Revolutionizing Horticulture: Exploring the Frontiers of New Generation Plant Growth Regulators

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OPEN ACCESS

Keywords

Bio-stimulants, Plant Growth Regulators, Nanotechnology.

How to cite this article:

Kumar, D., Deshmukh, R. N., Lalge, P. M., Meena, R., Kumar, S. and Sonkar, A. 2024. Revolutionizing Horticulture: Exploring the Frontiers of New Generation Plant Growth Regulators. *Vigyan Varta* 5(6): 230-233.

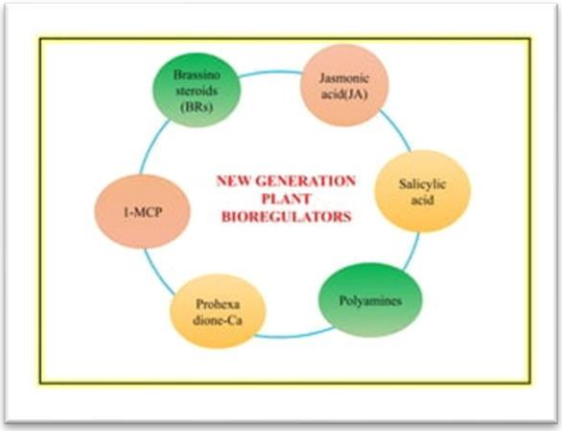
ABSTRACT

The exploration of the latest advancements in the field of plant growth regulators (PGRs), focuses on the developments in the new generation of these compounds. The quest for innovation in plant growth regulation has led to the emergence of novel strategies and substances aimed at optimizing crop productivity while addressing environmental concerns. The composition, mechanisms of action, and applications of the new generation PGRs. From bio-stimulants leveraging nanotechnology to genetic engineering for tailored growth

patterns, these cutting-edge approaches offer sustainable solutions for modern agriculture. The abstract emphasizes the importance of staying abreast of the latest research and industry developments to harness the full potential of these advancements in shaping the future of plant growth regulation.

INTRODUCTION

The field of plant growth regulators (PGRs) has entered a new era of innovation, marked by a dynamic quest to devise novel solutions that not only bolster crop yields but also align with the imperatives of sustainability and environmental stewardship. Recent developments underscore several noteworthy trends in the landscape of growth regulators. One significant avenue of exploration involves the increasing emphasis on bio-stimulants comprising substances or microorganisms designed to enhance nutrient uptake, stress tolerance, and overall plant health. Bio stimulants may incorporate plant hormones or other bioactive compounds, and their utilization aims at fostering robust growth while mitigating the reliance on traditional chemical inputs (Bhat *et. al.*, 2011).

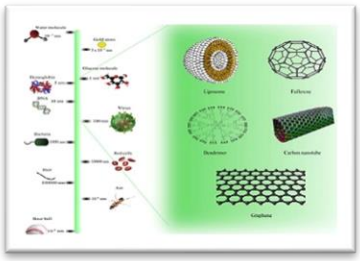


Nano-scale technologies are gaining prominence in agriculture, with researchers investigating the formulation of growth regulators at the nanoscale (Pleskachiov *et. al.*, 2022). This approach facilitates targeted delivery and improved absorption of active ingredients, potentially enhancing the efficiency of growth regulation. The intersection of biotechnology and agriculture is witnessing strides in genetic engineering, where researchers are exploring the development of genetically modified plants with altered growth patterns. These plants may exhibit traits such as improved resistance to environmental stressors or enhanced growth under specific conditions, offering a genetically tailored approach to optimizing agricultural outcomes. In tandem with these advancements, there is a discernible shift toward environmentally friendly formulations in growth regulators. The quest for sustainability has led to the exploration of bio-based or eco-friendly formulations, aiming to minimize the ecological footprint associated with agricultural practices. The deployment of such formulations aligns with the broader goal of sustainable agriculture, acknowledging the importance of reducing the environmental impact of farming activities. To delve deeper into the latest generation of growth regulators, staying abreast of the most recent scientific literature, and agricultural research publications, and engaging with experts in the field is imperative. Agricultural extension services, research institutions, and participation in industry conferences serve as valuable conduits for accessing the latest information and insights into the cutting-edge developments shaping the future of plant growth regulation. The evolving landscape in growth regulators holds promise for addressing the multifaceted challenges of modern agriculture while promoting sustainability and ecological balance (Jain *et. al.*, 2023).

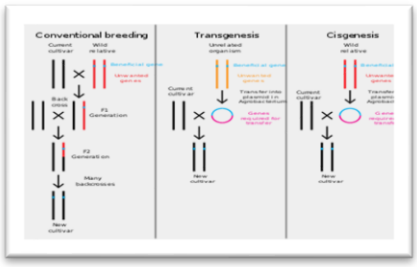
Plant growth regulators (PGRs) are chemicals that can influence the growth and development of plants. They are commonly used in agriculture to manipulate various physiological processes such as cell division, elongation, and differentiation. The three main types of plant growth regulators are auxins, gibberellins, and cytokinin's (Kostin *et. al.*, 2014). New generations of growth regulators often aim to improve efficiency, reduce environmental impact, or target specific traits in plants. Some areas of development and research in this field include:

1. **Bio-stimulants:** These are substances or microorganisms applied to plants to enhance nutrient uptake, stress tolerance, and overall plant health. They may contain plant hormones or other compounds that promote growth.

2. **Nano-scale Technologies:** Researchers are exploring the use of nanotechnology in agriculture, including the delivery of growth regulators in nano-formulations. This can improve the targeted delivery and absorption of the active ingredients (Tedeeva *et. al.*, 2022).



3. **Genetic Engineering:** Advances in biotechnology may lead to the development of genetically modified plants with altered growth patterns. This can include traits like improved resistance to environmental stress or enhanced growth under specific conditions.



4. **Environmentally Friendly Formulations:** There is a growing trend towards developing growth regulators that have minimal impact on the environment. This includes the use of bio-based or eco-friendly formulations (Pratap *et. al.*, 2023).

CONCLUSION

The evolving landscape of plant growth regulators, with a particular focus on bio-stimulants, reflects a dynamic and innovative approach to addressing the challenges of modern agriculture. Bio-stimulants, derived from diverse sources, exert positive effects on plant growth, nutrient uptake, and stress tolerance, contributing to more sustainable and resilient farming practices. The diverse composition of bio-stimulants, including humic and fulvic acids, seaweed extracts, microbial-based formulations, and amino acids, underscores the versatility of these inputs in enhancing plant performance. Their mechanisms of action, from improving nutrient absorption to enhancing stress tolerance and metabolic processes, highlight the multifaceted benefits they offer to crops.

The applications of bio-stimulants across a wide range of crops and their compatibility with traditional fertilizers demonstrate their potential to optimize agricultural practices. Whether applied through soil drenches, foliar sprays, or seed treatments, bio-stimulants have become integral to strategies aimed at maximizing crop yields while minimizing environmental impact.

The regulatory landscape is evolving to accommodate the unique characteristics of bio-stimulants, with efforts to establish consistent definitions and regulations to ensure their safe and effective use. Their sustainable impact on agriculture, reducing reliance on synthetic chemicals and fostering resilient farming systems, aligns with the broader goals of environmentally conscious and responsible agricultural practices. As research and innovation in the field of bio-stimulants continue, the promise of new formulations, novel sources, and a deeper understanding of plant-microbe interactions holds the potential to further revolutionize plant growth regulation. The journey towards more sustainable, efficient, and environmentally friendly agricultural practices is epitomized by the ongoing advancements in bio-stimulant technology, marking a promising chapter in the quest for a resilient and productive global food system.

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