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Proliferation and rooting of wild cherry: The influence of cytokinin and auxin types and their concentration

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Determination of the most optimal type and concentration of plant growth regulators as medium constituents is one of the most important aspects of successful micro propagation, among other *in vitro* factors. With the aim of optimization of *in vitro* multiplication of wild cherry, the effect of the following cytokinins was studied: 6-benzyladenine (BAP), 2-isopentenyl adenine (2iP) and kinetin (Kin) at concentrations of 1, 2, 4 and 8 mg. l⁻¹. Stem segments of seedlings from juvenile and adult materials were disinfected and grown on a Quoirin and Lepoivre (1977) (QL) medium without growth regulators for 4 weeks. Each material responded differently to the tested cytokinins. The use of 6-benzyladenine resulted in the highest percentage of sprouting, the development of shoots and the ratios of multiplication for two materials of *Prunus avium* L. In the next experiment, seedlings from the juvenile and adult materials were grown on (MS2/5) medium in the presence of auxins indole-3-butyric acid (IBA), naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA), indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), when compared with concentrations of 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 mg. l⁻¹. For the type of explants and its reactivity with the type and the concentration of auxin, significant differences among explants for root induction were observed. The adult material did not develop roots in any of the auxin and concentration used. In the case of the juvenile material, the IBA was distinguished from the other auxins tested and the highest induction of roots took place in 1 mg. l⁻¹. The most significant induction of cal characterizes, especially, the mediums containing the NAA followed by the IAA with concentrations of 2 and 4 mg. l⁻¹, respectively, which block the emergence of the roots partly and decreases the rate of rooting thereafter. The highest average number of roots and the highest average length of roots were obtained with the IBA with 1 mg. l⁻¹.

Key words: Wild cherry tree, proliferation, cytokinins, rooting, auxins.

INTRODUCTION

Wild cherry (*Prunus avium* L.) is a fast-growing, high-value, squirrel-resistant and hardwood timber tree (Pryor, 1985; Hammatt and Grant, 1997), with potential for wider use in forestry and farm woodlands. It is also an excellent cultivar because of its edible fruit (Wünsch and Hormaza, 2003). In Algeria, studies related to this species are quite limited, although, there is an increasing interest in reforestation for both its economic and ecological value.

Propagation of most *Prunus* spp. by conventional methods such as seedling and cutting, do not ensure healthy and disease-free plants and are time and labor consuming (Holtz et al., 1995). However, methods available for *in vitro* micro propagation have the potential to provide high multiplication rates of uniform genotypes, resulting in short-term gains (Durzan, 1988; Hammatt and Grant, 1993). Moreover, many studies have already been successfully applied to *Prunus* species such as sour and sweet cherries (Borkowska, 1983; Canli and Tian, 2008; Ruzic and Vujovic, 2008), cherry and peach rootstocks (Dalzotto and Docampo, 1997; Marino, 1997), *Prunus*

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armeniaca (Perez-Tornero and Burgos, 2007).

The optimal determination of growth regulator is important for a successful tissue culture. It is well known that cytokinins promote the growth of axillary buds, by reducing apical dominance in shoot cultures during the proliferation stage (Van Staden et al., 2008) and to achieve rooting, various auxins may be used, and the choice and their concentration can differ according to the specific culture conditions involved. *In vitro* technique encounters several problems generally related to the aseptic initiation of necroses, with the problems of oxidation of the culture medium, and the difficulty of rooting of the adult material. The use of a juvenile material produced in greenhouse and resulting from *in vitro* germination can be very interesting for the rooting of the seedlings. In micro propagation, rooting of micro cuttings is often challenging and loses at this stage has vast economic consequences. Many woody species are difficult to root through cuttings after the seedling-derived stage. Wild cherry (*P. avium* L.) is particularly difficult to root both *in vivo* and *in vitro*. The response of cuttings to exogenous application of auxins is dependent on many internal and external factors. Both the concentration of the growth substance applied and, above all, the sensitivity of treated plant parts to this substance may be limiting factors (Dolezelova et al., 1996). Exogenously applied auxin is one of the external factors influencing the phytohormonal balance in the cuttings and thus adventitious root formation. Moreover, the mineral concentration of the culture medium affects rooting characteristics and some researchers proposed its reduction to half normal strength for rooting improvement (Dimassi-Theriou, 1995).

We must optimize the tissue culture system for this species by using a simple efficient and reliable protocol. This can be achieved by optimizing the components in the tissue culture medium or by modifying the environmental conditions provided, or both. However, the age of explants plays an important role in the repeatability and reliability of any tissue culture protocol (Huang et al., 1992), and should be evaluated. It is well known that cytokinins promote cell division and cell expansion in plant tissue culture and many studies have reported suitable cytokinin types and their concentrations for each species. Hence, the first objective of this study was to develop a protocol for propagation of this wild cherry cultivar as well as to determine the most optimal conditions for multiplication phase with the use of 3 cytokinins: BAP, 2iP and Kin (from mature and juvenile material) of a local wild cherry cultivar.

To achieve rooting, various auxins may be used, in particular IBA, IAA or NAA. The choice of the auxin type and concentration can differ according to the specific culture conditions involved. The rooting of some woody species including *Prunus* can also be improved under darkness during the first week (Rugini et al., 1993; Caboni et al., 1997). The second objective of this study

was to find a reproducible method for the successful rooting of wild cherry. We tested the effects of the auxin type and concentration, on rooting of *in vitro* shoots of two types of explants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Establishment of sterile shoot cultures from seedlings

The vegetable material used (seedlings and seeds) was from the area of Kabylie (Larbaa-Nath-Inathen) located at the north of Algeria. The explants are from youthful material (seedlings resulting from *in vitro* germination of MJ1 and *in vivo* MJ2 of a one year old) and from adult material from forty-year old trees.

The *in vivo* germination is potted in the green-house in 20-cm plastic pots containing a 1:1:1 mixture of peat, sand and vermiculite. Plants were watered daily using drip irrigation systems and fertilized weekly with 250 ppm of a 20-20-20 NPK fertilizer solution.

The *in vitro* germination of the zygotic embryos, pre-treated at low temperature, took place in a medium of MS/4 selected previously. The taken stem segments containing 10 to 15 axillary buds of the adult material (young branches of the year in ongoing lignifications) and of juvenile material MJ2 were disinfected in mercury chloride (HgCl_2) with the respective concentrations (2.5 g. l^{-1} and 1 g. l^{-1}) containing a few drops of Tween 20, and rinsed 3 times with sterilized distilled water (10 min each per rinse) in jars that were placed on an Orbital Shaker (Lab-Line Instruments) at 80 rpm. Two successive rinsing of 10 mn in the calcium chloride solution CaCl_2 (2.5 g. l^{-1}) were applied. The micro cuttings were rinsed three times in sterile distilled water, for 10 min each.

Explants were cultured vertically in 25 x 15 mm test tubes containing 20 ml of solidified Quoirin and Lepoivre (QL) (1977) medium without growth regulations. After 1 month, axillary shoots of stem segments were used for subsequent experiments.

Experiments of axillary shoot development from stem explants

Shoot multiplication is the most crucial stage of micro propagation. The success of a micro propagation protocol, to a large extent, depends on the rate and mode of shoot multiplication. Stem segments from *in vitro* grown axillary buds shoots were cut into 1 to 2 cm sections with two to three axillary into jars containing 20 ml of the culture media. The basal medium contained QL salts, this mineral composition gave better results as compared to other formulations which we had compared beforehand (Mansseri-Lamrioui et al., 2009). We added the micronutrients of QL modified for the boron and manganese, Morel vitamins (1948) (Table 1), methionine (100 mg. l^{-1}), sucrose (20 g. l^{-1}) was supplemented with 1, 2, 4 and 8 mg. l^{-1} 6-benzyladenine (BAP), 2 isopentenyl adenine (2iP) and kinetin (Kin). The medium was solidified with Difco Bacto-agar (7 g. l^{-1}). Prior to autoclaving, the pH value of all the media was adjusted to 5.6 with 0.1 N KOH. The media were sterilized in an autoclave for 20 min at 120°C .

In the first experiment, the effect of three cytokinin treatments on percentage of sprouting, the development of shoots and the ratios of multiplication was investigated. A control treatment was also included in the experiment with no addition of cytokinin to the basal medium. For each treatment, 12 stem segments (each with two axillary buds) from each of the three explants MJ1, MJ2 and adult material were sub cultured vertically in a 25 x 15 mm test tubes. Eight replicate were used for each treatment. The explants placed in the test tubes were incubated in a culture room under a 16-h photoperiod at low-light intensity ($15 \text{ to } 20 \mu\text{mol. m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$) provided

Table 1. Nutrient composition of proliferation and rooting media used of *P. avium* L.

Macronutrient (mg. l ⁻¹)	Quoirin and Lepoivre (QL) (1977)	Murashige and Skoog MS (1962)	MS2	(MS2)/5
NH ₄ NO ₃	410	1 650	825	165
KNO ₃	1650	1900	1900	380
MgSO ₄	370	370	370	74
CaCl ₂ .2H ₂ O	-	440	440	88
(Ca(NO ₃)) ₂ . 4H ₂ O	1180	-	-	-
Micronutrients (mg. l⁻¹)				
Mn SO ₄ , 4 H ₂ O	10			22.3
Zn SO ₄ , 7 H ₂ O	8.6			8.6
H ₃ BO ₃	12.4			6.2
Cu SO ₄ , 6 H ₂ O	0.025			0.025
Al Cl ₃	-			0.025
KI	0.08			0.83
Na ₂ MoO ₄ , 2 H ₂ O	0.25			0.25
CoCl ₂ , 6 H ₂ O	0.025			0.025
Vitamins (mg. l⁻¹)				
Thiamine - HCl	1			1
Calcium panthotenate	1			1
Biotin	0.01			0.01
Myo-inositol	100			100
Nicotinic acid	1			1
Pyridoxine – HCl	1			1

by cool-white (40W) fluorescent tubes at 22 ± 1°C. Some specific issues, such as colour, leaf and callus size, leaf roll, incidence of chlorosis or necrosis were also monitored.

Experiment of the roots of seedlings

Shoots, 30 to 40 mm long with 2 to 4 leaves were isolated and used for the rooting experiments. The root induction phase consisted of culturing the shoots for 8 days in darkness on the macronutrients of (MS2/5), micronutrients of MS (1962), Morel vitamins (1948) (Table 1), L-proline (100 mg. l⁻¹) and sucrose (30 g. l⁻¹). The medium was solidified with Difco Bacto-agar (7 g. l⁻¹). The pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.6 with 0.1 N KOH and 0.1 N HCl before autoclaving for 20 min at 120°C. After this period, the explants placed in test tubes were incubated in a culture room. Culture conditions were similar to those described earlier. For all experiments, data were collected after 4 weeks of *in vitro* culture. The influence of three auxins indole-3-butyric acid (IBA), naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA), indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), when compared with concentrations 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 mg. l⁻¹ on the rooting rate, average number of roots and on the average length of roots was investigated. A control treatment was also included in the experiment with no auxin added to the basal medium. Twelve seedlings of explants MJ1, MJ2 and adult material were used. Eight replicates were used for each treatment.

Statistical analysis of the data was carried out by using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and differences among treatment means were compared by using least significance difference (LSD) test at 5% probability level.

RESULTS

The results gotten from this study represent a reproducible plant regeneration system through organogenesis from two types of explants of *P. avium* cultures. The efficiency of shoot regeneration depended on the type of explants, cytokinins and auxins, and their concentrations that are added to the basal medium.

Effect of the cytokinins on the percentage of sprouting

Aseptic culture and regeneration of shoots was obtained from axillary buds in 85% of explants, whereas 15% of explants were tarnished or infected for adult material. The sterilization protocol reduced the frequency of bacterial or fungal contamination of green-house material (MJ2) to a very low level. We estimated less than 5% visual culture contamination.

When the effect of different cytokinin treatments on the percentage of sprouting was investigated, there was statistically significant cytokinin x explants interaction. Among cytokinin treatment tested, BAP induced the highest percentage of sprouting with the MJ1 with

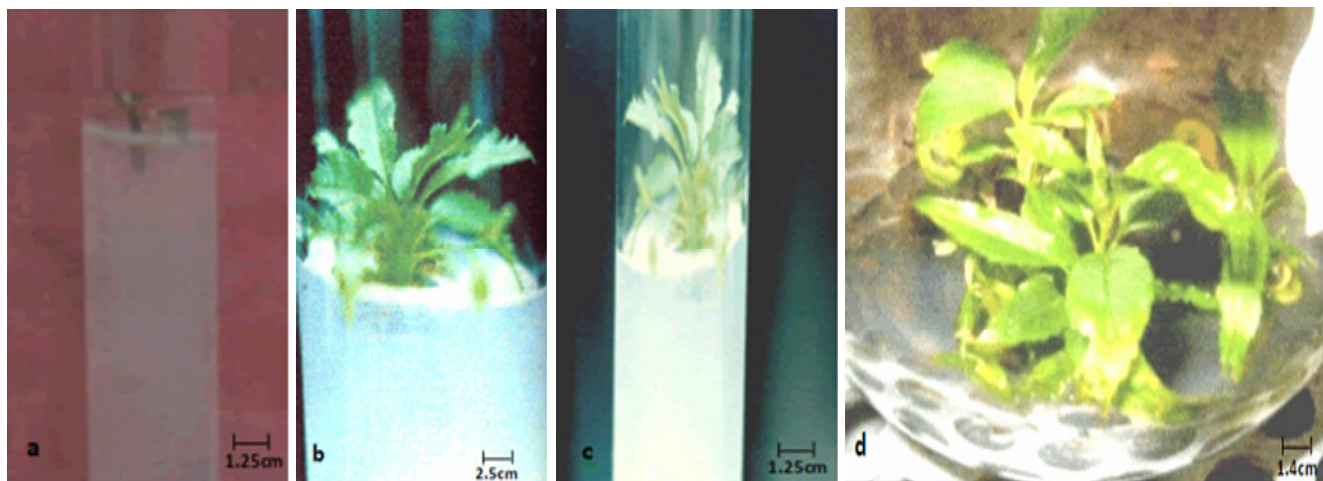


Figure 1. Development of the explant in the proliferation phase of *P. avium* L. a, Transplantation of an explant from the establishment phase; b, Leaves tuft obtained after four weeks of culture on medium QL+ 2 mg/l of BAP (MJ1); c, Leaves tuft obtained after four weeks of culture on medium QL+ 1 mg/l of BAP (MJ2); d, Leaves tuft obtained after four weeks of culture on medium QL+ 1 mg/l of BAP (adult material). QL: Quoirin and Lepoivre (1977), BAP: 6-benzyladenine, MJ: juvenile material.

concentrations of 2 and 4 mg. l⁻¹ (91.66%), followed by MJ2 with 87.49 and 65.62% to the respective concentrations of 2 and 4 mg. l⁻¹. Lower results were obtained with the adult material respectively, 64.58 and 52.08% (Figure 1). A high reactivity of the growths was also observed in the presence of 1 mg. l⁻¹ of BAP with respectively, 75% for the MJ1; followed by MJ2 with 68.74% and only 45.83% for the adult material.

It should be noted that all the buds cultured in the presence of the BAP were sprouting, but the percentage of sprouting slightly decreased to 8 mg. l⁻¹ respectively, 55.20% for the MJ1; 53.12% for MJ2 and only 45.83% for the adult material (Figure 2).

The cytokinins 2iP and kinetin had an average reactivity with the MJ1, of which the maxima rate of sprouting: 65.62 and 53.12% were obtained, respectively, with the 2iP and the kinetin with a concentration of 4 mg. l⁻¹, followed by MJ2: 52.08 and 43.74% with 2 mg. l⁻¹ of 2iP and 8 mg. l⁻¹ of kinetin.

These rates are 45.83 and 33.33% for the adult material in the presence of 2 mg. l⁻¹ of 2iP and 4 mg. l⁻¹ of kinetin. The sprouting was very weak with the absence of cytokinin in both juvenile and adult materials.

Effect of the cytokinins on the percentage of shoots

The results of the analysis of the variance concerning the development of the new shoots, followed a tendency similar to that of sprouting, thus, the hormone and explants factors are highly significant with the threshold of confidence ($P < 0.001$). The best results were obtained with 2 mg. l⁻¹ of BAP for juvenile material MJ1 91.66%; with 89.58% for the MJ2, and only 45.83% for the adult material (Figure 3), and the plants were big, with dark

green leaves.

The 2iP and the kinetin had lower results in comparison with the BAP, with a bad aspect of explants, where we noted the appearance of vitrification. It should be noted that the adult explants induced callusing from the cut ends of the explants. The callus was friable and green in colour.

Effect of the cytokinins on the coefficient of multiplication

The statistical analysis reveals a significant difference between the coefficients of multiplication for all the cytokinins tested. Among the studied cytokinins, the BAP proved to be the most favorable for the multiplication, not only on the level of the coefficient of multiplication, but also on the level of the quality of the explants which remains better.

The axillary buds appear more numerous on average for concentrations of 2 and 4 mg. l⁻¹ with 7.87 and 7.50 respectively, for the MJ1. Slightly lower results are recorded for the same concentrations for the MJ2 with 7.37 and 7. The coefficient of multiplication is decreased for the adult material with 6.37 and 5.87 for concentrations 2 and 4 mg. l⁻¹ of BAP (Figure 4). The use of both cytokinins: 2iP and kinetin is accompanied by a reduction in the average coefficient of multiplication for the same concentrations respectively with, 4.87 and 4.62 for the 2iP; 4.37 and 3.62 for the kinetin with regards to the MJ1. We noted that the lowest coefficient of multiplication (3.37) was recorded with the 2iP and the kinetin with 8 mg. l⁻¹. This is also done for the BAP where the coefficient of multiplication is 4.37 with the same 8 mg. l⁻¹. Concerning the other types of explants, the

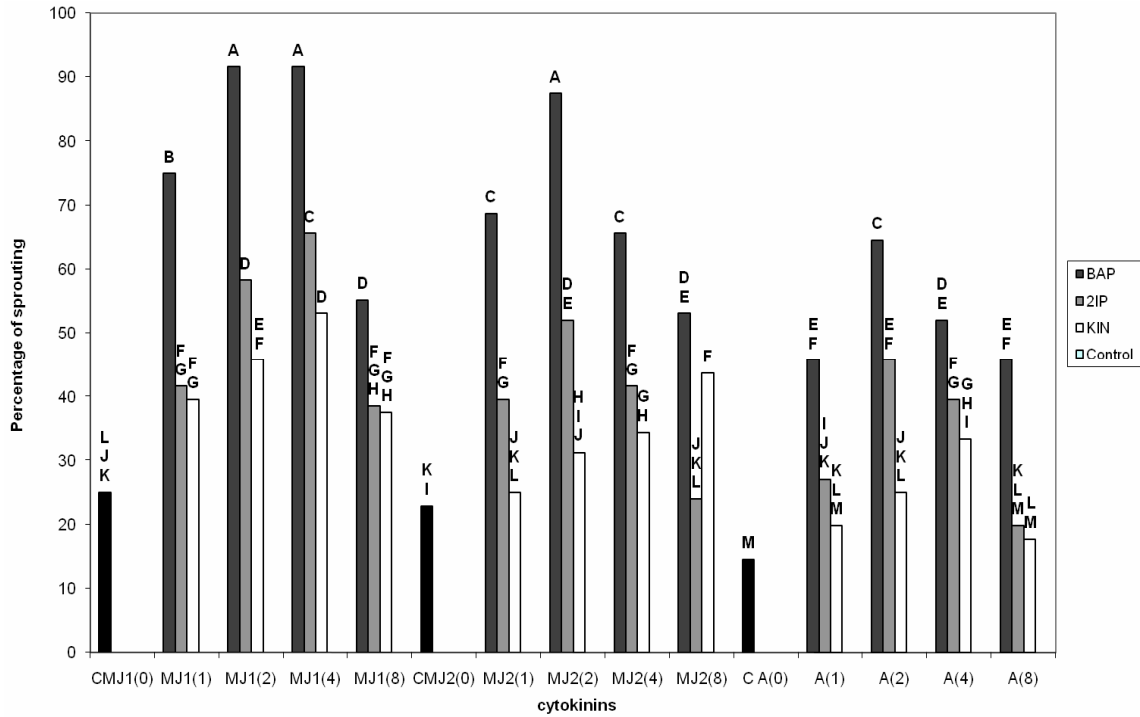


Figure 2. Percentage of sprouting according to the cytokinins for the juvenile and adult material.

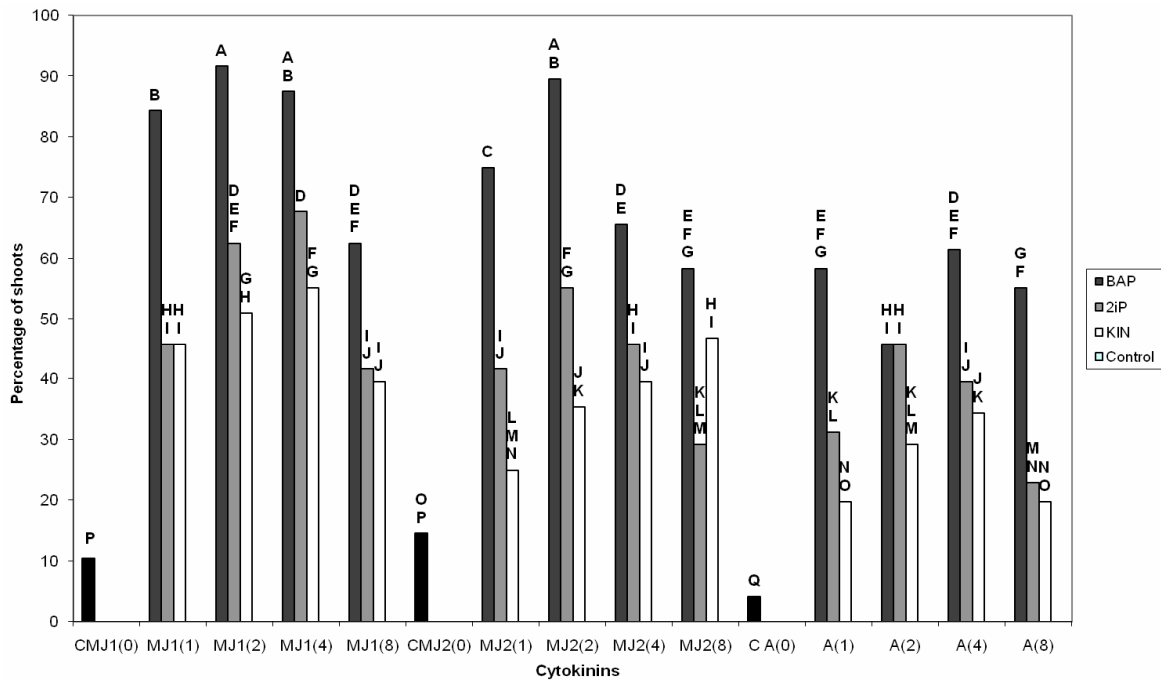


Figure 3. Percentage of shoots according to the cytokinins for the juvenile and adult material.

results obtained highlight a slight variation of the coefficient of multiplication from one concentration to another. However, these fluctuations which remain for the majority of the concentrations, remain non significant.

Effect of the auxins on the rooting rate

Both the concentration and type of auxins used markedly influenced the percentage of root formation. The results

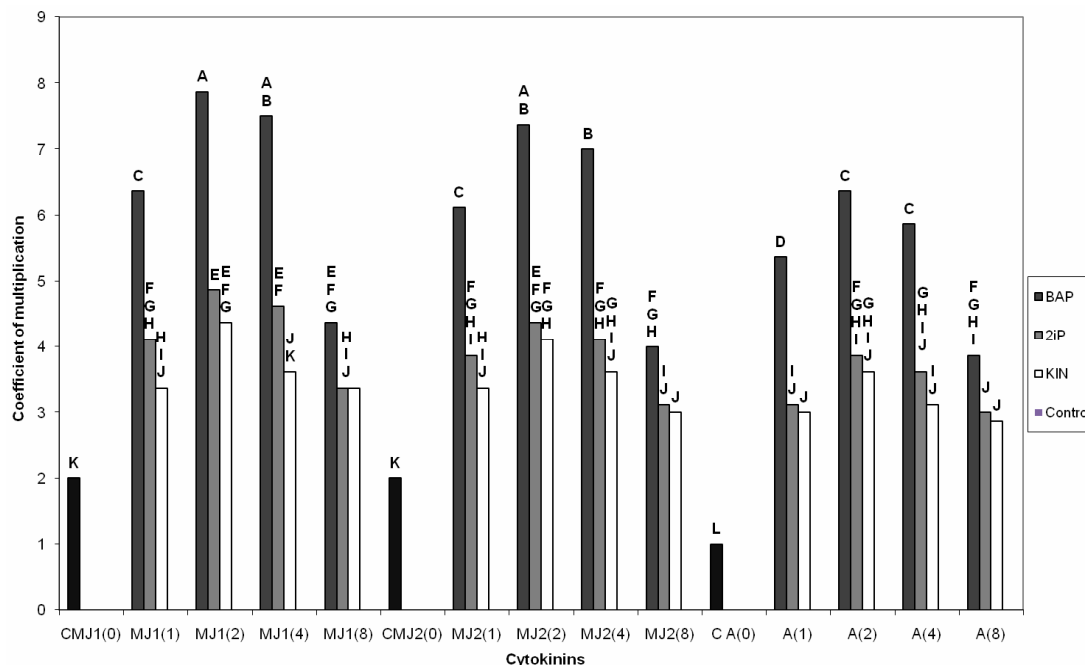


Figure 4. Coefficient of multiplication according to the cytokinins for the juvenile and adult material.

of the analysis of the variance for the rooting rate, showed very high significant difference ($P < 0.001$) for the factors explants and auxins. The adult material did not develop roots, in any of the auxin and concentration used.

Rooting was induced over the entire range of IBA concentrations tested; in the case of the juvenile material, the IBA was clearly distinguished from the other auxins tested and the highest induction of roots took place in the presence of 1 mg. l^{-1} (100%) for the MJ1, and increase in IBA concentration above 4 mg. l^{-1} resulted in a decline in rooting.

For MJ2, IBA produced rooting in maximum 80.53% shoots with 1 mg. l^{-1} , whereas IAA produced rooting in maximum 77.77% shoots when used at concentration of 1 mg. l^{-1} for MJ1 and 56.94% for MJ2. NAA produced rooting in only 34.71% for MJ1 and 33.33% for MJ2 (Figures 5 and 6). The most significant induction of callus characterizes especially the mediums containing the NAA followed by the IAA with the concentrations of 2 and 4 mg. l^{-1} , which blocks partly the emergence of the roots and thereafter decreases the rate of rooting.

Effect of the auxins on the average number of roots

The rooted *in vitro* plants were maintained in the same medium in the presence of 3 auxins for the development of the roots under a normal photoperiod (16 h). A synergism was found between the rooting percentage and number of roots per rooted explant. The results show that IBA (1 mg. l^{-1}) produced maximum number of roots

(2.83) per rooted explant for MJ1 against 2.5 for MJ2, while the maximum number of roots per explant produced by IAA was 2.33 at 1 mg. l^{-1} concentration for MJ1 and 1.66 for MJ2. For NAA, the maximum number of roots was only 1.16 for MJ1 and 1 for MJ2 for the same concentration (1 mg. l^{-1}) (Figure 7).

Effect of the auxins on the average length of roots

The results show that the trend followed by the previous two characters was maintained here. We noticed a slight advance of the IBA with 1 mg. l^{-1} for the MJ1 (1.40 cm) when compared with MJ2 (1.30 cm). The maximum root length produced by IAA was 1.1 for MJ1 and 1 for MJ2 with 1 mg. l^{-1} . For NAA, the maximum roots length was only 0.82 for MJ1 and 0.62 for MJ2 (Figure 8). These results indicate a positive correlation between the rooting percentage, number of roots per rooted explants and root length. Like other developmental processes, cell elongation involves sequential changes in levels and/or activity of enzymes (Cosgrove, 1999).

DISCUSSION

Contaminations were infrequent and mercuric chloride proved to be effective against bacterial and fungal micro flora in field collections of wild cherry. It was previously reported that mercuric chloride is a good disinfectant, but could be toxic to plant tissues of susceptible species and genotypes (Muna et al., 1999; Sedláč and Paprštejn,

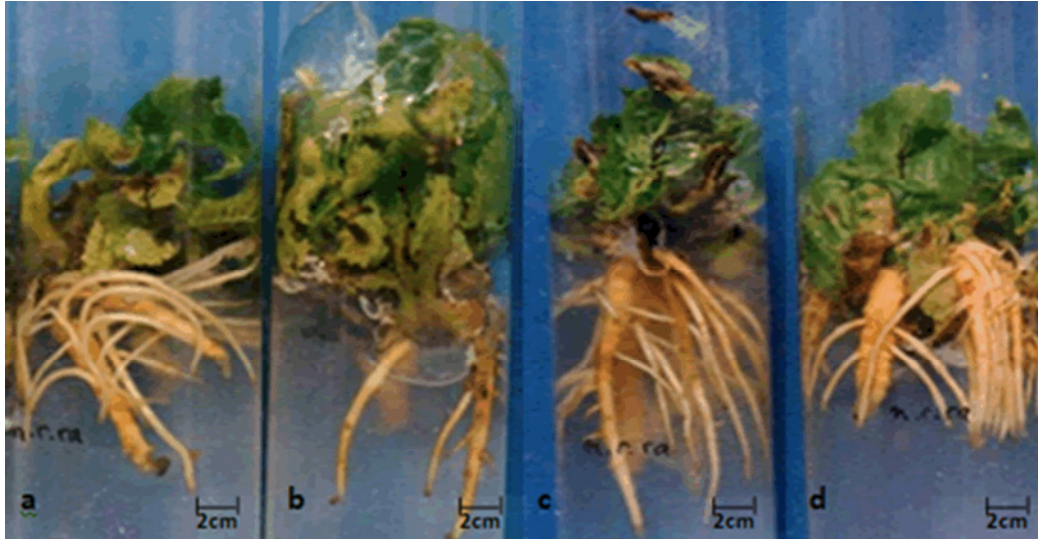


Figure 5. Different stages of explant in the rooting phase of *P. avium* L. a, Formation of many large and branched roots after 5 weeks of culture on MS2/5 + 1 mg/l of IBA (MJ1); b, Formation of many large and branched roots after 5 weeks of culture on MS2/5 + 2 mg/l of IBA (MJ1); c, Formation of many large and branched roots after 5 weeks of culture on MS2/5 + 1 mg/l of IBA (MJ2); d, Formation of many large and branched roots after 5 weeks of culture on MS2/5 + 2 mg/l of IBA (MJ2). MS2/5: MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) reduced five times with $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3/10$, IBA: indole-3-butyric acid, MJ: juvenile material.

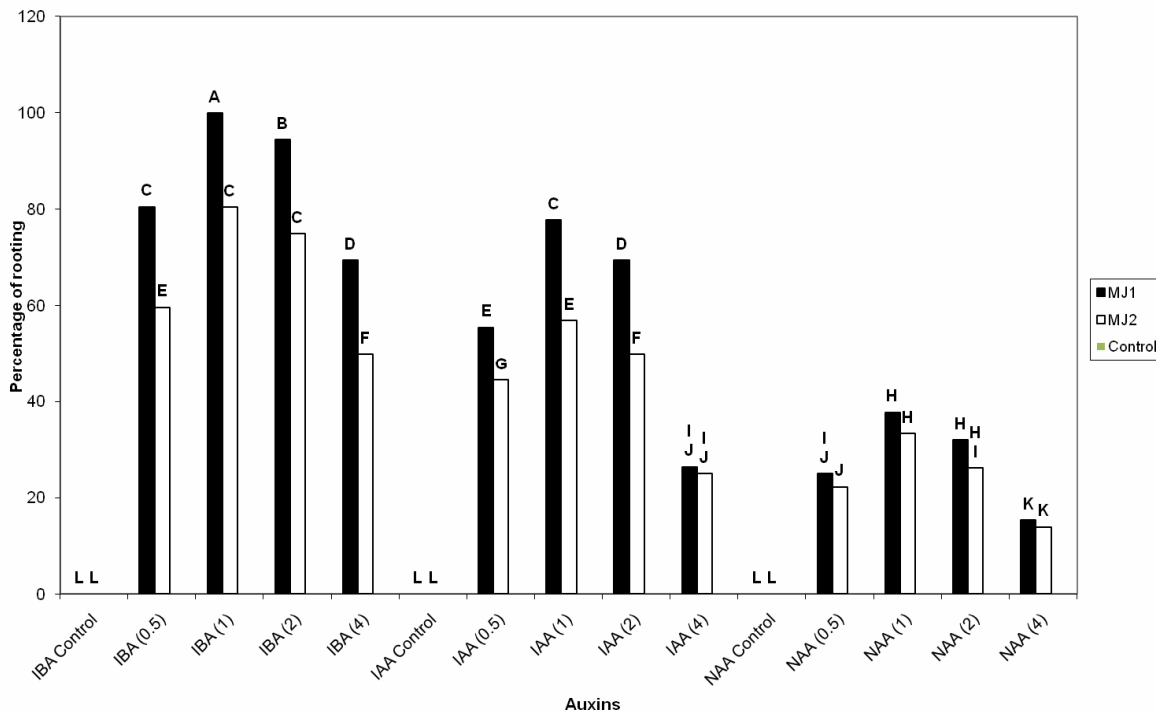


Figure 6. Percentage of rooting according to auxins.

2007).

On the basis of the obtained results, it could be noticed that there are differences in the uptake of cytokinins,

recognition by the cells or mechanisms of action of the cytokinin compounds. However, cytokinins in our experiment can be divided into two groups: very active

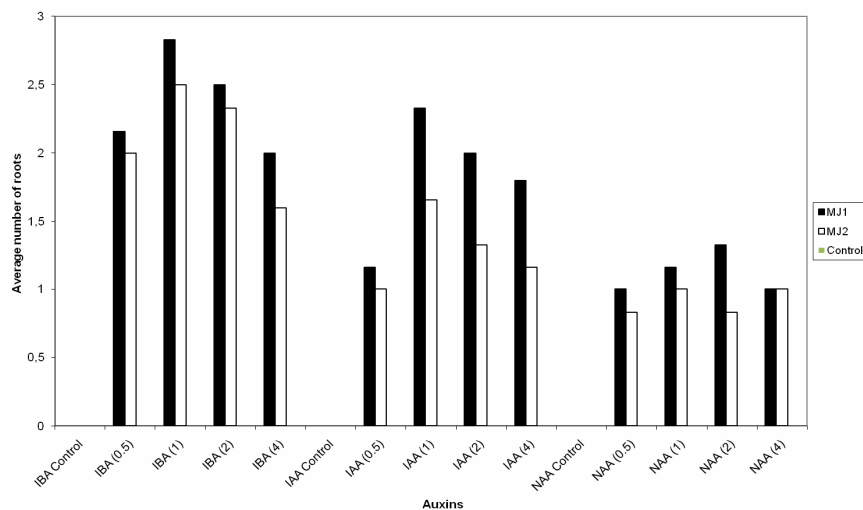


Figure 7. Roots average number according to auxins.

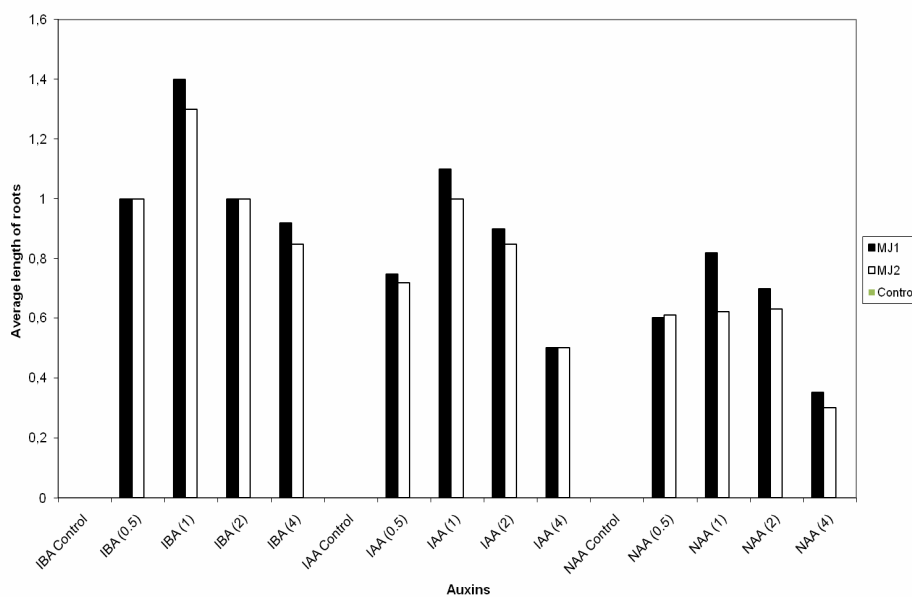


Figure 8. Rooting average length according to auxins.

group (only BAP), which was more effective and more shoots of *Prunus avium* L. were formed, and the 2iP and kinetin which exhibited rather weak effects on multiplication. The type and concentration of cytokinin influenced the percentage of sprouting and the percentage of shoots produced per explants. There was no sign of growth when explants were cultured in the media without cytokinin; this indicates that the contribution of cytokine has a positive and stimulating effect. Our results are in agreement with those of Đurković (2006) and Mansseri-Lamrioui et al. (2009). They reported that a cytokinin was necessary for the development of *P. avium* L. and the

best result for shoot proliferation was obtained with 1 or 2 mg. l⁻¹ of BAP.

These results agreed with those obtained by Kadota et al. (2001) and Kadota and Niimi (2003) with pear *Pyrus pyrifolia* N.; where they suggested that BAP displayed more noticeable effect than thidiazuron and kinetin, and also BAP is more suitable for shoot multiplication of pear than phenylurea derivatives. It is well known that high concentrations of cytokinins of adenine type are often necessary for growth and differentiation of tissue culture. It was previously reported that BAP could be used successfully to induce shoot multiplication in *Prunus* spp.

(Muna et al., 1999; Pruski et al., 2000). Saponari et al. (1999) successfully micro propagated *Prunus mahaleb* rootstocks on medium supplemented with 1 mg. l⁻¹ BAP. Plant growth regulator 2iP proved to be unsuitable for the proliferation of sweet cherry cultivar Rivan (Sedlák and Paprštejn, 2007).

Indeed, the caulogenesis depends on the concentration of the BAP. For Ruzic and Vujovic (2008), the best multiplication parameters with BAP cytokinin were obtained with the concentration of 5 µM with 0.5 variation of IBA for multiplication index and up to 2.5 µM for the shoot length of sweet cherry cv. Lapins (*P. avium* L.). They suggested that the choice of cytokinins for the phase of multiplication should be limited to BAP. Cytokinin 2iP and kinitin mainly influenced shoot growth of sweet cherry cv. Lapins, whereas it made little impact on multiplication. BAP concentrations of 8.87 to 12.82 µM gave optimal shoot proliferation in Chokecherry and 4.44 µM BAP in both cultivars of Pincherry (Pruski et al., 2000). For Vejsadová (2008), for most rhododendrons, the highest shoot multiplication was found on a medium with 8 to 10 mg/dm³ 2iP in combination with 1 mg/dm³ IAA.

The hormonal balance: BAP (2.2 µM), IBA (0.49 µM) and GA₃ (0.29 µM) with 1 mM phloroglucinol showed its positive influence in works of Hammatt and Grant (1997) of mature wild cherry. The 8.87 µM BAP level has been reported to be optimal for shoot proliferation of the *Prunus cerasus* x *Prunus munsoniana* rootstocks (Dalzoto and Docampo, 1997). Rodriguez et al. (1998) on the walnut tree *Juglans* spp. and Akbas et al. (2009) on *Amygdalus communis* L. noticed that the smallest percentages of sprouting and development of the shoots are due to the strong concentrations of BAP which inhibit them. The optima are reached with 1 mg. l⁻¹ of the BAP. Concentrations of 5 and 10 mg. l⁻¹ induced the formation of cal in *Juglans* spp.

Cytokinins 2iP and Kin are rarely used in micro propagation of fruit varieties (Hsia and Korban, 1997; Jaakola et al., 2001; Arinaitwe et al., 2004; Góralski et al., 2005). For Shekafandeh (2010), the best concentrations of BAP were 6.65 and 8.87 µM, which produced the highest rate of proliferation for *Prunus dulcis* Mill.

According to our results, all the regulators tested allowed sprouting and induced new shoots. Nevertheless, for the same amount, the results differ according to the regulator and the explants. Indeed, the specimen collection of explants on juvenile structures improves the initial reaction and accelerates the multiplication. Moreover, the physiological state of explants is added (Vieitez and San-José, 1996).

Finally, we retained the BAP with 2 mg. l⁻¹ since it presents the highest coefficient of multiplication as well as a better quality of the *in vitro* plants for all the types of explants.

Recalcitrant nature of legumes with respect to rooting in culture conditions has limited the successful appli-

cation of any biotechnological approach for crop improvement. Either IAA or IBA at various concentrations are commonly used auxins to induce rooting from the explants both in culture and *in vivo* conditions (George and Sherrington, 1984). Indeed *in vivo* root induction by application of 2 mg. l⁻¹ IBA has been reported for some *Prunus* spp. such as *Prunus tomentosa*, *Prunus fructicosa*, *Prunus verginiaca* and *Prunus pensylvanica* (Pruski et al., 2005).

Both the concentration and type of auxins used markedly influenced the percentage of root formation. Jay-Allemand (1993) and Bellamine et al. (1998) affirmed that auxin exerts primary role in root formation by its involvement in successive and interdependent phases. Sabatini et al. (1999) reported that differentiation of phloem ray parenchyma cells into root primordia depends upon the type and concentration of auxin. Further, it has been reported by Blakesley and Chaldecott (1997) that differentiating cells require the most appropriate auxin to become competent to respond to the organogenic signal.

Plant tissue culture methods have been used to study various aspects of rooting, and have improved the understanding of the uptake and metabolism of IBA (Reeves et al., 1985; Van Der Krieken et al., 1993; Baraldi et al., 1995), and the timing of root induction events (De Klerk et al., 1995). Indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) is commonly used to promote root initiation both *in vitro* and with cuttings (Pan and Zhao, 1994). Nissen and Sutter (1990) and Hausman (2003) have shown that in tissue culture media, IAA is photo-oxidized rapidly (50% in 24 h), while the IBA oxidized slowly (10%). Its slow movement and delayed degradation may be the primary reason for better performance of IBA as compared to IAA and NAA. IBA may also enhance rooting *via* increased internal free IBA or may synergistically modify the action of endogenous synthesis of IAA (Krieken et al., 1993). Thus, the poor performance with IAA may have been related to photochemical and/or enzymatic oxidation of IAA (Hammerschlag, 1982).

In wild cherry, rooting with NAA was poor. It might be explained by the fact that NAA is not destroyed by auxin-oxidase (Smulders et al., 1990), and its presence in the tissue in free form might block outgrowth of the root initials. NAA is very stable (De Klerk et al., 1999). Benelli et al. (2001), Tanimoto (2005) and Ansar et al. (2009) have proved that IBA is the most effective auxin in olive rhizogenesis as compared to NAA. As shown by Zhou et al. (2010), better rooting results were seen while using 4.92 µM IBA with 100%. In the literature, the concentration of 1 mg. l⁻¹ of IBA is usually the one mostly used (Gorst et al., 1983; Drew et al., 1991, Drew et al., 1993; Kalinina and Brown, 2007). Fuernkranz et al. (1990) also reported that the concentration of 4.65 µM is most effective for the micro cuttings rooting resulting from *Prunus serotina* (84%). On the other hand, it is insufficient to stimulate the rooting explant of the apple tree (*Malus domestica* L.) (Marin et al., 1993).

Moreover, Caboni et al. (1992) obtained a good rooting of a rootstock of an apple tree (M₉ York) for a 16 h photoperiod in the presence of 2 mg. l⁻¹ of IBA. As reported by Touqeer et al. (2004), the maximum number of roots was obtained with IBA (0.4 mg. l⁻¹) for peach rootstock GF677. Oliveira and Browning (1993) and Ford et al. (2002) have further shown that GA₃ treatment of *P. avium* L. enhanced adventitious rooting when treated shoots are taken as cuttings, both in terms of percentage of cuttings rooting and the number of roots produced per rooted cutting.

For the average number of roots, IBA (1 mg. l⁻¹) produced the maximum number as compared with NAA. The inferior effect of NAA on the root number may be due to the fact that NAA is more persistent than IBA; remains present in the tissue and may block further development of root meristemoids (De Klerk et al., 1997; Nanda et al., 2004). Baker and Wetzstein (2004) have reported that higher concentrations of auxin induce the higher level of degradative metabolites in tissues, thus blocking the regeneration process. Moreover, Sugiyama (1999) and Baker and Wetzstein (2004) have reported that the effect of an auxin on rooting is promotory at low concentrations and inhibitory at supra-optimal concentrations.

In this study, the use of the increasing auxinic concentrations induced the callus formation in the mediums containing the NAA, followed by IAA with concentrations of 2 and 4 mg. l⁻¹, which blocks partly, the emergence of the roots and consequently decreases the rooting rate.

In addition to that De Klerk et al. (1990) have reported that auxin showed a promotive effect during the early stages of rooting in *Malus* cuttings and an inhibitory effect during later stages. Wynne and McDonald (2002) have suggested that exogenous auxin is required only during the root induction stage in *Betula pendula*. Therefore, the difference in the response of cuttings to the auxin-like substances used was probably caused by the ability of the enzymatic system of cuttings to degrade these substances. Moreover, the beneficial effect of the darkness was shown on various species of *Prunus* and *Malus* (Zimmerman and Fordham, 1985; Rugini et al., 1993; Caboni et al., 1997; Tsong-Ann et al., 2000; Karam and Al-Majathoub, 2000; Ning et al., 2004). Ripetti et al. (1994) also reported a beneficial effect of a dark pretreatment during root initiation in walnut.

The absence of rooting in the case of explants resulting from the adult material aged 40 years is common to other woody, fruit-bearing and forest species.

The renovation of the material by various means was suggested by several authors in order to improve their *in vitro* reactivity (Tereso et al., 2008).

Conclusion

The analysis of the effect of all 3 cytokinins on multiplication phase of wild cherry infers that BAP gives the best results. Obtained results undoubtedly suggest that

the cytokinins type and concentration suitable for micro propagation of woody plants is probably genotype-dependent (depend on plant species). IBA proved to be better rooting hormone for wild cherry in terms of rooting percentage, number of roots per rooted explants and root length as compared to IAA and NAA.

Abbreviations

BAP, 6-Benzyladenine; **2iP**, 2 isopentenyl adenine; **Kin**, kinetin; **IBA**, indole-3-butyric acid; **NAA**, naphthaleneacetic acid; **IAA**, indole-3-acetic acid; **QL**, macronutrients of Quoirin and Lepoivre (1977); **MS**, macronutrients Murashige and Skoog (1962); **MS2**, MS with NH₄NO₃ reduced by half; **(MS2)/5**, MS reduced five times with NH₄NO₃/10; **MS/4**, MS reduced four times; **GA₃**, gibberellic acid.

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