

Influence of paclobutrazol and cycocel sprays on the growth, flowering and chemical composition of potted *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plant

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Abstract

A pot experimental study was carried out during the two successive seasons of 2013 and 2014 to study the effect of paclobutrazol at 0.0, 20, 40 and 60 ppm and cycocel at 0.0, 1000, 2000 and 3000 ppm on growth, flowering and chemical composition of potted *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plant. Uniform terminal cuttings were planted in 8 cm plastic pots containing 1:1 mixture of peat moss and sand. On March 1st 2013 and 2014, uniform well rooted cuttings were repotted in 20 cm diameter plastic pots filled with a mixture of 1 clay: 1 sand :1 peat moss (v:v:v). After one month from the repotting process, plants received four sprays of paclobutrazol at 20, 40 and 60 ppm and cycocel at 1000, 2000 and 3000 ppm plus tap water as control at two weeks intervals. The obtained results cleared that all paclobutrazol and cycocel concentrations decreased plant height, particularly paclobutrazol at 60 ppm in both seasons. Meanwhile, all applied treatments of paclobutrazol and cycocel statistically increased branches number / plant to reach its maximum with the highest concentration for each. The heaviest fresh and dry weights of leaves/plant were gained by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants in the two seasons. Also, paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments delayed the flowering of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plant when compared with control plants which induced the earliest flowering in both seasons. The highest number of flowers/ plant was scored by 60 ppm paclobutrazol -sprayed plants. Whereas, the heaviest flowers fresh and dry weights/plant were scored by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants in the two seasons. Moreover, the highest show value (plant width/ height ratio) was recorded with paclobutrazol and cycocel at the highest concentration in the two seasons. The highest number of roots/plant was scored by 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants, while the heaviest fresh and dry weights were registered by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants in both seasons. Furthermore, paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments statistically increased leaf NPK, total carbohydrates and total chlorophylls contents, being superior in the highest concentrations as compared with unsprayed plants in the two seasons. All paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments increased leaf total phenols content (mg/ 100g F.W) but they still reduced total indoles (mg/100g F.W) of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* leaves.

Key words: *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, pot plant, PP₃₃₃, CCC, growth, flowering and chemical composition.

Introduction

Chrysanthemum frutescens (*Argyranthemum frutescens* L.), is a perennial plant known for its flowers (yellow, pink, pale pink or white similar with meadows daisy). The genus name is derived from the Green "argyros" (silver) and "anthos" (flower). It contains evergreen short subshrubs (herbs with a woody lower base) with daisy-shaped flowers. It is native to the Canary Islands Their native habitat ranges from the seashore, woodland edges and slopes of volcanic mountains. They make bushy shrubby growth that can be left as a shaggy shape or given a topiarised, manicured look. The foliage which is dissected and filigree-like in blue-green adds to the attraction. Plants have a height of 60-90 cm and a diameter of bush 40-90 cm. It blooms from summer to autumn on well drained and fertile soils, and exposed to sunlight. It can go straight into reasonably well-drained, well-conditioned garden soil in a warm, sunny position. Thereafter, they need less maintenance works. It is can grow in pots filled with soilless compost and weekly feed with liquid fertilizer (Armitage, 2004).

Compactness is often longed for in horticultural-grown plants because such plants are aesthetically pleasing and have a long salable period after they reach market size. Also, efficient marketing and transportation may require shorter plants. Commercial growers usually achieve compactness in ornamentals by applying chemical growth regulators. These chemicals shorten cell elongation, often by interfering with synthesis of a naturally occurring hormone, gibberellin. Since chlorophyll-containing cells are much denser in treated plants, the leaves appear darker green. The shorter stem lengths between nodes of plants treated with these gibberellin biosynthesis inhibitors also result in stems that are better capable to support leaves and flowers. Several chemicals are presently available to shorten overall plant height (Rademacher, 2000).

Controlling plant size is one of the most important ambitious of ornamental plants production. producers can control plant height genetically, environmentally, culturally or chemically. These techniques can be effective height-suppressing strategies for some plants, but when producers are involved with ornamental plants which comprise

large varieties of genera, species or cultivars, these techniques may not work identically well for each crop under a common environment. A substitute, effective strategy for controlling plant height is to employ the use of chemical plant growth retardants (Chany, 2005). Application of growth retardants is a common practice for commercial growers to attain attractive compact pot-grown plants.

The term growth retardants is used for all chemicals that retard cell division and cell elongation in shoot tissues and adjust plant height physiologically without formative effects (PGRSA, 2007). One of the most widely used growth retardants is paclobutrazol (pp₃₃₃) [(2RS,3RS) -1-(4-chlorophenyl-4,4 -dimethyl-2-(1H-1,2,4 triazol-1-yl) pentan-3-ol)] (Davis and Andersen, 1989). Paclobutrazol operates by inhibiting cytochrome P-450, which mediates oxidative dimethylation reactions, including those which are necessary for the synthesis of ergosterol and the conversion of kaurene to kaurenoic acid in the gibberellins biosynthetic pathway (Fletcher *et al.*, 2000). From this function, paclobutrazol has long been used to slowed down plant height for potted plant production, especially ornamental plants (Beattie *et al.*, 1990; Fletcher *et al.*, 2000). Paclobutrazol at concentration of 75 ppm reduced plant foliage height but it increased flower number / plant and delaying the production of potted *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* (Turky, 2015). Cycocel (CCC) (chlormequat; 2-chloroethyltrimethyl ammonium chloride) is a synthetic plant growth retardant used on ornamental plants for bringing about dwarfism in plants and shorter internodes, stronger stems and green leaves . It is also utilized in order to produce compact, sturdy potted and bedding plants, promote the green colour of the foliage, strengthen flower stem and elevate resistance of

foliage to environmental stresses. Although growth reduction effect of cycocel is regular, growth reduction percentage, flowering, leaf area and chlorophyll content, flower shape and colour responses of plants to this chemical can differ depending on the dose or concentration, method, site of application, species and cultivar and also growing season (Taiz and Zeiger, 2006). Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of paclobutrazol and cycocel on growth, flowering and chemical composition of potted *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plants.

Materials and Methods

This study was carried out during the two successive seasons of 2013 and 2014 at the Experimental lathhouse of Horticulture Dept., Faculty of Agric., Benha University, Kalubia Governorate, Egypt to study the effect of some paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments on growth , flowering and chemical composition of potted *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plants. Uniform terminal cuttings 10-11cm length and 0.27- 0.29 cm in thickness were planted on January 1st 2013 and 2014 in 8 cm plastic pots containing 1:1 mixture of peat moss and sand. Then, they were placed under plastic tunnel conditions at the lathhouse. On March 1st 2013 and 2014, uniform well rooted cuttings producing 3-4 branches at 15-16 cm height were repotted in 20 cm diameter plastic pots filled with a mixture of 1 clay: 1 sand :1 peat moss (v:v:v). The chemical characteristics of the planting medium are shown in Table 1. Chemical analysis for the planting medium was determined according to Black *et al.* (1982).

Table 1. Chemical analysis of the planting medium.

Parameters	Unit	Seasons	
		2013	2014
CaCO ₃	%	0.89	0.92
Organic matter	%	1.82	1.79
Available nitrogen	%	0.82	0.89
Available phosphorus	%	0.38	0.50
Available potassium	%	0.64	0.69
E.C	ds/m	1.29	1.38
pH	-----	6.69	6.72

After one month from the repotting process (April 1st during the two seasons), the plants were received four sprays with paclobutrazol at 20, 40 and 60 ppm and cycocel at 1000, 2000 and 3000 ppm plus tap water as control at two weeks intervals. The plants were sprayed with a mist hand pump to the point of runoff. A surfactant (Tween 20) at a concentration of 0.01% was added to all tested solutions including the control. The treatments were arranged at random in three replicates with 15 pots/ each under the lathhouse condition. After one month

from replanting, the plants were fertilized every month with a chemical NPK fertilizer using ammonium sulfate (20.5% N), calcium superphosphate (15.5% P₂O₅) and potassium sulfate (48% K₂O). A mixture of the three fertilizers, with a ratio of 1: 1: 1 (N: P₂O₅: K₂O), was prepared and applied to the pots at the rate of 6 g/pot. Common agricultural practices (irrigation, manual weed control, etc.) were carried out when needed.

Recorded data:**I- Growth parameters:**

Vegetative and flowering characteristics were taken down at full flowering stage (September 1st during the two seasons) which included plant height (measured from surface of the potting medium to the uppermost branch), number of branches/ plant, fresh and dry weights of leaves/ plant, days from planting to flowering, number of flowers/ plant, fresh and dry weights of flowers/plant and show value (as plant width / plant height ratio according to **Berghage et al., (1989)**). Whereas, roots measurements were taken at the end of experiment (December 1st during the two seasons) which included roots number/ plant, in addition to fresh and dry weights of roots/plant.

II- Chemical composition determinations:

Leaves used for chemical analysis were taken just before flowering, dried at 70 C for 72 hours and used for determination of total nitrogen percentage according to **A.O.A.C (1990)**, total phosphorus percentage was determined according to **Hucker and Catroux (1980)**, potassium percentage was determined according to **Brown and Lilleland (1946)**, total carbohydrates percentage was determined according to **Herbert et al. (1971)**. As for total chlorophylls, total indoles and total phenols, they were determined in fresh leaves according to **A.O.A.C (1990)**.

Statistical analysis:

Obtained data of results during the two seasons were subjected to analysis of variance as a simple experiment in a complete randomized block design. LSD method was used to differentiate between means according to **Snedecor and Cochran (1989)**.

Results and Discussion**A. Effect on the vegetative growth parameters.**

Table 2. Effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on plant height and number of branches/plant of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Treatments	Parameters	Plant height (cm)		Branches number/plant	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Control		47.6	49.2	13.6	15.1
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	41.2	42.6	14.9	18.3
	40 ppm	36.4	35.2	16.3	21.6
	60 ppm	31.2	30.6	18.9	24.3
Cycocel	1000 ppm	43.2	45.4	14.5	17.9
	2000 ppm	38.9	38.9	16.1	20.4
	3000 ppm	34.2	32.7	17.6	22.6
L.S.D. at 5%		4.37	6.28	1.21	2.43

3. Leaves fresh and dry weights (g):

Data illustrated in Table (3) state that all studied treatments of paclobutrazol and cycocel statistically increased the fresh and dry weights of leaves per plant over control in both seasons. Specifically, 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants included the heaviest fresh and dry weights of leaves/plant, followed in descending order by the highest concentration of

1. Plant height (cm):

Data in Table (2) indicate that all tested concentrations of paclobutrazol and cycocel decreased plant height of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plant as compared with un-treated control in both seasons. In all cases, it was observed that there was a negative correlation between the values of plant height and the concentration of paclobutrazol or cycocel. As the concentration of paclobutrazol or cycocel increased the values of plant height decreased until they reached to a maximum drop at the high concentration in the two seasons. In detail, 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants produced the lowest values in this regard as it scored 31.2 and 30.6 cm, followed in ascending order by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants which registered 34.2 and 32.7 cm, in the first and second seasons, respectively. In addition, paclobutrazol and cycocel at the medium concentration recorded highly reduction in plant height values of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plants in both seasons.

2. Branches number/plant:

Data shown in Table (2) point out that all studied concentrations of paclobutrazol and cycocel increased the number of branches / plant as compared with control plants in both seasons. In all, the highest number of branches/plant was scored by 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants as it scored 18.9 and 24.3 branches/plant, followed in descending order by using cycocel at the high concentration (3000 ppm) as it recorded 17.6 and 22.6 branches/plant in the first and second seasons, respectively. Moreover, paclobutrazol at 40 ppm and cycocel at 2000 ppm gave highly significant increases in the number of branches/plant in both seasons.

paclobutrazol in the two seasons. Besides, cycocel and paclobutrazol at the medium concentrations recorded high significant increments in this respect in both seasons of this study. On the reverse, the lowest values of leaves fresh and dry weights were recorded by the un-treated control plants in the two seasons. Such results obtained here show a similar trend to those obtained by many investigators worked on

paclobutrazol and cycocel on other plants. In this concern, examples include **Saker (2004)** on *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* and *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, **Youssef (2004)** on *Strelitzia reginae*, **Abd El-Kader (2009)** on *Cestrum elegans* and *Tecoma stans*, **Sibel et al. (2009)** on *Consolida orientalis*, **Gosh et al. (2010)** on *Jatropha curcas*, **Ribeiro et al. (2011)** on

sunflower, **Jungklang and Saengnil (2012)** on patumma cv. Chiang Mai Pink, **Youssef, and Abd El-Aal (2013)** on *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, **Eissa (2014)** on *Murraya exotica* and *Duranta repens* plants, **Turky (2015)** on Hibiscus plant and **Mohamed (2016)** on kumquat plants.

Table 3. Effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on fresh and dry weights of leaves/plant of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Treatments	Parameters	Leaves fresh weight (g)		Leaves dry weight (g)	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Control		92.3	108.3	11.04	12.96
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	102.3	119.6	12.24	14.28
	40 ppm	109.6	131.4	13.08	15.72
	60 ppm	121.4	139.2	14.52	16.68
Cycocel	1000 ppm	104.0	123.4	12.18	14.76
	2000 ppm	112.6	134.7	13.44	16.08
	3000 ppm	125.4	146.2	15.41	17.11
L.S.D. at 5%		7.39	8.30	0.98	1.36

B. Flowering growth parameters:

1. Time to flowering (days):

Result data of time to the first flower showing colour (as an indicator of flower development by days determined from the beginning of the planting March, 1st in the two seasons) are shown in Table (4).

All paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments delayed the flowering (increasing the number of days from planting to start flowering) of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plants as compared with untreated control plants in both seasons. To elaborate in detail, the greatest delay of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* flowering was gained by 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants as it recorded 178.0 and 181.7 days, followed in descending order by using the high concentration of cycocel as it scored 174.3 and 177.2 days, in the first and second seasons, respectively. Moreover, paclobutrazol at 40 ppm and cycocel at 2000 ppm gave more delaying in flowering start in both seasons. On the reverse, the earliest flowering was occurred by untreated plants as it registered 159.6 and 152.3 days, followed in ascending order by

2000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants which gave 161.3 and 159.0 days, in the first and second seasons, respectively.

2. Flowers number / plant:

Data outlined in Table (4) designate that all tested paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments increased the flowers number / plant when compared with untreated control plants in both seasons. As a matter of fact, the increase in flowers number / plant of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plants was proportionally with the increment of paclobutrazol or cycocel concentration, hence the highest number of flowers/plant was recorded by 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plant as it scored 41.7 and 49.6 flowers/plant, followed in descending order by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants which recorded 39.2 and 46.4 flowers/plant in the first and second seasons, respectively. Also, paclobutrazol at 40 ppm and cycocel at 2000 ppm gave high increments in this parameter in both seasons.

Table 4. Effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on time to flowering and flowers number/plant of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Treatments	Parameters	Time to flowering (days)		Flowers number/plant	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Control		159.6	152.3	23.1	28.9
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	164.2	161.4	29.6	36.0
	40 ppm	169.7	172.3	36.2	42.4
	60 ppm	178.0	181.7	41.7	49.6
Cycocel	1000 ppm	161.3	159.0	26.7	34.2
	2000 ppm	167.8	168.6	34.2	40.5
	3000 ppm	174.3	177.2	39.2	46.4
L.S.D. at 5%		7.22	8.14	4.11	5.39

3. Fresh and dry weights of flowers (g):

Data outlined in Table (5) report that all utilized treatments of paclobutrazol and cycocel statistically increased the fresh and dry weights of flowers per plant over the control in both seasons. The heaviest flowers fresh and dry /plant were gained by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants, followed in descending order using paclobutrazol at the high concentration (60 ppm) in the two seasons. Moreover, cycocel at 2000 ppm and paclobutrazol at 40 ppm gave highly significant increases in flowers fresh and dry weights/plant in the two seasons. In contrast, the lowest values of flowers fresh and dry weights/plant were obtained in un-treated control plants in the two seasons.

4. Show value (plant width / height ratio):

Data presented in Table (5) show that all tested treatments of paclobutrazol and cycocel increased the show value of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plants when compared with the control plants in both seasons. The highest record of show value was scored by 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants as it registered 0.97 and 0.95, followed in descending order by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants as it

recorded 0.92 and 0.88 in the first and second seasons, respectively. Moreover, both paclobutrazol at 40 ppm and cycocel at 2000 ppm gave highly records in this concern in both seasons. On the contrary, the lowest values were scored by control plants which scored 0.45 and 0.43 followed in ascending order by paclobutrazol and cycocel at the lowest concentration, in the two seasons.

The results of flowering growth traits as affected by paclobutrazol and cycocel coincide with those of **Sibel et al. (2009)** on *Consolida orientalis* L., **Wilkinson and Richards (1988)** on *Camellia x Williamsii*, **Wang and Gregg (1991)** on hibiscus, **De Baerdemaeker et al. (1994)** on *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis cultivar 'Wetchii', **Karaguzel and Ortacesme (2002)** on *Bougainvillea glabra* 'Sanderiana', **Karaguzel et al. (2004)** on *Lupinus varius*, **Saker (2004)** on *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* and *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, **Youssef (2004)** on *Strelitzia reginae*, **Abd El-Kader (2009)** on *Cestrum elegans* and *Tecoma stans*, **Mansuroglu et al. (2009)** on *Consolida orientalis* and Jungklang, **Youssef and Abd El-Aal (2013)** on *Tabernaemontana coronaria* and **Eissa (2014)** on *Murraya exotica* and *Duranta repens* plants.

Table 5. Effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on fresh, dry weights of flowers/plant and show value of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Treatments	Parameters	Flowers fresh weight (g)		Flowers dry weight (g)		Show value	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Control		184	224	22.1	29.17	0.45	0.43
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	232	288	27.84	37.41	0.59	0.55
	40 ppm	288	336	34.56	43.68	0.72	0.77
	60 ppm	328	392	39.36	51.01	0.97	0.95
Cycocel	1000 ppm	234	308	28.11	40.12	0.52	0.51
	2000 ppm	306	360	36.72	46.92	0.68	0.63
	3000 ppm	351	414	42.23	55.89	0.92	0.88
L.S.D. at 5%		12.37	18.26	3.19	4.36	0.11	0.12

C. Root growth parameters

1. Roots number / plant

The data obtained on the number of roots per plant at the end of the first and second seasons (December 1st) as affected by paclobutrazol and cycocel are presented in Table (6).

Result data showed that the mean number of roots per plant increased progressively with the increasing of cycocel or paclobutrazol concentrations in both seasons. So, the highest concentrations of cycocel showed to be the most effective one for inducing the highest number of roots per plant as it scored 21.3 and 20.1 roots / plant, followed in descending order by the high rate of paclobutrazol as it recorded 19.7 and 18.3 roots / plant in the first and second seasons, respectively. In addition, the medium rate of cycocel and paclobutrazol recorded highly significant increments in this respect in both seasons. Irrespective of the control plants, the lowest values of this parameter were gained by using the low rate of cycocel and paclobutrazol in both seasons.

2. Fresh and dry weights of roots (g):

Data in Table (6) denoted that all applied treatments of paclobutrazol and cycocel statistically increased the fresh and dry weights of roots per plant as compared with the control in both seasons. To elaborate, the highest concentration of cycocel showed its superiorities in this concern, as it induced the heaviest fresh and dry weights of roots/plant, followed in descending order by the highest concentration of paclobutrazol in the two seasons. In addition, cycocel and paclobutrazol at the medium concentration recorded high significant increases in this regard in both seasons of this study. On the opposite side, the lowest values of roots fresh and dry weights were scored by un-treated plants in the two seasons. Results here are in agreement with those obtained by **Youssef (2004)** on *Strelitzia reginae*, **Adham (2001)** on *Althaea rosea*, **Saker (2004)** on *Tabernaemontana coronaria* and *Hibiscus rosea sinensis* plants, **El-Malt et al. (2006)** on *Hippeastrum vittatum*, **Pinto et al. (2006)** on potted

Thai Tulip, **Abd El-Kader (2009)** on *Tecoma stans* and *Cestrum elegans*, **Ribeiro et al. (2011)** on sunflower. **Youssef and Abd El-Aal (2013)** on *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, **Eissa (2014)** on

Duranta repens and *Murraya exotica* plants, **Turky (2015)** on *Hibiscus rosea sinensis* plant and **Mohamed (2016)** on kumquat plant.

Table 6. Effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on number, fresh and dry weights of roots/plant of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Parameters		Roots number/plant		Roots fresh weight(g)		Roots dry weight(g)	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Treatments							
Control		12.6	11.4	15.6	16.1	1.72	2.19
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	14.9	13.9	19.41	19.6	2.14	2.35
	40 ppm	17.2	16.2	22.1	22.7	2.42	2.77
	60 ppm	19.7	18.3	25.4	25.6	2.79	3.15
Cycocel	1000 ppm	16.1	14.9	22.4	22.5	2.64	2.81
	2000 ppm	18.7	17.6	26.8	26.4	3.10	3.30
	3000 ppm	21.3	20.1	29.4	30.1	3.38	3.76
L.S.D. at 5%		1.39	1.71	2.21	1.34	0.24	0.26

D. Chemical composition determination:

Results of chemical composition of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* leaf samples (Tables, 7, 8 and 9) revealed that paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments resulted in increments in NPK, total carbohydrates %, total chlorophylls (mg /100 g F.W) and total phenols (mg /100 g F.W) when compared with the controls in both seasons. To add detail, the highest values of N and K contents of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* leaf were registered by 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants, followed in

descending order by 3000ppm cycocel-sprayed plants in the two seasons. Meanwhile, the highest leaf phosphorus content was gained by 3000 ppm cycocel-sprayed plants, followed by 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants in the two seasons. On the contrast, all studied treatments of paclobutrazol and cycocel decreased leaf total indoles content (mg /100 g F.W), especially 60 ppm paclobutrazol-sprayed plants as compared with the controls in both seasons.

Table 7. Effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on leaf N, P and K contents in leaves of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Parameters		N%		P%		K%	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Treatments							
Control		2.19	2.02	0.224	0.221	1.27	1.32
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	2.24	2.11	0.229	0.226	1.34	1.49
	40 ppm	2.36	2.29	0.234	0.231	1.46	1.62
	60 ppm	2.39	2.34	0.239	0.236	1.69	1.78
Cycocel	1000 ppm	2.24	2.14	0.231	0.229	1.32	1.46
	2000 ppm	2.31	2.26	0.237	0.234	1.41	1.58
	3000 ppm	2.37	2.31	0.241	0.239	1.58	1.67
L.S.D. at 5%		0.14	0.16	0.014	0.012	0.13	0.14

Table 8. Effect of Paclobutrazol and Cycocel on total carbohydrates (%) and total chlorophylls (mg/100g FW) in leaves of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Parameters		Total carbohydrates (%)		Total chlorophylls(mg/100g F.W)	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Treatments					
Control		8.14	9.26	142.6	154.2
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	10.31	11.84	154.7	169.3
	40 ppm	12.14	13.01	169.4	181.3
	60 ppm	13.02	13.48	174.2	187.2
Cycocel	1000 ppm	9.82	11.24	149.4	171.3
	2000 ppm	11.8	12.89	164.3	179.4
	3000 ppm	12.62	13.24	171.3	184.6
L.S.D. at 5%		1.40	1.27	12.11	11.36

Table 9. Effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on total indoles and total phenols (mg/100g FW) in leaves of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* during 2013 and 2014 seasons.

Treatments	Parameters	Total indols (mg/100g F.W)		Total phenols (mg/100g F.W)	
		1 st Season	2 nd Season	1 st Season	2 nd Season
Control		264.2	279.3	123.4	117.3
Paclobutrazol	20 ppm	257.4	264.1	136.0	128.4
	40 ppm	243.2	251.6	148.2	137.4
	60 ppm	231.6	238.4	153.7	149.2
Cycocel	1000 ppm	259.4	268.0	132.0	126.8
	2000 ppm	248.7	257.4	145.6	135.0
	3000 ppm	238.2	243.0	151.2	146.6
L.S.D. at 5%		12.60	11.28	8.21	7.39

The results obtained here go in line with that obtained by **Selim (1985)** on *Bougainvillea Mrs Butte*, **Selim (1990)** on *Pelargonium zonale*, **Youssef (2004)** on *Strelitzia reginae*, **Saker (2004)** on *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* and *Tabernaemontana coronaria* shrubs, **El-Malt et al. (2006)** on *Hippeastrum vittatum*, **Abd El-Kader (2009)** on *Cestrum elegans* and *Tecoma stans*, **Jungklang and Saengnil (2012)** on patumma cv. Chiang Mai Pink, **Youssef and Abd El-Aal (2013)** on *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, **Eissa (2014)** on *Murraya exotica* and *Duranta repens* plants, **Turky (2015)** on *Hibiscus rosea sinensis* plant and **Mohamed (2016)** on kumquat plant.

As for the explanation of the incremental effect of paclobutrazol and cycocel on chemical constituents in leaf of *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, it could be interpreted here on the basis that paclobutrazol and cycocel treatments stimulated the endogenous cytokinins synthesis and there is an intimate relationship between cytokinins and chlorophylls metabolism in both excised or detached leaf disks and intact plants i.e., cytokinins retard chlorophylls degradation, preserve it and increase its synthesis (**Devlin and Witham, 1983**). Besides, cytokinins activate a number of enzymes participating in a wide range of metabolic reactions in the leaves. These reactions included the maturation of proplastid into chloroplasts. These enzymes could be divided into two groups according to their response to cytokinins. The first group of enzymes could be said to relate to chloroplast differentiation, while the second group could be related to cytokinin stimulated group (**Kulaeva, 1979**). Also, the increase in chlorophyll content due to growth retardants treatments might be attributed to the character of some growth retardants on depressing leaf area which lead to intensification of pigments in leaf.

Conclusively, results obtained in this research study made it possible to achieve more dwarfed plants of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* with many formed flowers (Tables, 2-5). Treatments of paclobutrazol at 60 ppm or cycocel at 3000 ppm gave a good display (show value) of a flowering pot of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* plant with optimum vegetative and flowering characteristics from the

commercial point of view when compared with the other remaining treatments or control.

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تأثير الرش بالباكلوبترازول والسيكوسيل علي النمو والازهار والمحتوي الكيماوي لنباتات المندليه الناميه في الاصص

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اجريت تجربة اصص خلال موسمي 2013،2014 وذلك لدراسة تأثير الرش بالباكلوبترازول بتركيز 0،20،40،60 جزء في المليون والسيكوسيل بتركيز 0،1000،2000،3000 جزء في المليون علي النمو والازهار والمحتوي الكيماوي لنبات المندليه الناميه في الاصص. تم زراعه عقل طرفيه ممتائله من نبات المندليه في اصص مفاص 8سم تحتوي علي مخلوط بيئه يتكون من البيت موس والرمل بنسبه 1:1 احجما وفي بدايه شهر مارس خلال موسمي 2013،2014 تم زراعه شتلات ممتائله وجيده التجذير في اصص مفاص 20سم تحتوي علي مخلوط بيئه زراعه مكون من الطمي:الرمل:البيتموس بنسبه 1:1:1 احجما، وبعد مرور شهر من التدوير تم رش النباتات اربعة مرات بالباكلوبترازول بتركيزات 0،20،40،60 جزء في المليون والسيكوسيل بتركيزات 1000،2000،3000 جزء في المليون بالاضافه الي الرش بماء الصنبور كمعامله كنترول وكانت فتره الرش بين كل رشه والاخري اسبوعين وقد اوضحت النتائج المتحصل عليها ان جميع تركيبات الباكلوبترازول والسيكوسيل قد ادت الي تقزيم النباتات وخاصه استخدام الباكلوبترازول بتركيز 60 جزء في المليون في كلا الموسمين يليه السيكوسيل بتركيز 3000 جزء في المليون. وعلي العكس وجد ان جميع تركيبات الباكلوبترازول والسيكوسيل قد ادت الي زياده عدد الافرع /نبات وخاصه التركيزات المرتفعه لكل منهم. تم الحصول علي اكبر وزن طازج وجاف للاوراق عند استخدام الرش بالسيكوسيل بتركيز 3000 جزء في المليون في كلا الموسمين، بالاضافه الي ذلك ادت جميع تركيبات الباكلوبترازول والسيكوسيل الي تاخير الازهار وذلك عند المقارنه بالكنترول الذي اعطي اسرع ازهار في كلا الموسمين واعطي الرش بالباكلوبترازول بتركيز 60 جزء في المليون اكبر عدد من الازهار/نبات بينما تم الحصول علي اكبر وزن طازج وجاف للازهار عند رش النباتات بالسيكوسيل بتركيز 3000 جزء في المليون في كلا الموسمين. تم الحصول علي اعلي قيمه جماليه عند استخدام التركيز العالي لكل من الباكلوبترازول والسيكوسيل في كل الموسمين. تم الحصول علي اكبر عدد من الجذور/ نبات عند رش النباتات بالباكلوبترازول بتركيز 60 جزء في المليون بينما تم الحصول علي اكبر وزن طازج وجاف للجذور عند رش النباتات بالسيكوسيل بتركيز 3000 جزء في المليون. اعطت جميع معاملات الباكلوبترازول والسيكوسيل زياده في محتوى الاوراق من النتروجين والفسفور والبوتاسيوم والكربوهيدرات والكلورفيل وخاصه التركيزات المرتفعه لكل منهم واعطت جميع تركيبات الباكلوبترازول والسيكوسيل زياده في محتوى الاوراق من الفينول ولكنها ادت الي تقليل محتوى الاوراق من الاندولات الكليه في كلا الموسمين.