EFFECT OF GROWTH REGULATING CHEMICALS ON GROWTH, FLOWERING AND SEED YIELD OF SOME WINTER ANNUALS.

BY

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ABSTRACT

The effect of foliar application of GA3 , NAA or IBA at rates of 100, 150 and seed yield of <u>Antirrhinum majus</u>, L.: <u>Delphinum grandiflorum</u>, L., <u>Mathiola incana</u>, L. and <u>Callistephus chinensis</u>, L. were investigated.

The results indicate that GA3 significantly advanced flowering of treated plants than those treated by NAA or IBA as well as control plants . NAA delayed flowering of \underline{M} . \underline{incana} and \underline{C} . $\underline{chinensis}$. GA3 caused significant decrease in number of florets per spike of \underline{A} . \underline{majus} , \underline{M} . \underline{incana} and number of flowers per plant of \underline{C} . $\underline{chinensis}$ while IBA at 100 ppm and NAA at 200 ppm increased florets number per spike of \underline{D} . $\underline{grandiflorum}$. It was noticed also that IBA and NAA at 100 ppm increased flowers number per plant of \underline{C} . $\underline{chinensis}$. All applied growth regulators increased seed yield per plant and the highest yield was achieved by high rate of application (200 ppm) . It was noticed that NAA gave the highest seed yield of \underline{C} . $\underline{chinensis}$ and \underline{D} . $\underline{grandiflorum}$ while IBA gave the highest seed yield per plant of \underline{M} . \underline{incana} and \underline{A} . \underline{majus} . The results also revealed that GA3 , IBA and NAA have stimulative effect on leaves content of DNA and RNA .