parkia biglobosa*.

Materials And Methods

The experiments were carried out in a polypropagator rooting chamber constructed following a design as described by Leakey et al., (1990) at Landmark University Teaching and Research Farm Omu-aran, Kwara Screenhouse from February 2014 to April 2015. The study area is located at latitude 8⁰ 13¹N and Longitude 5⁰ 10¹S, with altitude of 506m above sea level of the Guinea savannah zone of Nigeria.

The cuttings were taken from a vigorous and healthy *Parkia biglobosa* tree in Landmark University Farm area. Materials were taken from a single mother tree early in the morning. The cuttings were separated by a sterile secateur to prevent the xylem from being crushed, given it a very smooth surface and prevent microbial infection. The stem cuttings obtained were semi-hardwood cutting of uniform diameter and length of 15cm in an angle of 45 degrees with at least 2 buds on each stem and all leaves were removed to reduce evaporation from the cuttings. All the cuttings were treated for 15 minutes in a solution of fungicide funguforce. Three types of alternative rooting hormones namely; Honey (Pure Honey), Coconut Water and Moringa Leaf Extract (MLE) were used. The stem cuttings were treated with the alternative hormones for 3 minutes and air dried for 5 minutes after each basal end treatments. The design of the experiment was a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) where five cuttings of *Parkia biglobosa* were subjected to four treatments (control included) and replicated three times to give a total of 60 cuttings . At the end of the experiment, the following observations were made and data collected were; Number of rooted cuttings, Number of cuttings with callus, Number of cuttings with mortality, Total number of roots, Total root length of cuttings and Length of longest root of cuttings. The data collected was analysed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the means were separated using Least Significant Difference (LSD).

Results And Discussion

The effect of alternative hormones treatment on the number of rooted cuttings

In the case of rooted cuttings, the results indicated that there is a significant difference in the distributed cuttings of *Parkia biglobosa* at 5% probability. The experiment shows treatment with Coconut Water was significantly higher (3.667), than treatment with Moringa Leaf Extract, Honey, and control, (3.00, 2.00 & 1.667 respectively) as shown in table 1. This can be supported by the work of Leakey, (2004) who noted that, the cuttings that have high level of auxins and cytokinins (Coconut Water and Moringa Leaf Extract) have higher percentage of cuttings that will root. The response was also confirmed by Yong et al., 2013 who showed that coconut water contains a content of cytokinins which helps to stimulate the growth of roots and shoots.

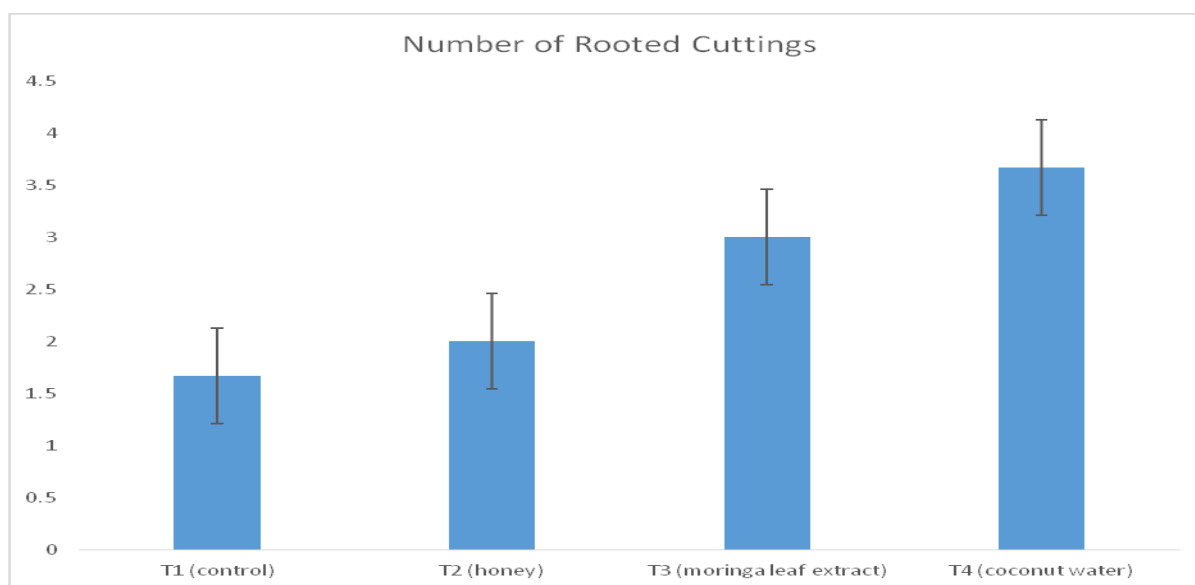


Figure 1. Graph showing relationship between the numbers of rooted cuttings among treatments

The effect of alternative hormones treatment on number of cuttings with callus

The result as shown in Fig. 2 shows that there is significant difference amongst the treatments, with Coconut Water showing the highest percentage of callus formation as compared to the control. There was no significant difference between Coconut Water and Moringa Leaf Extract treatments. According to Yong et al, (2009.), it was reported that Coconut Water was widely used in the plant tissue culture industry for the production of callus.

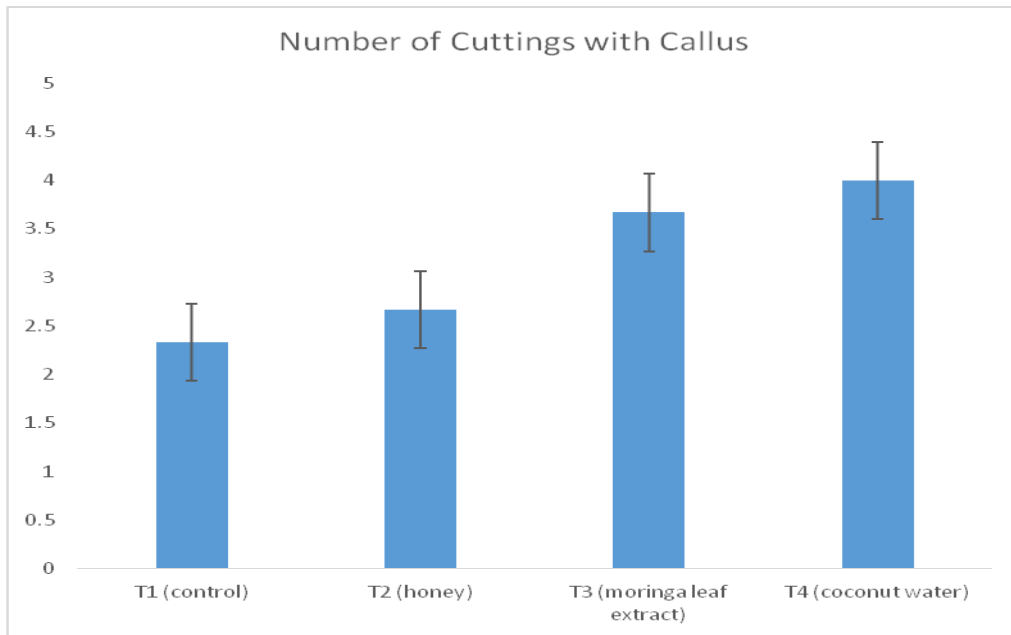


Figure 2. Graph showing the number of cuttings with callus among treatments

The effect of alternative hormones treatment on number of cuttings with mortality

The results showed that the control treatment has the highest level of mortality in cuttings as compared to treatment with moringa extract or coconut water. This indicated that cuttings treated with moringa leaf extract supported the survival of root cuttings as shown in Table 1. The high mortality rate in the control cuttings may be due to absence of rooting hormones like Auxins and cytokinins found in both Coconut Water and Moringa Leaf Extract.

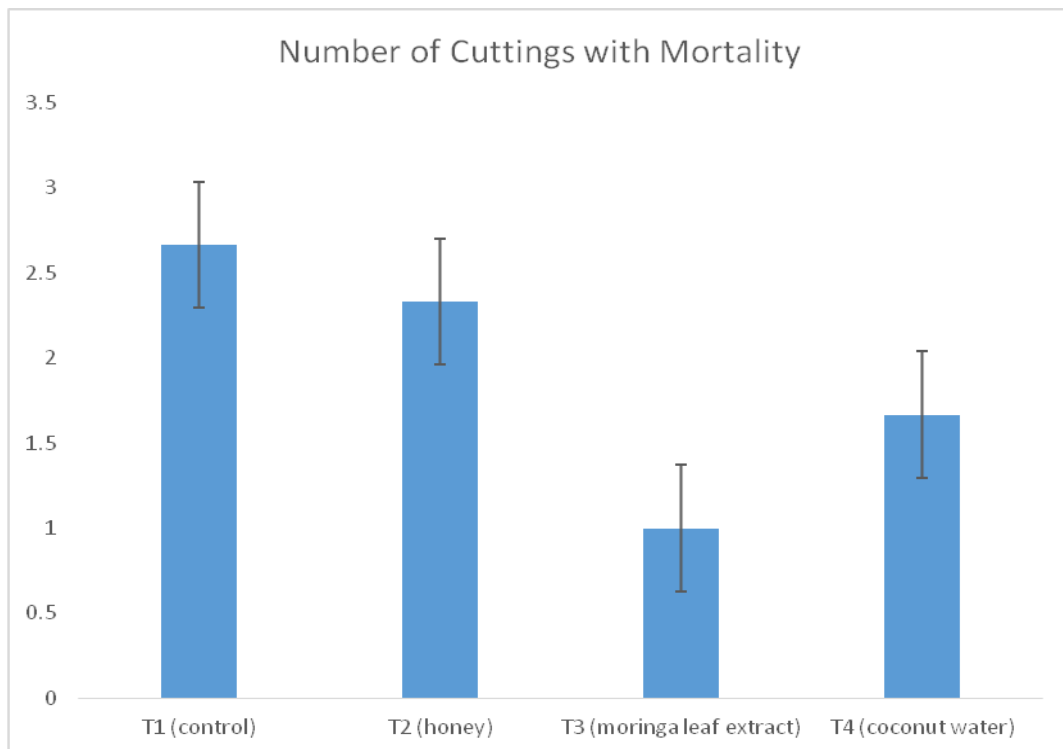


Figure 3. Graph showing the number of cuttings with mortality among treatments

Table 1. Effect of alternative hormones treatment on number of rooted cuttings, callus formation and mortality of *Parkia biglobosa* semi-hardwood cuttings (day 28).

Treatments	Number of Rooted Cuttings	Number of Cuttings With Callus	Number of Cuttings With Mortality
T1 (control)	1.667	2.333	2.667
T2 (honey)	2	2.667	2.333
T3 (moringa leaf extract)	3	3.667	1
T4 (coconut water)	3.667	4	1.667

The effect of alternative hormones treatment on total number of roots

In the case of number of roots, the results indicated a significant difference in number of roots between the treatments. Moringa Leaf Extract has the highest values in number of roots followed by t Coconut Water (8.67 and 7.33 respectively).

The highest number of root observed in cuttings treated with Moringa Leaf Extract is due to the presence of Zeatin which is a component of Auxin found in the extract from moringa leaf that aid root elongation and formation as reported by Culver et al.,(2012).

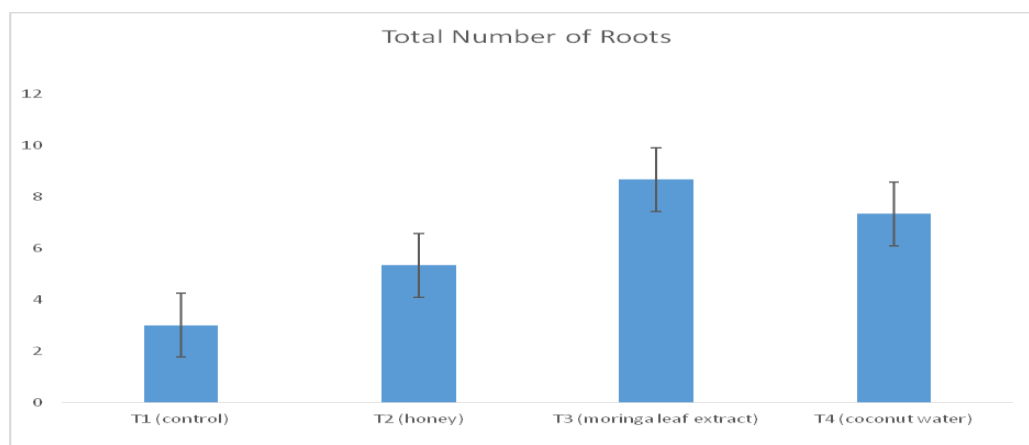


Figure 4. Graph showing the total number of roots of cuttings for all treatments

The effect of alternative hormones treatment on total root length of cuttings

In the case of total root length, (table 2) it was revealed that cuttings treated with Moringa Leaf Extract were the highest value (12.457), for total length of roots for all cutting, followed by treatment of coconut water (11.617). Although there was no significant difference between Moringa Leaf Extract and cuttings treated with Coconut Water, but these were significantly higher than Honey treatment and the control as shown in Fig. 7. These results confirm that rooting ability of *Parkia biglobosa* was sensitive to Moringa Leaf Extract Application due to the present of cytokinins in form of zeatin presence in moringa that stimulates cell division (Lateral Dominance).

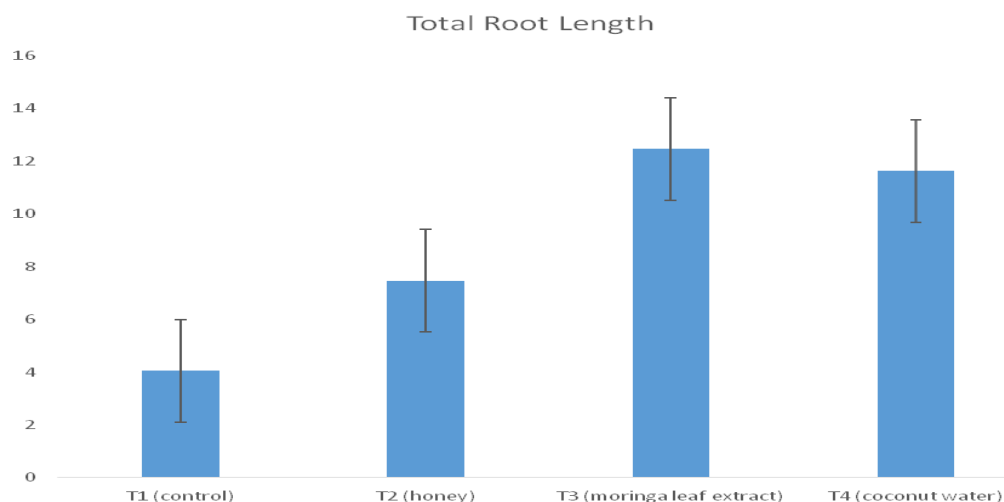


Figure 5. Graph showing the total length of roots of cuttings for all treatments

The effect of alternative hormones treatment on length of longest root of cuttings

The result from Table. 2, shows a significant difference among the treatments with respect to length of longest root per cutting. Moringa Leaf Extract (1.493) has the longest root length per cutting compared to the control (1.4270).Coconut water (1.487) and treatment of honey (1.427) were not significantly different.

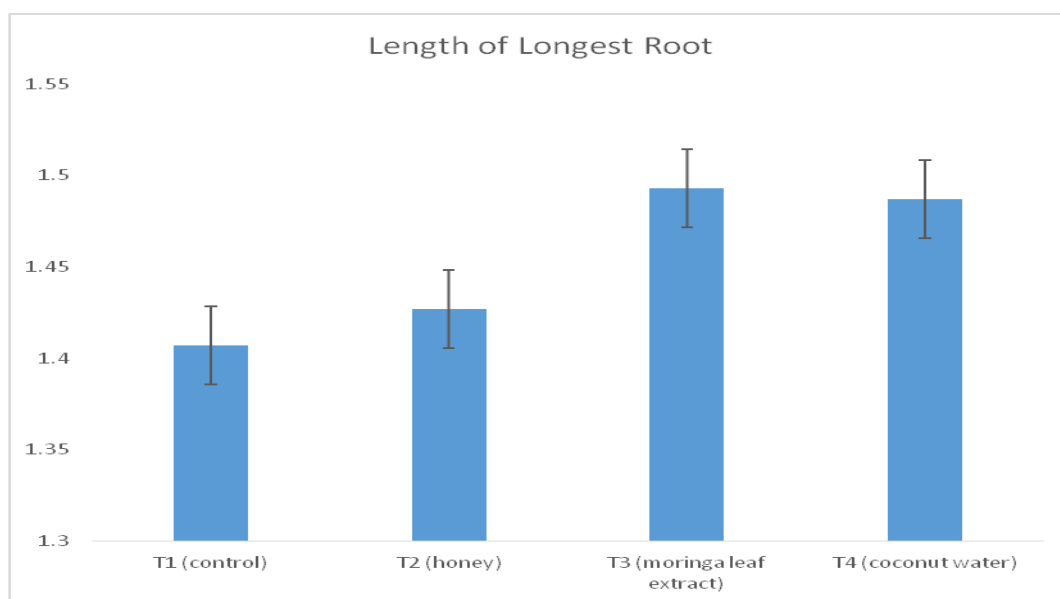


Figure 6. Graph showing the total length of longest root per cuttings for all treatments

Table 2. Effect of alternative hormones on total number of roots, total root length, and length of longest root per cutting of *Parkia biglobosa* semi-hardwood cuttings (day 28)

Treatments	Total Number of Roots	Total Root Length	Length of Longest Root
T1 (control)	3.00	4.047	1.407
T2 (honey)	5.333	7.470	1.427
T3 (moringa leaf extract)	8.667	12.457	1.493
T4 (coconut water)	7.333	11.617	1.487
LSD	3.2455	5.3428	0.0832

Conclusion And Recommendation

The present study has revealed that the rooting ability of *Parkia biglobosa* proved successful indicating that the species shows good response to application of these alternative hormones. The experiment shows that Coconut water supports a higher rooting percentage over Moringa leaf extract (MLE) due to the presence of auxins and cytokinins (Yong et al., 2013) while Moringa Leaf Extract (MLE) which contains majorly cytokinins which is evident through the advantage it has over coconut water in total root length, length of longest root and total number of roots per cuttings due to higher content of cytokinins (especially zeatin). The research also show that both Moringa Leaf Extract and Coconut water support the rooting of semi-hardwood stem cuttings of *Parkia biglobosa*, of the two alternative hormones the best rooting hormone for successful vegetative propagation of semi-hardwood cuttings, Moringa Leaf Extract (MLE) shows better potential for root vigor due to its influence in producing greater number of root, longest length of roots per cutting and collectively root length.

Thus, rooting of stem cuttings of *Parkia biglobosa* with plant growth regulator presents a viable propagation system to be used in enrichment planting programmed of this important Tree crop in reduction propagation time via seedlings which is important for farmers because time constrain in sexual propagation via seeds and reduction in cost producing of plating materials through purchasing synthetic hormones since alternative hormone like Moringa Leaf Extract or coconut water is easier and cost effective

Further study should be done using the alternative hormones on the vegetative propagation of other permanent trees crop using other types of stem cuttings (hardwood and softwood).

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