



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
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كلية التربية للعلوم الصرفة
قسم علوم الحياة

تأثير المعاملة بالأثيفون في نمو وإزهار وأنتاج كورمات نبات الفريزيا *Fressia spp*

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Summary

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Effect of treatment with ethephon on the growth, flowering and production of *Freesia* corms

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المقدمة Introduction

نبات الفريزيا *Freesia* من نباتات الزينة العشبية، اكتُشف للمرة الأولى في جنوب أفريقيا، ينتمي إلى العائلة السوسنية *Iridaceae* التي تحتوي على 65 جنساً وأكثر من 2000 نوعاً، موطنه الأصلي في المقاطعة الجنوبية من جنوب أفريقيا، إذ وجدت معظم أنواعه في الترب الرملية الجافة وعلى حافات الأتّهار، من الأسماء الشائعة للنبات هي زهرة العروس وقد وثق Klatt هذا الجنس عام 1866م (Azimi وآخرون، 2021). يبلغ متوسط ارتفاع النبات حوالي (30-45) سم ويبلغ طول الزهرة حوالي 5 سم، إذ من الأفضل زراعة الفريزيا في تربة رملية جيدة التصريف، حيث يكون الرقم الهيدروجيني لها حوالي (6.0 - 7.5) (Ali وآخرون، 2011). تميل الحوامل الزهرية التي يبلغ ارتفاعها حوالي 60 سم بزاوية قائمة على الساق وتعرض الأزهار على الشمراخ الزهري في خط أفقي أو قوس لطيف عند النهاية (Abdelfattah وآخرون، 2020).

تأتي أهمية نباتات *Freesia* spp بسبب الرائحة العطرية الزكية الموجودة في أزهارها، فضلاً عن كونها تزرع بشكل أساسي لإنتاج نباتات الأصص أو أزهار القطف، وتأتي أهميتها بعد القرنفل من حيث اعتمادها كأزهار قطف في أوروبا (رسول، 1984). تتمتع نباتات الفريزيا بأهمية تجارية عالمية بسبب أزهارها الجميلة ذات الألوان المتعددة، فضلاً عن رائحتها العطرية المميزة وخفة وزنها مما يُسهل من عملية النقل (Li وآخرون، 2019). ولا تمتلك أزهار الفريزيا قيمة جمالية عالية فحسب، بل لعطرها أيضاً تأثير في تنشيط الإثارة العصبية وتقلل من ضغط الدم (Sun وآخرون، 2016).

تعدّ منظّمات نمو النبات من المركبات العضوية المهمّة جداً لاستخدامها في الزراعة، إذ تؤثر على العديد من العمليات الفسيولوجية للنباتات، وهي نشطة بشكل شائع بتراكيز منخفضة للغاية (Wani وآخرون، 2017؛ Hajam وآخرون، 2018). ويعدّ غاز الأثيلين من الهرمونات الطبيعية التي كانت ولا زالت تُستخدم على نطاق واسع في عمليات الإنتاج الزراعي

وبتراكيز منخفضة في نباتات الفاكهة والخضروات ونباتات الزينة (Varfolomeyeva وآخرون، 2020).

وهو هرمون يُفرز على شكل غاز له وظائف عدة يتحكم في نمو وشيخوخة النبات معتمداً على العديد من العوامل ، منها التركيز ووقت الإضافة ونوع النبات والظروف البيئية المحيطة، وعلى الرغم من أنّ الأثيلين فريد من نوعه وله بنية بسيطة إلا أنّه من الصعب تطبيقه مباشرة على النباتات؛ بسبب طبيعته الغازية وقابلية ذوبانه المنخفضة (Yang ، 2008). لذا تستخدم العديد من المواد الكيميائية التي عند رشها ودخولها إلى الخلايا فإنّها تتحلل لتطلق الإثيلين ، وأن من أكثر هذه المواد استعمالاً هو الأثيلين أو ما يُعرف بالأتيفون Ethephon هو عبارة عن حامض 2-كلورو أيثيل فوسفونيك (C₂H₆ClO₃) ويُعد هذا المركب ثابت في المدى المنخفض للرقم الهيدروجيني وكتلته، يزداد تحلله ليطلق غاز الإثيلين بزيادة الرقم الهيدروجيني (Tidemann وآخرون، 2020).

ويعدّ الأتيفون منظمّ النمو الأكثر استخداماً في السنوات الأخيرة لدوره في تلون الفاكهة أو الأوراق أو الأزهار، فضلاً عن الإنبات وإنتاج الأزهار ونضج الفاكهة (Abeles وآخرون، 2012)، كذلك أظهرت أنّ الإضافة الخارجية تحفز تكوين الأصبال، إذ يعمل الإثيلين الناتج من التحلل إلى تنشيط النمو المستقيم للساق والجذر والذي يعوض بالنمو الجانبي للخلايا مما يؤدي إلى إنتفاخ الساق الأرضية وقواعد الأوراق مما ينتج عنها تكوين الدرنات والأصبال (خليفة، 1987).

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى ما يأتي:

1- دراسة تأثير حقن ونقع كورمات نبات الفريزيا بمادة الأتيفون في كسر السكون وسرعة الإنبات وصفات النمو الخضري والزهري لصنفين من نبات الفريزيا.

2- تأثير السقي بتركيز مختلفة من مادة الأثيفون على صفات النمو الخضري والزهري لسنفين من نبات الفريزيا.

3- تأثير الرش بتركيز مختلفة بالأثيفون متداخلاً مع بقاء الإزهار أو إزالتها في صفات الإنتاج لكورمات وكوريمات نبات الفريزيا.

Summary

Field experiments were conducted in the garden of the house in Al-Mustafa neighborhood, northeast of Baqubah, in Diyala Governorate for the period from October 2020 to May 2021 in order to study the effect of treatment with ethephon on the growth. Flowering and production of corms of the freesia plant *Freesia* spp. The study included three experiments using the Completely Randomized Design (CRD) to find out the physiological and phenotypic responses of *Freesia* plants.

The first experience: Studying the effect of injecting and soaking freesia corms with ethephon on breaking dormancy, speed of germination, and vegetative and flowering growth characteristics of two freesia cultivars.

This experiment was conducted using three factors, the cultivar factor (using white and pink cultivars), the second factor is ethephon concentrations (0, 100 and 200 mg.l⁻¹) and the third factor is the treatment (injection and soaking). The results indicate a significant decrease in the germination period of the white cultivar that was treated with injections at a concentration of 100 mg liters to reach 6.0 days, in contrast this value increased to reach the highest in rosy rhubarb when soaking at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ amounted to 34.4 days. To reach the lowest value for the white variety when treated by injection, reaching 6.4 days, to increase the number of the highest value 31.2 days in the pink row by soaking treatment. The results of the number of leaves trait showed a significant decrease for the white variety by injection treatment at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ to reach 6.5 leaves.plant⁻¹ in contrast, this value increased to reach the highest in the pink variety when soaking at a concentration of 200 mg. L⁻¹ to 12.3 leaves.plant⁻¹, as for the length of the leaf, the significant difference between the white and pink variety appeared when soaking at a concentration of 200 mg for the comparison treatment,

which amounted to a value of 44.3 cm, while the lowest value was recorded at 25.3 cm when injecting the alecon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ the pink variety, while the fresh weight of the vegetative group showed the cultivar White the highest value by soaking with distilled water was 32.7 mg plant⁻¹ to match the lowest value which is 9.0 mg.plant⁻¹ when injected at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹, while the white variety had a significant effect on dry weight, the white variety outperformed the pink if it gave a value of 3.8 mg.plant⁻¹ When soaking at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹, it decreased to 0.3 mg.plant⁻¹ when injecting at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ in the pink cultivar. The significant difference for a trait at the roots was also evident among the cultivars, as it was recorded 21.0 root.plant⁻¹ in the corms of the white cultivar that was soaked with Avon at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹ and reduced in the pink variety to reach 8.3 roots.plant⁻¹ upon soaking at a concentration of 100 mg. Liters, and the length of the roots had a significant difference between the cultivars as it reached 31.2 cm in and 23.4 cm for the white variety and pink cultivar. Respectively, in the comparison treatment. The value of 36.6 cm was recorded in the white cultivar. on the other hand. It decreased to 21.6 cm for the pink cultivar that was soaked with ethephon at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹. While the weight was soft and dry roots had a significant effect on the cultivars as well as the treatment with ethephon.

Abstract and pink, respectively. In the comparison treatment, the value of 36.6 cm in the white variety that was soaked with distilled water, in contrast, decreased to 21.6 cm in the pink variety when soaking with ethephon at a concentration of 200 mg liter, while the fresh and dry weight of the roots had a significant effect on the cultivars as well as in the treatment with ethephon. Significant significant effects appeared in the trait when the days required for flowering to reach 118.6 days when injected with a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ in the white variety and 124.1

days when treated with distilled water in the pink variety, and the effect of the variety on the average number of branches of the bearing plant, which reached 6.0 branches. Plant⁻¹ in the white variety on The injected treatment with Avon at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹ it was reduced to 2.5 branches. Plant⁻¹ in the pink variety, the highest significant values were recorded in the number of flowers, which reached 38.5 flowers in the pink variety when injected with ethephon at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹, and the duration of the flowers had a clear effect between the plant varieties as well as in the concentration The value of 21.0 days when treated with soaking at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹ and decreased to 16.5 days in the comparison treatment.

The second experiment: Effect of watering with different concentrations of ethephon on the vegetative and flowering growth characteristics of two cultivars of freesia.

This experiment was conducted using two factors, the first factor, two cultivars of the freesia plant, and the second factor, three concentrations of ethephon, to irrigate the freesia plant in two stages (0, 100 and 200 mg.l⁻¹). There was a significant effect of the variety in the number of leaves, as the white variety outperformed to reach the highest value of 9.8 leaves.plant⁻¹ And decreased to 8.4 leaves.Plant⁻¹ for the pink variety, and the ethephon concentration had a significant effect when watered with a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹, while the trait of high intention showed an effect between plant varieties, as the highest values of 48.4 cm were recorded in the white variety when irrigated with ethephon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹, and the percentage of chlorophyll significantly increased for the pink variety. It reached 58.4SPAD, unlike the white variety, which amounted to 48.1 SPAD units. The highest values were recorded, which amounted to 64.1 SPAD, when irrigated with ethephon at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹ in the pink cultivar. The pink

variety was delayed in the number of days needed for flowering, unlike the white variety, which had early flowering, and the highest values were recorded, which amounted to 131.6 days, when treated with the alethephone treated with the substance of the Avon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹. In the pink cultivar with the comparative treatment, while it decreased in the pink variety to 28.4 when the ethephon treatment at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹, the significant difference appeared in the character of the number of branches of the inflorescence between the cultivars, reaching 4.9 and 3.5 branches.Plant⁻¹ for white The values when treated with ethephon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ reached 5.2 branch.plant⁻¹ for the white variety, and the lowest value reached 3.2 branche.plant⁻¹ when treated with ethephon at a concentration of 200,100 mg.L⁻¹ For the pink variety, the characteristic of the number of florets showed a significant effect among the plant varieties, as the treatment with ethephon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ affected to record the highest number of florets amounted to 37.2 plant flowers when using a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹, the pink variety was distinguished in giving the highest rate of flowering duration of 18.0 days And also when treated with ethephon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ and pink respectively also scored higher.

Third experience: Effect of spraying with different concentrations of ethephon interfering with flowering survival or removal on the production characteristics of freesia corms and corms.

This experiment was conducted using three factors, the cultivar factor (using two types of white and pink), the second factor is ethephon concentrations (0, 100 and 200 mg.l⁻¹) and the third factor is the treatment (removal of flowers and their survival).

The variety had an effect on the value of chlorophyll. As it reached 59.3SPAD for the pink variety and 53.1SPAD for the white variety. The

highest significant values of 62.3SPAD were recorded when spraying with ethephon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ and the lowest value recorded at a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹. The variety showed a significant effect on the trait. The number of corms. Where the white variety outperformed the pink. Reached the values of 3.9 and 2.8 corms. Respectively, while the treatment with ethephon at a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ resulted in the highest values of 4.8 and the lowest value in the comparative treatment. The highest values. Amounting to 16.4 and 8.2 mg.plant⁻¹. Were recorded when treated with a concentration of 100 mg.L⁻¹ in the white variety. Respectively and these values decreased to the lowest level when treated with a concentration of 200 mg.L⁻¹. Reaching 5.5 and 2.1 mg.L⁻¹ in Pink variety.

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