

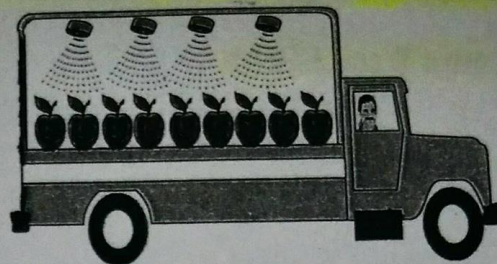
Fruit Ripening

Plant hormones **naturally control** the **ripening** of fruit.

Using plant hormones, farmers can control the ripening of fruits while they are **still on the plant** or during **transport** to the shops.

For example, plant hormones are sprayed onto:

- Fruit trees, to stop the fruit from **falling off**. This stops the fruit from falling and getting **damaged** and allows the fruit to grow **bigger**.
- Fruit trees to speed up ripening, so all the fruit **ripens together** and can be picked **in one go**.
- Unripe fruit, which is **firmer** so less **easily damaged** during **picking**. During transport the fruit **ripens** so it arrives at the shop in a '**just ripened**' condition.



Seedless Fruits

Fruit, with seeds inside, normally only grow on plants that have been **pollinated by insects**. If the plants **don't** get pollinated the fruit and seeds **don't** grow.

Seedless fruits are produced by spraying **unpollinated flowers** with **plant hormones**, causing the fruits to **develop**, but not their seeds.

Some varieties of grapes have naturally seedless but small fruits. These small fruits are sprayed with **gibberellins** to **increase** their size.



Q1. Study the data below. Each field is the same size, has the same soil type and was treated with the same amount of fertiliser.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Barley yield from field A, kg / ha	35	28	33	37	34
Barley yield from field B, kg / ha	48	39	44	49	43

a) Which field had a selective weed killer applied from 1997 to 2001? Give a reason for your answer.

Barley field B had weedkiller added to it I know this because field A had lower Barley which lead to compition for water, light and nutrients however field B had no compition which means field would grow more Barley every time.