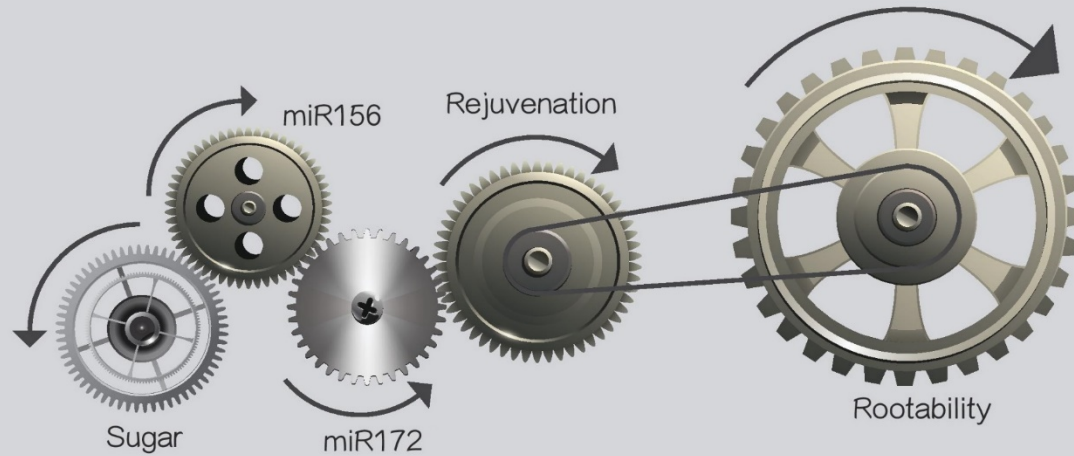


The decisive effect of the status of the donor plant on rooting



Importance of Adventitious root (AR) formation

- AR formation is an obligatory step in vegetative propagation.
- 70% of the propagation system depends on rooting of cuttings.
- Estimated loss due to poor rooting is €0.9B per year in the Netherlands.
- AR formation is highly interesting from the scientific point of view.



Importance of Adventitious root (AR) formation

- Despite much research, no general applicable rooting treatments have been developed.
- Adaptation of the rooting treatment is the common way to improve AR formation.
- An alternative way is adaptation of the donor plant including rejuvenation, etiolation and flooding.



Outlines

❖ Donor plant effects

- Phase change from juvenile to adult
- Etiolation
- Flooding

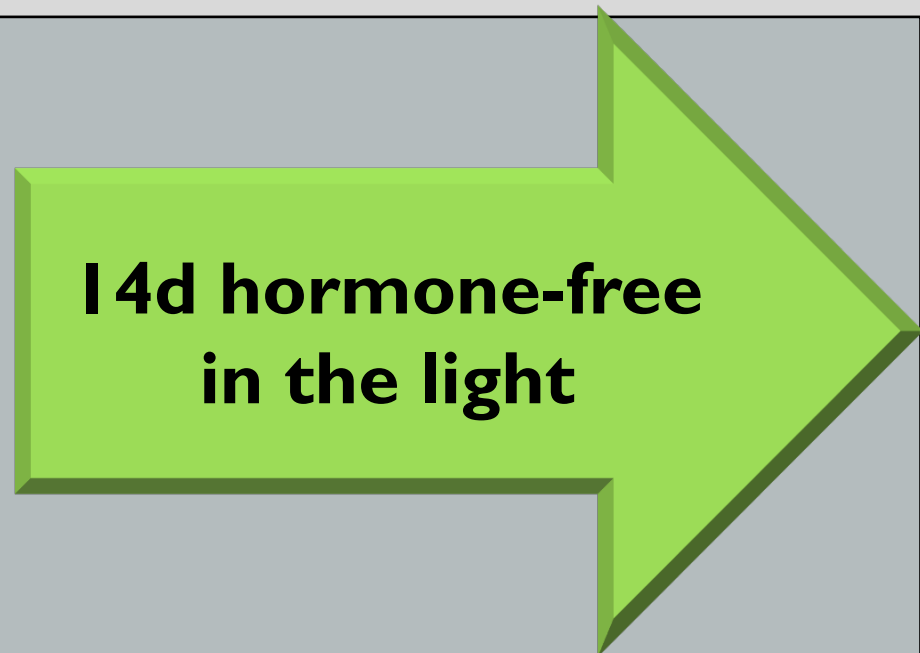
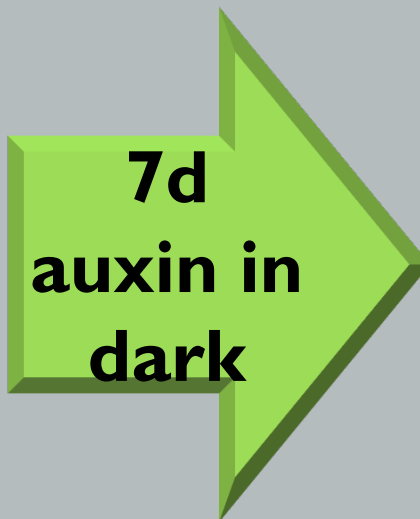
❖ Role of endogenous sugar during rooting treatment



**Donor plant
preparation**

- **Arabidopsis**
Hypocotyl : 12 days old
Flower stem: 4-6 weeks
- **Apple**
Subculturing 4-6 weeks.

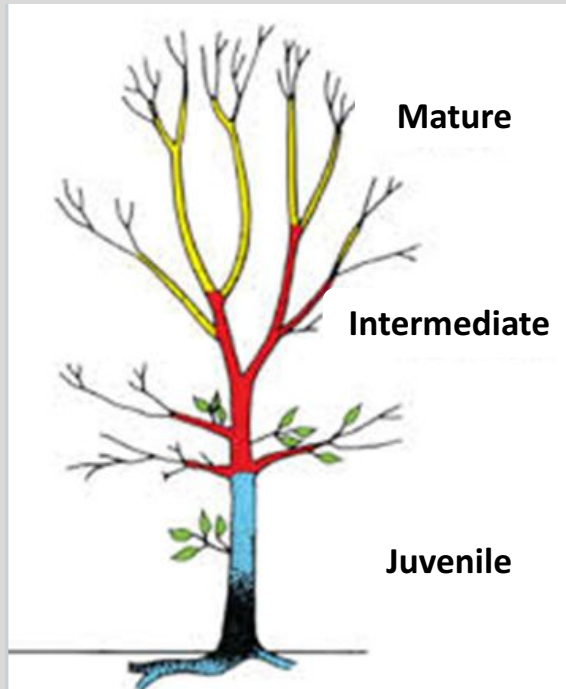
**Rooting
treatment**



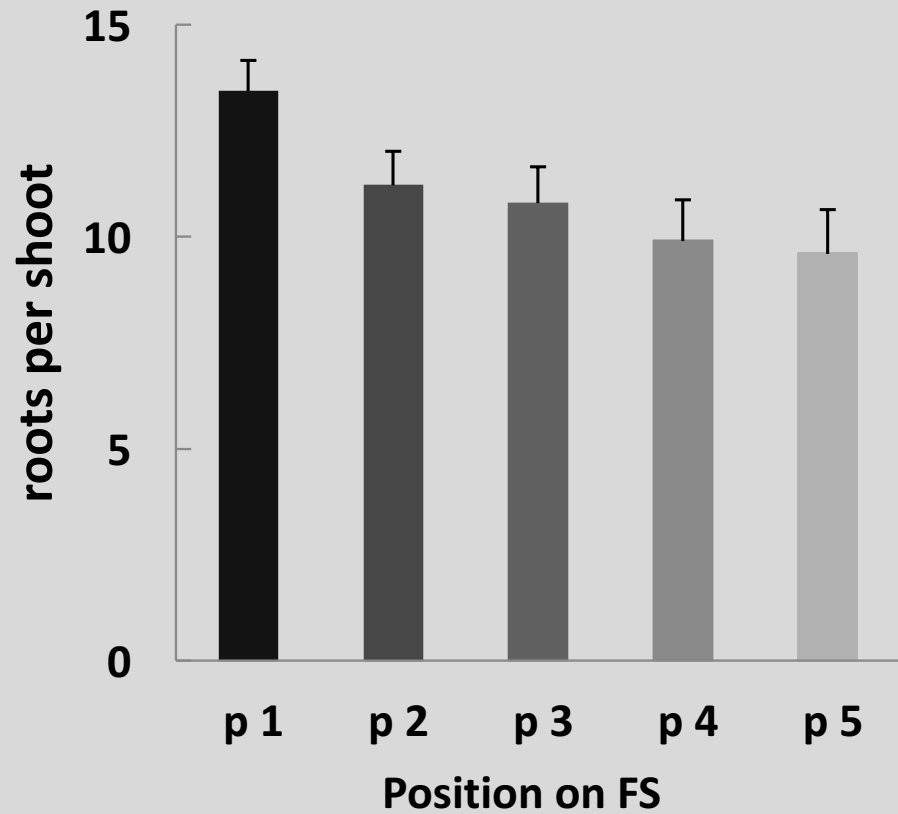
Phase change from juvenile to adult



- Plants go through 4 distinct developmental processes;
 1. Embryonic,
 2. juvenile vegetative,
 3. adult vegetative,
 4. adult reproductive
- Cone of Juvenility has been defined in adult trees.

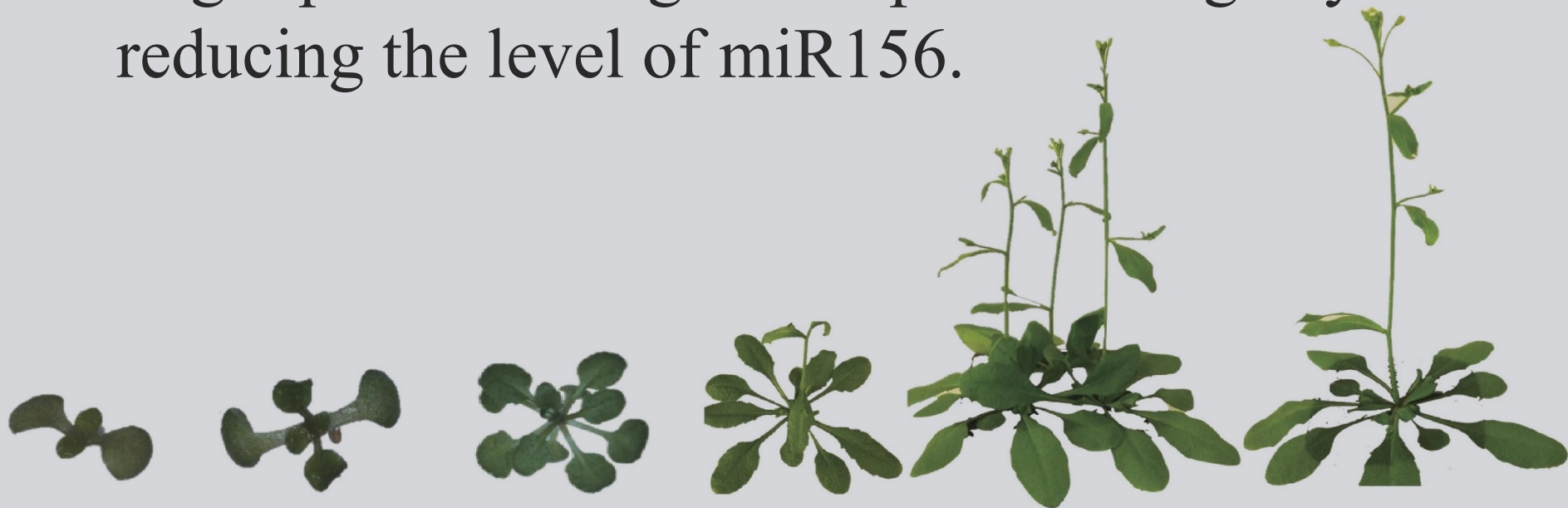


Plant age negatively influences AR formation



Transition to adult is controlled by miR156

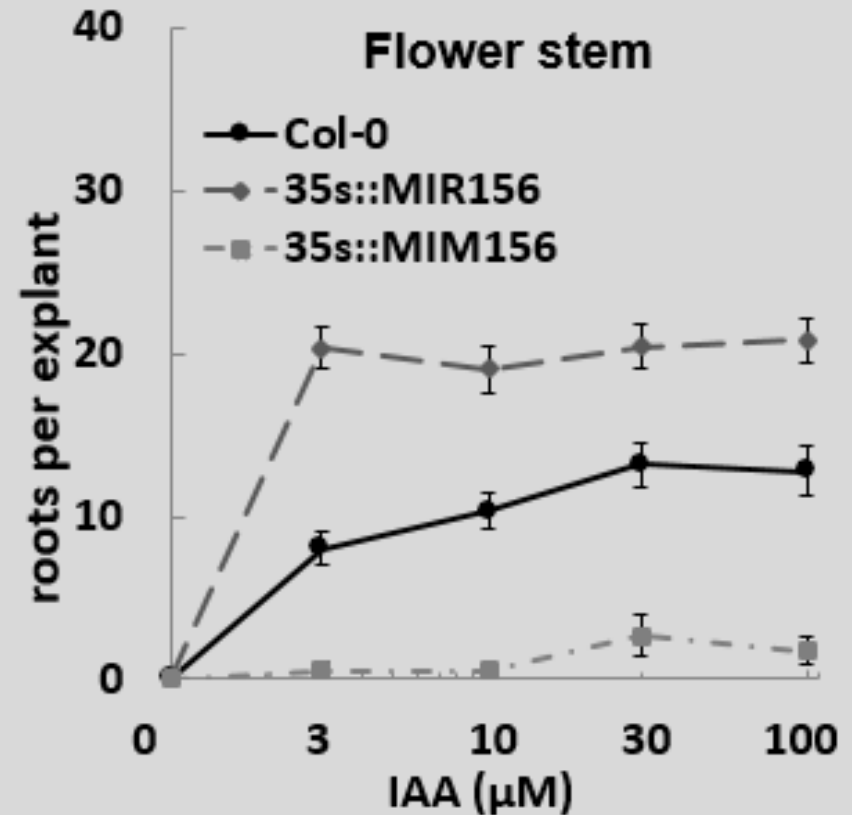
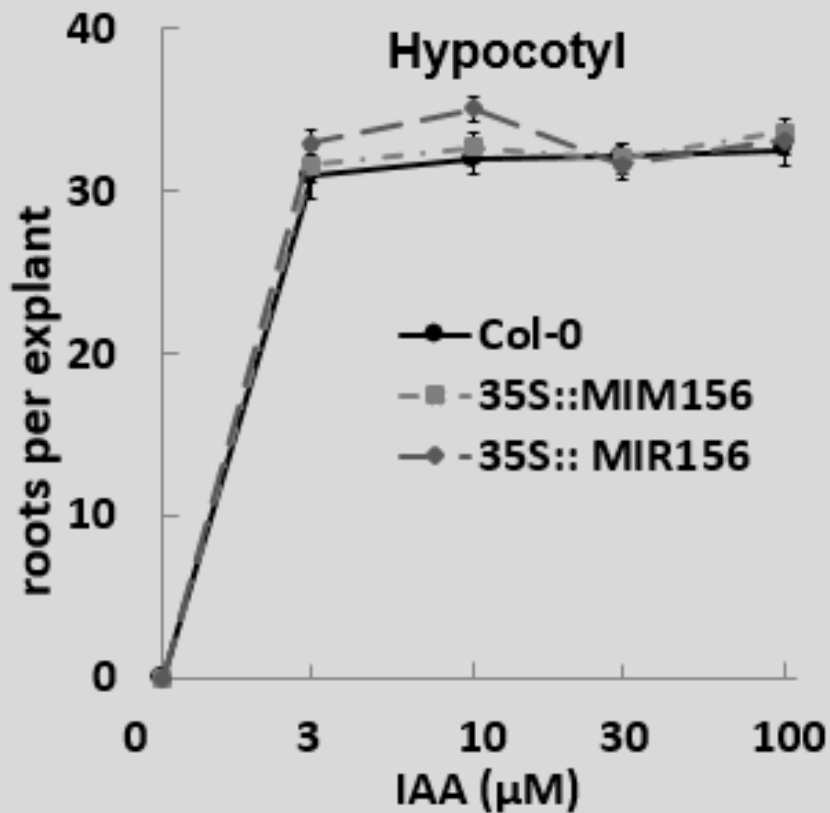
- miR156 is highly expressed during Juvenile stage.
- Sugar promotes vegetative phase change by reducing the level of miR156.



miR156

Sugar

Maturation-related loss in rootability is related to the change in miR156 level

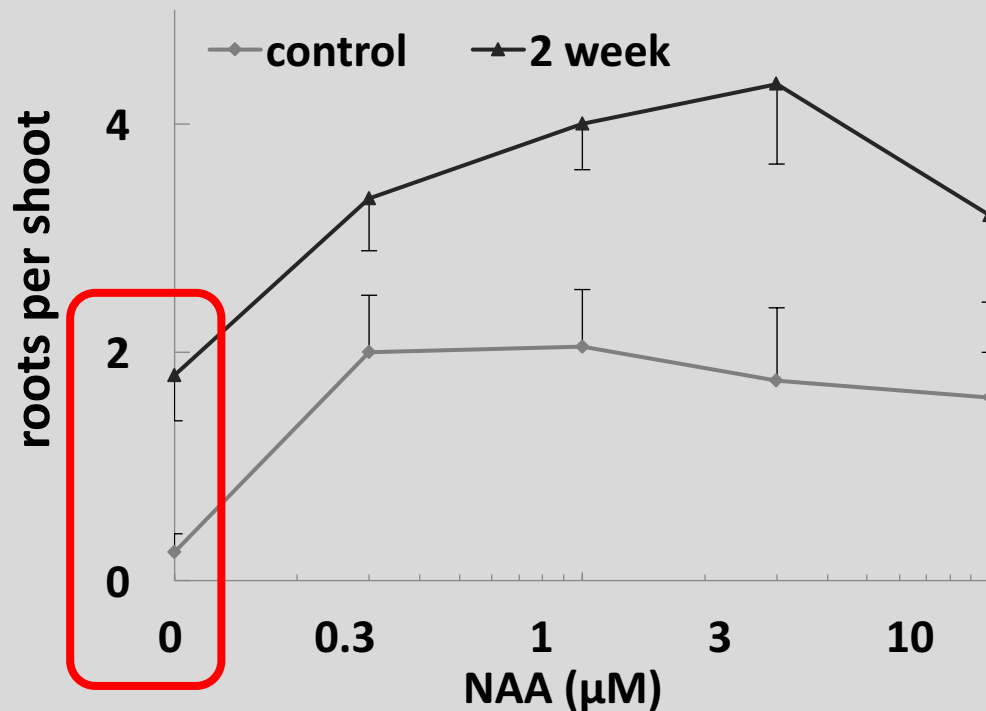


Donor plant pre-treatments



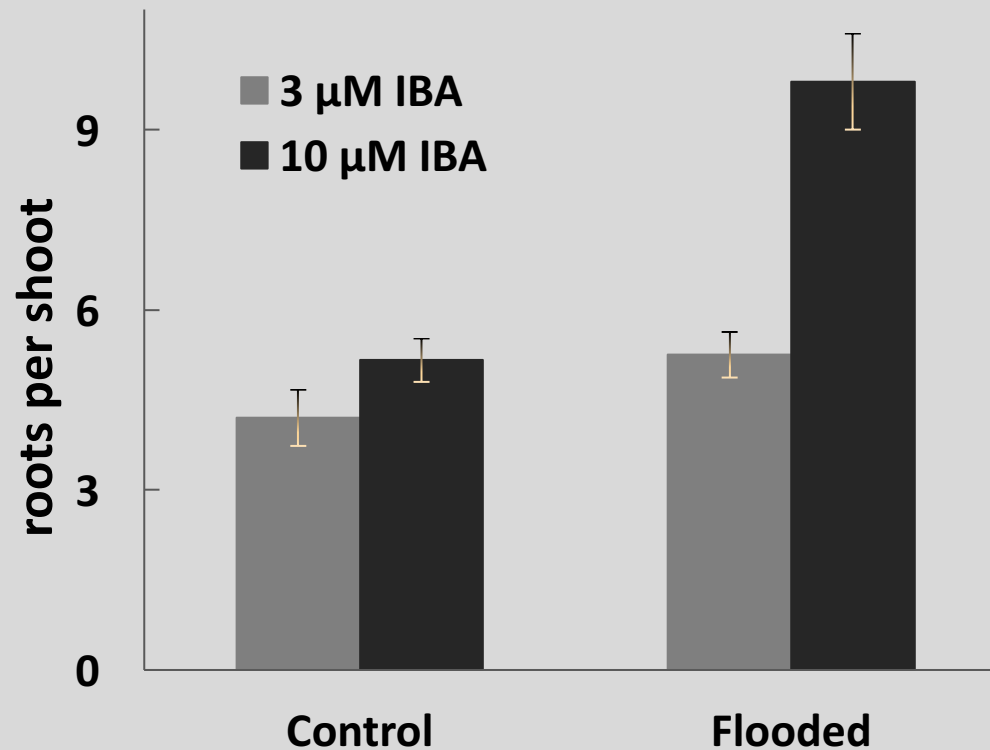
Etiolation of donor plants increase rootability of the cuttings

Rooting of etiolated and non-etiolated apple micro-shoots

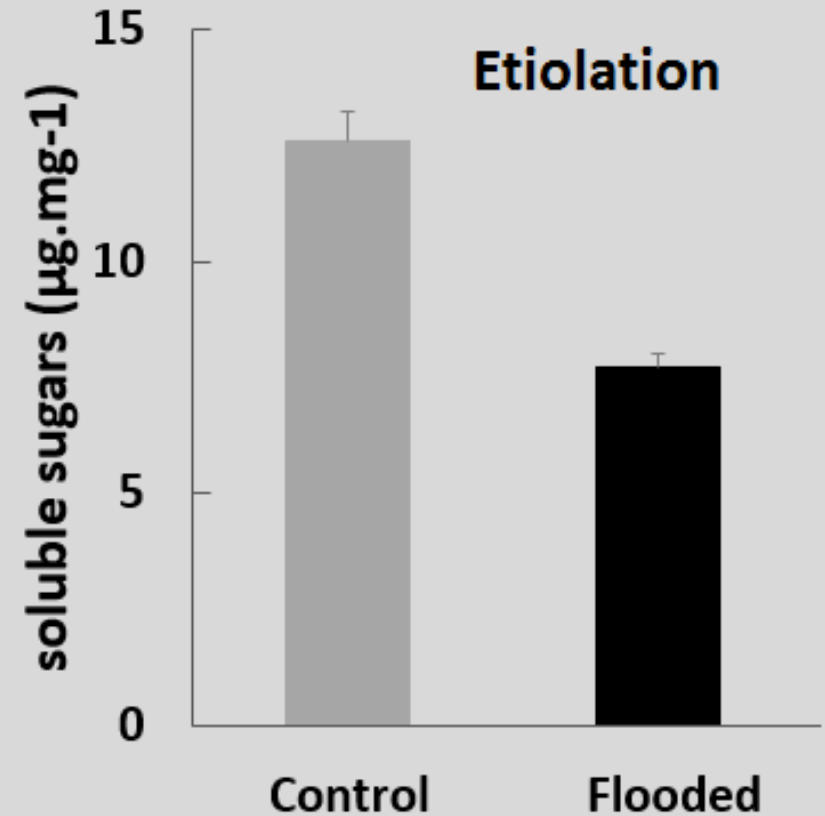
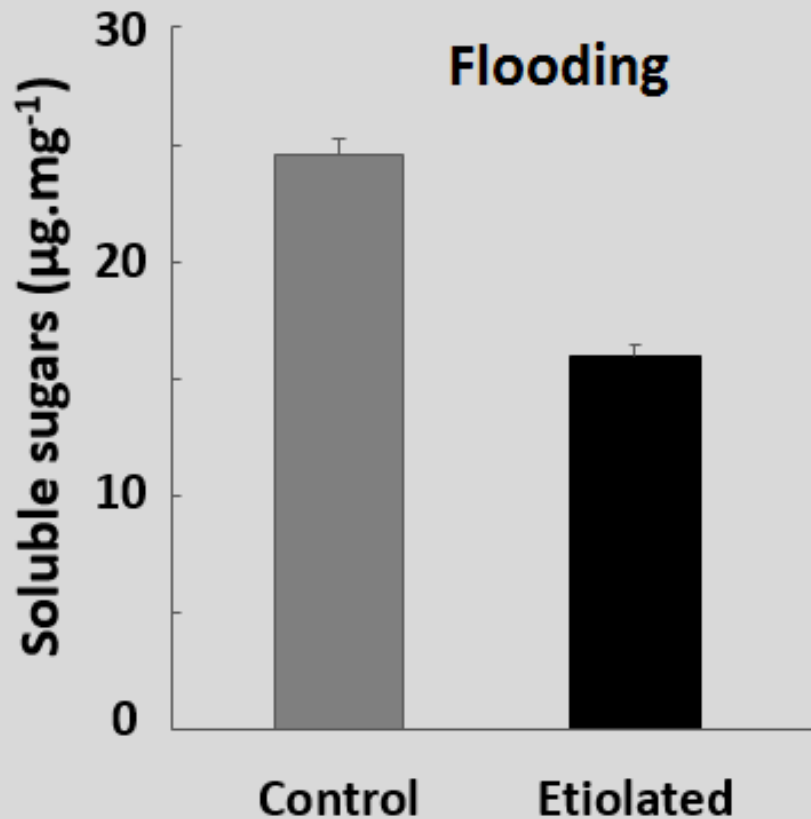


Flooding of donor plants increase rootability of the cuttings

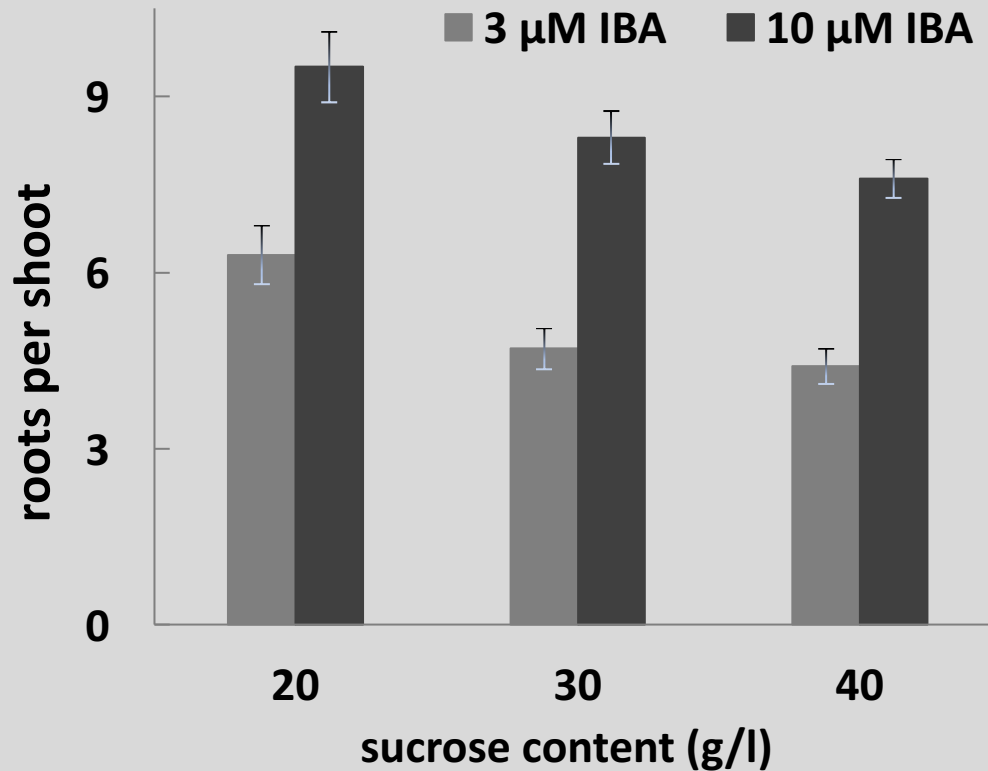
Rooting of flooded and non-flooded apple micro-shoots



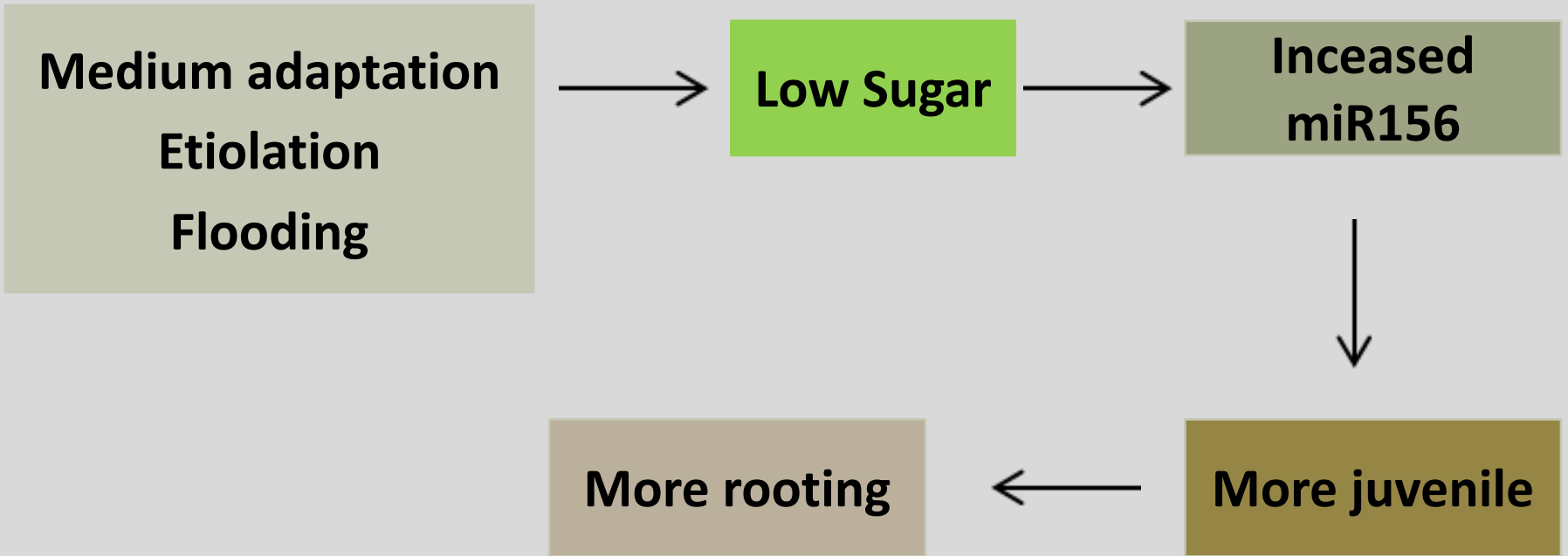
Both pre-treatments lower the level of endogenous sugar



Lower sugar content during multiplication increases AR formation



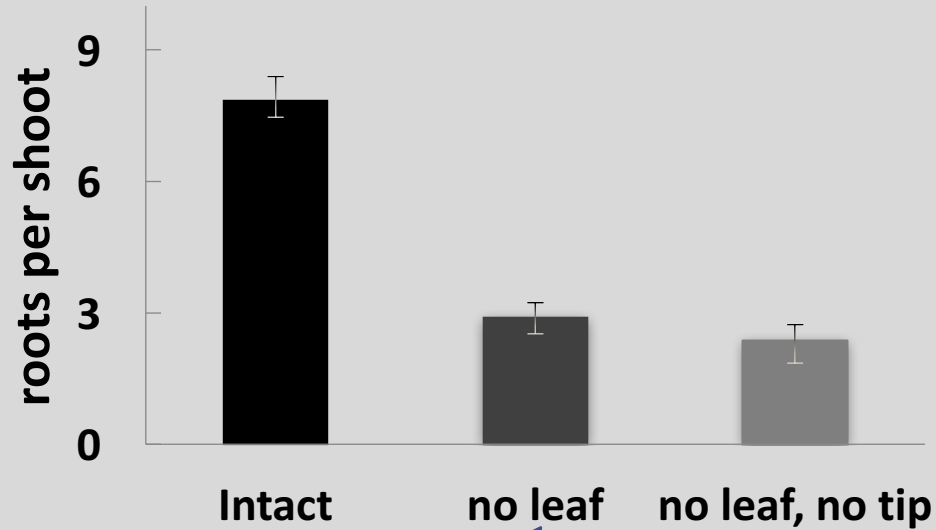
Model for mode of action of all three donor plant pre-treatments



Role of sugar during rooting treatment



Leaves play an important role during AR formation



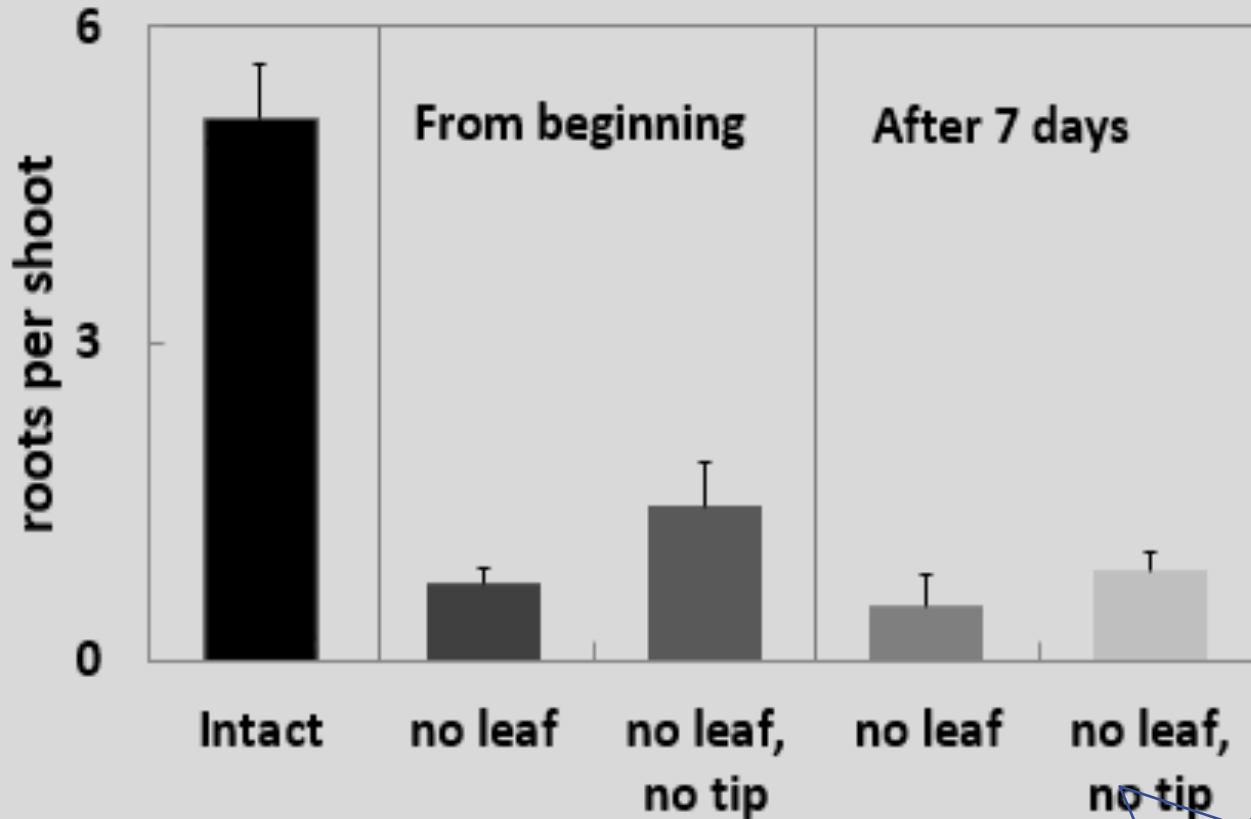
Phloem loading

Photosynthesis (PS)

Auxin biosynthesis



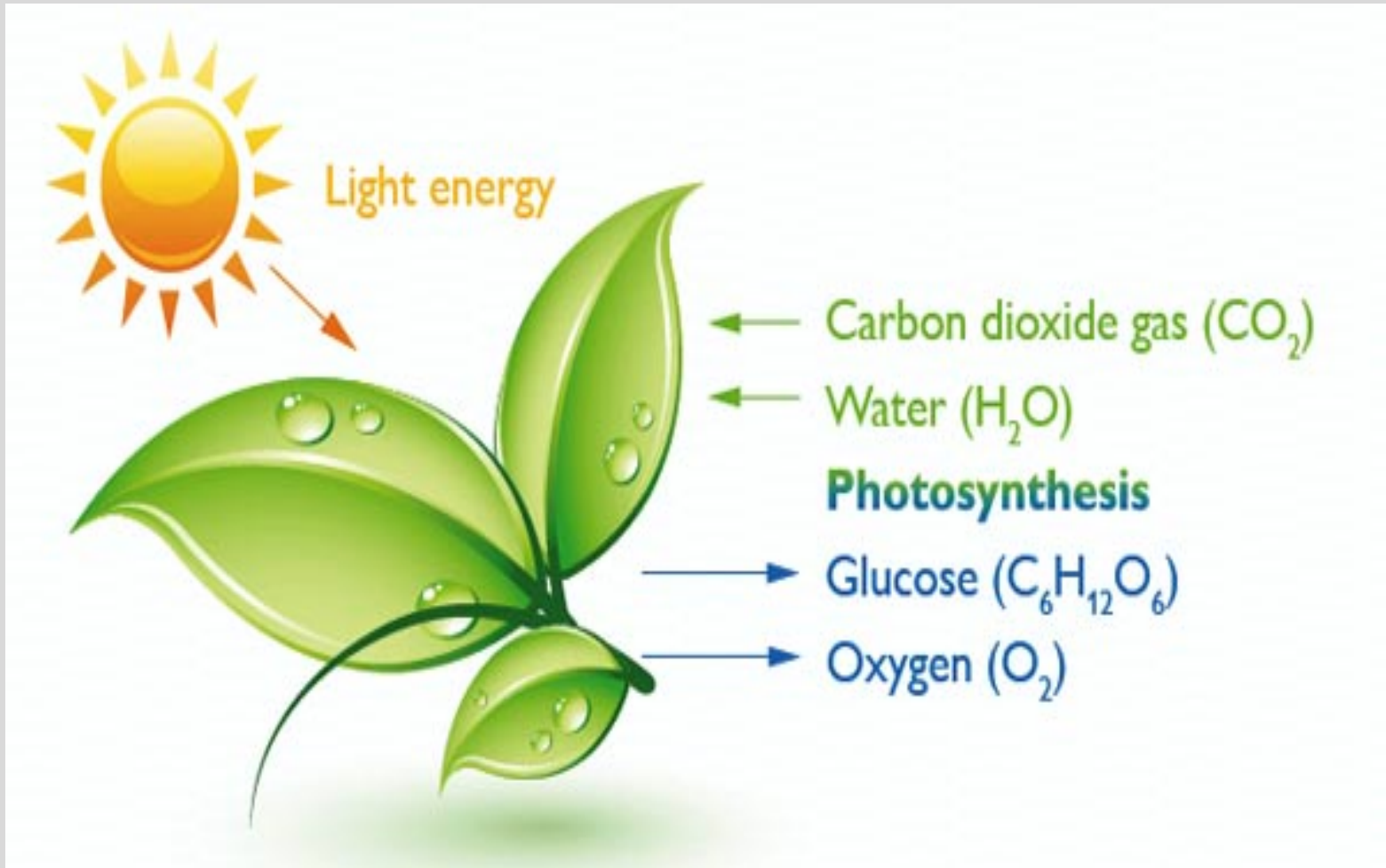
The effect of leaves on AR formation is not related to auxin biosynthesis.



~~Auxin biosynthesis~~

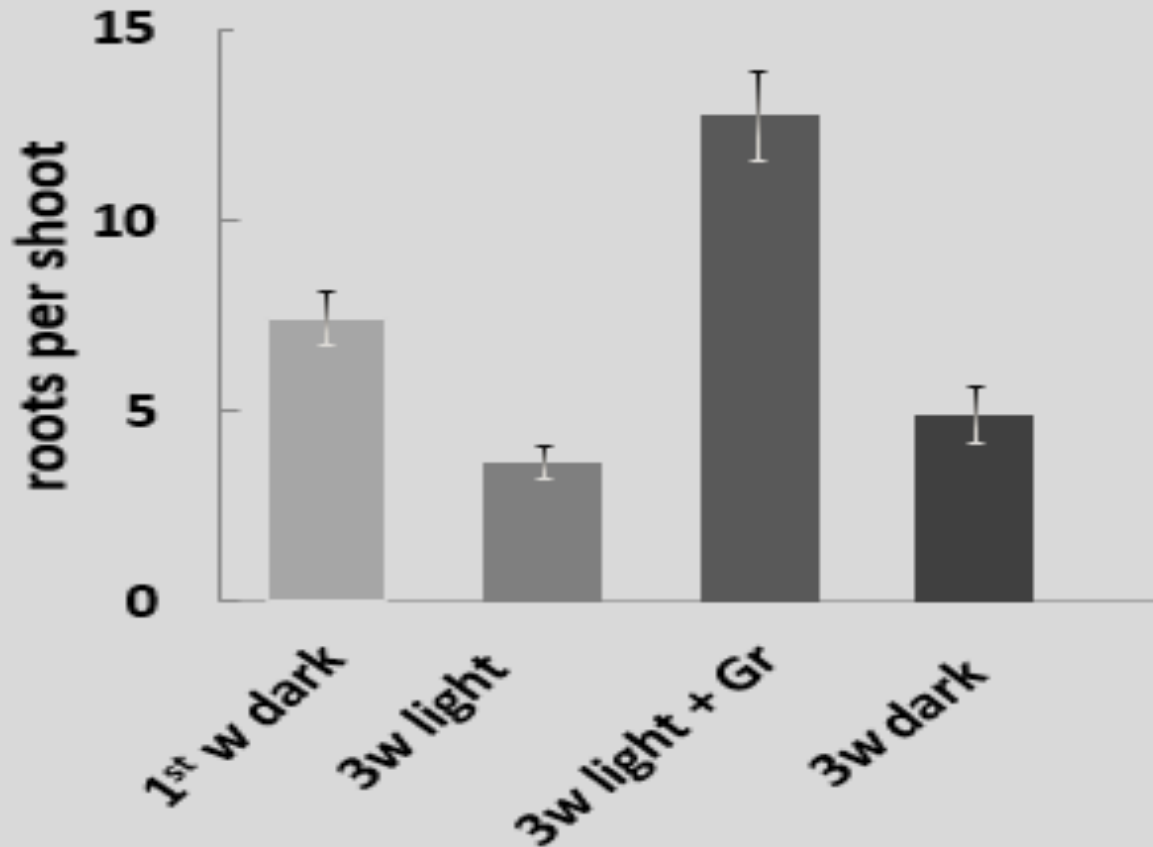


Is the importance of leaves because of photosynthesis (PS)?

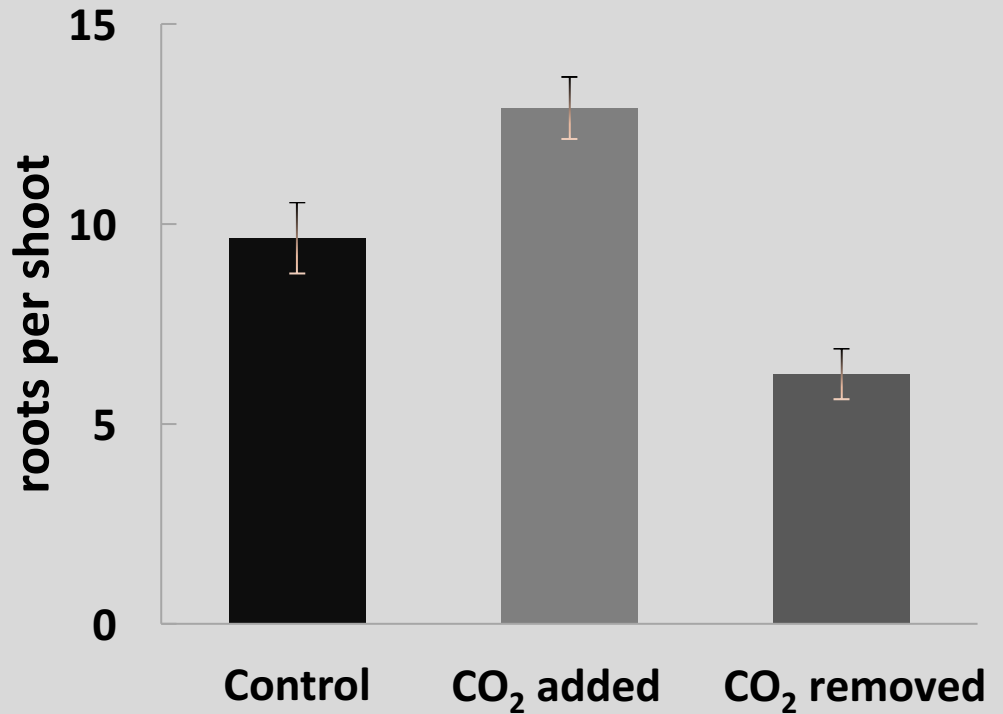


Light influences AR formation

Rooting of apple micro-shoots when different light periods are applied

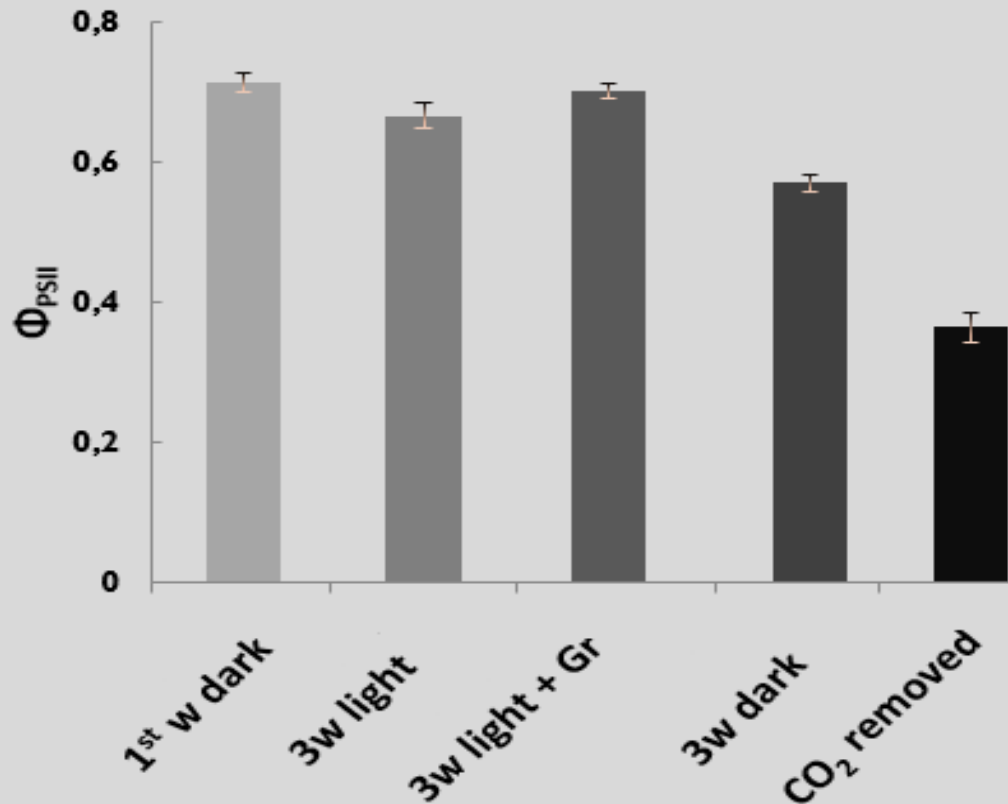


Alteration of CO₂ content of headspace affects AR formation.



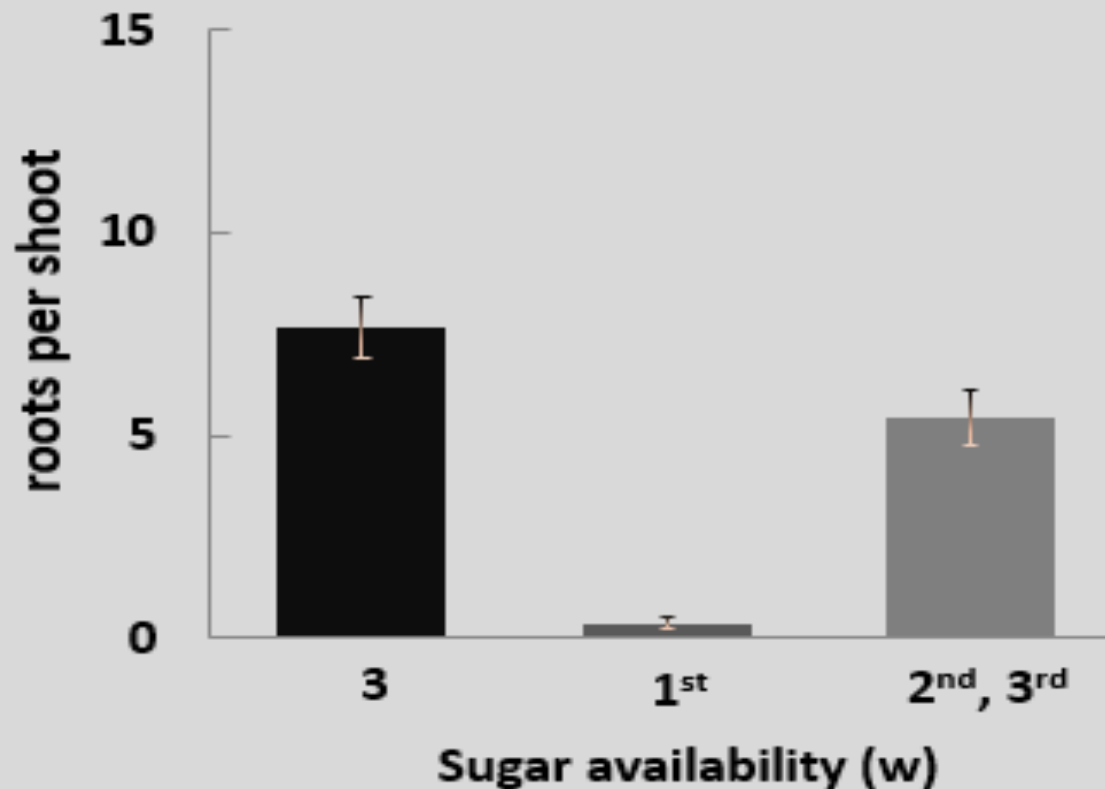
Dark and poor CO₂ conditions reduce efficiency of PSII

PSII efficiency upon dark and CO₂ treatments

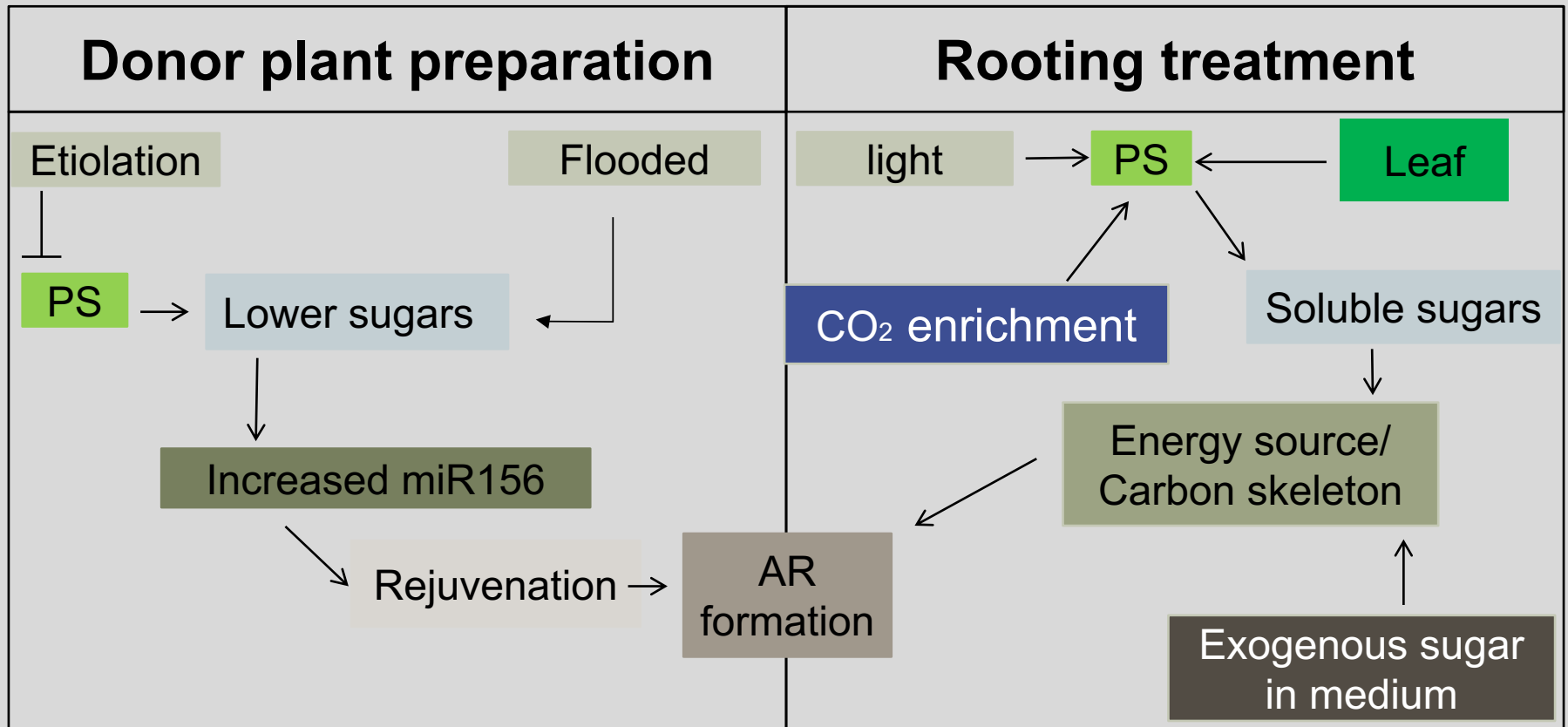


Sucrose, the product of PS, is important during rooting treatment.

Rooting of apple micro-shoots when sucrose was available during different stages of AR formation



A model for the influence of different factors on AR formation



Positive effect →

Negative effect —|



Thank you for your attention

