

1940

Photoperiodic and Light Intensity Effects on External Structures of Certain Members of the Solanaceae

Mildred Nelson

Copyright ©1940 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias>

Recommended Citation

Nelson, Mildred (1940) "Photoperiodic and Light Intensity Effects on External Structures of Certain Members of the Solanaceae," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 47(1), 156-157.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol47/iss1/24>

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Academy of Science at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

each of which lays down a series of leaf primordia. Each growing point becomes encircled by its laterally overlapping young leaves. The procambium strands of the two young axes converge into the stele of the mesocotyl (first internode), which is common to the two potential stems.

BOTANY AND AGRONOMY DEPARTMENTS,
IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

FLOWER BUD DEVELOPMENT IN SOME VARIETIES OF TULIP

JOHN E. SASS

A study is being made of the time of initiation and development of the flower bud in three classes of tulips. All floral organs are present in November. The flower bud is twice as large in the earliest (Mendel) class than in the latest (Darwin) class, but the cytological condition in the anthers and ovules is strikingly similar; pollen is in the late quartet to early microspore stage, ovules are very small primordia with no evidence of integuments or megaporoocyte. Expansion of flower bud size is in proportion to earliness, pollen development is virtually parallel, and megagametophyte development is slightly more rapid in the earliest class.

BOTANY DEPARTMENT,
IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

PHOTOPERIODIC AND LIGHT INTENSITY EFFECTS ON EXTERNAL STRUCTURES OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE SOLANACEAE

MILDRED NELSON

Plants grown (*Capsicum frutescens*, *Salvia splendens*, *Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*, *Lycopersicon esculentum*) show some striking differences when compared with control plants grown under normal conditions. Some of these differences are: 1. Amount of vegetative foliage produced. 2. Size of vegetative shoots. 3. Rate of

growth of vegetative shoots. 4. Thickness of stem. 5. Length of stem between nodes. 6. Date of flowering. 7. Number of flowers. 8. Number of flowers which absciss before maturing. 9. General growth habits of the structures under the different conditions.

THE EFFECT OF RIBOFLAVIN ON THE GROWTH OF PLANTS

RAYMOND DENNISON

Definite effects on the growth of plants have been produced by the addition of riboflavin to the nutrient solution. Plants were grown in a medium of silicate gravel.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

TEMPERATURE AND PHOTOPERIOD IN RELATION TO FLOWERING IN CUCUMIS SATIVUS

LORAN L. DANIELSON

Cucumber plants grown under long-day and exposed to low night temperature showed a decided modification of the flowering response usually obtained under long-day conditions.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.