**Evaluation the performance of improved wild fruit tree varieties of *ficus carica* (fig) species in wag lasta area**

**Back ground**

More than 80% of the population in Ethiopia is residing in rural areas. These rural people preserve some of the more important indigenous species by either domesticating them on their farms and home gardens or by preserving and managing them in-situ (Guinand Y,Dechassa L,2000).As reported by Badege and Abdu (2003), the people have the traditional of growing dispersed trees in farm lands covering a large part of the country’s agricultural landscape. However, research and development initiatives in the country largely disregard fruit species (Guinand and Dechassa 2000; Getachew et al., 2005). Fruit species are still not valued as some cultivated food pants such as mango, orange, cabbage and banana (Bell, 1995; Guinand and Dechassa, 2000; Ruffo et al., 2002; Demel et al., 2010).The traditional knowledge for their management and utilization is not exhaustively documented (assegid and tesfaye 2011).Teketay and Eshete (2004) reported that studies specifically dedicated to wild fruit are few.

Wild edible plants species are neither cultivated nor domesticated, but are available from their wild, and used as sources of food and medicines (Beluhan and Ranogajec, 2010).the scientist have recently realized the contribution of wild fruit to poverty redaction and their vital role in livelihoods of many communities is getting good recognition (Garrity 2004; Ndoye et al.2004;Schreckenberg et al.2006).Analysis of some wild food plants demonstrates that, in many cases, their nutritional qualities are superior and there is an increasing desire to use them for natural medicine and organic food (Getachew Addis et al.,2005; Kebu and Fassil,2006).Among many wild edible plants species, Ficus carica are one of. Ficus carica commonly referred as “FIG”. Various part of the plant like bark, leaves, tender shoot, fruit and seed are medicinally important. The fig is a very nourishing food and used in industrial product.it is rich in vitamins, mineral elements, water, fats and the highest source of calcium and fiber (Jasmine & Manikandan, 2015).

In the history of foods the fig is one of the earliest fruits to be desiccated and stored by men. Sumerian civilization, Phoenicians, ancient Greek and old Chineese promoted fig culture and gave it sky scraping fame(Imran, Jat, & Varnika, 2011).Ficus constituted one of the largest genera of medicinal plants with about 750 species of woody plants, trees and shrubs primarily occurring in subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world(Imran et al., 2011). Fig is well adapted to drought and high temperatures. Ficas carica is propagated by cutting (FAO, 2006).



**Objective**

* To select best performing variety in terms of fruit yield, biomass and survival rate.
* To select best variety with farmers test preference

**Material and methods**

The experiments will be held in the low land Abergelle or Ziquala and mid land of sekota(woleh) woreda The steam will be come from Adet agricultural research center, woramit horticulture sub center research center. The design will be RCBD deign with three replication. Half-moon water conservation structure will be used and the Spacing between plants will be 2m and between plots will be 3m.To examine the test preference of farmers ‘field day will be carried out in each site. The material will be used are meter tap,caliper,digital camera.

**Treatments are;**

* cerico-pirno
* Cersa-hybrid
* Bosnat
* Cersa
* Ramolane
* Brown turkey
* Local

**Data to be collected**

Data will be collected every six month until the end of the experimentation

* Height,
* Root collar diameter (RCD)
* Fruit size and yield
* Above ground biomass
* Disease and pest occurrence
* Farmers test preference ranking at the end of the trial
* Photo and video

## Data analysis

R statistical software will be used for Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and to test for significance differences among the means of different treatments and parameters

* **Implementing agency**: Amhara Agricultural Research Institute (ARARI) and Sekota Dry Land Agricultural Research Center
* **Initiator:** Sleshi Asmare
* **Responsible Persons:** Sleshi Asmare and FRD
* **Location**: Wolleh and Abergelle or Ziqula
* **Budget**; 26840
* **Duration**; 2 years

Reference

Imran, A., Jat, R. K., & Varnika, S. (2011). ISSN 2230 – 8407 Review Article A REVIEW ON TRADITIONAL , PHARMACOLOGICAL , PHARMACOGNOSTIC PROPERTIES OF FICUS CARICA ( ANJIR ), *2*(12), 124–127.

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