

Research Article

EFFECTS OF BORON APPLICATION ON NUMBER OF BUDS AND TAGETES ERECTA IN AHVAZ REGION CLIMATE

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ABSTRACT

Boron (B) is a necessary micronutrient for higher plants and plays a part in germination and pollen tube growth. The purpose of this research was to determine the best levels of B spray on parsley flowers and to study the effects these sprays had on number of flower buds and flowers in short-stemmed parsley. Therefore, a completely randomized design pot experiment with 3 replications was conducted that included 4 B spray treatments (the control: T₀, 0.5 PPt: T₁, 0.75 PPt: T₂, and 1 PPt: T₃). The PPt is the abbreviation of part per thousands. Results indicated the maximum number of flower buds belonged to the T₃, T₂, and T₁ treatments with 67.06, 63, and 43.71% increases in the number of flower buds, respectively, compared to the control. Moreover, B sprays at 1, 0.75, and 0.5 PPt yielded the largest number of flowers (1.55, 1.22, and 0.65, respectively). Therefore, B spray at 1 PPt yielded the best results in this research.

Keywords: Boron, Spray, Parsley Flowers, Ahvaz

INTRODUCTION

Welch *et al.*, (1991) reported that 40% of the world's population suffered from micronutrient deficiencies. Sillanpaa (1982) reviewed the situation concerning micronutrients in 30 countries and found their hidden deficiencies were far more widespread than was thought. He stated that more than 30% of the soils in these countries were deficient in one or more micronutrients. The direct effect of B on cell growth and meristematic cell differentiation is attributed to its role in the structure and function of cell walls and membranes (O'Neil *et al.*, 2002).

Boron application increases chlorophyll content and the rate of photosynthesis in leaves, enhances dry matter accumulation in plants, improves translocation of photosynthetates from vegetative to reproductive organs, and can thereby significantly increase yield (Nasef *et al.*, 2006).

Boron deficiency causes flower drop because flowers are not fertilized, or results in small fruit production.

In almond trees, B deficiency causes gum duct development in young almond fruit (Castor and Sotomayor, 1997).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

Ahvaz has an average annual rainfall of 213 mm, yearly averages for maximum and minimum temperatures of 48 C°(in summer) and 4 C°(in winter), and yearly averages for maximum and minimum RH levels of 84.5 and 12.2%.

Sample Treatment

This study was conducted in Ahvaz using a completely randomized design (CRD) with 3 replications and 4 treatments (T₀: the control, T₁: 0.5 PPt (PPt is the abbreviation of part per thousands), T₂: 0.75 PPt, and T₃: 1 PPt of B spray, with B in the form of boric acid). Boron was sprayed once during the vegetative growth and once before flowering. Number of flower buds and flowers were recorded in the experiment.

Research Article



Figure 1: Seeds used in the experiment



Figure 2: Parsley pot

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows results of the initial soil test. As seen in the table, the soil is non-saline with a neutral to alkaline pH and clay loam texture.

Table 1: Results of the initial soil test

EC(dS/m)	pH	OC (%)	TNV (%)	B (mg/kg)	soil	Sand (%)	Silt (%)	Clay (%)	SOIL Texture
1.62	7.4	1.07	47	0.52		44	26	30	CL
	5								

Effects of B Sprays on Number of Buds

Experimental treatments had significant effects on number of parsley flower buds.

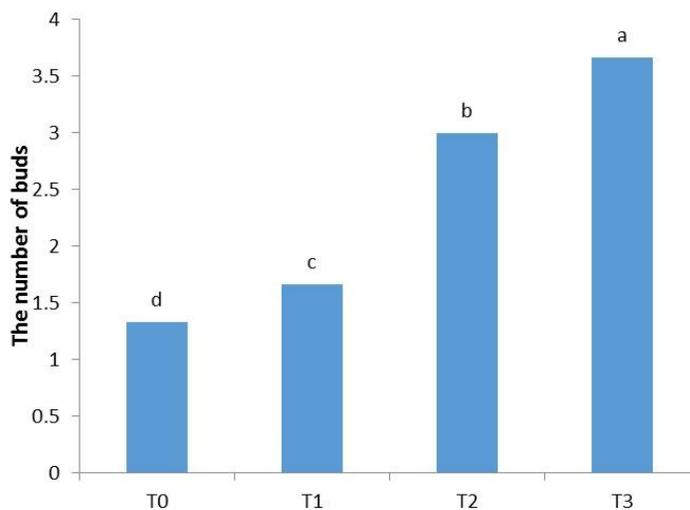


Figure 3: The number of buds in various treatments

There were significant differences between the treatments so that the number of leaves increased when B concentration in the sprays was raised (Figure 3). The maximum number of flower buds belonged to the

Research Article

treatments of spraying B at 1 PPt (T₃), 0.75 PPt (T₂), and 0.5 PPt (T₁). These treatments increased number of flower buds by 67.06, 63, and 43.71%, respectively, compared to the control treatment (which had the minimum number of flower buds).

Researchers have shown B delays plant senescence through influencing leaf chlorophyll content and by increasing indoleacetic acid synthesis. This prolongs photosynthetic activity, which improves production of carbohydrates and their translocation to the growing parts of the plant. Therefore, plants have sufficient opportunities to grow resulting in the production of more flower buds and flowers (Wang and Duan, 2006).

Boron plays a role in various plant activities including cell division in meristematic tissues, leaf and flower bud formation, and pollen germination.

Hosseini *et al.*, (2005) studied the effects various levels of B and Zn (from two sources) had on rice growth and chemical composition. They found that B application at all levels considerably increased B concentration in rice plant tissues, and observed the minimum and maximum B concentration in plant dry matter (25 and 685 mg/kg) in the control and in the treatment of applying 80 mg of B, respectively.

The Effects of B Sprays on Number of Flowers

As shown in Figure 4, there were significant differences between treatments regarding number of flowers. The maximum number of flowers (1.55) was that of the treatment in which B was sprayed at 1 PPt, and B sprays at 0.75 and 0.5 PPt followed with 1.22 and 0.56 flowers, respectively. The minimum number of flowers (0.44) belonged to the control. Considering the role B plays in the reproductive stage, B sprays prevented flower drop and increased the number of flowers.

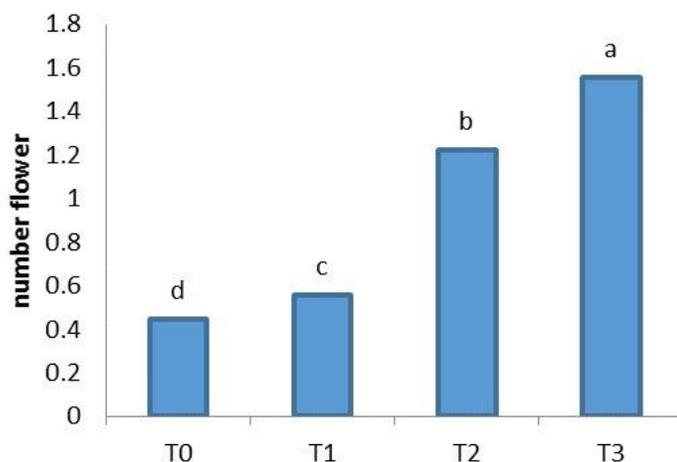


Figure 4: The number of flower in various treatments

Boron has many functions in plants including pollen germination, pollen tube growth, and prevention of plant tissue destruction, nucleic acid synthesis, sugar translocation, cell membrane infiltrability, and plant hormone regulation (Kasraei, 1993).

Castor and Sotomayor (1997) studied the effects of B and Zn sprays on flowering in almond trees and reported that B deficiency caused flower drop (because flowers were not fertilized) or resulted in production of small fruit, and resulted in gum duct development in almond fruit.

Conclusion

Results of the experiment showed that B sprays had positive effects on reproductive characteristics such as number of flower buds and flowers per parsley plant. Number of flower buds increased significantly when B concentration in sprays was raised. The maximum number of flower buds was achieved by spraying B at 1 PPt (T₃), 0.75 PPt (T₂), and 0.50 PPt (T₁). These sprays increased number of flower buds by 67.06, 63, and 43.71%, respectively, compared to the control. The control treatment had the minimum number of flower buds. There were significant differences regarding the number of flowers in the various treatments. The largest number of flowers (1.55) was observed in the treatment of spraying B at 1PPt,

Research Article

with B sprays at 0.75 and 0.50 following with 1.22 and 0.56 flowers, respectively. The minimum number of flowers (0.44) was that of the control. Considering the roles played by B in the reproductive stage, B sprays prevented flower drop and increased the number of flowers. Results indicate spraying B at 1PPT performed the best in this research.

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