

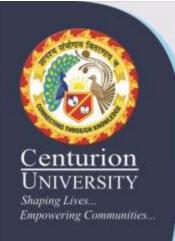
Centre for Smart Agriculture

Production Technology of cut and loose flower

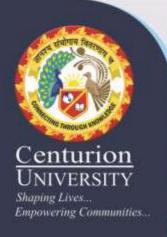


Module 2: Cultural practices followed in cut and loose flowers

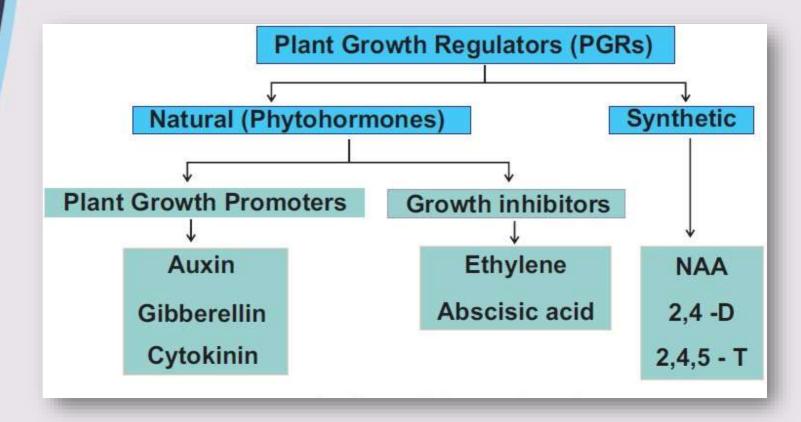
Session 15: Different types of plant growth regulator

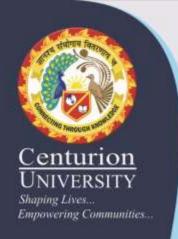


A plant growth regulator is an organic compound either natural or synthetic that modifies or controls one or more specific physiological processes within a plant.



CLASSIFICATION





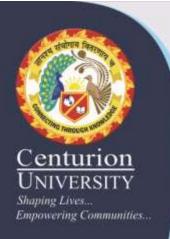
Auxin:

generally produced at the points of stems and roots from where they are transported to other parts of the plants

Flowering Root initiation

Functions

Xylem differentiation Weeder



Cytokinine:

Delay senescence

Functions

Seed dormancy

Cell elongation



Gibberellins:

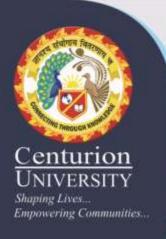
bud and seed dormancy

Functions

cell division and apical dominance

Promote nutrient mobilization

growth of the lateral bud



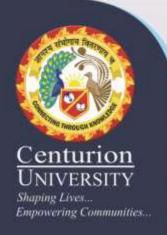
Absicisic Acid:

Stimulates closing of stomata

maturation and development of seeds

Inhibits plant metabolism and seed germination **Functions**

regulating abscission and dormancy



Ethylene:

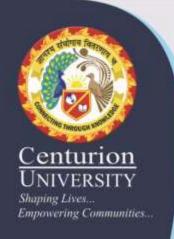
Induce flowering

Enhances respiration rate

Promotes sprouting

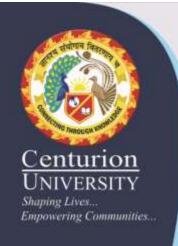
Functions

Breaks the dormancy



Concentration:

- IBA@3000ppm for semi hardwood cutting and 6000 ppm for hard wood cutting in ornamental plants.
- IBA@1000-10,000ppm for cutting in ornamental.
- NAA@600 ppm used to regulate flowering.
- GA3@1ppm improves seed setting in cineraria.
- Ethephone@200 to 500 ppm induces flower.



Thank you....