# An advanced method of fig cuttings

## Equipment needed

**Plant material**

Fig branches in a state of dormancy.

**Clean and disinfect**

Bleach adequate disinfection of food or beverages.
Toothbrush
Cutter
Briquet
Vase or a pitcher to put the branches for disinfection.

**Identification of plants**

Scissors
Felt water resistant
White plastic bag to make the labels. (supermarket bag, garbage bag ...).

**First step of freezing bagged cuttings**

Freezer bag
Elastic
Paper towels or paper towels any
Wire where the freezing bag is not fitted with a zippered closure.

**Second stage of cuttings potted**

Small plastic cups transparent and opaque in the same size.
A soldering iron.

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A box to hold the cups.
Artificial lighting in case of badly exposed to natural light.
Programmer for the lighting system.
Mineral substrate inert, lightweight, porous (Perlite, Vermiculite)

**Third stage of cuttings potted**

Large plastic cups transparent and opaque in the same size.
Special soil cuttings.

# 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).

Wash thoroughly cuttings with water and scrub with a toothbrush.

After washing the cuttings, make a mixture of bleach and water (1 +9).

Dip the fig branches in this mixture of disinfection, stir, and remove after a minute, then rinse with clear water.

## First step of cutting the bag of frozen

If you have sophisticated means to control temperature, humidity, this method will have no interest to you. There is a contrasting view on the impact of the addition of hormones for the rooting ability of cuttings of fig.

The advantages of the method as proposed here are:

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.

We must follow the process by opening the plastic bags at regular intervals of 4 days. If the mold is found in a cutting, it can be obtained by adding a mixture of bleach in the same proportion as that used for disinfection.

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 tightly.

Do not too many branches in the same packet. Indeed, one of them may be contaminated. This will prevent the spread to other cuttings.

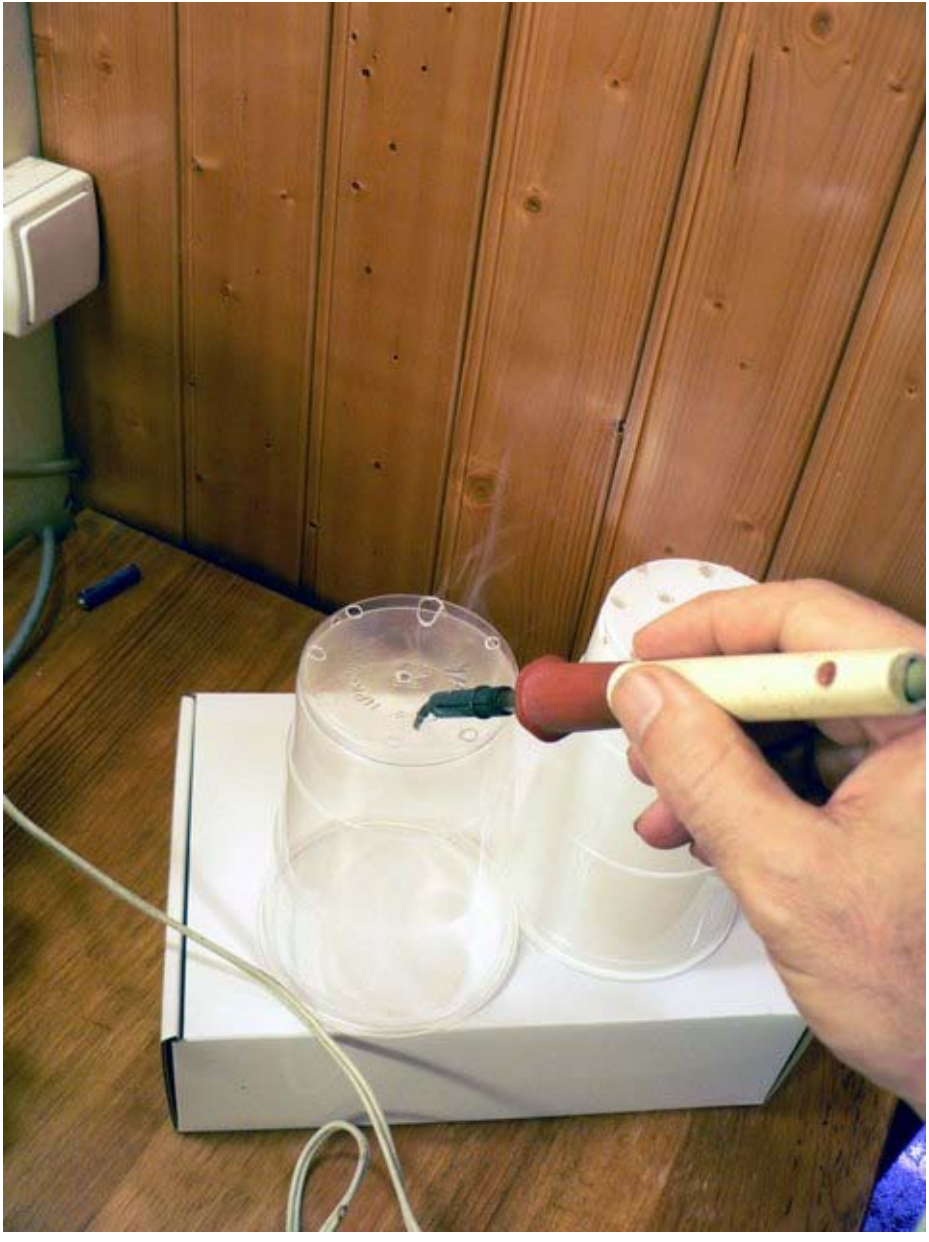
Assemble bags in a box, place them near a light source (window or artificial light).

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.

## Second step: the culture in pots

Culture requires a couple of cup + opaque transparent. Perform, with a soldering iron, the drainage holes of pots.



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 properly illuminated. 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

Remove the cuttings from the small cup and remove the perlite around the roots. Be very careful if the root system is highly developed, it can stress strongly cuttings. Remove the maximum agglomerated perlite roots. Their excessive hamper root development and is likely to lead to decay of roots.

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.

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

The pot culture will be continued until the appropriate time to proceed with the planting of the plant.

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