


Mass propagation and utilization of native shrubs in landscaping in Kuwait



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Outline

- Why native plants?
 - Objectives
 - Germination studies
 - Vegetative propagation
 - Irrigation requirements
 - Pest and diseases
 - Conclusion
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- A decorative abstract graphic on the right side of the slide, consisting of several overlapping, translucent, light blue and white geometric shapes that resemble stylized leaves or petals, pointing towards the bottom right corner.



Why Native Plants for landscaping?

- Withstand the harsh climates
- Minimal water, nutrient requirement
- Tolerance to salt and drought
- Conserve the native plants & protect from extinction
- Sustain the genetic diversity

Objectives

- Best propagation method for mass propagation of native plants
- Irrigation requirements

Selected Plants

- *Lycium shawii*
- *Nitraria retusa*
- *Ochradenus baccatus*

Lycium shawii



Lycium shawii

- Common name: Awsaj (العوسج)
- Family: Solanacea.
- Spiny **perennial shrub** up to **150 cm** in height.
- The leaves are elliptical and congested in close clusters
- It has purple/white, trumpet-like flowers
- Flowering- March to April



Nitraria retusa



Nitraria retusa

- Common name: Ghardag (الغردق).
- Family: [Zygophyllaceae](#)
- Description: **salt-tolerant bush** found in the coastal areas of Kuwait and on Mutla ridge.
- large shrub about **150 cm high**.
- The branched are woody and thorny, and it is **grazed** upon **heavily** by animals. It has fleshy heart shaped leaves, and greenish yellow flowers (spring) followed by red berries.



Ochradenus baccatus



Ochradenus baccatus

- Common name: Gurdi (غرطي).
- Family: [Resedaceae](#).
- large **dense shrub** found in sandy, stony areas
- **two meters** tall, with grey-green linear leaves
- yellow flowers, followed by whitish berries containing black seeds

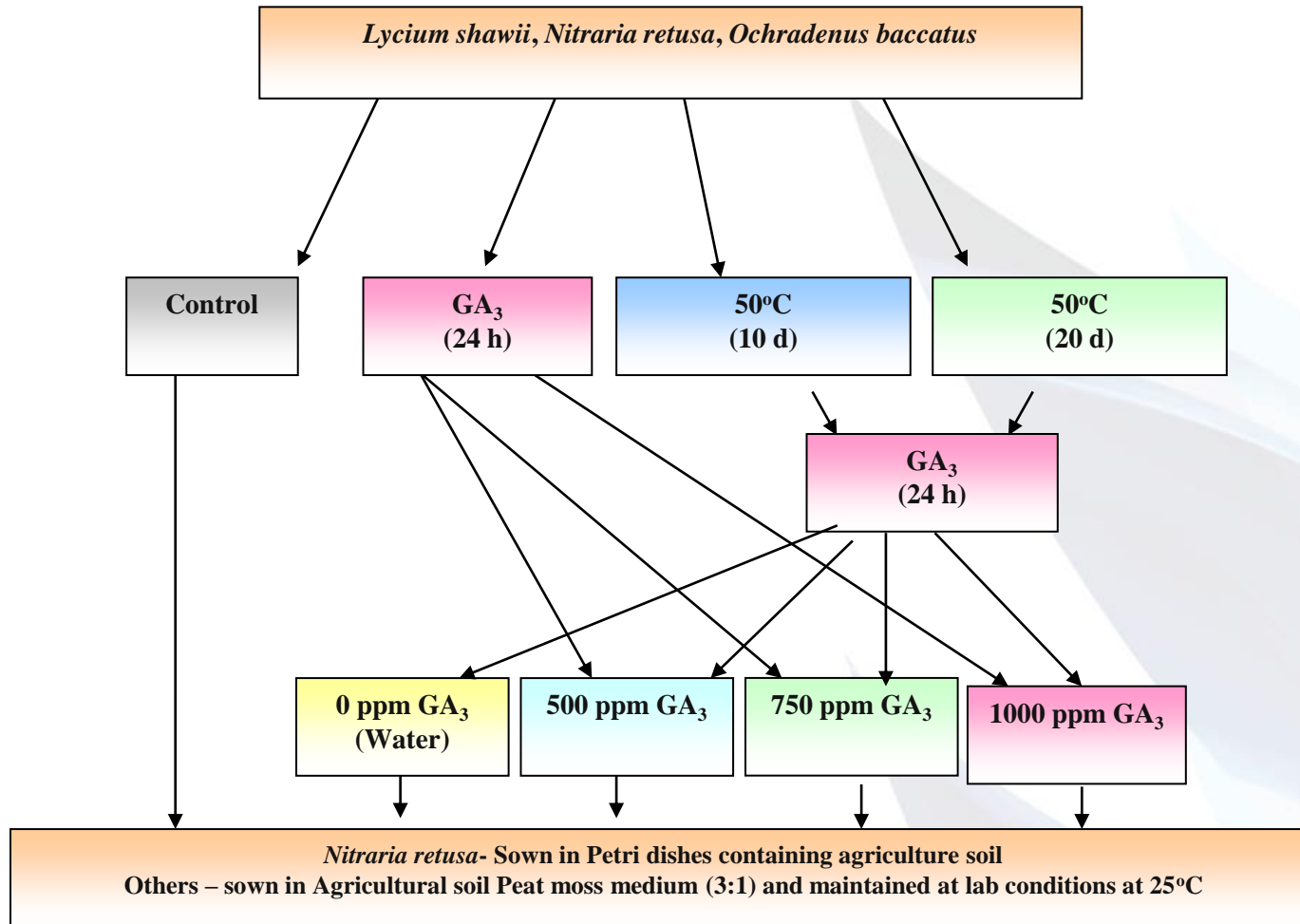


Seed Source

- Seed bank of KISR

Species	Location
Seeds	
<i>Lycium shawii</i> <i>Ochradenus baccatus</i>	Sabah Al- Ahmad Natural Reserve
<i>Nitraria retusa</i>	Nuwaiseeb
Cuttings	
<i>Lycium shawii</i> <i>Nitraria retusa</i>	Sulaibiya Benaider

Treatment Details- Germination Studies



Vegetative Propagation

- IBA (1000 ppm and 2000 ppm),
- NAA (400 ppm, 1000 ppm),
- GA₃ (500 ppm, 750 ppm and 1000 ppm)
- commercial hormones
 - Pokon (2500ppm IBA)
 - Hormex (1000ppm IBA)
 - Ormone radicante in polvere (5000ppm NAA)

Irrigation Studies

Species	Spacing (m)
<i>Nitraria retusa</i>	2 x 2
<i>Lycium shawii</i>	2 x 2
<i>Ochradenus baccatus</i>	1.5 x 1.5

Location:

Urban Development Garden, Salmiya

Irrigation levels

- no stress (field capacity)
 - 50% moisture depletion
 - 75% moisture depletion
- Drip irrigation
 - Soil moisture meters
 - Water meters to quantify the amount of irrigation water used
 - Biomass of the plants at the end of the experiment

Results



Lycium shawii

- The highest germination (94.67%) -dry heat for 20 days + 500 ppm GA₃
- 750 ppm GA₃ - 93%
- 1000 ppm of GA₃ - 91% germination
- Control- 55%
- **maximum vigorous seedlings with good shoot biomass within a short period of time- 500 ppm (89%)**

Lycium shawii

- 100% of cuttings resulted in rooting
 - 1000 ppm IBA
 - hormone radicante in polvere (Rigenal P)
 - 5000 PPM NAA
 - hormex (1000 PPM IBA)
 - Control- 80%
 - GA₃ negative effect on rooting

Lycium shawii

Growth performance (Irrigation studies)

- Highest relative growth in **plant canopy** was recorded in plants with no stress irrigation.
- Most of the plants were found to defoliate during June- August, 2009. New leaf growth was observed during September 2009
- *Lycium shawii* can be considered as a tolerant plant to water stress and can perform at its best when irrigated at 75% depletion.

Nitraria retusa

- 20 d + 750 ppm GA₃ -(94%)
- 20 d + 500 ppm GA₃ (90.67%)
- **1000 ppm GA₃ (85%)- in 18 days with highest root, shoot biomass**
- Un-treated seeds required 55 d to obtain 79% of germination, poor-shoot, root biomass

Nitraria retusa

- 1000 ppm IBA (26.66%),
- 400 ppm NAA (20%) and hormex (13.33%)
- Highest relative growth in plant height was recorded in plants irrigated at 75% depletion level.
- *Nitraria retusa* plants can be maintained with a minimal irrigation at 75% depletion.
- Nevertheless, during summer when the evaporation rates were high, no stress irrigation was needed to obtain an aesthetically beautiful bushy landscape plant.

Ochradenus baccatus

- 10 d +750 ppm GA₃ -100%
- 500 ppm (99%) and 1000 ppm (97%) GA₃
- Control- 74%
- Exposure to dry heat for 20 d with or without various concentrations of GA₃ combinations retarded the germination.
- **500 ppm GA₃ -producing vigorous seedlings**

Ochradenus baccatus

- Relative growth in average plant canopy was maximum in plants irrigated at 50% depletion;
- *Ochradenus baccatus* can survive with irrigation at 75% soil moisture depletion level in summer. However, as the plant exhibited a positive crop water stress index, it is recommended to irrigate at 50% moisture depletion to get a plant with luxuriant canopy.

Recommended Irrigation Scheduling for Selected Native Plants

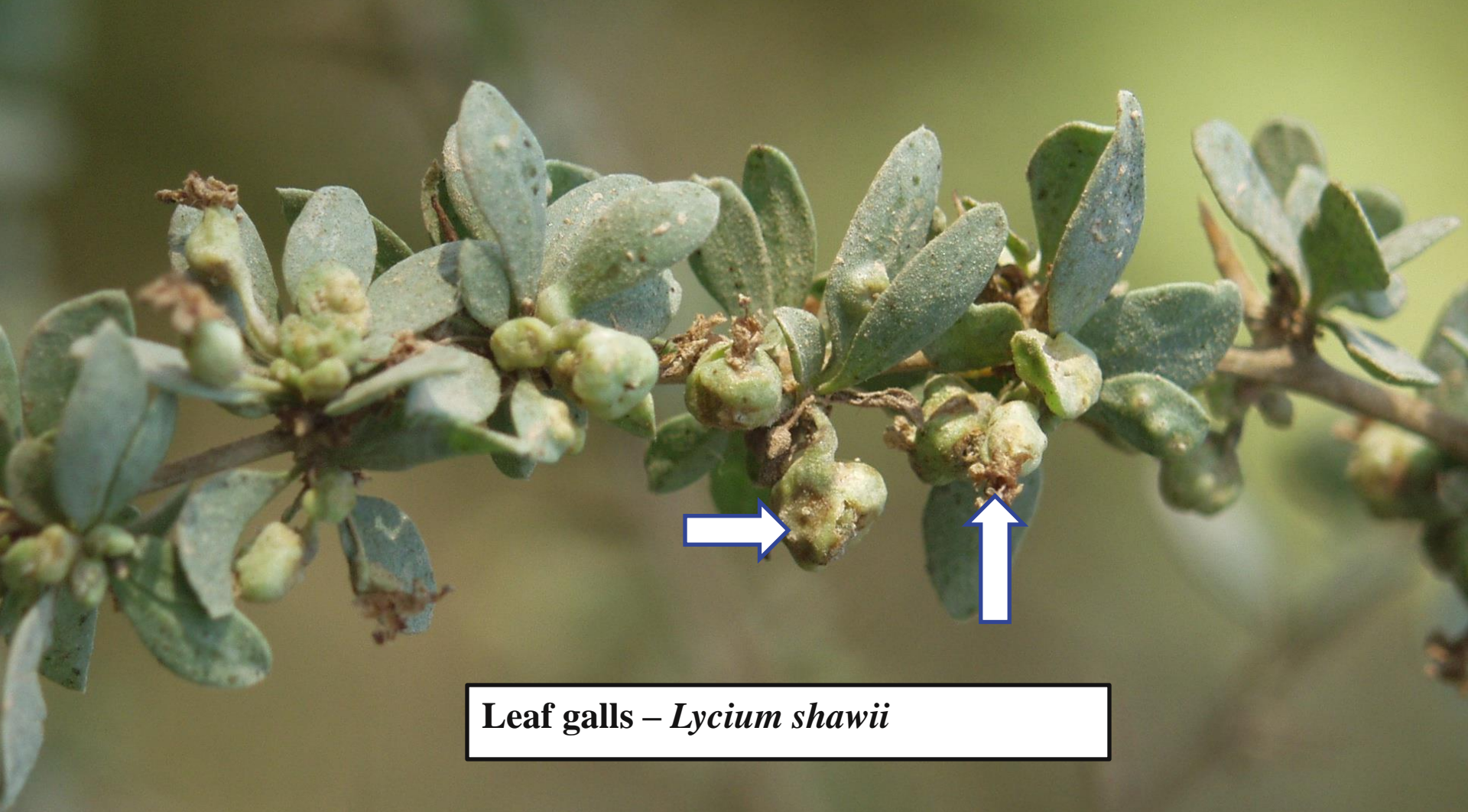
Crop	Spacing	Winter ⁱ				Spring				Summer			
		Average Daily Demand (l)		Peak Daily Demand (l)		Average Daily Demand (l)		Peak Daily Demand (l)		Average Daily Demand (l)		Peak Daily Demand (l)	
		Per plant	Per sq. m	Per plant	Per sq. m	Per plant	Per sq. m	Per plant	Per sq. m	Per plant	Per sq. m	Per plant	Per sq. m
<i>Nitraria retusa</i>	2x2	0.715	0.179	0.775	0.194	1.435	0.359	1.725	0.431	2.033	0.508	2.401	0.600
<i>Lycium shawii</i>	2x2	0.473	0.118	0.498	0.125	1.405	0.351	1.688	0.422	1.959	0.490	2.553	0.638
<i>Ochradenus baccatus</i>	1.5x1.5	0.747	0.332	0.828	0.368	1.495	0.664	1.812	0.805	2.118	0.941	2.455	1.091

Winter (December – February), Spring (March- May), Summer (June – October)

(Source: Ministry of Planning, 2006)

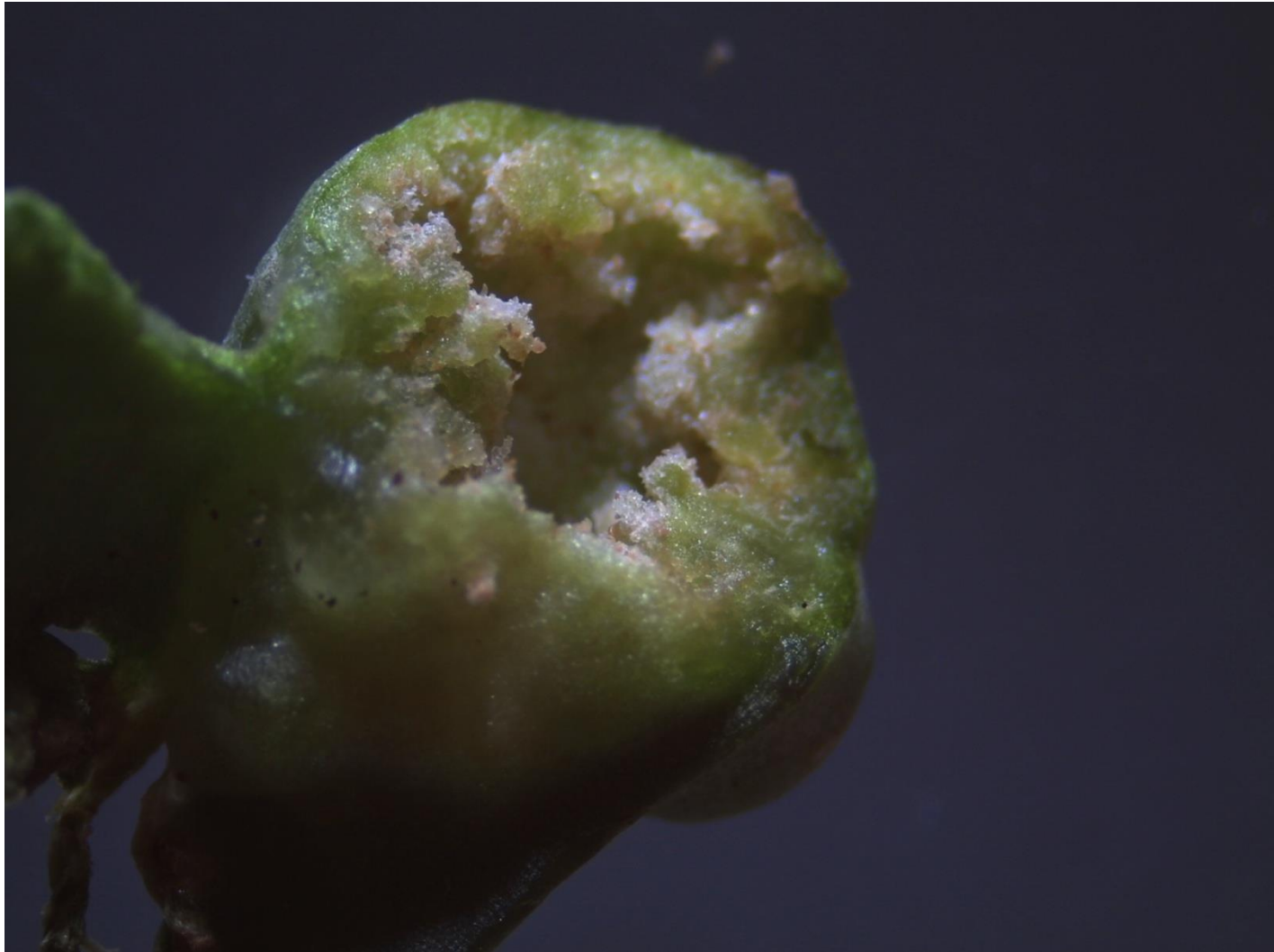
Pest or Disease????

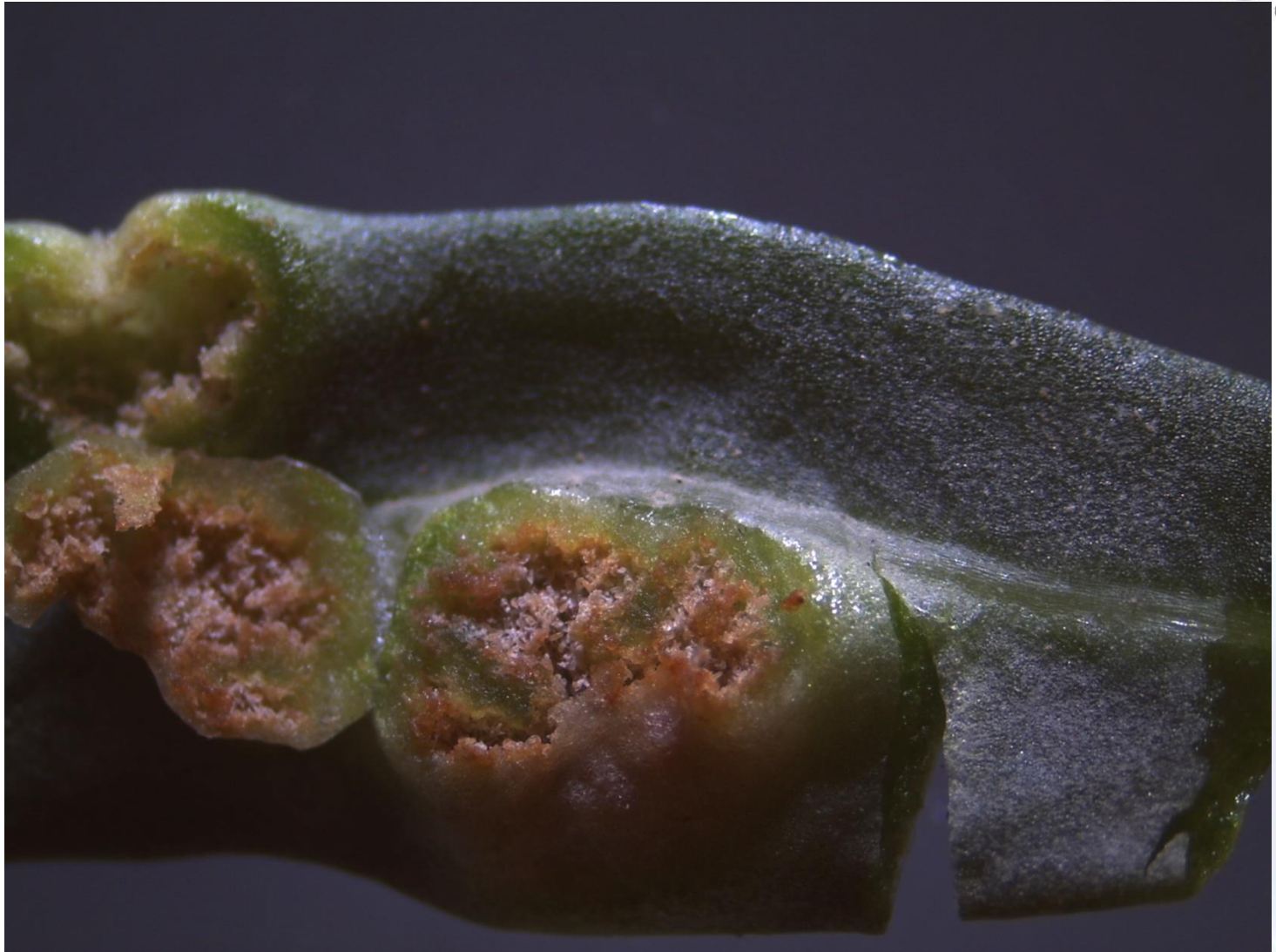


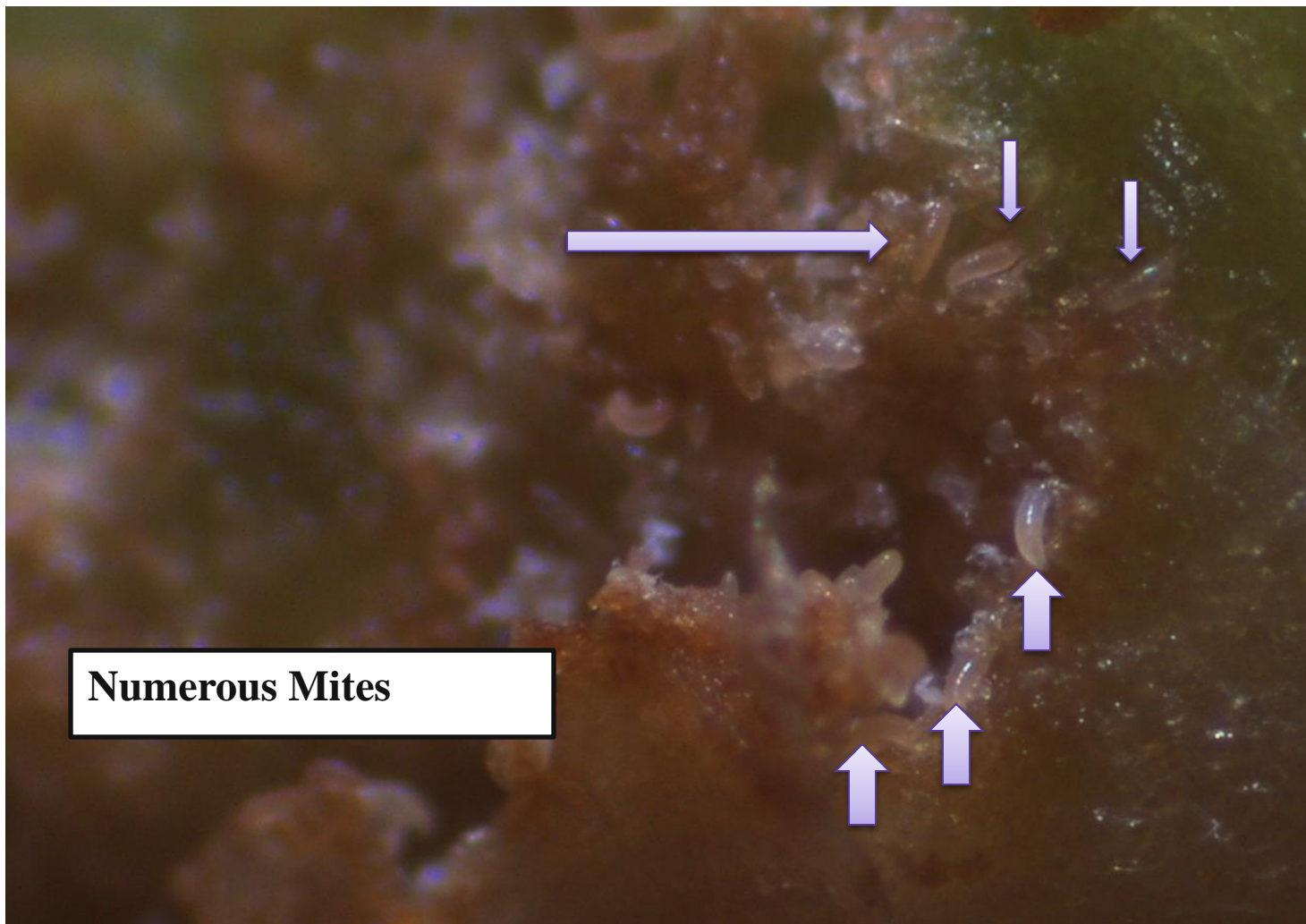


Leaf galls – *Lycium shawii*



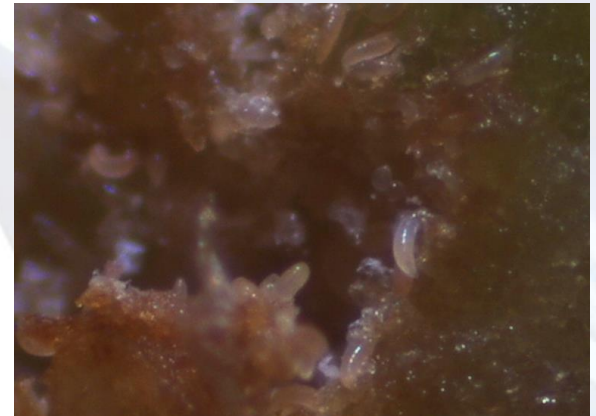






Control

- They feed on leaves and the tissues enlarge to form galls. Observed during spring.
- **Eriophyid Mites??**
- spindle-shaped bodies, not visible to naked eyes
- No pesticides are effective. Miticides suggested.
- Prune all the infected leaves and burn.
- Use of Azadirachtin (neem extract) to be tested.



Conclusion

Lycium Shawii

- Propagation thro' cuttings are faster (1000 ppm IBA/Hormex).

Nitraria retusa

- Seeds (1000 ppm GA₃)
- More investigations on vegetative propagation suggested.

Ochradenus baccatus

- Seeds, 500 ppm GA₃
- Irrigation needs of 2, 3, 5 yr old trees should be evaluated.

THANK YOU