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## ABSTRACT

This work was conducted at the Ornamental Horticulture Department, Fac. Of Agric., Cairo University, Giza Egypt.

The experimental part of this study had been carried out at the laboratory of Ornamental Horticulture and Landscape Gardening at the Horticulture Research Institute Agric. Res. Center. for two successive seasons of 2001 and 2001 on *Gladiolus* sp. cv. "Manhattan" Family: Iridaceae.

Cut flowers of *Gladiolus sp.* cv. Manhattan treated with STS (1:4 mM) solution for 30 min and then stored in cold storage at  $4^{\circ}$ C in modified atmosphere (MA) at  $10\% O_2 + 4\% CO_2 - 86\% N_2$  decreased weight loss percentage and naturally infection percentage of spikes caused by *Botrytis cinerea* as compared with other MA treatments.

Different storage conditions indicated that freshly harvested spikes and spikes stored in MA at 10 %  $O_2$  + 4%  $CO_2$  + 86 %  $N_2$  were the best effective treatments for improving spikes quality and shelf life than spikes stored in MA at14%  $O_2$  + 7%  $CO_2$  - 79 %  $N_2$  and normal air, respectively.

Gladiolus spikes treated with STS solution for 30 min and then held in all tested vase solutions had increased quality and shelf life of spikes than untreated spikes. Preservatives solution containing suc (30 g/L) + 8- HQC (200 mg/L) + CA (200 mg/L) + GA<sub>3</sub> (10 ppm) exhibited higher effect on enhancing spikes quality and shelf life as compared with all tested vase solutions.

Dipping freshly harvested gladiolus spikes in STS solution and placed in preservatives solution consisting of suc  $\pm$  8- HQC  $\pm$  CA  $\pm$  GA<sub>3</sub> showed the best trend of improving longevity of spikes (day), diameter of florets(cm), opening percentage of florets, water uptake (g/flower), water loss (g/flower), percentage of change in fresh weight of spikes, total, reducing and non-reducing sugars, anthocyanin contents in petals, chlorophyll a, b contents in leaves—carotenoids contents in leaves, count of bacteria in vase solutions and dry weight percentage of spikes, followed by spikes stored under MA at 10% O<sub>2</sub>  $\pm$  4% CO<sub>2</sub>  $\pm$  86 % N<sub>2</sub> as compared with spikes stored under MA at 14% O<sub>2</sub>  $\pm$  4% CO<sub>2</sub>  $\pm$  79 % N<sub>2</sub> and normal air, respectively.

## **CONTENTS**

	Page
I. Introduction	1
II.Review of Literature	3
1. Effect of different storage conditions on the keeping quality of	
Gladiolus cut spikes	3
A.Storage in normal air	3
B. Modified atmosphere	5
2. Effect of Silver thiosulfate (STS) as a pulsing solution on the	
Keeping quality of gladiolus cut spikes	9
3. Effect of sucrose as a holding solution on the keeping quality	
of gladiolus cut spikes	14
4. Effect of 8-Hydroxyquinoline salts (8-HQ Salts) as a holding	
solution on the keeping quality of gladiolus cut spikes	19
5. Effect of citric acid as a holding solution on the keeping quality	
of gladiolus cut spikes	21
6. Effect of gibberellic Acid as a holding solution on the keeping	
quality of gladiolus cut spikes	23
7. Effect of preservatives solutions and different storage conditions	
on some metabolic changes of gladiolus cut spikes	25
7. A) Water relation.	25
7. B) Bacteria in vase solution.	26
7. C) Carbohydrates metabolism	27
7. D) Pigments in petals	29
7. E) Chlorophyll and Carotenoids in leaves.	30
7. F) Dry weight of cut flowers	32
III. Materials and Methods	33
IV Results and Discussion	40

P	age
I. Effect of different dry storage conditions for 1 month at 4°C on the	
keeping quality of Gladiolus (Manhattan) cut spikes in two	
seasons	40
II. Effect of STS pulsing solution and vase solutions containing	
sucrose, 8-HQC, CA and gibberellic acid on the keeping quality	
of Gladiolus (Manhattan) cut spikes, in two seasons	.79
III. Effect of interaction between STS as a pulsing solution, different	
dry storage conditions at 4°C for 1 month and different vase	
solutions on the keeping quality of Gladiolus (Manhattan) cut	
spikes in two seasons	107
V. Summary	138
VI. Conclusion and Recommendation1	46
VII. References	147
VIII. Arabic Summary	