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RESPONSE OF SAMPAGUITA CUTTINGS TO
DIFFERENT ROOTING HORMONES
(IAA, IBA AND NAA)

THESIS

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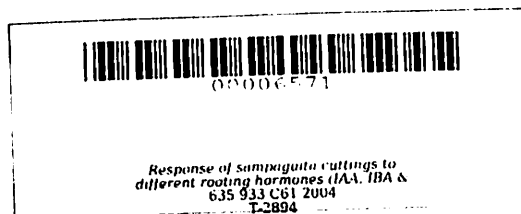
APRIL 2004

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**RESPONSE OF SAMPAGUITA CUTTINGS TO DIFFERENT
ROOTING HORMONES (IAA, IBA AND NAA)**

**An Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
Department of Biological Sciences
College of Arts and Sciences
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite**

**In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science in Biology
Major in General Biology**



**DHONALYN ANTAZO CLIMACOSA
MARIA FE NOVERO DE CASTRO
April 2004**

ABSTRACT

CLIMACOSA, DHONALYN ANTAZO and DE CASTRO, MARIA FE NOVERO, April, 2004 "Response of Sampaguita Cuttings to Different Rooting Hormones, (IBA, NAA and IAA)". In coordination with Department of Biological Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite.

Adviser: Dr. Josefina R. Rint.

The study "Response of Sampaguita Cuttings to Different Rooting Hormones, (IBA, NAA and IAA)" was conducted from December 2003 to February 2004 in the greenhouse of the Biological Sciences, Department College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University. It aimed to determine the response of sampaguita cuttings to different rooting hormones. Specifically, this study aimed to determine which of the three rooting hormones (IBA, IAA and NAA) used is best for the rooting and shoot formation of sampaguita cuttings.

The sampaguita cuttings were taken from healthy mother plants. The cuttings were soaked in the rooting hormones prior to planting.

Thoroughly mixed and sterilized soil media of sand, garden soil and compost soil were used.

The sampaguita cuttings began to develop shoots 20 days after planting. Experiment on the number of days from planting to shoot formation, average number of shoots produced three (3) months after planting and percentage of survival 88 days after planting showed significant results.

The sampaguita cuttings subjected to 150ppm of Indole Butyric Acid (IBA) gave the lowest number of days from planting to shoot formation, greatest number of shoots and greatest number of living plants per treatment 88 days after planting.

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An undergraduate thesis presented to the faculty of the Department of Biological Science, College of Arts and Sciences, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Biology (Major in General Biology) with contribution number 2023-2024-2-151-001. Prepared under the supervision and guidance of Dr. Josefina R. Rint.

INTRODUCTION

Sampaguita, *Jasminum sambac* L., is a spreading glabrous shrub usually less than two meters high. Its leaves are ovate, obtuse, acute, and usually acuminate, glossy 6 to 12 centimetres long and short petiole. Flowers are white and very fragrant. It is widely known because it is the national flower of the country. Filipinos, especially ladies, love these flowers very much for they are made into necklace and lei. This is used in welcoming foreigners coming to the country. Movie stars, as well, love to accept sampaguita necklace from their admirers. Sampaguita flowers have many uses to mankind. To generate additional income for the common folks the Indole Acetic Acid (IAA), Indole Butyric Acid (IBA), Napthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) have been used effectively to promote rooting and shooting of woodcuttings.