



Effect of Plant Growth Retardants on Flowering and Presentability of *Primula malacoides* Franch

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Abstract: An experiment was conducted with the objective to ascertain an effective growth retardant dose on flowering and presentability of pot grown *Primula malacoides* Franch. Spray with paclobutrazol (Paclobutrazol – (2RS, 3RS) - 1- (4- Chlorophenyl)- 4,4- dimethyl-2- (1 H- 1, 2, 4- trizol- 1-yl)-pentan-3-ol) (10ppm, 15ppm and 20ppm) and B-nine (N-(dimethylamine) succinamic acid) (500ppm, 1000ppm and 1500ppm) was done after transplanting of 30 days (single spray), 45 and 90 days (double spray) and 30, 60 and 90 days (triple spray). Paclobutrazol when applied as triple spray (5ppm) resulted in increased days to first flowering, duration of flowering, number of inflorescence open per plant, Vase life but decreased the inflorescence stalks length. B-nine treated plants resulted in increase the inflorescence stalk length. However, the most presentable pots were obtained when the plants were sprayed with a triple application of Paclobutrazol as compared to control.

Key Words: B-nine, Flowering, Growth, Paclobutrazol, Pot presentability, Primula
