Plant Hormones

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise Plant Hormones. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.
- **Free PDF** to download.

Plant Hormones (Phytohormones)

Definition and Overview

- **Definition:** Chemical substances produced naturally in plants that regulate growth and development.
- **Common Examples:**
  - Auxin
  - Gibberellin
  - Cytokinin
  - Abscisic Acid (ABA)
  - Ethylene
- **Note on Non-Plant Hormones:** Insulin, Thyroxine, and Estrogen are human/animal hormones and are **not** classified as plant hormones.

Functions of Specific Hormones

Hormone	Primary Function(s)
Auxin	- Responsible for cell elongation. - Promotes apical dominance (inhibition of lateral

	bud growth).
Gibberellin	- Promotes cell elongation.
Cytokinin	- Stimulates cell division.
Abscisic Acid (ABA)	- Acts as a growth inhibitor. - Associated with drought tolerance (stress hormone).
Ethylene	- Primarily responsible for fruit ripening.

Unique Properties and Practical Applications

- **Ethylene's Unique State:** It is the only major plant hormone that exists in a **gaseous form**.
- **Artificial Ripening:**
  - Ethylene gas is used for the artificial ripening of green fruits.
  - A common commercial gas used for this purpose is **Acetylene** (which can release ethylene).
- **Production of Seedless Fruits:**
  - Seedless fruits (e.g., seedless tomatoes) can be produced by spraying hormones onto flowers.
  - This process is known as **induced parthenocarpy**.

Know More About Plant Hormones:

- Plant Hormones – Old Year Questions
- Plant Hormones One Liner Questions & Answers