#### PLANT PROPAGATION

PLS 3223, 3223L

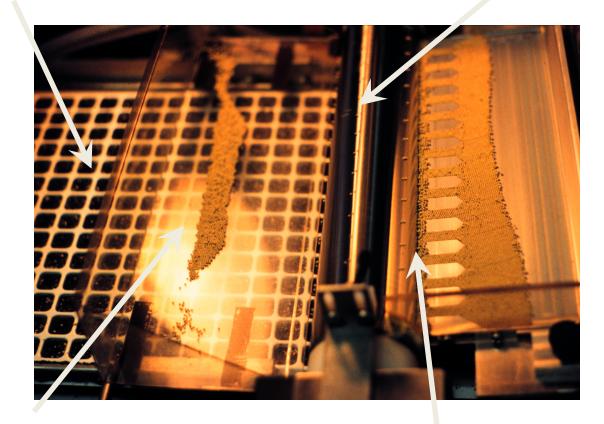
**PLS 5222C** 

#### **Chapter 8**

# Techniques of Propagation by Seeds – Use of Plugs

### What is a plug?

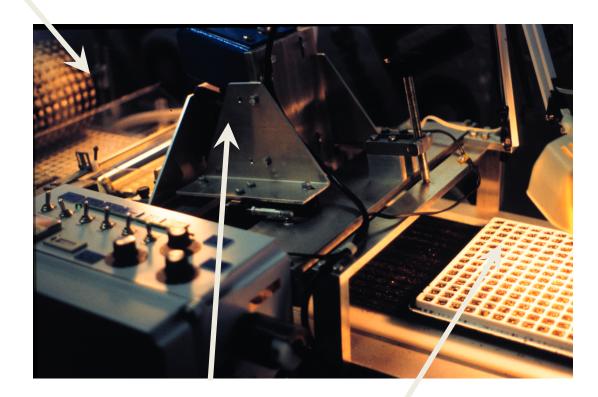
- A plug is
  - a containerized transplant



Seed

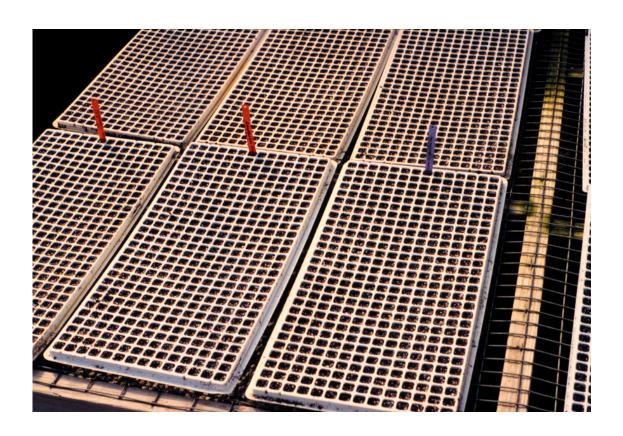
Loading seed

#### Dimple



Automatic seed sower

Finished flat



#### **Seed Coatings**



- Uniform shape and size
- Improve flowability
- Beneficial microbes and fungicides

#### Seed Enhancement

- Seed hydration
  - Priming
  - Pre-germination

- Stage 1 Germination
- No fertilization; high moisture

- Stage 2 Transition
- No fertilization; high moisture

- Stage 3 True leaves
- Fertilization; moderate moisture

- Stage 4 Ready for shipping, transplanting, or holding
- Cut back fertilization and irrigation

Optional Stage 5 - Holding

#### **Nutrition and Moisture**

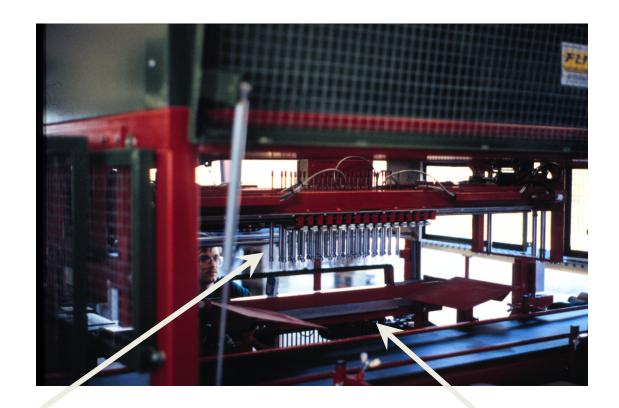
- Stage 1 no fertilization; high moisture
- Stage 2 no fertilization; high moisture
- Stage 3 start fertilization
- Stage 4 cut back fertilization and irrigation

#### Advantages of Plugs

- Separate root systems
- Damage to roots is minimal
- Little transplant shock
- Grow longer time before transplant
- Less spread of disease
- Easier to handle
- Automation



Automated Plug Transplanter



Prongs that grab plugs

Pins to push plugs

#### What makes plugs successful?

- Seed performance
  - Quality
  - Viability
  - Vigor
  - Longevity

#### Vigor

- An estimate of the seed's ability to germinate when the environmental conditions are not ideal for germination
- High vigor seed lots have high germination percentages and uniform seedling emergence

#### Tests for Vigor

- Accelerated aging
- Cold test
- Cool test
- Electrolyte leakage
- Seedling growth rate

# **Ball Vigor Index**



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