

Method for rooting cuttings of fig

Equipment needed



Most of this method has been learned tips passionate culture and collecting fig who share their knowledge in the GardenWeb forum and col.laboration Patrice, large and enthusiastic administrator of the site Greffer.net

Cleanliness and *disinfection.*

1. Bleach adequate disinfection of food or beverages.
2. Toothbrush.
3. Cutter.
4. Gas lighter.
5. Vase or a pitcher to put the branches for disinfection.
Cleanliness and disinfection are crucial to success

Plant material.

1. Fig branches in a state of dormancy.
Depending on the purpose that we want, we put the cuttings in a closed freezer bag in the refrigerator, we can expect the right time to start the process. Kept in good condition they will be ready for use for a period of six months.

Identification of plants.

1. Scissors.
2. Felt water resistant.
3. White plastic bag to make the labels. (supermarket bag, garbage bag ...)
Beware of memory, especially if you have several varieties. Remember, the starting date is very important at a glance monitoring the process.

First step of freezing bagged cuttings

1. Freezer bag.
2. Elastic paper towels or paper ***towels.***
Some prefer to use newspaper in place of paper towels..
3. Wire bag if the freezing is not equipped with a zippered closure.

Second stage of cuttings potted

1. Small plastic cups transparent and opaque in the same size.
2. A soldering iron.
3. A box to hold the cups.
4. Artificial lighting in case of badly exposed to natural light or insufficient duration.
If you are using, the neon lighting for a few electronic programmers do not work because of the current caused to extinguish.
5. Scheduler for the system of lighting, mechanical extinction.
6. Mineral substrate inert, lightweight, porous (Perlite, Vermiculite ,...)

Third stage of cuttings potted

1. Large plastic cups transparent and opaque in the same size.
Cup of a liter we will achieve a good development.
2. Special soil cuttings.

First stage

Preparation of cuttings

If necessary, cut the branches to bring them to a proper size containers which will be



used. (it is important to wash and sanitize cutting materials using the lighter). Otherwise, we may transmit diseases. Wash thoroughly cuttings with water and scrub with a toothbrush. After washing the cuttings, make a mixture of bleach and water (1 +9).

I had success with cuttings, 4 cm to 30 cm.

It is a question of space and reserves nouriture. It are cutting the apical bud. One might think that it prioritizes the roots while delaying the onset of the leaves. My experience told me that the cuttings do pousseurs who like leaves before the roots, it is useless.

Dip the fig branches in this mixture of disinfection, stir, and remove after one or two minutes, then rinse with clear water.

If you believe that the cuttings are not sufficiently clean, you repeat the operation.



Packet ready for freezing

If you have sophisticated means to control temperature, humidity, this method will have no interest to you. If your area has a climate and you have branches of 80 cm, the best solution is cutting the traditional manner, directly in field.

The addition of hormone does not significantly rooting ability of cuttings of fig, for a small deviation against the dosage of hormones may prevent their roots.

First, there are enough tests on this subject, but anyway if you want to use, it should not be used in hormone powder and especially use the correct dosage for the fig.



The advantages of the method proposed here in its t:

Humidity of 100% is maintained throughout the process

It isolates the cuttings of the standard atmosphere avoiding contamination by spores.

The time for the roots they are identical for all varieties or in all branches of the same variety.

These times can vary from weeks to a month or more. In other circumstances, these cuttings have already succumbed to the attack of fungi and bacteria in a humid atmosphere or dehydration in less humid atmosphere.

It is common for the leaves of cuttings grow roots before. If this happens by not using a method similar decline is assured.

Wrap the cuttings with paper towels while leaving the upper part of the cutting short. The paper towel should not be easily friable since by removing the roots can break easily. Some prefer to use newspaper in place of paper towels.

Set the cuttings with a rubber band.

Proceed to the identification of cuttings by cutting strips of white plastic, and tying them to each cutting. Water paper towels and squeeze it lightly.

Bag and close hermétiquement. Ne not put too many branches in the same packet. Indeed, one of them may be contaminated.

This will prevent the spread to other cuttings. Assemble bags in a box, place them near a light source (window or artificial light).

Maintain a minimum temperature of 20 ° C. The ideal is 25 ° C. Every 4 days, open the packet to see the cuttings. Once these roots last issue, proceed to the next step.



We must follow the process by opening the plastic bags at regular intervals of 4 days. If the mold is found in a cutting, a remedy, if the buttons of future roots are not yet apparent, adding a mixture of bleach in the same proportion as that used for disinfection .

If the buttons were like in the photo at right, we should be localized with an application using a brush can be used as the hydrogen peroxide. After 12 days at 23 ° C, not a rule, we could observe the appearance of white buttons, these are the new roots. The leaves began to grow in these conditions we can take the next step or wait a little longer until the release of small roots. We can observe in the area has a black spot due to spores. Zone B is the action of the mold that produced a mucus Maroon, you must make an application.



Zone C, the reddish stains were made by the sap which began its circulation.

Second step: the culture in pots

Culture requires a couple of cup + opaque transparent. Perform, with a soldering iron, a lot of holes to drain the pots. The cutter is fine but it is more difficult and slow implementation of the holes.



Put a bit of substrate at the bottom of the cup transparent. Use of perlite or any other inorganic materials with high water-holding capacity, good aeration and low density. These inorganic materials are free of pathogens. They inhibit the development of some diseases. They stand out easily without damaging the roots. Place the cutting vertically in the pot and gently finish paying the substrate to finish filling the cup.



Water thoroughly with water without chlorine and low mineralization. Place the cup fills and transparent, opaque in the cup. The opacity of the latter is intended to prevent the formation of algae. Put everything in the box to a nursery place correctly illumin . Si you do not have enough light you have to use artificial lighting.

I use a plastic box with volcanic gravel to the bottom, to drain water and raise a little moisture with a grid to place the cup well. This plastic box remains open throughout the process. Check daily humidity of perlite. This can be done either by checking the mass of the cup, or by pressing a grain perlite between his fingers: if it does not return to water, you need to water again.

When the roots begin to grow on the walls of translucent cup, go to the next step.

Third stage: the cold greenhouse culture

Do not wait an excessive root development. The purpose of the previous step is to control the formation of roots and leaves harden in order to be successful in step actuelle. A left, cutting left, is ready for repoter. II to wait for the other.



Carefully remove the cuttings from the small cup, use the cutter to facilitate the operation.





Remove excess perlite around the roots. Be very careful if the root system is highly developed, it can stress strongly cuttings.

Do as perlite taken by the roots, if it does too, this would result in an area of moisture that eventually lead to rotting of the roots.

I had **left a cuttings with the maximum possible perlite and the other with only one did not fall after the striking gently. I put all the cuttings in the same commercial compost. I got the faster rooting cuttings where I had removed the maximum possible without perlite hurt. In the pots with the major amount of perlite, it acts like paper drying and prevents the development outside the root area with a risk of rot.**



On the left we have waited a lot.

A large proportion of small roots, which are difficult to see and be responsible for the absorption of minerals and water are broken by this operation. Bien sure it will suffer, with or without perlite.

It will put it in a protected place to recharge its roots.

Right she is ready for potting.

The secondary roots are not yet abundantes. Apparemment fewer roots, but they are more effective in this state.



Put a bit of substrate at the bottom of the cup transparent.

Rempotez cuttings in containers of one liter (we always use a pair of translucent and opaque container). The substrate is composed of 70% of special soil cuttings, and 30% perlite. This to increase the level of retention of water and nutrients.

Sprinkle with water, without adding fertilizer.

It is **a good practice in advance, put the cups in the microwave between two or three minutes with the mixture of the substrate to reach a temperature of 80 ° C. This will ensure a proper disinfection of the substrate. I do not know if it will come from, but for the cup I got disinfected grow faster and stronger.**

Once the roots are heavily apparent on the surface of the large cup, you can add to your water balanced fertilizer at a rate of 1 to 1.5 g per liter of water for every watering.

In these circumstances we can successfully develop plant and wait until the right time to put in place.

