

# 화분식 무궁화 재배의 대중화를 위한 기술개발에 관한 연구

— 일반재식방법과 요령구명 —

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## Studies on Practical Cultural Measures of Pot-grown *Hibiscus syriacus* L. for the Public Use

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### Abstract

*Hibiscus syriacus* (hibiscus) is usually planted in the open gardens, and considered to have possible use as a pot-plant popular to the public, not just as bonsai requiring a considerable time and effort to accomplish it. It was of interest to study and elucidate scientifically if hibiscus plants can be properly grown and prepared in order to serve as a pot-plant which is easily taken care of and as publicity among the people.

Although application of a dwarf hibiscus cultivar 'Asadal', for example, seems to be very useful for the purpose, because it results in producing relatively well-balanced ornamental form of pot-plant with flowers within a year shortly after planting rooted cuttings on pots, the ordinary cultivars can also be used for the same purpose with the application of a plant dwarfing agent, soil drenching uniconazole. This measure was experimented to compare the effect of growth-promoting agent gibberellin to the uniconazole action.

Uniconazole is recently released plant growth regulator suppressing the plant height growth, and yet does not show harmful influence on the flowering habit and others. Several hibiscus cuttings are planted on a small pot to allow the stable rooting, plant growth and treated with a proper level of uniconazole to produce an attractive looking pot-plant hibiscus.

### I. 서론

盆植物 無窮花 栽培에 있어서 無窮花의 品種別 生育特性을 조사하고 uniconazole, gibberellin (GA<sub>3</sub>, 이하 GA) 處理 및 기타 다른 方法을 사용할 때 栽培技術에 대한 과학적 접근으로서의 연구를 실시하고 다음과 같은 結果를 얻었다.

#### 1. 無窮花의 生育 및 開花特性

1) 開花에 있어서 첫 꽃눈이 형성될 때 新梢 마디數나, 꽃눈이 형성되는 위치, 꽃눈수나 크기, 잎이나 꽃의 크기 등은 비슷한 生育條件과 같은 식물연령 등을 감안한다면 品種에 따라 상당한 差異가 있는 것과 서로 비슷한 것들이 있어 無窮花 盆栽時 적절한 品種選擇이 필요하겠다.

2) 光度에 따른 無窮花 生育 및 開花 特性에서, 光度가 높을수록 잎은 작아지고, 節間長이 짧아지며 葉綠素 含量이 감소되는 경향을 보일 뿐 아니라 꽃수는 많아지고 꽃은 커

지는데 반해, 光度가 낮을수록 節間이 늘어나고 잎은 커지며 葉綠色이 짙어지지만 꽃은 작아지고 꽃수는 감소하였다 (Table 1,2,3).

**Table 1. Difference among 15 cultivars of *Hibiscus syriacus* in the number of nodes from the base of shoot for the first flower-bud appearance, the number of nodes at elongated shoot, leaf length and leaf width**

Cultivars	Items observed			
	No. of nodes at shoots <sup>z</sup> (each)	The nodal position when the first flower-bud appeared	Leaf length <sup>y</sup> (cm)	Leaf width <sup>y</sup> (cm)
Sehan	15.9±0.3 <sup>x</sup>	12.7±0.6	6.3±0.4	3.6±0.1
Jaju	13.5±0.4	8.5±0.4	5.6±0.3	3.5±0.2
Semi-double tanshim	11.6±0.4	10.0±0.3	6.9±0.2	4.3±0.2
Semi-double white	19.3±0.6	15.5±0.5	8.0±0.3	4.6±0.2
Double purple	15.5±0.2	7.9±0.3	6.8±0.5	3.5±0.2
Honghwarang	15.3±0.6	8.3±0.8	5.9±0.4	3.9±0.2
Paedal	15.2±0.6	7.8±0.9	7.0±0.2	4.4±0.1
Giant tanshim	15.3±0.7	6.7±0.4	6.9±0.2	4.1±0.1
Hong-tanshim	13.9±0.5	9.6±0.4	8.7±0.3	4.3±0.1
Hanol-tanshim	22.8±0.8	16.8±0.5	5.9±0.1	3.9±0.2
Youngkwang	18.7±0.5	10.2±0.9	6.5±0.3	3.3±0.1
Ilpyon-tanshim	18.4±0.6	10.0±0.8	7.3±0.2	4.1±0.2
Oknyo	18.9±0.7	12.4±0.5	8.2±0.2	5.8±0.2
Imjinhong	15.2±0.5	5.3±0.5	5.7±0.2	3.6±0.1
Asadal	15.3±0.6	7.6±0.5	7.2±0.2	4.2±0.2

<sup>z</sup> Number of nodes was counted from the new shoot.

<sup>y</sup> The longest leaf length and the widest leaf width.

<sup>x</sup> Mean S. E.

**Table 2. Difference among 15 cultivars of *Hibiscus syriacus* in number of flower buds, diameter of flower buds and flower diameter.**

Cultivars	Date investigated (Month/Date)	No. of flower buds per shoot	Diameter of flower buds (cm)	Flower diameter (cm)
Sehan	7/10	0.6±0.2 <sup>z</sup>	0.3±0.1	6.6±0.1
	7/20	6.5±0.3	0.8±0.0	
	7/30	9.0±0.4	1.2±0.0	
Cheju	7/10	4.7±0.5	0.4±0.2	8.4±0.1
	7/20	6.5±0.3	0.8±0.0	
	7/30	8.1±0.4	1.2±0.0	
Semi-double tanshim	7/10	5.2±0.4	0.5±0.0	5.6±0.1
	7/20	8.0±0.3	0.9±0.0	
	7/30	13.4±0.8	1.3±0.0	
Semi-double white	7/10	1.7±0.3	0.2±0.2	6.6±0.1
	7/20	5.5±0.4	0.6±0.0	
	7/30	6.1±0.5	0.9±0.2	
Double purple	7/10	4.4±0.5	0.7±0.0	8.6±0.1
	7/20	6.1±0.4	0.9±0.0	
	7/30	6.6±0.1	1.3±0.0	

Honghwarang	7/10	5.0±0.3	0.5±0.0	8.2±0.2
	7/20	5.3±0.3	0.9±0.0	
	7/30	6.5±0.1	1.1±0.0	
Baedal	7/10	6.1±0.5	0.8±0.0	10.6±0.3
	7/20	7.1±0.6	1.3±0.1	
	7/30	10.8±0.6	1.3±0.1	
Giant tanshim	7/10	5.4±0.6	0.4±0.0	4.7±0.2
	7/20	7.6±0.3	1.0±0.0	
	7/30	9.3±0.3	1.3±0.0	
Hong-tanshim	7/10	1.3±0.2	0.3±0.0	4.0±0.2
	7/20	3.9±0.3	0.9±0.0	
	7/30	4.5±0.3	1.1±0.0	
Hanol-tanshim	7/10	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	9.2±0.1
	7/20	1.3±0.2	0.2±0.0	
	7/30	4.0±0.7	0.8±0.1	
Youngkwang	7/10	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	8.7±0.1
	7/20	1.4±0.2	0.3±0.0	
	7/30	4.1±0.3	1.1±0.0	
Ilpyon-tanshim	7/10	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	7.6±0.1
	7/20	1.4±0.2	0.2±0.0	
	7/30	5.4±0.5	0.3±0.0	
Oknyo	7/10	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0	6.3±0.1
	7/20	2.8±0.2	0.5±0.0	
	7/30	5.9±0.4	0.7±0.0	
Imjinhong	7/10	6.1±0.5	0.0±0.0	10.6±0.3
	7/20	7.1±0.6	0.3±0.0	
	7/30	10.8±0.6	0.6±0.0	
Asadal	7/10	6.8±0.5	0.7±0.0	9.2±0.2
	7/20	12.0±1.0	1.3±0.0	
	7/30	10.0±0.7	1.5±0.1	

<sup>z</sup> Mean S. E.

**Table 3. Difference in the flowering habit of *Hibiscus syriacus* at varied light levels (cv. assorted)**

Site	Leaf length <sup>z</sup> (cm)	Leaf width <sup>z</sup> (cm)	Internodal length <sup>y</sup> (cm)	No. of flower buds	Flower diameter <sup>x</sup> (cm)
Sunny <sup>w</sup>	6.14	4.94	2.75	4.12	6.20
Half sunny	9.44	6.14	3.32	1.64	5.20
Shady	15.00	8.24	3.53	0.40	4.60

<sup>z</sup> The longest leaf length and widest leaf width.

<sup>y</sup> The forth internodal length from the top.

<sup>x</sup> Diameter of completely open flowers.

<sup>w</sup> Sunny site - Light intensity of more than approx. 80,000 lux.

Half sunny site - 20,000 to 50,000 lux.

Shady site - Less than 5,000 lux.

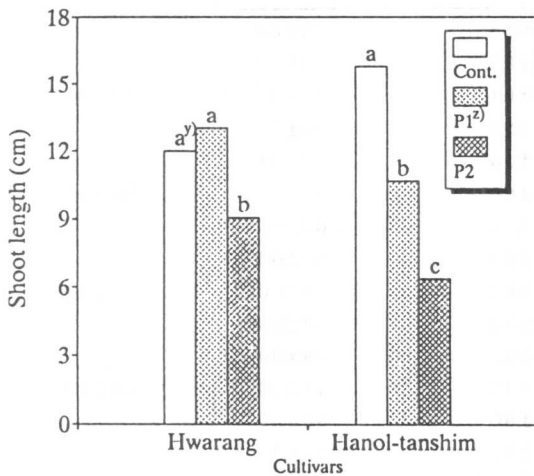


Fig. 1. The effect of hand pinching on the shoot length of *Hibiscus syriacus*.

- <sup>2)</sup> P and numerical values symbolize hand pinching and number of times hand-pinched, respectively.
- <sup>y)</sup> Mean separation within cultivars in columns by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

2. 摘心에 의한 無窮花 生長調節

- 1) '화랑'과 '한얼단심'에 2회 摘心한 결과는 품종간 차이를 보여 '한얼단심'은 1회 적심만으로 신초장 신장을 억제하는 결과를 보였으나, '화랑'은 2회 摘心 때에 그 효과를 보였다 (Fig. 1).
- 2) 葉長, 葉幅, 節間長에 있어서는 두 品種 모두 摘心에 의한 差異를 보이지 않았다.
- 3) 摘心 후 두 品種 모두 꽃수가 현저히 줄어들었다.

3. 栽植本數 調節에 의한 生長調節

- 1) '한얼단심'에 栽植本數를 달리할 때 栽植本數가 많을수록 生育이 抑制되었다 (Fig. 2).
- 2) 栽植本數에 따른 觀賞價値를 측정한 결과 한 花盆에 6개 심은것이 가장 높은 觀賞價値를 얻었고, 1개나 2개 심은것이 가장 불량한 것으로 나타났다.

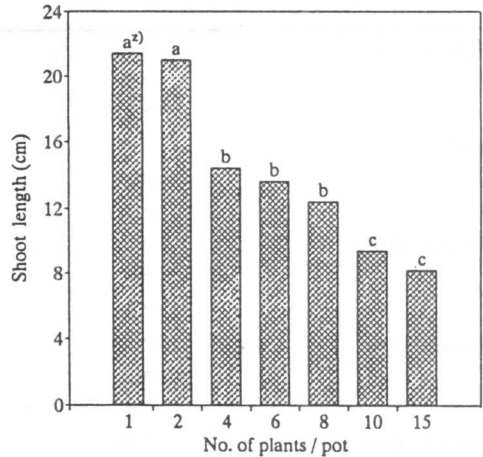


Fig. 2. The effect of number of plants per pot (1,300ml) on the shoot length of *Hibiscus syriacus* cv. Hanol-tanshim.

- <sup>2)</sup> Mean separation within cultivars in columns by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

4. Uniconazole處理에 의한 無窮花 矮化栽培

가. Uniconazole과 GA 處理濃度別 生育과 開花

- 1) 新梢長과 節間長은 uniconazole 농도가 증가할수록 감소하였고, GA處理時 증가하였다 (Fig. 3).

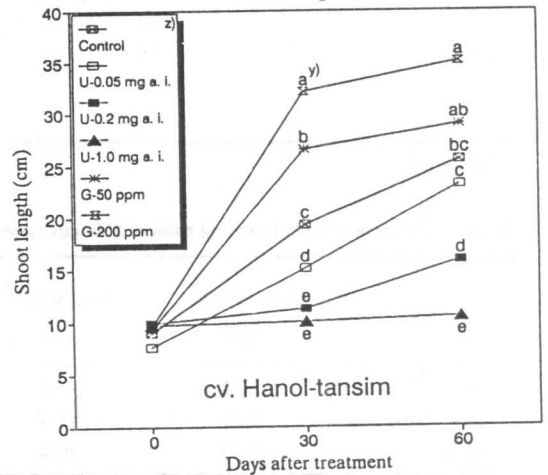


Fig. 3. The effect of uniconazole and GA on the shoot length of *Hibiscus syriacus* cv. Hanol-tanshim both 30 and 60 days after treatments.

- <sup>2)</sup> U and G symbolize uniconazole (soil drenching) and gibberellin (foliar spray) respectively.
- <sup>y)</sup> Mean separation within cultivars in columns by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

2) 잎크기와 葉數는 uniconazole 농도가 높을수록 감소하였고, GA處理時 증가하였다 (Table 4).

3) 꽃수는 uniconazole, GA 處理에 의한 차이를 나타내지 않았으나 ‘홍화랑’의 경우 uniconazole 1.0mg a. i. 농도의 處理에서는 현저하게 감소되었다 (Table 5).

4) 無窮花를 盆植物로 만들기 위해서는 uniconazole 0.05~0.2mg a. i. 의 농도가 적당하며 1.0mg a. i. 농도 이상은 過剩

濃度로 추정된다.

5) 잎내의 葉綠素 함량과 體內 全窒素 함량은 uniconazole 농도가 높을수록 증가되었고 GA處理 時 감소되었다.

6) 體內 sugar 함량은 無處理에 비해 uniconazole處理 時 증가되었고 GA處理 時 감소되었으나, starch함량은 반대의 결과를 나타내었다.

**Table 4. The effect of varied levels of uniconazole and GA on certain growth responses of *Hibiscus syriacus* 60 days after treatments.**

Cultivars	Treatments <sup>z</sup>	Leaf length (cm)	Leaf width (cm)	No. of leaves (each)	Internodal length (cm)
Hanol-tanshim	Control	6.5b <sup>y</sup>	4.6a	23.7ab	3.5a
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	6.6ab	4.4a	23.7ab	2.9b
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	4.7c	3.6b	20.9bc	1.0c
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	4.3c	3.5b	17.6c	0.7c
	G-50 ppm	6.9ab	4.6a	27.0a	3.2ab
	G-200 ppm	7.1a	4.8a	28.1a	3.7a
Hong-wharang	Control	5.9ab	4.5a	20.7ab	3.5b
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	5.4b	4.0a	22.1ab	2.1c
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	3.9c	3.3b	18.5b	0.9d
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	3.9c	3.0b	14.8c	0.6d
	G-50 ppm	6.4a	4.5a	19.7ab	4.0ab
	G-200 ppm	6.6a	4.7a	22.7a	4.6a

<sup>z</sup> U and G symbolize uniconazole (soil drenching) and gibberellin (foliar spray) respectively.

<sup>y</sup> Mean separation within cultivars by Duncan’s multiple range test at the 5% level.

**Table 5. The effect of varied levels of uniconazole and GA on the flowering of *Hibiscus syriacus* 60 days after treatments**

Cultivars	Treatments <sup>z</sup>	No. of flowers per pot	Flower diameter(cm)
Hanol-tanshim	Control	3.3	8.3
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	3.0	8.0
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	4.2	8.9
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	3.0	8.5
	G-50 ppm	3.3	8.6
	G-200 ppm	2.7	8.5
Hong-wharang	Control	7.6	6.5
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	8.0	5.3
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	6.3	6.5
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	1.3	6.9
	G-50 ppm	7.3	6.8
	G-200 ppm	8.3	6.2

<sup>z</sup> U and G symbolize uniconazole (soil drenching) and gibberellin (foliar spray) respectively.

나. Uniconazole, GA 및 光度가 生育과 開花에 미치는 影響

1) 新梢長과 節間長은 光度가 높을수록 uniconazole에 의한 抑制效果와 GA處理에 의한 促進效果가 뚜렷하였으며, 특히 陰地에서는 이들 生長調節劑의 處理效果가 거의 나타나지 않았다(Table 8).

2) 잎 크기는 光度가 낮을수록 증가하여 陰地에서 가장 컸으며 uniconazole에 의한 抑制效果는 陽地와 半陽地에서 주로 나타났고 GA에 의한 伸長效果는 나타나지 않았다 (Table 8).

3) 插木 當年에 陽地나 半陽地에서 차이가 없이 陰地에 비해 상당수 開花 하였으나, 두 生長調節劑 處理에 따른 차

이는 나타나지 않았다.

4) 體内の 全窒素含量 및 葉内の 葉綠素含量 (특히 엽록소 a)은 光度가 높을수록 낮았고, 陽地나 半陽地下에서는 uniconazole處理에 의해 증가 되었으나 GA處理에 의해 감소 되었으며 陰地에서는 이 두 調節劑 處理에 의한 차이가 없었다(Table 6, Fig. 4).

5) 體内の sugar와 starch含量 모두 光度가 높을수록 많았는데, 陽地, 半陽地區에서 uniconazole 處理時 sugar含量은 증가되었고, GA處理時 감소되었으며, starch 含量은 두 調節劑 處理時 sugar와 반대의 결과를 나타내었다. 음지에서는 sugar, starch 함량 모두 uniconazole, GA處理時 차이없이 다른 光度處理 보다 현저히 감소되었다(Table 7).

Table 6. The effect of the varied levels of uniconazole and GA on the content of chlorophyll of *Hibiscus syriacus* 60 days after treatments

Cultivars	Treatments <sup>z</sup>	Chlorophyll content (mg/g F. W.)		
		a	b	Total
Hanol-tanshim	Control	0.68e <sup>y</sup>	0.32d	1.00e
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	0.88d	0.51c	1.39d
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	1.50b	0.83b	2.33b
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	2.31a	1.06a	3.37a
	G-50 ppm	1.05c	0.55c	1.59c
	G-200 ppm	0.39f	0.25e	0.64f
Hong-wharang	Control	0.47d	0.23b	0.70bc
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	0.57d	0.32b	0.88bc
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	0.97b	0.56b	1.53b
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	3.14a	1.27a	3.67a
	G-50 ppm	0.73c	0.51b	1.24bc
	G-200 ppm	0.21e	0.42b	0.38c

<sup>z</sup> U and G symbolize uniconazole (soil drenching) and gibberellin (foliar spray) respectively.

<sup>y</sup> Mean separation within cultivars by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

**Table 7. The effect of the varied levels of uniconazole and GA on the content of sugar, starch and nitrogen of *Hibiscus syriacus* 60 days after treatments**

Cultivars	Treatments <sup>z</sup>	% Dry weight		
		Sugar	Starch	Nitrogen
Hanol-tanshim	Control	3.28d <sup>y</sup>	6.53b	1.27d
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	4.33c	5.71c	1.61c
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	4.96b	4.68d	3.01b
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	5.86a	4.11e	3.08a
	G-50 ppm	3.33d	7.12a	1.25d
	G-200 ppm	2.59e	7.20a	1.24d
Hong-wharntg	Control	2.69d	5.52b	1.58c
	U-0.05 mg a. i.	3.10c	5.34b	2.17b
	U-0.2 mg a. i.	3.97b	4.38c	3.01a
	U-1.0 mg a. i.	4.86a	3.86d	2.91a
	G-50 ppm	2.46d	6.25a	1.26d
	G-200 ppm	2.56d	6.49a	1.04e

<sup>z</sup> U and G symbolize uniconazole (soil drenching) and gibberellin (foliar spray) respectively.

<sup>y</sup> Mean separation within cultivars by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

**Table 8. The effect of uniconazole and GA on certain growth responses of *Hibiscus syriacus* under the different conditions of light 60 days after the treatments**

Cultivars	Light condition <sup>z</sup>	Treatment <sup>y</sup>	Shoot length (cm)	Leaf length (cm)	Leaf width (cm)	Internodal length (cm)
Hanol-tanshim	FS	Control	30.1bc <sup>x</sup>	5.9c	3.9e	3.5ab
		U-0.1	13.6e	5.1d	3.5f	1.9d
		G-200	36.3a	5.8c	3.6ef	3.8a
	HS	Control	25.5c	6.3c	4.5d	2.6c
		U-0.1	19.8d	5.8c	3.9e	1.5d
		G-200	31.1b	7.4b	5.0c	3.1bc
	S	Control	21.2cd	8.3a	5.8b	2.9bc
		U-0.1	19.3de	8.0a	6.2ab	2.9bc
		G-200	20.3d	8.3a	6.7a	3.9a
Hong-wharang	FS	Control	18.3c	5.1d	3.8de	3.5ab
		U-0.1	7.8d	4.1e	3.5e	1.8d
		G-200	26.6a	5.3cd	3.7de	4.2a
	HS	Control	22.4b	5.7bc	4.3c	2.5c
		U-0.1	11.0d	3.6e	3.0f	0.8e
		G-200	26.3a	5.8bc	4.0cd	2.6c
	S	Control	17.5c	8.0a	6.3a	2.7c
		U-0.1	17.9c	6.6ab	5.4ab	2.9bc
		G-200	20.1bc	8.5a	6.5a	3.8a

<sup>z</sup> FS : 90,000-120,000 lux at p. m. 2

HS : 20,000- 50,000 lux

S : 2,000- 5,000 lux

<sup>y</sup> U-0.1 : uniconazole 0.1 mg a. i. soil drenching

G-200 : gibberellin 200 ppm foliar spray

<sup>x</sup> Mean separation within cultivars by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

다. 無窮花 生育型에 따른 uniconazole, GA 處理가 生育 과 開花에 미치는 影響

- 1) 高生種인 '화랑'과 '신태양'은 新梢長과 節間長이 uniconazole에 의해 감소되고 GA에 의해 증가되었으나, 矮生種 '콩트드헤이몽'과 '월산'은 uniconazole에 의해 감소되었을 뿐 GA에 의한 차이는 보이지 않았다(Table 9).
- 2) 잎크기는 高生種 두 品種에서 uniconazole에 의해 無處理에 비해 감소되고 GA에 의해 증가되었으나, 矮生種 두 品種에서는 uniconazole에 의해 감소되는 경향이었고, GA에 의한 차이는 보이지 않았다 (Table 9).
- 3) 꽃數와 開花期間은 高生種, 矮生種 모두 uniconazole,

GA 處理에 의한 차이를 보이지 않았다 (Table 10).

4) 體內 全窒素 함량과 葉內 葉綠素 함량은 高生種 두 品種에서 uniconazole處理에 의해 증가되었고, GA處理時 감소되었으나, 矮生種 두 品種에서는 uniconazole 처리에 의해 증가되었고 GA處理時 차이를 보이지 않았다.

5) 體內 sugar 함량은 高生種에서 uniconazole에 의해 증가되었고 GA에 의해 감소되었으며, 矮生種에서는 uniconazole에 의해 증가되었을 뿐 GA處理時 차이를 나타내지 않았다

6) 體內 starch 함량은 uniconazole 處理時 高生種, 矮生種 모두 감소되었으나, GA 處理時 高生種에서만 증가되었고 矮生種에서는 無處理에 비해 차이를 보이지 않았다.

**Table 9. The effect of uniconazole and GA<sub>3</sub> on the growth of *Hibiscus syriacus* 60days after treatments**

Cultivars	Treatemnts <sup>z</sup>	The longest leaf length (cm)	The largest leafwidth (cm)	No. of leaves	The 3th inter-nodal length from the top (cm)	Dry matter (g/plant)
Hwarang	Control	6.2a <sup>y</sup>	4.5a	11.9b	1.5b	0.93b
	U-1.0	4.1b	3.0b	9.8c	0.5c	0.52c
	G-200	6.5a	4.6a	14.8a	2.0a	1.52a
Sin-taeyang	Control	6.7a	4.1a	11.4b	3.9a	1.19b
	U-1.0	5.3b	3.3b	9.9b	1.2b	0.47c
	G-200	6.8a	4.1a	14.0a	3.0a	1.72a
Comte de heimont	Control	6.4a	3.3a	10.3a	0.8a	0.61a
	U-1.0	4.8b	2.8a	9.7a	0.2b	0.40b
	G-200	6.1ab	3.3a	8.5a	1.1a	0.61a
Wolsan	Control	4.6a	2.9a	6.2a	0.4a	0.68a
	U-1.0	3.3a	2.3a	3.6c	0.2a	0.37b
	G-200	4.0a	2.4a	5.5a	0.3a	0.59a

<sup>z</sup> U-1.0 : uniconazole 0.1 mg a. i. soil drenching, G-200 : gibberellin 200 ppm foliar spray.

<sup>y</sup> Means seperation within cultivars in columns by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

**Table 10. The effect of uniconazole and GA on the growth of *Hibiscus syriacus* 60 days after treatments**

Cultivars	Treatemnts <sup>z</sup>	No. of flowers per pot	Duration flowered (days)
Hwarang	Control	2.6	8.0
	U-0.1	3.1	7.0
	G-200	1.8	6.5
Sintaeyang	Control	5.3	6.5
	U-0.1	4.3	6.6
	G-200	4.0	7.0
Comte de heimont	Control	3.6	5.0
	U-0.1	3.3	5.2
	G-200	4.3	5.1
Wolsan	Control	1.0	4.9
	U-0.1	2.0	5.0
	G-200	2.0	5.1

<sup>z</sup> U-0.1 : uniconazole 0.1 mg a. i. soil drenching

G-200 : gibberellin 200 ppm foliar spray.



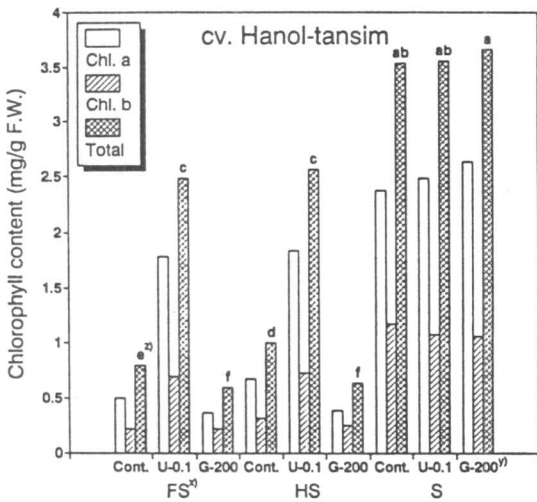


Fig. 4. The effect of uniconazole and GA on chlorophyll content(Chl.) of *Hibiscus syriacus* cv. Hong wharang leaves under different light intensities 60 days after treatments.

<sup>d)</sup> Mean separation within cultivars in columns by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

<sup>e)</sup> U-0.1 : uniconazole 0.1 mg a. i. soil drenching

G-200 : gibberellin 200 ppm foliar spray

<sup>f)</sup> FS : 90,000 - 120,000 lux at p. m. 2

HS : 20,000 - 50,000 lux at p. m. 2

S : 2,000 - 5,000 lux at p. m. 2

가) 植物의 生理的인 活性狀을 알아보기 위하여 이에 관계하는 두가지 酵素를 골라 實驗한 結果, peroxidase 活性은 uniconazole 處理時 高生種, 矮生種 모두 無處理에 비해 증가되었으며, GA處理時 高生種에서만 감소되었고 矮生種에서는 차이를 보이지 않았다. Catalase 活性은 高生種, 矮生種 모두 uniconazole處理時 증가되었고, GA 處理時 감소되었으나, 그 경향은 高生種에서 더 뚜렷하였다 (Fig. 5, 6).

8) Peroxidase 同位酵素는 電氣泳動時 高生種 두 品種에서 1, 2, 3 번 band가 uniconazole 處理區에서 길게 나타났으며, GA處理區에서는 흐리게 나타났다. 矮生種에서는 處理區間에 차이는 없었으나 高生種에서 볼 수 없었던 새로운 band가 나타났다.

以上の 研究를 통하여 얻어진 結果를 綜合해 볼 때, 1~2년 가지를 삼목하여 그해부터 1~2년간 盆花用으로 이용하는 무공화 盆栽培는 몇가지 적절한 처리를 할 경우 그 가능성이 클 것으로 생각되며, 특히 uniconazole의 처리는 분재 배에 알맞는 植物의 크기 調節이나 開花樣相을 維持하기 위한 有效한 植物矮化劑로 앞으로 實用的 價値가 높을 것으로

생각된다.

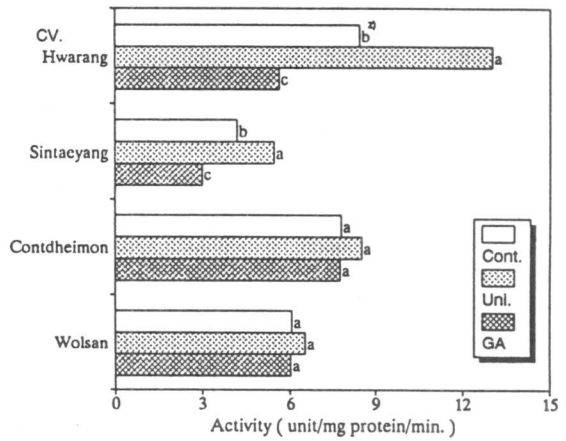


Fig. 5. The effect of uniconazole (Uni.) and GA on peroxidase activity of *Hibiscus syriacus* cultivars (cv.) 60 days after treatments.

<sup>d)</sup> Mean separation within cultivars in columns by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

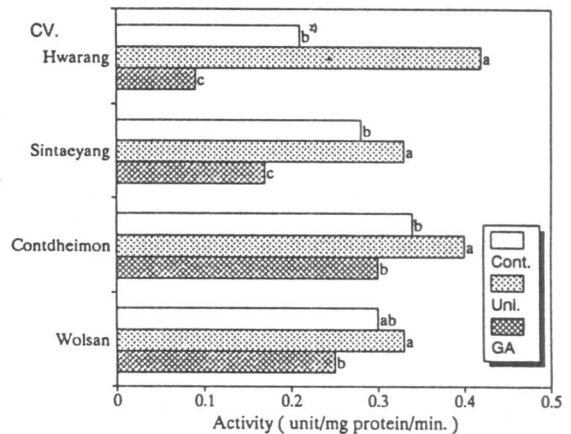


Fig. 6. The effect of uniconazole (Uni.) and GA on catalase activity of *Hibiscus syriacus* cultivars (cv.) 60 days after treatments.

<sup>d)</sup> Mean separation within cultivars in columns by Duncan's multiple range test at the 5% level.

光이 부족한 장소에 盆植物 무공화를 재배하기 위해서나 다양한 品種의 무공화를 盆植物로 만들기 위해서는 무공화의 環境條件에 따른 무공화의 生育差異 및 觀賞價値를 높일 수 있는 방법 등을 究明하는 일은 중요하며 이를 위하여 적당한 光度條件과 適正濃度의 uniconazole 處理 및 品種選擇은 매우 중요하다 하겠다.