

IMPROVING YIELD AND YIELD QUALITY OF FOUR FABA BEAN CULTIVARS GROWN UNDER RAINFALLS 2- APPLICATION OF GROWTH REGULATORS*

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ABSTRACT

Four experiments were carried out at the research field of horticulture Dept, Agriculture & Forestry college, Mosul University, during 2004-2005 growing season to investigate the ability of boosting drought resistance in four faba bean cultivars by foliar spraying of alar (B9) at rates of 0, 250, 500, 750 and 1000 mg. L⁻¹; cultar (ppp3) at rates of 0, 50, 75 and 100 mg L⁻¹; indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) at rates of 0, 50, 75 and 100 mg. L⁻¹ and naphthalene acetic acid at rates of 0, 25, 50 and 75 mg. L⁻¹ at the commence of flowering and was repeated after 2 weeks. Experiment 1 , 250 mg. L⁻¹ alar was the most effective treatment in enhancing drought resistance of Aquadulce cultivar. It increased yield of dry seeds (52.8%). Furthermore, it improved stomata behaviors to sustain gas exchange good through increasing stomata populations and reducing their aperture dimensions. Experiment 2 results exhibited that 50 mg. L⁻¹ cultar rate was the most suitable treatment for increasing drought resistance of Local Syrian cultivar. It gave dry seed yield increases of 48.4%, in relation to check. In addition to that it highly modified stomata dimensions to improve gases exchanges. Experiment 3 results displayed that 75 mg.L⁻¹ IBA rate applied on Babylon cultivar was the most potent treatment in relation to untreated treatment. It substantially increased the yield of dry seeds (86.4%), when compared to untreated control. Finally, experiment 4 results revealed that the application of 25 mg.L⁻¹ NAA on the determinate Taka357 cultivar showed profound increases in yield of dry seeds (30.5%), as compared to control.

INTRODUCTION

Production of highly quality faba bean yield in northern Iraqi under rainfall incidences is possible in years of heavy rainfalls, particularly in March and April, however, precise cultural practices and growth improvement factors are required (Abdel, 1997). Droughted plants develop root system that are larger than their shoots and the moisture collected by extensive root is dawn up on for the consumption a a reduced shoots (Batanouny , 2001). Morphological plasticity may increase the competitive ability of a plant over a range of different resources availabilities (Aert, *et al.*, 1991). Growth regulators such as auxins, alar and cultar have been found to improve water stress resistance in faba bean and other crops (Attiya *et al.*, 1989; El-Gamal, 1994 and Abdel, 1997). Thus, attempts were made to improving drought resistance of indeterminate Aquadulce, Local Syrian, Babylon and determinate Taka357 faba bean cultivars by the foliar spraying of different rates of either B9, Cultar, IBA or NAA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

These experiments were carried out at the Horticultural field of research, Agriculture & Forestry College, Mosul University during 2004-2005 growing season.

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Seeds of four faba bean cultivars namely Aquadulce, Local Syrian, Babylon and Taka 357 were obtained from the International Center for Agricultural Research in the dry areas (ICARDA), Aleppo, Syria; Agricultural Research Center, Mosul and Iraqi Atomic Energy Organization, Baghdad. Four growth regulators were sprayed twice with in 2 weeks intervals on faba bean plants, started with the commence of flowering, to investigate their ability of enhancing drought resistance of four faba bean cultivars by foliar spraying of N-dimethylaminosuccinamic acid (alar, B9) rates 0, 250, 500, 750 or 1000 mg.L⁻¹ in Aquadulce; β -[(4-chlorophenyl)]- α -(1,1-dimethyl ethyl)-1H - 1,2,4triazole-1-ethanol (Cultar) rates 0, 50 75 or 100 mg.L⁻¹ in Local Syrian; indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) rates 0, 50, 75 or 100 mg.L⁻¹ in Babylon and naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) rates 0, 25, 50 or 75 mg.L⁻¹ in Taka357.

The rates of each of the 4 chemical compounds were separately experienced in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) trail. Each treatment was replicated three times and each replicate was represented by 104 plants raised on both sides of a furrow (5Xo.8m) with intra hills space of (20cm) , 2 plants per hill.

Field soil was clay of 56.4 clay, 12.3 sand and 31.3 silt of 21.8% field capacity , 12.9 wilting point and 1.6 g.cm⁻³ bulk density. One gypsum block was settled at 25 cm depth from top surface of the furrow to track soil moisture fluctuation during the growing season (Ruggiero *et al.*, 1999). After a considerable rain falls on December, 10 ,2004 four seeds were sown in each pit , then plants were thinned to 2 plants per pit on January, 3rd , 2005. Thereafter , di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) was immediately applied at rate of 20 g.m⁻² and was repeated again on March, 3rd, 2005. At flowering stage, plants had a protective spray of benomyl fungicide at rate of 1g.L⁻¹. At the commence of flowering stage on March, 3rd,2005, each replicate of the 4 experiments was sprayed with its corresponding chemical rate and spraying was repeated after 2 weeks. Continuous weed eradications and other cultural practices were manually made. All experiments were terminated on May 5-15th , 2005.

Data on plant height, number of branches on main stem, shedding leaves on main stem, leaflet numbers per leaf, first fruiting node, inflorescence numbers per main stem, pod numbers per plant, pod length, leaflet length and leaflet width were recorded. Leaflet area was calculated from leaflet length and width through linear regression (Abdel, 1994). Leaflet samples were weighed and incubated in 100% relative humidity for 24 h, then they were wiped by a piece of clothes and weighed thereafter, they were oven-dried at 60 C° for 72 h. and their dry weights were recorded to calculate the leaflet water saturation

deficit (WSD) and leaflet dry matter percentages. Light Microscope of (7x40) magnification , micrometric slides and graded lens were used to measure stomata characteristics (Abdel, 1997). Harvested plants were sun-dried for a week , then they were weighed, pod collected and weighed, thereafter, aborted ovules per pod, aborted seeds per pod and seeds per pod were counted. Finally, 100 seeds and yield of dry seeds. m⁻² were weighed. Meteorological data (Figure,1 and Table, 1), during faba bean growing season were obtained from Al-Rashidia Meteorological Station, Mosul City, IRAQ.

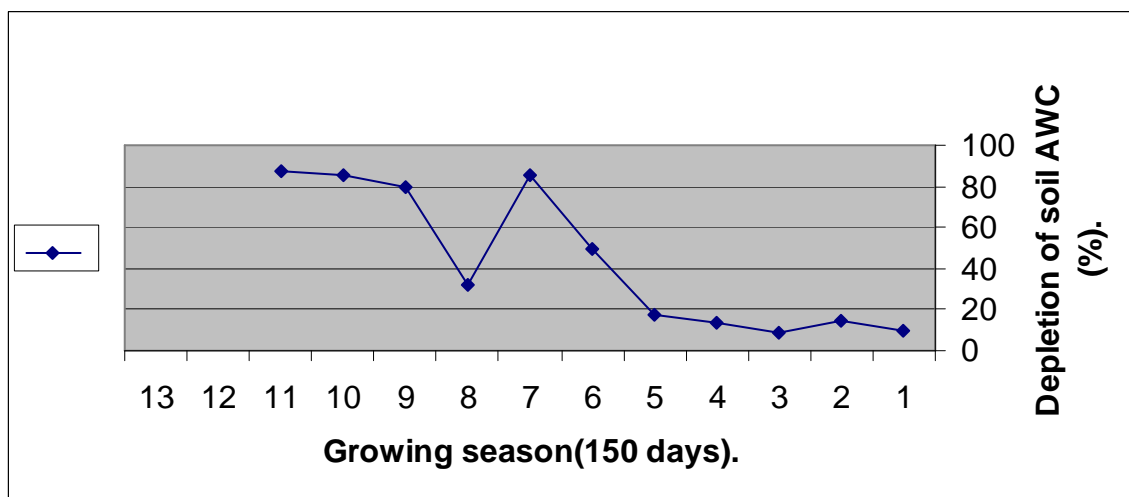


Figure (1): fluctuation of Soil AWC depletion percentages during the growing season

Table (1): Meteorological data during the growing season.

Months	Minimum C°	Maximum C°	Relative Humidity (%)	Rainfalls (mm)
December	6.5	13.1	84	82.2
February	5.1	12.4	81	88.6
January	4.1	16.7	68	62.5
March	5.7	21.5	58	20.5
April	12.3	26.8	48	71.4
May	17	34.2	34	37

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The effects of alar: Results in table (2), show the desired positive correlations which were obtained from the spraying of alar rates on Aquadulce cultivar plants in branches per plant ($r = 0.58^*$), leaflet dry matter percentage ($r = 0.4$), pod dry weight ($r = 0.05$), yield of dry, seeds ($r = 0.034$) and stomata numbers at upper and lower leaflet surfaces ($r = 0.086$ and 0.25 , respectively). Furthermore, they also manifested other desired negative correlations in shedding leaf numbers on main stem ($r = -0.031$), first fruiting node ($r = -0.21$), aborted ovules per pod ($r = -0.26$), aborted seeds per pod ($r = -0.095$), stomata length at upper leaf surface ($r = -0.25$), aperture length of upper leaf surface stomata ($r = -0.0068$) and aperture width of leaf lower surface stomata ($r = -0.5^*$). The positive and negative correlations explained the ability of alar rates

in ameliorating the drastic effects of drought episodes. Undesired negative correlations were found in plant height ($r = -0.7^{**}$), leaf numbers on main stem ($r = -0.49^*$), leaf area index ($r = -0.72^{**}$) inflorescence numbers on main stem ($r = -0.082$), pod numbers per plant ($r = -0.17$), seeds per pod ($r = -0.42$) and weight of 100 seeds ($r = -0.48^*$). Undesired positive correlation were also observed in aperture width of leaf upper surface stomata alar ($r = 0.043$), and aperture length of leaf lower surface stomata ($r = 0.44$). 250 mg.L⁻¹ was the paramount treatment in relation to other rates particularly to untreated check. It increased pod dry weight (39.1%0, weight of 100 seeds (7.2%) and yield of dry seeds (52.8%). Besides, it improved stomata characteristics and behaviors to sustain gas exchange good, through increasing stomata populations at both upper and lower

Table (2). The effects of alar rates on growth and yield of Aquadulce cultivar

Parameters (Y)	Alar rates mg.L ⁻¹ (X)					Linear equations (y=a+bx).		
	0.0	250	500	750	1000	a	b	R
Plant height (cm)	44.5	42.2	41	39.6	38.3	44.10	-0.006	-0.70**
Branches nos./plan	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.02	0.0010	0.580*
Leaf nos./ main stem	14.9	13.7	14.9	13.9	13.1	14.77	-0.0014	-0.490*
Shedding leaf/main stem	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.7	6.4	6.12	-0.0001	-0.031
Leaflet nos./leaf	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	6	6.37	-0.0005	-0.440
Leaflet area (cm ²)	0.2	6.5	7	6.6	6.7	7.49	-0.0010	-0.280
Leaf area index	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.72	-0.0006	-0.72**
Leaflet dry matter (%)	12.6	12.1	12	14.6	14.9	11.70	0.00200	0.400
Pod nos./plant	5.6	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.99	-0.0006	-0.330
Pod length (cm)	12.1	10.9	11.1	11.7	11.1	11.64	-0.0005	-0.170
Aborted ovules/pod	2.7	1.7	2.7	2	2	2.40	-0.0004	-0.260
Aborted seeds/pod	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.60	-0.0001	-0.095
Seed nos./pod	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.95	-0.0005	-0.420
Plant dry weight (g.m ⁻²)	137.5	189.6	100	116.7	152.1	147.94	-0.0180	-0.100
Pod dry weight (g.m ⁻²)	84.4	117.4	74	90.6	102.7	91.89	0.0039	0.0500
Weight of 100 seeds (g)	104.3	111.8	98.9	96.7	99.5	107.16	-0.0100	0.480*
Dry seed Yield (g.m ⁻²)	69.1	105.6	72.8	79.0	84.9	81.29	0.0020	0.034
First fruiting node	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.84	-0.0002	-0.082
Inflores. no./main stem	6.0	4.9	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.70	-0.0002	-0.210
Setting (%)	24.1	28.5	32.3	26.2	27.6	26.80	0.00180	0.1400
St po up su/mm ² x10 ⁻²	17.5	16.4	19.6	18.4	20.6	16.84	0.3300	0.490*
St po lo su/mm ² x10 ⁻²	22.4	18	24.8	21.1	27.00	20.18	0.4900	0.3700
St le up su (micron)	9.8	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.40	9.49	-0.0001	-0.020
St le lo su (micron)	9.8	10.3	11.5	11.2	9.90	10.27	0.0005	0.2500
St wid up su (micron)	9.7	9.3	8.5	9.8	8.00	8.56	0.0003	0.0860
St wid lo su (micron)	10.3	9.5	8.3	9.3	7.30	10.23	-0.0026	-0.540*
St ap le up su (micron)	5.1	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.50	4.53	0.00001	-0.0068
St ap le lo su (micron)	4.5	5	6.6	5.8	5.30	4.97	0.00100	0.4400
St ap wid up su (micron)	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.30	2.83	0.00010	0.0340
St ap wid lo su (micron)	4.5	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.00	4.27	-0.0020	0.510*

Note: St=stomata; le=length; up=upper; lo=lower; ap=aperture; su=surface; po=population; wid=width

leaf surfaces and decreasing their dimensions in relation to their corresponding checks. Very close results were found by (Abdel, 1997), although he applied alar earlier at the vegetative stage of faba bean. However, application of alar at the flowering stage is more potent than its application quite early at vegetative stage. Application of alar at the flowering stage where the plant growth is almost fulfilled, its potent action will experience on the up coming growth which is usually synchronized with low rainfall incidences late in the season. Moreover, the late period of faba bean growing season is accompanied by gradual temperature increases and a high water consumptive use. The increases of stomata population as a results of drought and alar application is a paradoxical phenomenal, the fact is drought and growth inhibitors tend to reduce the leaf area and cell elongation, however, cell division is slightly influenced, Therefore the initial numbers of stomata on leaf primordial are maintained during leaf expansion and development period, ultimately the unit area of the experienced leaf will contains a huge numbers of stomata in comparison to that of well irrigated leaf. Thus air- plant continuum is improved and these improvements were reflected on sink-source and latter on yield of dry seeds. Reductions in leaf area caused by alar application might be substituted by the tendency of alar to increase branch numbers per plant and ultimately the leaf area index is increased (Table 2). Our results are in agreement with those obtained by (McEwen, 1973 and El-Beltagy et al., 1979). Alar mode of action is achieved by its conversion to tryptamine in plant cell with the aid of diamine oxidase (Reed, et al., 1965). Alar is implicated in boosting IAA oxidase (Halevy, 1963), and inhibiting the oxidation of ent-kaurenoic acid to form ent-7- α -kaurenoic acid which is the most important step in the synthesis of GA12 aldehyde (Goodwin, and Mercer, 1985).

The effects of cultar: Table (3) results showed that the applied cultar rates displayed desired positive and negative correlations to explain the high ability of cultar rates in the improvement of drought avoidance. Therefore, positive correlations were obtained in number of branches per plant ($r=0.69^*$), leaflet number per leaf ($r=0.0074$), leaf area index ($r=0.6^*$), pod per plant ($r=0.14$), seeds per pod ($r=0.33$), pod dry weight ($r=0.49$), yield of dry seeds ($r=0.51$) and stomata populations at both upper and lower surfaces of leaf ($=0.81^{**}$ and 0.74^{**} , respectively). Furthermore, negative correlations favorable for enhancing drought resistance of Local Syrian cultivar were also observed in shedding leaf numbers on main stem ($r=-0.12$), leaflet water saturation deficit ($r=-0.84^{**}$), aborted ovules per pod ($r=-0.57^*$), aborted seeds per pod ($r=-0.4$) stomata length at leaf lower surface ($r=-0.56^*$), stomata width at leaf upper surface ($r=-0.61^*$), aperture length of leaf upper surface stomata ($r=-0.15$) and aperture width of upper surface stomata ($r=-0.74^*$). However, undesired negative and positive correlations were detected in plant height ($r=-0.3$), leaf numbers on main stem ($r=-0.18$), pod length ($r=-0.12$), plant dry weight ($r=-0.64^*$), stomata length at upper leaf surface ($r=0.46$) and aperture width of leaf lower surface stomata ($r=0.036$). 50 mg.L⁻¹ rate was the most effective treatment. It resulted in increases of 32.4, 4.7, 74, 62.2 and 48.4%, respectively

, in number of branches per plant, leaflet numbers per leaf, leaf area index, pod dry weight and yield of dry seeds as compared to its corresponding checks. Moreover, it showed apparent reductions in aborted ovule per pod, aborted seeds per pod, stomata length at leaf lower surface, stomata width at leaf upper surface and aperture width of upper leaf surface stomata by 22.7, 83, 9, 10, and 19.2%, respectively, in relations to untreated controls (table, 3).

Very close results were obtained with foliar applications of cultar in earlier stages of vegetative growth of Aquadulce cultivar in reference to cold and drought resistance

(Abdel, 1997). The results of this investigation showed that the application of cultar at the commence of flowering stage were more useful in case of resisting drought alone, since earlier application is usually concomitant by cultar disintegration resulted in its gradual by time dilution in plant tissue. Thereafter, inactive tissues content of cultar will be synchronized during the ensuing drought incidences. Attiya *et al.* (1989) found that foliar spraying of cultar gave significant reductions in vegetative and reproductive parameters which resulted in rearrangements of photosynthetic assimilates distribution. In sweet potato, cultar application also resulted in significant growth reductions accompanied by high root yield of improved nutritional values (El-Gamal, 1994). Improving air – plant continuum by modifying stomata dimensions which is usually confined by reducing transpiration and sustaining adequate CO_2 entrance to leaflet mesophyll to keep fair enough photosynthesis rate is the most acceptable interpretation for the yield improvement in cultar treated faba bean. Application of cultar was found to increase cuticle thickness of epidermal cells, stomata populations, decreasing cell sizes, reducing intercellular spaces, delaying senescence, improving the resistance to drought and cold stresses (Swietlik and Miller, 1983; Mc Arthur and Eton, 1987 and Abdel, 1997).

Table (3). The effects of cultar on growth and yield of Local Syrian cultivar.

Parameters (Y)	Cultar rates g.L^{-1} , (X)				Linear equations ($y=a+bx$).		
	0.0	50	75	100	a	b	r
Plant height (cm)	42.0	40.6	38.8	39.3	41.90	-0.0300	-0.300
Branches nos./plan	4.6	6.8	6.1	7.2	4.89	0.0230	0.69**
Leaf nos./ main stem	15.0	15.8	14.9	14.6	15.32	-0.0040	-0.180
Shedding leaf/main stem	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.04	-0.0040	-0.180
Leaflet nos./leaf	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.51	0.00010	0.0074
Leaflet area(cm^2)	4.7	5.1	6.3	4.3	5.05	0.0013	0.0530
Leaf area index	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.43	0.0057	0.600*
Leaf WSD (%)	61.6	42.6	36.8	30.0	60.54	-0.320	-0.84**
Leaflet dry matter (%)	15.4	17.3	13.8	12.4	16.5	-0.0310	-0.32
Pod nos./plant	7.3	5.9	8.1	7.5	6.9	0.0059	0.14
Pod length (cm)	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.7	-0.0025	-0.12
Aborted ovules/pod	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.4	-0.011	-0.57*
Aborted seeds/pod	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	-0.0060	-0.40
Seed nos./pod	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.0036	0.33

Plant dry weight(g.m ⁻²)	597.4	434.8	364.7	353.9	566.8	-2.370	-0.64*
Pod dry weight (g.m ⁻²)	66.7	108.2	90	97.5	74.9	0.2800	0.49
Weightof 100 seeds (g)	100.7	105.1	105.1	104.8	101.5	0.0430	0.23
dry seed Yield (g.m ⁻²)	59.9	89.1	74.0	85.1	64.9	0.2200	0.50*
St po up su/mm ⁻² x10 ⁻²	16.3	19.0	21.4	22.0	16.3	5.9700	0.81**
St po lo su/mm ⁻² x10 ⁻²	20.0	23.7	30.1	30.4	96.4	11.4500	0.74**
St le up su (micron)	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.0	0.0066	0.46
St le lo su (micron)	10.9	10.0	10.2	9.4	10.9	-0.0130	-0.56*
St wid up su (micron)	8.5	7.7	8.3	6.8	8.6	-0.0130	-0.61*
St wid lo su (micron)	7.8	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.8	-0.0038	-0.20
St ap le up su (micron)	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	4.6	0.0050	0.42
St ap le lo su (micron)	6.5	6.7	7.8	5.2	6.9	-0.0057	-0.15
St ap wid up su (micron)	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.2	3.1	-0.010	-0.74**
St ap wid lo su (micron)	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.0004	0.360

The effects of IBA: Data in table (4) revealed That IBA possesses a drought boosting tendency as its foliar application displayed desired positive and correlations in plant height ($r = 0.26$), leaflet numbers per leaf ($r = 0.31$), leaf area ($r = 0.21$), leaf area index ($r = 0.28$), setting percentage ($r = 0.04$), pod length ($r = 0.48$), seed numbers per pod ($r=0.29$), plant dry weight ($r = 0.69^*$), pod dry weight ($r = 0.56^*$), weight of 100 seeds ($r=0.68^*$) and yield of dry seeds ($r = 0.46$). Moreover it also showed desired negative correlations in shedding leaves on main stem ($r = -0.24$), leaflet water saturation deficit ($r = -0.63^*$), first fruiting node ($r = -0.002$), aborted ovules per pod ($r = -0.34$) and aborted seeds per pod ($=-0.27$). 75 mg.L⁻¹ rate was prevailed over other treatments. It exceeded untreated control in plant height (6.8%), leaflet numbers per leaf (12.3%), leaflet area (22%), leaf area index (49.1%), seed numbers per pod (12.1%), plant dry matter (31%), pod dry weight (49.3%), weight of 100 seeds (13%) and yield of dry seeds (86.4%). Furthermore, it displayed reductions of 16, 9, 18.2 and 66.7% in shedding leaves on main stem, leaflet water saturation deficit, aborted ovules per pod and aborted seeds per pod, respectively, in relation to its corresponding checks. Similar results were obtained by (Abdel, data under publication), the gained improvements in drought resistance as a result of IBA foliar spray might be attributed to the influence of auxin on sink- source of assimilate and on enhancing flower fertilization and fruit set (Kinet *et al.*, 1985).

Table (4) The effects of IBA on growth and yield of Babylon cultivar.

Parameters (Y)	IBA rates g.L ⁻¹ ,(X)				Linear equations (y=a+bx).		
	0.0	50	75	100	a	b	r
Plant height (cm)	39.6	40.1	42.3	41.6	39.62	0.0200	0.260
Branches nos./plan	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.29	0.0020	0.090
Leaf nos./ main stem	14.4	12.1	13.7	13.3	13.52	-0.0042	-0.150
Shedding leaf/main stem	5.7	6.1	4.9	6.6	5.87	-0.0074	-0.240
Leaflet nos./leaf	5.7	5.0	6.4	6.0	5.50	0.0025	0.310

Leaflet area(cm ²)	5.0	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.04	0.0030	0.210
Leaf area index	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.08	0.0020	0.280
Leaf WSD (%)	70.9	60.6	64.5	62.8	68.98	-0.076	-0.63*
Leaflet dry matter (%)	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.6	14.10	-0.084	-0.450
Pod nos./plant	5.8	3.8	5.4	4.9	5.33	-0.0062	-0.200
Pod length (cm)	10.7	9.9	14.9	13.1	10.22	0.0340	0.480
Aborted ovules/pod	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.71	-0.0068	-0.430
Aborted seeds/pod	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.88	-0.0031	-0.270
Seed nos./pod	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.09	0.0053	0.290
Plant dry weight(g.m ⁻²)	183.3	187.3	240.2	263.7	171.74	0.8300	0.69*
Pod dry weight (g.m ⁻²)	75.0	85.0	112	103.8	75.59	0.3200	0.56*
Weight of 100 seeds (g)	91.5	100.0	103.7	103.8	92.50	0.1300	0.68*
dry seed Yield (g.m ⁻²)	61.0	68.2	113.7	83.2	61.83	0.3500	0.460
First fruiting node	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.4	5.04	-0.0040	-0.23
Inflors. Nos./main stem	5.5	4.2	5.5	5.3	5.14	-0.00001	-0.002
Setting (%)	32.5	37.8	36.1	30.8	34.66	0.0070	0.040

The effects of NAA: Results in table (5) displayed desired positive correlations in plant height ($r=0.12$), number of branches per plant ($r=0.44$), leaflet number per leaf ($r=0.48$) leaflet area ($r=0.39$) leaf area index ($r=0.57^*$), inflorescence numbers on main stem ($r=0.11$), pod length ($r=0.19$), pod number per plant ($r=0.12$), seed numbers per pod ($r=0.26$), plant dry weight ($r=0.087$) and weight of 100 seeds ($r=0.26$). Moreover, desired negative correlations were also found in shedding leaves on main stem ($r=-0.39$) aborted ovules per pod ($r=0.16$), aborted seeds per pod ($r=-0.53$). The desired positive and negative correlations gained by the foliar application of NAA explained the tendency of NAA in improving drought resistance of Taka 357 cultivar, despite the undesired negative and positive correlations that emerged in the pod dry weight ($r=-0.31$), leaves numbers on main stem ($r=-0.25$), yield of dry seeds ($r=-0.22$) and First fruiting node ($r=0.24$). Rate of 25 mg.L⁻¹ treatment tended to increase plant height (23.3%), number of branches per plant (76.5%), leaflet numbers per leaf (8.1%), leaf area index (15.4%), pod numbers per plant (60.8%), seed numbers per pod (15.4%), plant dry weight (27.2%), weight of 100 seeds (10.4%) and yield of dry seeds (30.5%). In addition to that, it showed reductions of 47, 43.5 and 15% in shedding leaves on main stem, aborted ovules per pod and aborted seeds per pod, respectively, when it was compared to its corresponding controls. The obtained results suggested that there were no doubt about NAA enhancement of drought resistance in faba bean, but the problem was in the tested determinate Taka357 cultivar which displayed a huge gap in growth and yield under severe drought episodes, particularly in the yield of dry seeds (28.9 g.m⁻²) in comparison to other cultivars for instance Aquadulce (116.7 g.m⁻²). Five faba bean cultivar including Aquadulce and Taka357 were evaluated for drought resistance, they resulted in very close drought resistance ability to that found in this investigation (El-Hamadany,

2005). Drought susceptibility in determinate growth habit cultivars including Taka357 might be referred to the photosynthetic rate and assimilate distribution. Determinate faba bean cultivars possesses a major source-sink which is

Table (5) The effects of NAA rates on growth and yield of Taka357 cultivar.

Parameters (Y)	NAA rates g.l ⁻¹ ,(X)				Linear equations (y=a+bx).		
	0.0	25	50	75	a	b	r
Plant height (cm)	21	25.9	22	22.7	22.7	0.0088	0.120
Branches nos./plan	3.4	6.0	5.6	5.5	4.3	0.0240	0.440
Leaf nos./ main stem	8.5	7.4	6.1	7.8	8.0	-0.013	-0.340
Shedding leaf/main stem	6.5	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.8	-0.020	-0.390
Leaflet nos./leaf	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0053	0.480
Leaflet area(cm ²)	8.4	14.8	12.5	13.2	10.4	0.0480	0.390
Leaf area index	0.6	1.76	1.16	1.55	0.9	0.0090	0.570*
First fruiting node	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	0.0040	0.240
Inflors. Nos./main stem	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.8	0.0024	0.110
Setting (%)	37.1	55.3	42.5	36.3	45.1	-0.060	-0.160
Pod nos./plant	2.3	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.9	0.004	0.120
Pod length (cm)	11.8	13.6	12.9	13	12.4	0.012	0.190
Aborted ovules/pod	3.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.9	-0.004	-0.160
Aborted seeds/pod	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.3	-0.0093	-0.53*
Seed nos./pod	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.3	0.0049	0.260
Plant dry weight(g.m ⁻²)	102.9	161.8	138.9	123.5	125.9	0.1500	0.087
Pod dry weight (g.m ⁻²)	40.1	51.0	35.7	36.2	44.8	-0.1100	-0.310
Weight of 100 seeds (g)	97.2	107.3	107.3	103.6	101.0	0.0770	0.260
dry seed Yield (g.m ⁻²)	28.9	37.7	26.2	27.9	32.3	-0.060	-0.220

concentrated in middle portion of the plant stem where the most pod are borne and all photosynthate are channeled to this single dominant sink which get filled in synchronized manner giving a determinate habit (Kagure, 1993). Slim, *et al.*, (1993) reported that early flowering is probably the characteristics widely used by breeder for cereals and food legumes in semi-arid environment, as it has been considered the main requirement for obtaining a good yield in dry areas of Asia and North Africa region. This finding is quite true unless, the rainfall is not ceased early and drought is synchronized with pod development and seeds filling, as that of this growing season (figure,1). However, earlier maturation was considered as drought escapable characteristic (Abdel, 1982 and El-Hamadany, 2005) , active participation of pods in photosynthesis of determinate cultivar, owing to their direct exposure to sun light (Chapman and Peat, 1978) and small plan size were not helpful in confronting drought adverse effects on determinate Taka357 cultivar.

تحسين الإنتاج ونوعيته لأربعة أصناف من الباقلاء النامية تحت الأمطار

٢- استخدام بعض منظمات النمو

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الخلاصة

أجريت أربعة تجارب في حقل الأبحاث التابع لقسم البستنة وهندسة الحدائق ، كلية الزراعة والغابات ، جامعة الموصل خلال فصل النمو ٢٠٠٤ - ٢٠٠٥ لدراسة قدرة تحفيز مقاومة الجفاف في أربعة أصناف من الباقلاء بواسطة رش المبيدات الخضرية بالالتر (B9) وبمعدلات صفر و ٢٥٠ و ٥٠٠ و ٧٥٠ و ١٠٠٠ ملغم/لتر والكولتار (ppp3) بمعدلات صفر و ٥٠ و ٧٥ و ١٠٠ ملغم/لتر واندول حامض البيوتاريك (IBA) وبمعدلات صفر و ٥٠ و ٧٥ و ١٠٠ ملغم/لتر ونفتال حامض الخليك (NAA) وبمعدلات صفر و ٢٥ و ٥٠ و ٧٥ ملغم/لتر عند رش الأزهار وأعيد الرش بعد ٢ أسبوع . أظهرت نتائج تجربة ١ بأن رش الباقلاء بمعدل ٢٥٠ ملغم/لتر الالتر كان أكثر المعدلات فاعلية في تحفيز مقاومة الجفاف في صنف كوالجي حيث أدى إلى حصول زيادة معنوية في حاصل البذور الجاف (٥٢.٨ %) وعلاوة على ذلك أدت هذه المعاملة إلى تحسين السلوك الثغري لإدامة التبادل الغازي بشكل جيد مقارنة مع النباتات غير المعاملة . أظهرت نتائج تجربة ٢ بأن رش الباقلاء صنف سوري محلي بالكولتار وبمعدل ٥٠ ملغم/لتر رافقته أفضل النتائج خاصة عند المقارنة مع النباتات غير المعاملة حيث أعطت هذه المعاملة زيادة معنوية بمقدار ٤٨.٤ % في حاصل البذور الجاف . أظهرت نتائج تجربة ٣ بأن رش نباتات الباقلاء صنف بابل بمعدل ٧٥ ملغم/لتر كانت من أكثر المعاملات كفاءة مقارنة مع النباتات غير المعاملة حيث أدت إلى حصول زيادة معنوية في حاصل البذور الجاف (٨٦.٤ %) عند مقارنتها مع النباتات غير المعاملة . أظهرت نتائج تجربة ٤ بأن رش الباقلاء صنف طاقة ٣٥٧ المحدود النمو بنفتال حامض الخليك وبمعدل ٢٥ ملغم/لتر كانت من أفضل المعاملات خاصة عند مقارنتها مع معاملة المقارنة حيث أدت إلى حصول زيادة معنوية في حاصل البذور الجاف (٣٠.٥%).

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