

Thesis title	Induced Variability of Quantitative and Qualitative Traits in Carnation (<u>Dianthus caryophyllus</u> L.) by Irradiation and Hybridization		
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Abstract

The research concerned the irradiation of 5 doses of gamma rays, 0 10 20 30 and 40 Gy at 7.208 Gy/min to rooted cutting of five standard type carnation varieties, Chameur, Dark Lena, Flamingo Sim, Orange Triumph and White Sim. Survival rate decreased as doses increased. Gamma rays at 40 Gy was lethal dose to varieties Flamingo Sim and Dark Lena. Higher doses, especially at 40 Gy reduced plant height, number of leaves and number of axillary shoots. Gamma rays induced variability of flower characters e.g. flower diameter, flowering date and flower color. Chimera of the flower color was also found.

Studies on the peroxidase isozyme pattern of irradiated leaves showed that all dose of irradiation induced peroxidase isozyme patterns.

Only 4 of the diallele crosses from the five carnation varieties set seeds. There were variation in the hybrids regarding flower colors and petal shapes.