

Seed Propagation Protocol Form



SEED PROPAGATION PROTOCOL

This form collates the information about the best method for seed propagation and growing up of the target species.

Authorship (*people that contributed propagation information*): Tanzania Forest Service Agency

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Logo/s of the affiliated organisation(s):



This propagation protocol is subject to change and updates when new information on the propagation of the species becomes available. If there any comments or changes you would like to make, please send the information to africa@bgci.org

GENERAL INFORMATION

Taxon name	<i>Scientific name of the propagated species</i>	<i>Parinari curatellifolia</i>	Name/s of propagator/	<i>Name(s) of the person or people that carried out the propagation</i>	
Family	<i>Plant family of the propagated species</i>	Chrysobalanaceae	Organisation	<i>Organisation(s) where the propagation was carried out</i>	
Origin of seeds	<i>Site(s) and country where seeds were collected</i>	Tanzania (Miombo woodlands – Tabora, Singida)	Site and country	<i>Site(s) and country where the propagation took place</i>	Tabora and Singida-Tanzania

SEED DESCRIPTION & PROCESSING

Description of the seeds and the processing of the seeds before seed sowing.

Time of year for seed collection	<i>List month/s of the year when seed collection is best</i>	September–December
Fruit/seed transport	<i>Describe how fruit/seeds have been stored during transport from the field to the nursery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruits transported in woven baskets or ventilated crates. Avoid airtight plastic bags (prevents fermentation). Keep shaded and transport within 1–3 days.
Processing of fruits/seeds	<i>Describe how the fruits/seeds are processed in situ or in the nursery (seed</i>	For small quantity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fruit skin and pulp are removed with knife Seeds washed in water

	<i>extraction methods, seed cleaning, handling of fruits/seeds...</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For extraction of large quantity • The fruits are soaked in water for 24 hours • Then threshed using large quantities of water in a flailing thresher machine <p>For bulk quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits can be soaked for 24hours • The pounded in a mortar with a wooden pestle • Some coarse sand should be added to facilitate the process • After mixing well with large quantities of water the broken fruit skins and pulp can be poured leaving the seeds behind • The extracted seeds should be dried in the sun for at least two days <p>About 5kg of fruits produce 1 kg of seeds</p>
Method to assess seed viability	<i>Describe method used to estimate seed viability (e.g. floating test, cut test, tetrazolium test, X-ray test)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut seeds longitudinally. • Viable seeds have firm, white/cream embryos. • Empty or darkened seeds are non-viable. 2. Floating test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place seeds in clean water. • Viable seeds often sink; empty seeds float. (Note: Less reliable due to winged structure.) 3. Tetrazolium red test (more accurate): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds soaked and treated with tetrazolium red solution. • Living tissues stain red.
% Estimated seed viability	<i>(Number of viable seeds) x 100 / (Total number of seed for which viability was estimated)</i>	Typically 50–75%, depending on collection quality.
Type of seed	<i>Choose one of these options: Orthodox, Intermediate, Recalcitrant or Unknown</i>	Orthodox
Seed size	<i>Include a measuring unit (e.g. mm, cm...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length: 4cm • Broad: 3cm
Number of seeds per gram	<i>Count a reasonable number of seeds and weigh them. Then, divide the number of seeds by their weight</i>	Approximately 350 stones per kilogram

	<i>(e.g. 100 seeds / 5 g = 20 seeds/g)</i>	
Seed storage	<i>If seeds have been stored before germination, mention storage facilities (seed bank, fridge, freezer), and describe conditions (humidity, temperature), type of container, and storage time length.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store stones dry in breathable bags. • Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature: 5–15°C • Low humidity (<50%). • Storage duration: Up to 6–12 months with gradual viability decline.

+ *Add photographs of the fruit and seeds. Make sure to include a detailed description of the photo, such as the growth stage, date, activity or process.*

SEED PROPAGATION PROTOCOL

GERMINATION

Description of procedures, materials for seed germination and the germination success.

Procedures	Seed treatment	<i>Describe treatment applied to the seed before sowing (e.g. mechanical scarification, chemical scarification, soaking, stratification, smoke treatment...). If applied, include the duration of the treatment.</i>	Seeds should be soaked in cold water for three days; water should be changed every 12 hours.
	Seed sowing media	<i>Media composition: include percentages/ratio for the different components</i>	Recommended mixture: Tree Seed Production Station-Morogoro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top Black Forest soil – 63% (5) • Well decomposed Manure – 25% (2) • Rice husk – 12% (1) Ratio is 5:2:1 Well-drained and sterilized if possible.
	Container	<i>Describe size and material of the container in which seeds are sown</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed trays or germination beds. • Polythene tubes: 15–20 cm height × 8–10 cm diameter.
	Seed spacing	<i>Describe the recommended spacing between the seeds when sown. Include a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In seedbeds: 10–15 cm apart. • One seed per pot recommended.

		<i>measuring unit (e.g. mm, cm...)</i>	
	Seed depth	<i>Describe how deep the seeds are sown. Include a measuring unit (e.g. mm, cm...)</i>	Sow at 3–5 cm depth.
	Watering technique	<i>Describe watering tool, technique and frequency during sowing and germination</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use watering can with fine rose head. • Light watering daily or as needed. • Keep moist but not waterlogged.
	Germination facilities	<i>Describe the facilities where the germination of seeds took place (e.g. close case, outdoor shaded area, heated bench, covered/bagged container...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaded nursery area (50% shade net). • Raised seedbeds or trays under shade structure.
	Environmental conditions	<i>Describe the environmental conditions where germination took place (temperature, humidity, and photoperiod)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature: 20–30°C • Moderate humidity • Partial sunlight • Natural photoperiod
Success	Time of year for seed germination	<i>List month/s of the year when seed germination is best</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Northern & Eastern Zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October – December • March – May Central Zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November – April • May – October Southern & Western Zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November – April
	Duration until germination	<i>Average number of days/months/years until seeds germinated</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without soaking: 2–6 month • With soaking: 4–8 weeks
	% Germination success	<i>(Number of seeds germinated) x 100 / (Total number of seeds sowed)</i>	Germination is slow and sporadic, even after soaking
Materials		<i>List the materials needed for seed germination to help with the planning of this activity. E.g. trays, sieves, dibbers, labels, ruler...</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed trays or large pots • Secateurs or hammer (for cracking) • Sieves • Watering can • Labels and markers • Shade net

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil mixing tools
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+ *Add photographs of the germination process. Make sure to include a detailed description of the photo, such as the growth stage, date, activity or process.*

SEED PROPAGATION PROTOCOL

FIRST POTTING

Description of procedures and materials for the cultivation of the plants and the success of the growing of the plants.

Procedures	Growing Media	<i>Media composition: include percentages/ratio for the different components</i>	<p>Recommended mixture: Tree Seed Production Station-Morogoro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top Black Forest soil – 63% (5) • Well decomposed Manure – 25% (2) • Rice husk – 12% (1) <p>Ratio is 5:2:1</p>
	Container	<i>Describe size and material of the container in which plants are potted</i>	Black polyethylene bags of height 8–10 cm and diameter 101.4 mm or 4”
	Fertiliser	<i>If used, include: type (organic or inorganic); nutrient composition and its ratio; and application (added to soil, dissolved on water, foliar application)</i>	<p>Organic compost mixed in substrate.</p> <p>After 6–8 weeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPK (e.g., 10:10:10 or 17:17:17) diluted in water. • Apply every 3–4 weeks at low rate. <p>Avoid excessive nitrogen (can cause weak growth).</p>
	Watering technique	<i>Describe watering tool, technique and frequency while growing the plants</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water once daily during dry periods. • Reduce watering during rainy season. • Avoid waterlogging.
	Plant growing facilities	<i>Describe the facilities where the plant growing took place (e.g. glasshouse, outdoors, shaded area...)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor nursery under shade net. • Hardened gradually by reducing shade after 4–6 months.
	Environmental conditions	<i>Describe the environmental conditions where the plant growing took place (temperature, humidity, light levels)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature: 20–32°C • Moderate humidity • Gradual exposure to full sunlight during hardening phase
Success	Number of days until first potting	<i>Average number of days since the start of seeds sowing until first potting</i>	If sown in seedbed: transplant at 21–30 days when 2–3 true leaves appear
	Duration until established plants	<i>Average number of days/month/years for which the plant growth</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8–12 months in nursery before transplanting. • Slow-growing in early stages.

		<i>was monitored until the establishment of plants</i>	
	% Plants established	<i>(Number of plants established) x 100 / (Total number of plants potted)</i>	Typically 65–80% survival under good nursery care.
	Health observations	<i>Record any signs of pest or disease, nutrient deficiency, damage... and the stage when they were observed (e.g. during germination, growing of seedlings, growing of plants....)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow initial growth (normal characteristic). • Occasional fungal damping-off in poorly drained media. • Termite damage possible in dry nurseries. • Leaf chlorosis may indicate nutrient deficiency.
Materials		<i>List material needed for potting to help with the planning of this activity. E.g. pots, dibbers, labels...</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polybags/pots • Potting mix • Dibber • Labels • Watering can • Shade net

- + *Add photographs of the pricking out, potting, and the growing of plants. Make sure to include a detailed description of the photo, such as the growth stage, date, activity or process.*