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## Effect of Growth Promoting Substances on Selected Three Ornamental Plants

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## **Abstract**

An experiment was conducted in the nursery, the department of Crop, Soil and Pest management the Federal University of Technology, Akure, on stimulation of rooting of three ornamentals; *Euphorbia millii, Adenium obesium, and Murraya paniculata*, (Christ thorn, Desert rose and Murraya respectively) using some rooting substances; Indole-3-butyric acid (IBA), Top soil, Coconut water and Tetracycline from July to September, 2013. The experiment was laid out in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) and replicated four times. Data were collected on number of branches, the number of leaves per cutting, root weight, number of roots and length of roots. The results from

was found the best for rooting Christ thorn cuttings. Indole-3-Butyric Acid (IBA) was found the best for rooting Roses cuttings. Coconut water treatment was found the best for rooting Muraya cuttings. The different treatments

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Ornamental plants are essential object of environmental aesthetic

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1:1 was packed into plastic pots, for good aeration and good drainage, this was kept moist and not waterlogged, while the soil was slightly maiklited (m) sqt (m at the at cutting from dehydration, especially from hot a ernoon sun which can burn o the foliage and therefore prevent diseases. 25 ml of fresh coconut water was added to 100 ml of distilled water, and each replicate of cuttings was treated with 25 parts per ml. 5 capsules equivalent of 5 g Tetracycline was dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water, and each replicate were treated with 25 parts per ml. IBA of 5 g was weighed and dissolved with 100 ml of distilled water, and each replicate was treated with 25 parts per ml. e fourth treatment was distilled water of 100 ml used to treat each replicate in 25 parts per ml as the control for the experiment.

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not observed throughout the 12 weeks of the experiment. However, Muraya plant had the highest no of branches followed by Roses while Christ thorn had the lowest.

e combine e ect of di erent growth treatment and di erent ornamental species on number of branches (Table 8) revealed signi cant (p<0.05) di erences were observed during the  $2^{nd}$  and  $3^{rl((p<0.05)\ di\ )9\ (er)13\ (en)4.1\ (ces\ 6Tm)}$ 

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