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increased length of hypocotyl and low concentration and shortening at higher concentration. Bhardwaja and Rao recorded 33% increased yield and 10 ppm (part per million) treatment, similar are reported by Sivasubramanian (1960), Sircar (1963) on seed of wheat and *Crotalaria*.

(4) Root formation $\Rightarrow$ Auxin is used by plant grown to induced root formation in cutting as it stimulates the formation of adventitious and lateral roots.

(5) Apical dominance $\Rightarrow$ The phenomenon in which the apical buds dominates over the axillary buds has been named as apical dominance. Workers have advanced the idea that apical dominance is under direct control of auxins. The removal of apical bud causes fast growth of lateral buds.

(6) Parthenocarpy $\Rightarrow$ It is the process of formation of fruit without fertilization. The application of auxins on ovaries cause development of seedless fruit in Tomato, Apples, and Cucumber etc.

(7) Prevention of abscission layer $\Rightarrow$ The shedding of the layers from the stem is frequently initiated by the formation of separation zone at the base of the stalk called abscission layer. The contribution of the auxins in the cells prevent the formation of abscission layer inhibiting the fall of premature leaves, flowers and fruits from the stem.

(8) Flowering $\Rightarrow$ Several workers have reported that auxin treatment is an increase no. of flowers.

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Many and Prakash (1955) treated wheat plants with auxin. It increases spikelet numbers, leaf numbers, weight and number of grains. Mathura (1959) reported and increased the number of fertile branches in NAA treatment *Crossypium*. Das (1962) studied the effects of auxin on flowering and fruiting of pine apple and observed that NAA is proved beneficial.

⑨ Shortening of internodes $\Rightarrow$ Some plants are dimorphic. They bear two type of branches namely the long sterile and short fertile. Auxins are capable of converting long sterile branches into short fertile branches. This has been done in apples and in pears etc.

⑩ Weed Control $\Rightarrow$ Auxins are used in eradication of weeds. The spraying of auxins causing over stimulates root growth in these plants. The lumen of the vascular elements becomes block and the plants are ultimately destroyed.

⑪ Respiration - Auxins stimulate the activity of respiration in many plant. E.g.

⑫ Enzymatic Activity $\Rightarrow$ It can stimulate the activity of enzyme and lowers its activity peroxidase isoenzyme in Tobacco.

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