

COIR SUBSTRATES FOR ROOTING OF ORNAMENTAL ERICACEOUS PLANTS

Bożena Matysiak* and Jacek Nowak

Research Institute of Pomology and Floriculture, 96-100 Skierniewice, Pomologiczna 18, Poland,

*Fax: +48 46 833 20 88, *E-mail: Bozena.Matysiak@insad.pl

REFERENCES

- Alpine I., Kondratovics U. (2005). Effect of environmental factors on the propagation of deciduous azalea by cuttings. I. Influence of stock plants management on rooting and carbohydrate status. *Acta Universitatis Latviensis (Riga)*, 691: 31-40.
- Beardsell D. V., Nichols D. G., Jones D. L. (1979). Physical properties of nursery potting-mixtures. *Scientia Horticulture*, 11: 9-17.
- Bunt A. C. (1983). Physical properties of mixtures of peats and minerals of different particle size and bulk density for potting substrates. *Acta Horticulturae*, 150: 143-153.
- EN 13039 (1999). Soil improvers and growing media. Determination of organic matter content and ash. European Committee for Standardization, Brussels, 7 pp.
- EN 13041 (1999). Soil improvers and growing media. Determination of physical properties – Dry bulk density, air volume, water volume, shrinkage value and total pore space. European Committee for Standardization, Brussels, 23 pp.
- Evans M. R., Stamps R. H. (1996). Growth of bedding plants in sphagnum peat and coir dust-based substrates. *Journal of Environmental Horticulture*, 14: 187-190.
- Farnsworth K., Guam W. G. (1995). Root initiation in *Ocotea bullata* (Burch.) Baill. cuttings. *Southern African Forestry Journal*, 173: 31-33.
- Hanan J., Olympios Ch., Pittas Ch. (1981). Bulk density, porosity, percolation and salinity control in shallow, freely draining, potting soils. *Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science*, 106: 742-746.
- Hansen J., Bredmose N. (1997). Increasing number of adventitious roots accelerates axillary bud growth in cuttings. *Combined Proceedings of the International Plant Propagators' Society*, 47: 334-337.
- Hartmann H. T., Kester D. E., Davies F. T., Geneve R. L. (2002). Principle of propagation by cuttings. *In: Hartman H., Kester D.E. (Eds.). Plant propagation: principles and practices. Prentice Hall. 7th edition: 277-341.*
- Kipp J. A., Wever G., de Kreij C. (2000). Substraat. Analyse Eigenschappen Advies. Elsevier Publishers, 112 pp. (in Dutch).
- Knight P., Anderson J. M., Parks R. A. (1998). Impact of coir-based media in azalea growth. *Proceedings of the Southern Nursery Association Research Conference*, 43: 28-31.
- Martinez F. X., Sepó N., Valero J. (1997). Physical and physicochemical properties of peat-coir mixes and the effects of clay-material addition. *Acta Horticulturae*, 450: 39-46.
- Marosz A., Bielenin M., Matysiak B. (2002). Growth and nutrient content of *Erica carnea* L. cv. 'Nathalie' and *Gaultheria procumbens* L. in closed fertilizing systems at different nutrient concentrations. *Gartenbauwissenschaft*, 67: 194-198.
- Matysiak B., Bielenin M., Marosz A. (2001). The effect of nutrient solution concentration on the growth and nutrient state of *Calluna vulgaris* cultivated on ebb-and-flow benches. *Folia Horticulturae*, 13: 83-90.
- Meerow A. W. (1995). Growth of two tropical foliage plants using coir dust as a container medium amendment. *HortTechnology*, 5: 237-239.
- Noguera P., Abad M., Puchades R., Noguera V., Macqueira A., Martinez J. (1997). Physical and chemical properties of coir waste and their relation to plant growth. *Acta Horticulturae*, 450: 365-369.
- Offord C. A., Muir S., Tyler J. L. (1998). Growth of selected Australian plants in soilless media using coir as a substitute for peat. *Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 38: 879-887.
- Pill W. G., Ridley K. T. (1998). Growth of tomato and coreopsis in response to coir dust in soilless media. *HortTechnology*, 8: 401-406.

- Rose R., Haase D. (2000). The use of coir as a containerized growing medium for Douglas fir seedlings. *Native Plants Journal*, 2: 107-111.
- Scagel C. F. (1999). Regulation root growth in ericaceous plant propagation. *Combined Proceedings of the International Plant Propagators' Society*, 49: 589-593.
- Scagel C. F. (2003). Growth and nutrient use of ericaceous plants grown in media amended with sphagnum moss peat or coir dust. *HortScience*, 38: 46-54.
- Smith C. (1995). Coir: a viable alternative to peat for potting. *The Horticulturist*, 4: 24-28.
- Stamps R. H., Evans M. R. (1999). Growth of *Dracaena marginata* and *Spathiphyllum 'Petite'* in *Sphagnum* peat and coconut coir dust-based growing media. *Journal of Environmental Horticulture*, 17: 49-52.
- Stoven J., Kooima H. (1999). Coconut-coir based media versus peat-based media for propagation of woody ornamentals. *Combined Proceedings of the International Plant Propagators' Society*, 49: 373-374.
- Verdonck O., De Vleeschauwer D., Penninck R. (1983). Cocofibre dust a new growing medium for plants in the tropics. *Acta Horticulturae*, 133: 215-220