

ต่ออายุการปักแจกันและการบานของดอกในแจกัน โดยที่น้ำตาล 2 และ 5 % ให้ผลดีว่าการไม่ใช้น้ำตาล ส่วนความเข้มข้นของน้ำตาล 10 % พบว่าสูงเกินไปและทำให้เกิดผลเสีย คืออายุการปักแจกันสั้นและดอกเหี่ยวเร็ว

มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
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Thesis Title	Growth Cycle and Effect of Bulb Size on Growth and Development of Tuberose	
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Abstract

Studies on growth cycle and effect of bulb size on growth and development of tuberose were carried out. The studies were divided into four parts. The first part involved growth and development, morphological characters, bulb structure, growth cycle as well as vegetative and reproductive growth of the plant. It was found that tuberose could be morphologically classified as monocotyledonous flower bulb. The plant produced corm and racemose inflorescence. The growth cycle started with emergence of leaf bud in May and continued vegetative growth until February, then the plant parts died back and the corm entered the dormant period. Reproductive growth of the plant took place during July to August.

The second part composed of studies on flower formation. It was found that the transitional stage to floral initiation commenced in the 7th week after planting and inflorescence development carried on until the 12th week.

The third part included the effect of bulb size on growth and development of the plant. The results showed that the plants grown from large corms gave better growth than smaller corms by means of plant height, number of leaf per plant, leaf length, inflorescence stalk, number of floret per plant and number of new corm per plant. But the total new corm weight per plant

showed different pattern, i.e. those from plants grown from smaller corms gave better total weight.

The last part involved experiments on effect of corm size and sucrose solution on floret opening improvement. The result revealed that corm size showed no effect on inflorescence quality while sucrose showed effect on vase life and floret opening. Effective concentrations of sucrose were 2 and 5 %. High concentration of sucrose (10 %) showed lethal effect, i.e. short vase life and desiccation of petals.