

## Macro-Somatic Clonal Propagation of Tree-Borne Oil Seed Species (*Calophyllum inophyllum* Linn. and *Pongamia pinnata* Mer.)

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**Abstract :** A macro-somatic clonal propagation study was undertaken to determine the effects of method of propagation, rooting hormone, and level of rooting hormone concentration of TBOS (*Calophyllum inophyllum* Mer. and *Pongamia pinnata* L.). A factorial experiment in SSSPD with three replications was used in the study and analyzed using ANOVA and LSD. Open mist propagation is effective for rooting *Calophyllum inophyllum* and *Pongamia pinnata* cuttings as it gave statistically higher number of adventitious roots, longer length of roots, and higher rooting percentage. *C. inophyllum* cuttings exhibit statistically higher rooting percentage compared to *P. pinnata* cuttings when subjected to open mist method and treated with 600 ppm of NAA. NAA is more effective than IBA in terms of number and length of roots, and rooting percentage produced. However, levels of hormone concentration were not generally effective on the rooting performance and shoot production of both species.

**Keywords :** adventitious roots, *Calophyllum*, close-mist, macro-somatic clonal propagation, *Pongamia*, open-mist

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