In Vitro Propagation of Ponytail Palm: Producing Multiple-shoot Plants

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Ponytail palm (Beaucarnea recurvata Lem.) is indigenous to desert regions of Texas and Mexico (Everett, 1981). This slow-growing plant is resistant to dry conditions, low relative humidity, and shade, and has remarkable longevity indoors. It is imported into Europe from native regions in the form of whole stems or stem pieces that produce rather expensive plants. Sexual propagation results in a small plant with a swollen stem base and expensive plants. It is imported into Europe from native regions in the form of whole stems or stem pieces that produce rather expensive plants. Sexual propagation results in a small plant with a swollen stem base and expensive plants. Sexual propagation results in a small plant with a swollen stem base and expensive plants. Sexual propagation results in a small plant with a swollen stem base and expensive plants. Sexual propagation results in a small plant with a swollen stem base and expensive plants. Sexual propagation results in a small plant with a swollen stem base and expensive plants.

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Fig. 1. Influence of BA (●) on the formation of rootable multiple-shoot microcuttings of ponytail palm and the influence of NAA (+) on rooting the microcuttings. Regression analysis was performed with the means for each concentration of five BA or six NAA vessels with ten explants per vessel. Vertical bars equal ±1 se.

Fig. 2. One-year-old in vitro-propagated, multiple-shoot ponytail palms.