

Growth and yield of anthurium in response to gibberellic acid

Crescimento e produção de antúrio em resposta a ácido giberélico

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ABSTRACT

Gibberellic acid (GA₃) induces flowering of plants of various genera of the Araceae family. Therefore, it was evaluated the effect of GA₃ on the growth and yield of *Anthurium andraeanum* cv. 'Apalai'. For this purpose, micropropagated seedlings were planted in nursery beds under 70% shade. The experimental design was completely randomized in subdivided plots with eight replications. The growth regulation effect was assessed in each plot and the time to flowering after the start of the treatments was assessed in each subplot. The GA₃ concentrations were 0, 150, 300, 450 and 600mg L⁻¹, applied every 60 days by spraying on the leaves. The applications and evaluations started after the production of marketable floral stems. Every month the number of leaves was counted and their dimensions were measured, while every week the presence of inflorescences and the point of their commercial harvest were assessed and the respective dimensions were measured. Application of GA₃ at 150, 300 and 450 mg L⁻¹ promoted an increase in the leaf area. However, there was no increase in the number of inflorescences produced or their quality, making it impossible to recommend the use of this growth regulator for commercial production of this flower.

Key words: *Anthurium andraeanum* Linden ex André, gibberellin, growth regulator, flowering.

RESUMO

Ácido giberélico (AG₃) induz o florescimento de plantas de diversos gêneros da família Araceae. Assim sendo, foi avaliado o efeito do AG₃ no crescimento e produção de *Anthurium andraeanum* cv. 'Apalai'. Para tal, mudas micropropagadas foram plantadas em canteiros sob viveiro com 70% de sombreamento. O delineamento experimental foi inteiramente casualizado em parcelas subdivididas com oito repetições. O efeito do regulador de crescimento foi avaliado na parcela, e o tempo após o início dos tratamentos, avaliado na subparcela. As concentrações de AG₃

foram 0, 150, 300, 450 e 600mg L⁻¹, aplicadas a cada 60 dias, por meio de pulverização foliar. As aplicações e avaliações foram iniciadas após a produção de hastes florais comercializáveis. Mensalmente, foi avaliado o número de folhas e determinadas suas dimensões. Semanalmente, foi avaliada a presença da inflorescência e, no ponto de colheita comercial, suas dimensões. AG₃ a 150, 300 and 450mg L⁻¹ promoveu aumento na área foliar da planta. No entanto, não houve aumento do número de inflorescências produzidas ou qualidade, o que torna inviável a recomendação deste regulador de crescimento para uso em área de produção comercial.

Palavras-chave: *Anthurium andraeanum* Linden ex André, giberelina, regulador de crescimento, florescimento.

INTRODUCTION

Anthurium is the largest and most morphologically diverse genus of the Araceae family, composed of over 1,000 species (MARTIN et al., 2003), of which around 450 occur in Brazil (TOMBOLATO et al., 2004). The majority of these species are perennial herbaceous plants. They are often cultivated for ornamental purposes due to their attractive inflorescences, such as *Anthurium andraeanum* Linden ex André, which has high commercial value as a garden plant, potted plant or for its cut flowers (STANCATO & SILVEIRA, 2006).

As a cut flower, anthurium is one of the main tropical species, only behind orchids, due to its beauty and long postharvest life (DUFOUR &

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GUÉRIN, 2003). In the reproductive phase, which lasts throughout the ear, it produces inflorescences that emerge from the base of each leaf (HIGAKI et al., 1984), maintaining the leaf-inflorescence sequence throughout the total life cycle of the plant, with yield and quality depending on the environmental, nutritional and management conditions. One of the main factors that can affect the production of cut anthurium flowers is the slow growth of the inflorescences, the speed of which is controlled by the source-sink ratio (DUFOUR & GUÉRIN, 2003; 2005). There can even be competition for photo assimilates between the leaves and inflorescences (DAÍ & PAULL, 1990).

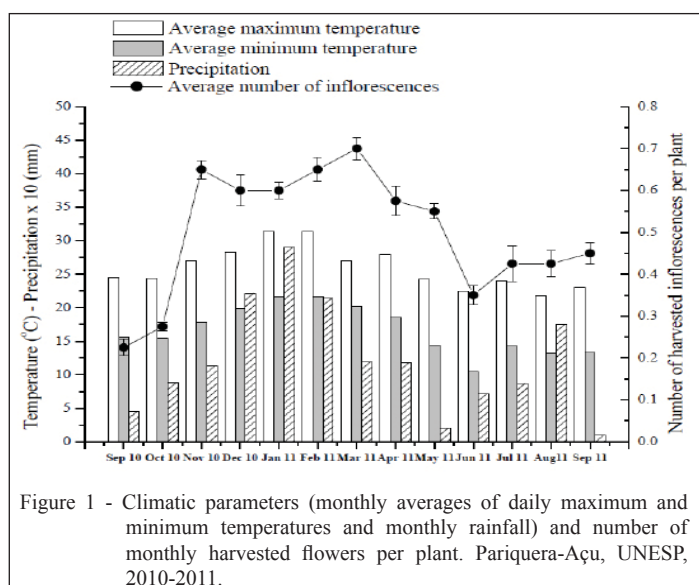
The growth and development of plants can be manipulated by the use of plant regulators, for this reason the use of these substances in floriculture has increased. In this respect, gibberellic acid (GA_3) has been shown to induce flowering in species of the Araceae family (HENNY & HAMILTON, 1992; BOSCHI et al., 1998; ZHENG & CHAO, 2004; CHANDARAPA et al., 2006; HATIBARUA et al., 2006). Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess the effect of GA_3 on the growth and flower yield of anthurium cv. Apalai.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted in an area of a flower farm located in the municipality of Pariqueira-Açu, São Paulo state, Brazil, located at 24° 36' 31" S and 47° 53' 48" O and at an altitude of 25m. According to the Köppen classification, the region's climate is humid tropical, with a well-defined dry season (Af).

The accumulated rainfall in the experimental period was 1,573mm year⁻¹ and the average minimum and maximum temperatures were 25.9°C and 16.7°C, respectively (Figure 1). The predominant soil in the experimental area was Oxisols, Typic Hapludox (SOIL SURVEY STAFF, 2010). Chemical analysis of the surface layer (0-0.2m) was carried out before the experiment, with the following results: pH (CaCl₂): 5.8; P (resin): 2mg dm⁻³; organic matter: 50g dm⁻³; K: 2.3mmol_c dm⁻³; Ca: 116mmol_c dm⁻³; Mg: 30mmol_c dm⁻³; potential acidity: 20mmol_c dm⁻³; and base saturation (V): 88%. The plant material used was anthurium cv. Apalai in the adult phase, whose seedlings had been obtained by micropropagation, acclimated and planted in September 2009, spaced at 0.40x 0.40m intervals in beds measuring 1.20m in width, laid out in a nursery area covered at a height of three meters with black netting to provide 70% shade.

The experimental design was totally randomized, in subdivided plots, with eight replications. The effect of applying the growth regulator was assessed in each plot and the effect of time from the start of the treatments (weeks or months) was assessed in the subplots. The treatments consisted of solutions with different concentrations of GA_3 (zero, 150, 300, 450 and 600mg L⁻¹), applied every 60 days for one year, by manual spraying on the leaves, using a commercial product (100g kg⁻¹ GA_3) dissolved in water, with addition of a spreader-sticker. The fertilization was maintained with the application of 20g per plant and a formulation of NPK 10-10-10 every two months. During the experiment, the lateral buds were eliminated, maintaining only one plant per clump. The plants did not receive any irrigation or leaf



trimming. Every four months, 0.04m³ m⁻² of sawdust was distributed on the surface of the plots to maintain the soil moisture and reduce the occurrence of weeds.

The evaluation of the plants started in September 2010, the point when it was possible to market the inflorescences harvested. Every month the number of leaves was counted and their dimensions were measured (maximum width and length and petiole length). The total leaf area was determined by the sum of the areas of the individual leaves, estimated by equation $LA=0.9672*L*W$, where LA is the leaf area (cm²) and L and W are the maximum length and width (MODENESE-GORLA DA SILVA et al., 2008). Every week the presence of inflorescence and commercial harvest point (half to three-quarters of the true flowers open on the spadix) were evaluated and the inflorescence was harvested to determine its dimensions (size of the floral stem, width and length of the spathe and length of the spadix), along with assessment of the flower quality (appearance).

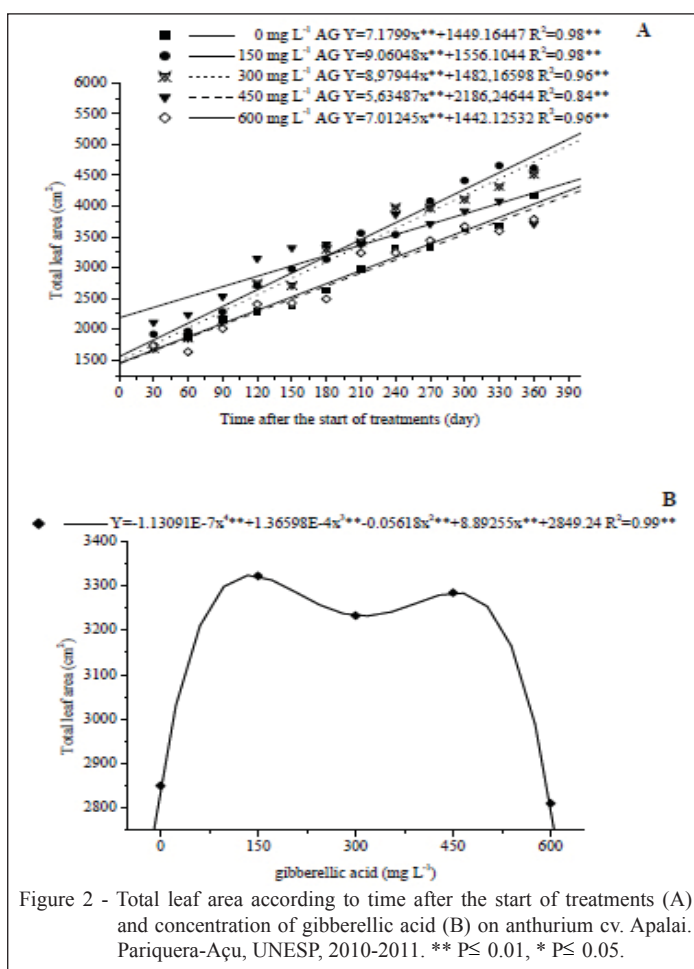
The statistical analysis was carried out with the Sisvar v.4.2 program. Initially, the data gathered

were submitted to tests of normality (Lilliefors test) and homogeneity (Cochran test), which showed it was not necessary to transform the data. Then analysis of variance was performed with application of the F-test ($P<0.05$) and the differences of the means were compared by the Tukey test ($P<0.05$). Polynomial regression was used to determine the most adequate GA₃ concentration and the effect of growth time on the plants, with the models chosen based on the significance of the F-test ($P<0.05$).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although the minimum base temperature of 14°C and maximum base temperature of 35°C (DUFOUR & GUÉRIN, 2003) were exceeded on some days (Figure 1), overall the climate conditions were suitable for anthurium cultivation, because the plants showed linear leaf tissue growth (Figure 2A), independent of the treatment with GA₃.

Gibberellin affected the vegetative growth of anthurium, with the response being



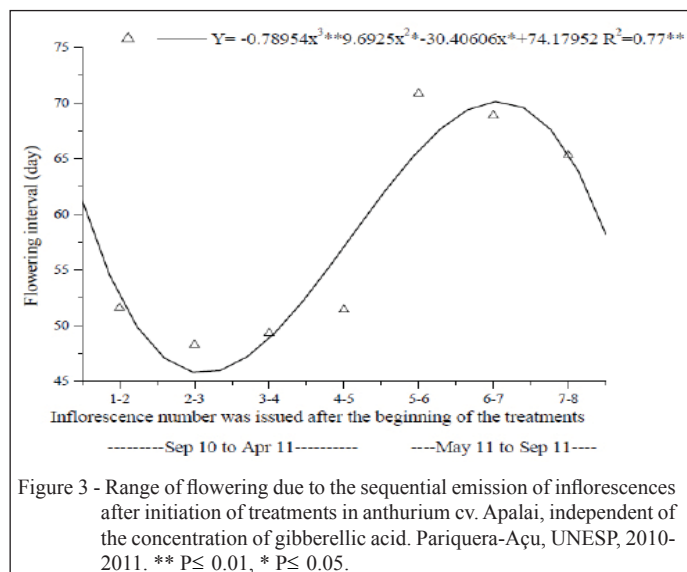
dependent on the concentration (Figure 2B). Lower concentrations of growth regulator ($150\text{-}450\text{mg L}^{-1}\text{ GA}_3$) increased the level endogenous gibberellin, which promoted the increase in leaf area, while high concentration ($600\text{mg L}^{-1}\text{ GA}_3$) promoted excessive rise in the level endogenous gibberellin nullifying the response (Figure 2B). Gibberellin stimulates the expression of enzymes involved in cell wall loosening and genes controlling cell division and also stimulates microtubule rearrangements associated with cell expansion (AMBER et al., 2012). The cell expansion occurs partly through effects on downstream signaling and auxin transport (AMBER et al., 2012). On the other hand, excessive gibberellin induces acidification in cell (MIYAMOTO et al., 2012), which influences the auxin transport. HENNY & HAMILTON (1992) suggested $500\text{mg L}^{-1}\text{ GA}_3$ as the maximum concentration of anthurium, in agreement with the results obtained in this study.

The increase in the leaf area can imply greater interception of sunlight and consequently greater photosynthetic capacity of the plant (source) and higher availability of photoassimilates for growth of inflorescences or new leaves (sinks). Nevertheless, there were no differences in the yield and growth of the inflorescences between plants treated with GA_3 at concentrations of 150, 300 and 450mg L^{-1} and those treated with water or 600mg L^{-1} of GA_3 for any of the variables analyzed. This can be explained by the higher exportation of photoassimilates to the young leaves or other organs, such as roots. On the other hand, there may have

been a reduction in the source strength as a result of the greater shade provided by the increase in the size and number of leaves.

In a study of the effect of leaf trimming, with plants of the same age, cultivar and growing conditions, the plants maintained with four and five leaves did not differ from those left with all their leaves in relation to yield of inflorescences and their dimensions, even though the trimming represented decreases of 54 and 75%, respectively, in leaf area (NOMURA et al., 2011). This demonstrates that leaf area (source) was not a limiting factor for determination of the number of inflorescences, their growth and quality. The fact that GA_3 only promoted growth of the leaf blade consequently did not bring any benefit in terms of anthurium yield in this study. Further based on the source-sink ratio, it is also possible to suggest there is a limit on the capacity of the sink (inflorescence) to allocate photoassimilates produced by the source.

Regardless of treatment with the growth regulator or water, the plants produced 6.48 ± 0.38 inflorescences year⁻¹, a figure near that observed in other studies (NOMURA et al., 2009; 2011) with plants of the same cultivar. Unlike the increase in leaf area, the number of inflorescences produced by the plants declined during some months (Figure 1), but it would be necessary to analyze production over several years to establish whether climate or physiological conditions caused this fall in yield. In any event, this tendency has been observed in other studies in colder months of the year (DUFOUR & GUÉRIN, 2003).



The flowering interval also was not influenced by the different GA_3 concentrations, but it did vary in function of the leaf sequence of the plant (Figure 3). The first, second, third and fourth leaves, produced from September 2010 to April 2011, presented a shorter average interval (50.18 ± 1.63 days) ($P \leq 0.05$) in comparison with the fifth, sixth and seventh leaves, emitted from May to September 2011 (68.37 ± 2.81) (Figure 3). The difference of 18 days for inflorescence emission in the two periods probably occurred due to the different prevailing climate conditions (Figure 1). It takes 60 to 80 days for good development of floral stems (DAÍ & PAULL, 1990), indicating that from a quantitative standpoint, the yield observed in the experimental period was adequate for commercial-scale production. In Londrina, located in the north of the state of Paraná in southern Brazil, ASSIS et al. (2011) noted a reduction in the yield of inflorescences of the 'Apalai' in a shorter period of the year (May to July), attributed to the decreased temperature along with the lower light intensity and shorter days.

In literature, the beneficial effects of gibberellin on anthurium were associated the floral initiation, increased number of inflorescences and its dimensions, however, this study the application of GA_3 did not affect the dimensions of the inflorescences harvested, with the only variable having this effect being the time after the start of the treatments (Figure 4). The floral stem length, spathe width and length and spadix length, irrespective of the treatment, increased linearly with the leaf emission sequence (Figure 4). An increase in the size of inflorescences with increasing plant age was also observed in other studies (VAN HERK et al., 1998; DUFOUR & GUÉRIN 2003; ASSIS et al., 2011) indicating that this behavior is characteristic of the specie. The spathe, length and width and spadix length presented mean values, respectively, of 11.78, 14.40 and 8.45cm, in all cases greater than in other studies carried out with the same genotype (NOMURA et al., 2009; 2011). After the emission of the seventh leaf, the average inflorescence length reached 60 cm, the lowest value considered for flower classification (LOGES et al., 2005).

The appearance of the inflorescences also was not affected by the GA_3 . Of the 238 inflorescences harvested in the study period, 49 (20.49%) had defects that prevented their sale. However, only 4.08% of the inflorescences harvested between September 2010 and April 2011 had defects, against 95.91% of those harvested between May and September 2011, with spathe deformity being the most common flaw. This

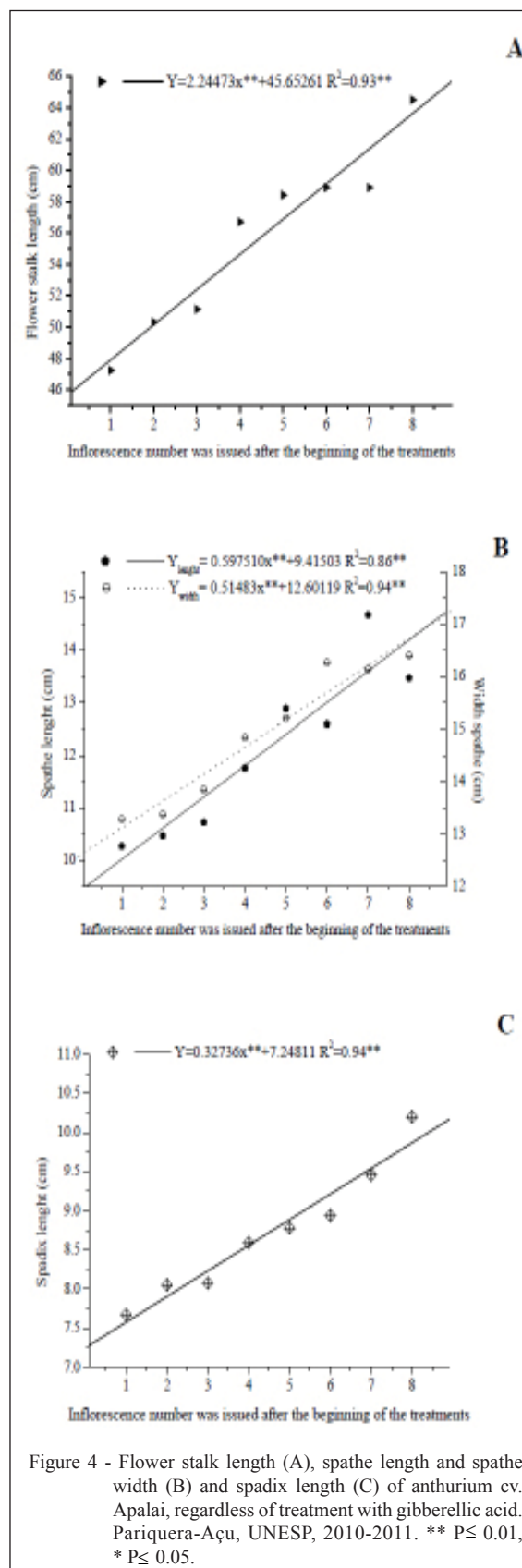


Figure 4 - Flower stalk length (A), spathe length and spathe width (B) and spadix length (C) of anthurium cv. Apalai, regardless of treatment with gibberellic acid. Pariquera-Açu, UNESP, 2010-2011. ** $P \leq 0.01$, * $P \leq 0.05$.

is probably related to the different prevailing climate conditions in the period and the growth of the floral structure. Anthurium flowers produced in China when the average daily temperature was lower than 15°C also presented this symptom of damage by cold (GAO et al., 2002).

The absence of a response in the number of inflorescences to the treatment with GA₃ observed, in contrast to other studies, can be attributed to the frequency of application of the growth regulator and differences in plant management. In other producing countries, the cut flower is generally maintained with four leaves, and the young leaves are periodically removed from the plants to prevent competition with the inflorescence. Nevertheless, the response of anthurium to treatment with GA₃ only in the vegetative part of the plant argues against recommending the application of this growth regulator by commercial flower growers.

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