**Fig (Ficus carica)** is an important fruit crop grown as subtropical crop, especially in arid and semiarid regions of the world. As fig is tolerant to saline and alkaline there is vast scope for extending its cultivation in such soil and thereby increasing fig production. There is an ever-increasing demand for planting material in India. Very less research work has so far been done on propagation of fig by cuttings using plant growth regulator. Therefore, it is felt necessary to undertake the study on propagation of fig by using different concentrations of plant growth regulators under Akola condition for quicker multiplication in nursery. Considering these circumstances, the present study was carried out to investigate the effect of plant growth regulators at different concentrations on rooting of cuttings of fig.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The present investigation was carried out at the Main garden of Department of Horticulture Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola during the year 2009-2010. The cuttings of fig cv. *DINKAR* used for this research were selected from 3 years old mother plant. Hardwood cuttings were taken from one year old shoots of 20-22 cm length and of about 1.0 to 1.5 cm diameter having 4-5 nodes each and semihardwood cuttings were taken from current season growth in the month of July. The basal end of the cutting was given slanting cut to expose maximum surface for effective rooting. There were 14 treatment combinations comprising of two types of cuttings and plant growth regulators IBA (1000, 2500 ppm), NAA (1000, 2500 ppm) their combination (2500 ppm IBA + 2500 ppm NAA, 1000 ppm IBA + 1000 ppm NAA) recorded good results for parameters of number of sprout per cutting, Leaf area, no. of leaves, root and shoot dry matter.

**RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The results obtained from the present investigation as well as relevant discussion have been summarised under following sub heads:

**Number of sprout per cutting**

Maximum number of sprout per cutting was recorded in