



IUFRO Conference 2023

Effect of different cytokinin sources on *in vitro*/ex *vitro* multiplication and rooting rate in *Eucalyptus* spp.

Esquivel, F. ¹; Bentacor, M. ¹; Bonilla, B. ¹; Ceppa, M. ¹; Rogel, L. ¹; Balmelli, G. ²; Dalla-Rizza, M. ¹

¹ Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA), Canelones, Uruguay

² Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA), Tacuarembó, Uruguay

Received 28 Jul 2023

Accepted 01 Sep 2023

Published 20 Nov 2023

Correspondence

Facundo Esquivel,
facundoesquivelmn@gmail.com

Eucalyptus globulus Labill. is of great interest to the pulp industry. However, the species is highly susceptible to leaf spot caused by *Teratosphaeria nubilosa* and has a low rooting capacity. In order to overcome these limitations, INIA has been implementing a genetic improvement program for this species and the generation of interspecific hybrids. The strategy is based on the selection of *E. globulus* clones with high precocity or foliage turnover, since the adult foliage is more tolerant to *T. nubilosa*. In addition, controlled crosses of *E. globulus* and *E. maidenii* with *E. grandis* are carried out to incorporate disease resistance and ease of rooting. The multiplication of the selected materials is carried out by micropropagation, but the low rooting capacity is a trait that needs improvement. The cytokines necessary for *in vitro* proliferation can have a negative effect on the rooting process. Benzyladenine is the most commonly used cytokine because of its low cost and easy availability, with some negative effects on rooting, while meta-topolin is a cytokine of lesser impact. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of benzyladenine and meta-topolin on the multiplication rate, rooting percentage and plantlets survival of *E. globulus*, *E. grandis* × *E. globulus*, and *E. grandis* × *E. maidenii*. In multiplication media, benzyladenine was supplied at 0.4 μM, while two concentrations of meta-topolin (0.4 and 2 μM) were used. Preliminary results indicated a higher multiplication rate with the inclusion of meta-topolin in both concentrations. The *in vitro* rooting percentage of explants treated with meta-topolin was 51% and 44%, at 0.4 and 2 μM, respectively, while with benzyladenine was lesser (37%). After 28 days post-transplanting, survival was higher in meta-topolin-derived plants. Meta-topolin improved multiplication, *in vitro* rooting and acclimation of plants. The use of this hormone could improve micropropagation protocols, facilitating rooting and multiplication of valuable genotypes.

Keywords: *Eucalyptus globulus*, interspecific hybrids, recalcitrant rooting

