

عنوان مقاله:

Morphological, physiological and biochemical response of Chrysanthemum to thiamine and salicylic acid

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خلاصه مقاله:

Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*) is a major ornamental plant with high economic importance. The effect of various rates of salicylic acid (SA) (۵۰، ۱۰۰، ۱۵۰ and ۲۰۰ mg l⁻¹) and thiamine (۱۰۰ and ۱۵۰ mg l⁻¹) was studied on some morphological, physiological and biochemical traits of cut chrysanthemums in an experiment on the basis of a randomized complete block design with three replications. The results showed that the highest stem diameter, stem length, flower diameter, flower number, cut flower number, carotenoid, shoot fresh weight and root uptake were related to thiamine rate of ۱۰۰ mg l⁻¹. Thiamine rate of ۱۵۰ mg l⁻¹ was associated with the highest vase life, chlorophyll a and b and total chlorophyll. The highest reduced sugar and the lowest flowering time were observed in flowers treated with ۱۵۰ mg l⁻¹ SA. Also, the highest peroxidase was related to SA rate of ۲۰۰ mg l⁻¹. In total, it was found that thiamine and SA play an important role in improving morphological, physiological and biochemical traits of cut chrysanthemums. However, different rates of these two compounds entailed various impacts

کلمات کلیدی:

Biochemical traits, Chrysanthemums, Flower, Morphological Traits, Physiological Traits, Thiamine

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