

SALICYLIC ACID INCREASES THE BIOMASS ACUMMULATION OF
CHRYSANTHEMUM MORIFOLIUM

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Chrysanthemum morifolium Ramat. was cultivated in greenhouse conditions and the shoot was spread on four occasions with salicylic acid (SA) at 10^{-6} a 10^{-10} M concentrations in order to determine its effect on the flowering of the plant. The treatments were arranged in a totally random experimental design with 20 replicates per treatment. The results obtained showed that all the SA treatments increased significantly the number of flower primordial. The 10^{-6} M treatment increased such number in 65% whilest 10^{-8} M did in 55% in comparison with the control. In similar way the salicylic acid affects the pattern of flower exposition.