



In Vitro Propagation of Capsicum annum L. (Chili Pepper): Effect of Seed Sterilizing Chemicals, Plant Parts, and Growth Hormones on the Rooting and Shooting Performance

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INTRODUCTION

❖The Chili pepper (*Capsicum* annuum L.):

- Food flavoring
- Medicinal property
- Vitamins (E, C, A and B)
 Several amino acids

***** It grows:

- -1400 up to 2100 m.a.s.l
- In well drained soil rich in organic matter
- Rain fall is 600–650 mm

* In Ethiopia:

- Produce cultural Spices
- Source of income

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Lack of seedling formation and maturation
- Causing agents are (viral, fungal, or bacterial diseases)
- •This results in:
- Chili pepper wilting and death at any stage
- Productivity declining at alarming rate

OBJECTIVES

■To evaluate

- Sterilizing Chemicals
- Arial parts of seedling
- Growth hormones
- Interaction

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Experiment one (Pilot Study)

- Chili fruit were **collected** from South Ethiopia, Halaba District of farm site and sun dried



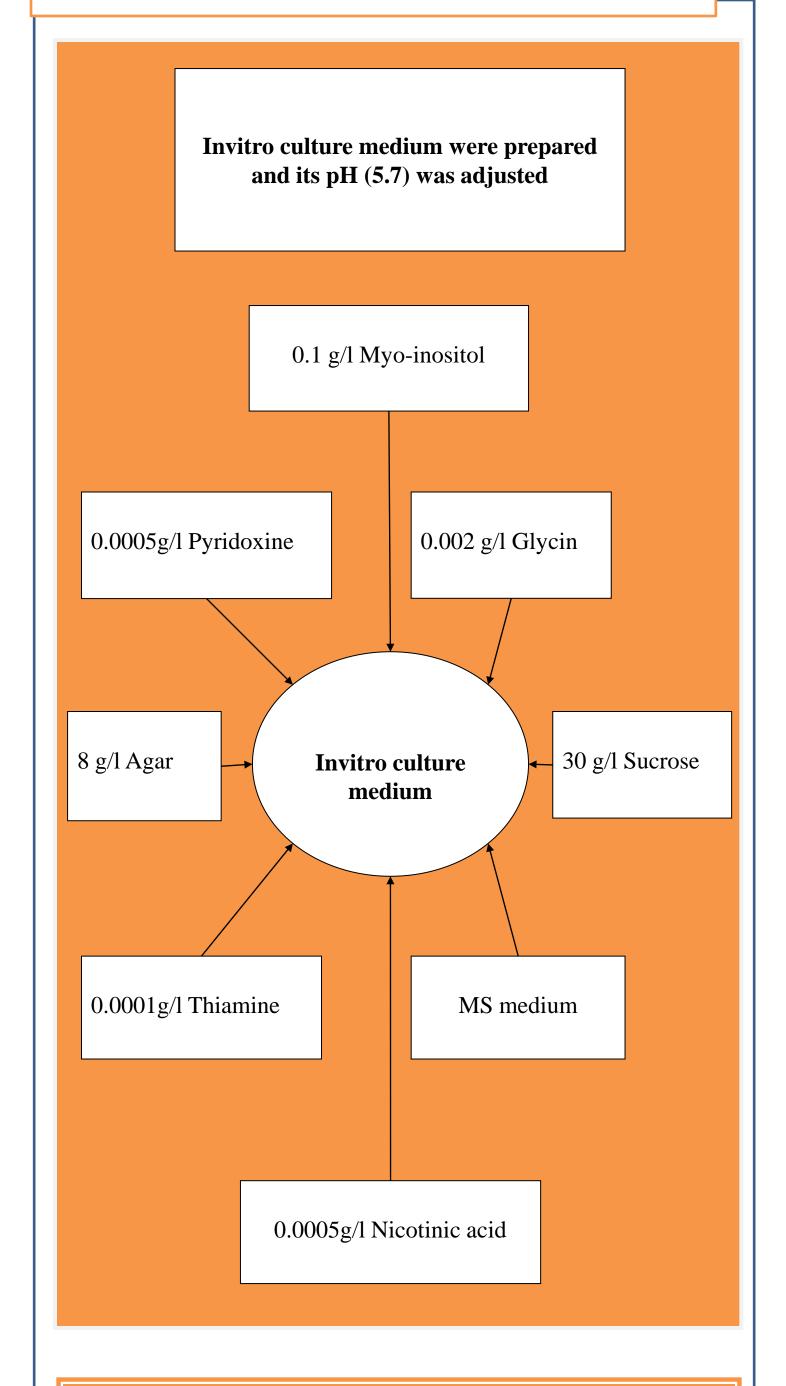


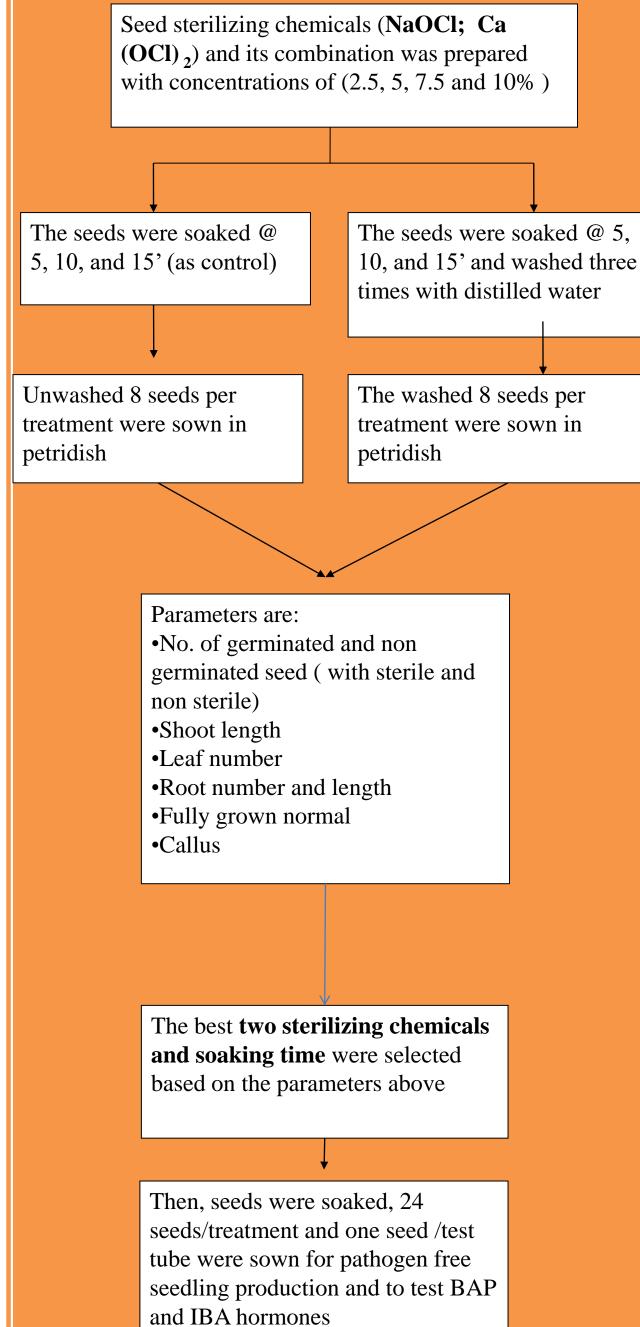


ONGOING ACTIVITIES

IBA; BAP _; mg/l	Capsicum annum - Plant parts		
	Shoot Tip.	Middle.	Base of the stem.
0.5	Tip*0.5	Middle*0.5	Base*0.5
1	Tip*1	Middle*1	Base*1
1.5	Tip*1.5	Middle*1.5	Base *1.5
2	Tip*2	Middle*2	Base*2
3	Tip*3	Middle*3	Base*3
Control	Tip*C	Middle*C.	Base*C

METHOD CHART

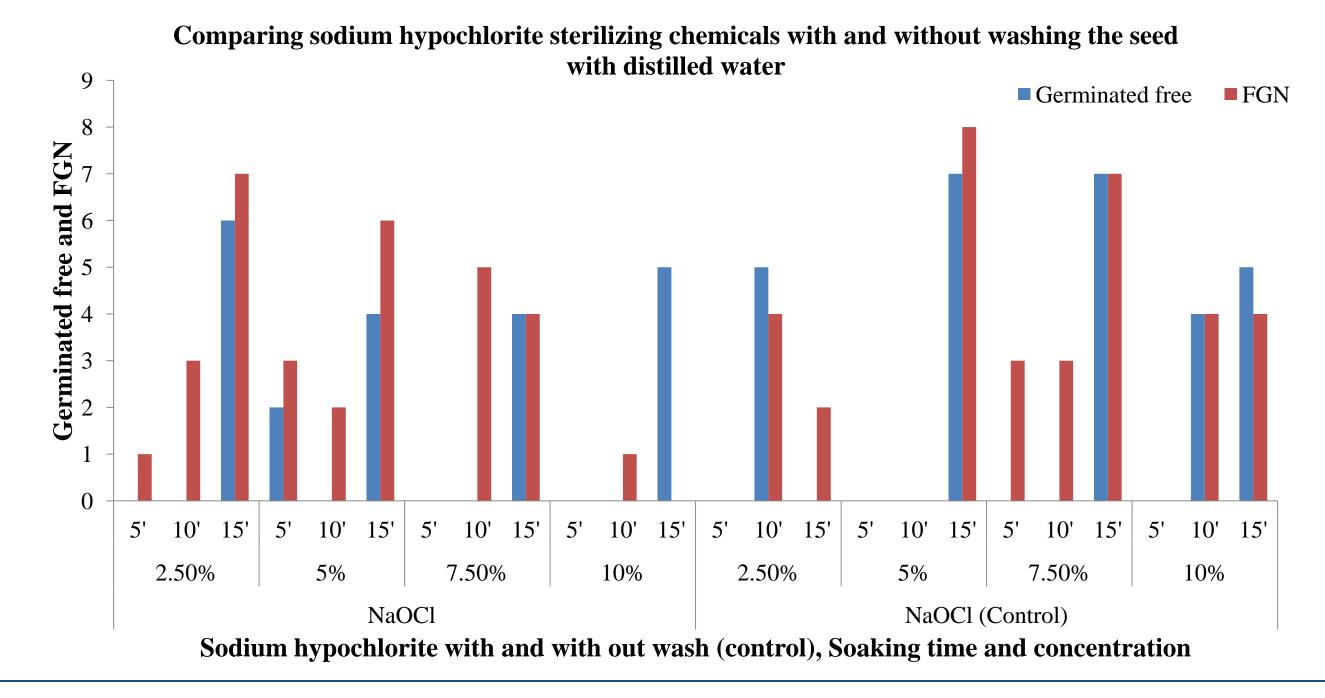


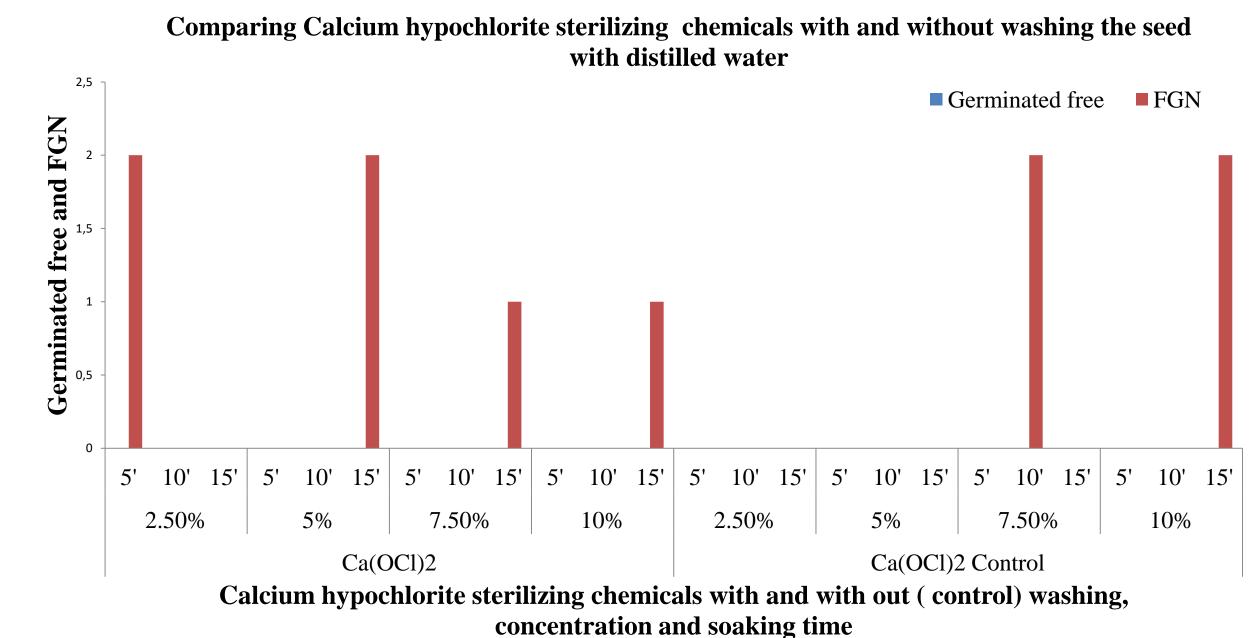


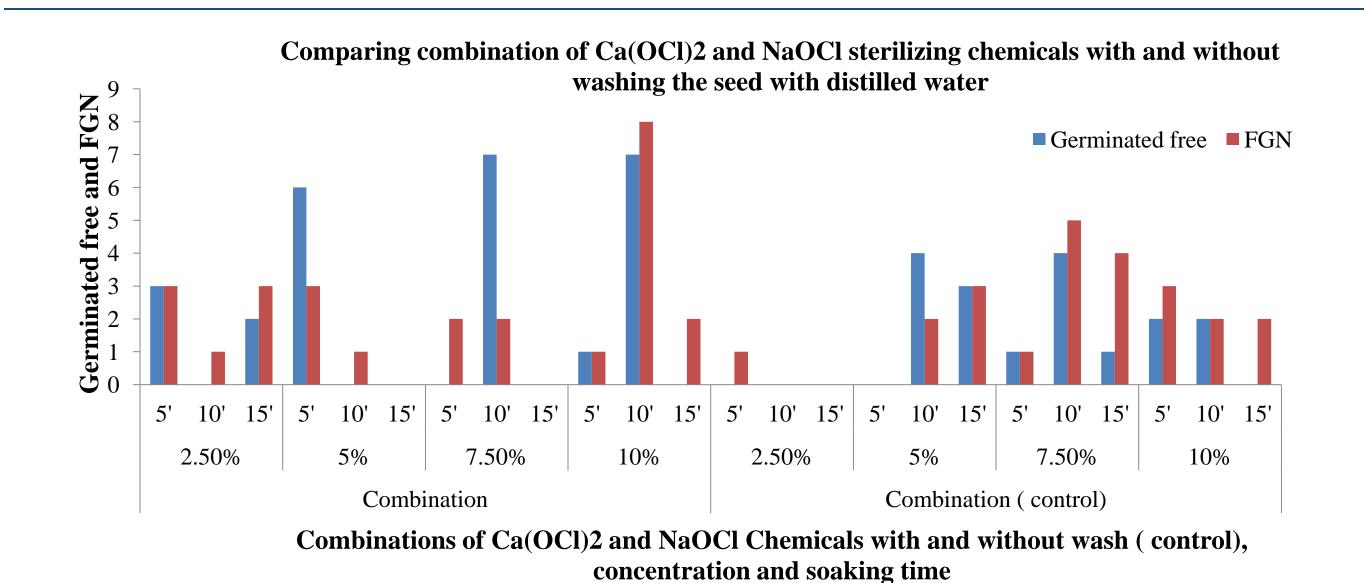
CONCLUSION

- Sterilizing chemicals were compared with and without washing the seed with distilled water
- NaOCl @ (5%*15') showed better seed sterilization than combination with Ca(OCl)2
- Ca(OCl)2 resulted in poor seed sterilization, germination and FGN

Test of sterilizing chemical with out washing the seed with distilled water /Control/ Germinated free FGN 5' 10' 15' 5'







PICTORIAL PROCEDURE



CHALLENGES

•Fungal and bacterial attack





Table 1: Plant growth hormone and parts of seedling treatment interaction