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Evaluation of a rapid multiplication method for pineapple (ananas comosus)

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ABSTRACT

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Objectives: To improve pineapple production by increasing availability of planting materials through the use of rapid multiplication method.

Methodology and results: The study evaluated the best corm size and cutting method. The treatments included three lengths of corm cutting; 5cm, 7.5cm and 10cm, having both sliced and unsliced corm cutting methods. The sliced and unsliced corm cuttings of different sizes were planted on sawdust: poultry manure (1:1) mixture and watered fortnightly. Plant height and number of leaves of sprouted plants at transplanting were significantly affected by all the treatments and their various combinations. Number of sprouted plants was significantly ($P \le 0.05$) influenced by cutting lengths, corm cutting methods and the interactive effects of length and cutting method at each sampling occasions. The sett size of 7.5cm with sliced method of cutting gave the best growth parameters and higher number of sprouted plants than the other cutting sizes.

Conclusion and application of findings: Based on the results 7.5cm long cuttings made by slicing method, which produced more planting materials and better percent plant survival in the field, can be recommended as a rapid multiplication method for pineapple.

Key words: *Ananas comosus*, corm size, cutting method, sprouting, plant, growth.