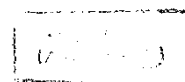


SOME GROWTH REGULATORS IN RELATION TO GERMINATION, GROWTH AND METABOLIC CHANGES IN TOMATO PLANTS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF GROWTH

THESIS

Submitted for a Partial Fulfilment of the Degree of
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BY

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
« وما أوتيتم من العلم إلا قليلا »

صدق الله العظيم

(من سورة الأسراء)



APPROVAL SHEET

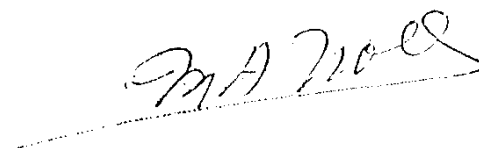
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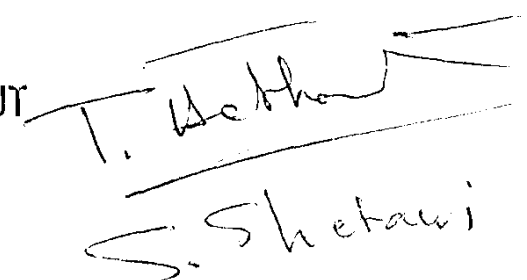
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*I grant my thesis to the spirit of
my Father*

*Sincere thanks to my Mother,
Brothers and Sisters*

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Thank for my !Merciful compassionate God for help in carrying out this work.

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Beside the work carried out in this thesis, the candidate has attended and passed successfully the following post graduate courses as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science during the academic year 1987 - 1988:

- 1. Growth regulators.*
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- 6. Methodology.*
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This thesis has not been previously submitted for any degree at this or at any other university.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
AIM OF THE WORK.....	1
INTRODUCTION:	
1. <i>Effect of IAA or Nicotinamide concentrations on the rate of germination of seeds under different conditions</i>	2
2. <i>Some morphological criteria, growth and metabolism of plants supplied with different concentrations of IAA or nicotinamide via roots</i>	5
3. <i>Effect of foliar spray with different concentrations of IAA or nicotinamide on some morphological and physiological activities and yield of plants</i>	12
 MATERIALS AND METHODS:	
A. <i>Materials</i>	18
B. <i>Methods</i>	18
I. <i>Determination of certain metabolites</i>	18
1. <i>Estimation of photosynthetic pigments</i>	19
2. <i>Estimation of carbohydrates</i>	19
- <i>Methods of extraction</i>	19
a) <i>Estimation of direct reducing value (D.R.V.)</i>	20
b) <i>Estimation of reducing value after sucrose hydrolysis (T.R.V.)</i>	21
c) <i>Estimation of polysaccharides</i>	21
3. <i>Estimation of nitrogenous constituents</i>	22
- <i>Methods of extraction</i>	22
a) <i>Colourimetric estimation of nitrite-N</i>	22
b) <i>Colourimetric estimation of nitrate-N</i>	23
c) <i>Colourimetric estimation of ammonia-N</i>	25
d) <i>Colourimetric estimation of amino-N</i>	26
e) <i>Colourimetric estimation of peptide-N</i>	27
f) <i>Estimation of total soluble nitrogen</i>	27
g) <i>Estimation of total nitrogen</i>	28
h) <i>Estimation of protein content</i>	28

	<u>Page</u>
4. Quantitative estimation of nucleic acids in dry tissue..	29
a) Estimation of ribonucleic acid (RNA)	30
b) Estimation of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)	31
5. Extraction and determination of certain elements	31
a) Determination of total nitrogen	32
b) Determination of phosphorus	32
c) Determination of potassium	32
d) Determination of calcium and magnesium	32
II. Extraction, separation and bioassay of growth regulating substances	33
a) Bioassay of auxins and growth inhibitors	35
b) Bioassay of gibberellins and gibberellin like substances	36
c) Bioassay of cytokinin substances	37
- Detection of chromatograms	38
III. Extraction and assay of IAA oxidase activity	39
 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS:	
Part I: Effect of IAA or nicotinamide concentrations on germination of tomato seeds under different light regimes.....	41
- Procedure and time course experiment	41
- Results	42
Part II: Some morphological criteria and metabolic activities of tomato seedlings as affected by IAA or nicotinamide solutions at different concentrations supplied through roots in sand cultures	47
- Procedure and time course experiment	47

	<u>Page</u>
Results:.....	49
1. Changes in growth criteria	49
2. Changes in pigment and carbohydrate fractions	60
3. Changes in nitrogen fractions	66
4. Changes in nucleic acid contents	71
5. Changes in uptake of some macroelements	74
6. Changes in the endogenous growth hormones	76
a) Changes in auxins and growth inhibitor contents..	76
b) Changes in gibberellin contents	80
c) Changes in cytokinin contents	81
Part III. Effect of foliar spray with different concentrations of IAA or nicotinamide once or twice at different ages on some morphological and physiological activities and yield of plants	86
Procedure and time course experiment	86
Results:	88
1. Changes in growth criteria	88
2. Changes in pigment and carbohydrate	100
3. Changes in nitrogen fractions	105
4. Changes in nucleic acid contents	110
5. Changes in some macro elements	113
6. Effect of spraying on flowering and fruit giving	116
7. Changes in endogenous growth hormones	119
DISCUSSION	131
SUMMARY	161
REFERENCES	165
ARABIC SUMMARY.	

AIM OF THE WORK

AIM OF THE WORK

The present dissertation embodies studies on the effect of two growth regulator solutions namely Indole-acetic acid (IAA) and nicotinamide on some physiological aspects in tomato plants. Indole-acetic acid belongs to phenyl acetic acid group while nicotinamide belongs to a sixth heterogeneous group characterized with their biological effects.

Part I of this thesis deals with the study of the effects of different concentrations of IAA or nicotinamide on germination of tomato seeds throughout a test period of 12 days and on the growth of the seedlings at the end of that period.

Part II is devoted for the study of some morphological criteria, growth, metabolism and endogenous hormone contents of tomato seedlings supplied with different concentrations of IAA or nicotinamide via roots using sand cultures.

Part III of this work, however, is devoted for the study of some morphological criteria, growth, metabolism, flowering, fruiting and endogenous hormone contents of tomato plants at different ages supplied with different concentrations of IAA or nicotinamide via shoot spraying of plants grown in loamy clay soil.

Consequently the following introduction includes the available reviews that are related to the above mentioned aims.

INTRODUCTION

(D) EFFECT OF IAA OR NICOTINAMIDE CONCENTRATIONS ON
THE RATE OF GERMINATION OF SEEDS
UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

Trying to search for any plant to give more fruit production, we began from seed germination. Germination of seeds includes growth and development of the embryo. During germination the seed must absorb an adequate amount of water before it can germinate successfully. Seeds of different species or even of different varieties imbibe varied amounts of water for germination. The initial stages of water absorption is affected by imbibition of the colloidal hydrogels of the embryo. Later on the protoplasm of the embryo cells is transformed into hydrosol, the cells enlarge and become vacuolated. When the vacuoles are formed, the osmotic forces due to the presence of osmotically active substances in the sap began their role in the absorption of water. From this time onwards the plant cells get all their needs of water by imbibition as well as osmosis.

Among the factors restricting germination, growth and development of plants are the naturally produced growth regulators which might be stimulatory, inhibitory or can alter the physiological activities of plant organs. Indole-acetic acid (IAA) the well recognized nitrogen - containing growth regulating substance is subjected to a good deal of work. This growth regulator is certainly produced by oxidative deamination of the amino acid tryptophan. The yield of this auxin is always proportional to the amount of tryptophan present and also proportional to the extent