

EFFECT OF SOME SAFETY GROWTH STIMULANTS AND ZINC TREATMENTS ON GROWTH, SEEDS YIELD, CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS, OIL PRODUCTIVITY AND FIXED OIL CONSTITUENTS OF CHIA (*SALVIA HISPANICA* L.) PLANT

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ABSTRACT: This study was carried out at the Experimental Farm and in the Laboratories of Horticulture Departments, Faculty of Agriculture at Moshtohor, Benha Univ., during 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 seasons. The aim of this study was to investigate the possibility of improving growth, seeds yield, oil productivity and fixed oil constituents of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plants by some safety growth stimulants treatments i.e. chitosan, ascobien, humic and glutamic acids and micronutrients zinc (Zn) i.e., control (tap water), 100 and 200 ppm, as well as their combinations. Plants were sprayed with safety growth stimulants gave the significantly highest mean values for all studied characteristics i.e., plant height, number of branches per plant, plant fresh and dry weights, seeds yield/plant, weight of 1000 seeds, chlorophyll a, b, carotenoids, N, P, K, total carbohydrates, fixed oil percentage, and fatty acids determination of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plants, with superior for humic acid at 5 ml/l followed by glutamic acid at 200 ppm in the first and second seasons. Meanwhile, ascobien at 200 ppm ranked the third values in this concern. Irrespective of control plants the lowest values of these parameters were scored by chitosan at 5 g/l in the 1st and 2nd seasons. As for zinc concentration treatments, there was apposite relationship between the values of abovementioned parameters and zinc concentration, hence as the concentration of zinc increased the values of these parameters increased till reached the highest increases at the highest concentration (200 ppm) in the two seasons. Furthermore, the combination of humic acid at 5ml/l showed to be the most effective one for inducing the highest values of these parameters especially those sprayed with the highest concentration of zinc (200 ppm). Chromatography analysis of chia fixed oil revealed the identification of seven components. The main component was α -linolenic acid (37.28 to 39.72%). The major components were α -linolenic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid and palmitic acid. It can be concluded that humic acid at 5 m/l with Zn at 200 ppm was the best treatment for improving growth, seeds yield, fixed oil productivity, chemical constituents and fixed oil components of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant.

Key words: *Salvia hispanica*, chia, fixed oil, humic acid, glutamic acid, ascobien, chitosan, zinc, oil productivity and GLC.

INTRODUCTION

Chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) belongs to the Lamiaceae Family and is found mainly in Mexico and northern Guatemala. It is an annual, summery and oleaginous plant (Ayerza and Coates, 2009). *Salvia hispanica* L. is one of the basic foods of Central American civilizations, in pre-Columbian times (Ayerza and Coates, 2005). Also, α -linolenic acid (omega-3), which is one of the most famous botanical oil, is found in a very large amount within the chia, where the chia plant is rich in large quantities (Ayerza, 2013). Chia is an oil seed crop with potential use as human food (Zanqui *et al.*, 2015 and Coorey *et al.*, 2012). Given its tolerance to growth in arid environments, it is preferred to the used as a suitable crop as an alternative to the main crop industry (Peiretti and Gai, 2009). Because, *Salvia hispanica* is considered a healthy and very suitable food for humans, it was spread and expanded cultivation in African countries, because it provides the body with the necessary healthy and beneficial ingredients (Ayerza and Coates, 2000).

The growth of the Chia plant reaches 1 m and has leaves present in a reverse arrangement, and its flowers are small (3 - 4 mm) with small corollas, and fused flower parts, which results in an increase in the completion of the self-pollination rate. *Salvia hispanica* seeds contain important compounds, as these seeds are very rich in protein in addition to dietary fibers and oils that have percentages from 25 to 40%, as well as 60-68% of oil contains (omega) ω -3 α -linolenic acid (ALA), in addition to 20% of omega ω -6 linoleic acid. The seed ranges from 1 to 2 mm, oval in shape, different colors, from black, gray, and black spotted to white. (Cahill and Provance 2002; Peiretti and Meineri 2008; Reyes-Caudillo *et al.*, 2008; Bresson *et al.*, 2009 and Ayerza, 2013). Moreover, the main components of Chia seeds are protein with a ratio (15-25%), fats (30-33%) as well as carbohydrates (26-41%), high dietary fiber (18-30%) and ash

(4-5%), in addition to some minerals, vitamins and dry matter that range from 90 to 93% and many studies have shown that it contains a good amount of antioxidants (Ixtaina *et al.*, 2008).

Chitosan is a natural biopolymer and influences the stimulation and increased absorption of nutrients, which in turn reflects on the general case in plants, in addition to the work to increase the content of chlorophyll, increase photosynthetic and chloroplast enlargement, also stimulates the plant to produce secondary metabolites such as polyphenols, lignin and flavonoids (Hadwiger, 2013; Malekpoor *et al.*, 2016 and Salachna *et al.*, 2017). The effect of chitosan on the growth and productivity of the plant is probably due to the methods of facilitating the absorption of water and essential nutrients, and it comes by affecting the increased activity of enzymes and adjusting cell osmotic pressure (Guan *et al.*, 2009). In this context, chitosan increased key enzymes activities of nitrogen metabolism and improved the transportation of nitrogen (Gornik *et al.*, 2008). El-Khateeb *et al.* (2017) showed that the use of chitosan and humic acid in addition to brassinolide led to obtaining the best growth and oil productivity. Also, the use of high concentrations of these substances led to an increase in the oil percentage and yield/marjoram plant.

Ascorbic compound, (25% ascorbic acid, 13% citric acid and 62% organic materials), importance comes in that it contains ascorbic, citric acids, where they play an important role in physiological processes such as regulating growth and metabolism of the plants. In this context, Abdossi and Danaee (2019) stated that ascorbic, citric acids application maximized cell division, growth, and preservation of cell, which affected on the regulation of growth flowering, physiological processes and chemical components on carnation plant.

Humic acid is one of the natural growth bio stimulants as is considered an important

component of organic substances in aquatic systems. Humic acid (HA) has a great importance for the plant in terms of its effect on growth and clear importance to the soil as it works to improve the properties of the soil and increase the rate of microbial activity as enhances the absorption of many nutrients as a chelating agent. On the other hand, HA activates microorganisms in the soil and works to increase humic and organic matter, especially in alkaline soils containing little organic matter. It is known that humic materials increase the activity of root growth such as auxins, which in turn is reflected in the increased growth of the plant in various stages, and leaf pigments (Berlyn and Russo, 1990)

Amino acids have a great and clear importance as they are considered a major component of proteins and have a great importance within the plant, where they work to affect the activity of many enzymes, gene expression, and have a great organizational importance in plants, increase growth in various stages within the plants (Rai, 2002). Glutamic acid is important metabolic cycles of the plant, the carbon and nitrogen cycles and has an influence on sugars and protein, as well as synthesis of the auxins and fruit set (Taiz and Zeiger, 2002). Many studies have that foliar application of amino acids caused increases in the growth and development of plants. In this respect, Omer *et al.* (2013) on chamomile plant, Mohamed *et al.* (2016) on *Ocimum basilicum* L.) cv. Genovese and Mahdy *et al.* (2019) on roselle declared that, the high values of growth components (plant height, number of branches, dry weight of leaves and leaf area) and yield parameters (seed yield per plant, fixed oil per plant and fixed oil yield) could be obtained under high level of amino acid (1000 ppm) and combined with third level of cytokinin (60 ppm).

Zinc (Zn) is regarded as an important micronutrient, the shortage of which among many plants is a common issue (Ojeda-Barrios *et al.*, 2014). It is necessary for the

activity of such enzymes as dehydrogenase, aldolase, isomerase, trans phosphorylase, RNA and DNA polymerase. It also plays a part in tryptophan synthesis, cell division, cell structure preservation and photosynthesis. As a cofactor, it gives rise to the synthesis of proteins, because of its role as a cofactor in many proteins (Marschner, 2012). Many of the submitted studies show the importance of using applied micronutrients as foliar spray and their effect on stimulating and increasing the vegetative growth, flowering and chemical components of medicinal and aromatic plants; Yadegari (2015) on borago, thyme and marigold, Abou-Shleell (2017) on *Moringa olifera*. Ghatas and Mohamed (2018) on *Cymbopogon citratus*, and Adib *et al.* (2020) on cumin showed that foliar application of Fe, Zn and sulfur fertilizer improved the injurious effects of water deficiency, through alteration in yield and biochemical characteristics.

For this reason, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of using some safety growth biostimulant treatments i.e. chitosan, ascobien, humic acid, amino acid as (glutamic acid) and micro-nutrients zinc (Zn) as well as their combinations as foliar spray on growth, seeds yield, chemical constituents, oil productivity and fixed oil constituents of *Salvia hispanica* L. plant.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was carried out at the Experimental Farm and in the Laboratories of Horticulture Departments, Faculty of Agriculture at Moshtohor, Benha Univ., during 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 seasons to study the effect of some safety growth stimulants treatments i.e. chitosan, ascobien, humic and glutamic acids and one of micronutrients zinc (Zn) as well as their combinations on vegetative growth, essential oil productivity and some chemical constituents of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant.

Chia seeds were obtained from Floriculture Farm, Horticulture Department,

Faculty of Agriculture at Moshtohor, Benha Univ. Seeds of chia (1000 seeds weight of 1.25 g) were sown in a clay loam soils on mid-October in both seasons in plots (1×1 m) containing two rows (50 cm in between) every row had two hills (50 cm apart) and six weeks later, the plants were thinned, leaving only two seedlings/hill.

Physical and chemical analysis of the experimental soil were determined according to Jackson (1973) and Black *et al.* (1982), respectively. The obtained results of soil analysis are presented in Table (1).

The layout of the experiment was a factorial complete randomized block design. The first factor involving five growth stimulants treatments, whereas the second factor was devoted to three levels of zinc sprays. Therefore, the experiment included 15 treatments with three replicates, each replicate contained 5 plants i.e. 15 plants in each treatment.

Safety growth stimulants treatments:

1. Control (tap water).
2. Chitosan at 5 g/l for each as foliar spray. It is a commercial product by Oxford Laboratory India, includes chitosan 90-95% (2 – Amino – 2 – deoxy – beta – D – glucosamine).
3. Ascobien (13% citric acid + 25% ascorbic acid + 62% organic materials) at 200 ppm for each as foliar spray.
4. Humic acid at 5 ml/l as a foliar spray, it is a commercial product by Leili Agrochemistry Co. Ltd. It includes humic

acid at 80% - K₂O at 11-13% and Moisture at 5-7%.

5. Amino acids (Glutamic acid at 200 ppm).

The safety growth stimulants were applied as a foliar spray on plant leaves 4 times, first one was added after 45 days from seeds sowing. The second time was after 15 days from the first, while the third was applied after 15 days from the second and the fourth was after 15 days from the third. Spraying was done to the run from the plant foliage.

6. Zinc treatments: three levels of zinc sprays i.e. control (tap water), 100 and 200 ppm, spray in early morning was applied four times at 60, 75, 90 and 105 days after sowing date of the two seasons. Bio-film at 1 ml/l as a wetting agent, was added to all tested solutions including the control.

The plants were sprayed with the abovementioned treatments by a hand pump mister to the point of runoff. Common agricultural practices (irrigation, fertilization, manual weed control, ... etc.) were carried out when needed.

Harvesting:

The plants were harvested on 1st March in the first and second seasons.

Data recorded:

The vegetative and yield parameters were measured and recorded at harvesting time in the 1st March 2019 and 2020 as follows: The vegetative parts were cut about 1 cm above the soil surface. Measurements of the following traits were collected:

Table 1. Mechanical and chemical analysis of the experimental soil.

Parameters	Mechanical properties		Parameters	Chemical analysis	
	Values			Values	
	2017-2018	2018-2019		2017-2018	2018-2019
Coarse sand	7.18%	5.95%	Organic matter	1.55%	1.77%
Fine sand	15.57%	16.22%	CaCO ₃	0.97%	1.08%
Silt	23.66%	25.09%	Available nitrogen	0.96%	0.92%
Clay	53.59%	52.74%	Available phosphorus	0.55%	0.62%
Textural class	Clay loam	Clay loam	Available potassium	0.69%	0.64%
			pH	7.55	7.74
			EC (dS/m)	0.84	0.93

Vegetative characteristics at the beginning of flowering:

1. Plant height (cm): length of the main stem from soil surface to the plant apex using measuring tape.
2. Number of branches/plant.
3. Herb fresh weight (g)/plant.
4. Herb dry weight (g)/plant.

Seeds yield parameters:

After harvesting time, the plants were removed to station for sampling and other measurements the following measurements were taken:

1. Inflorescences weights (g)/plant.
2. Weight of 1000 seeds (g).
3. Seeds yield (g)/plant.

Chemical constituents:

1. Photosynthetic pigments: chlorophyll a, b and carotenoids were colorimetrically determined in leaves of chia according to the method described by Inskeep and Bloom (1985) and calculated as mg/g fresh weight.
2. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and total carbohydrates: were determined in dried chia leaves according to the methods described by Horneck and Miller (1998), Hucker and Catroux (1980), Horneck and Hanson (1998) and Chaplin and Kennedy (1994), respectively.
3. Fixed oil productivity: the clean air dried seeds of chia were separately crushed in a Willey mill, then extracted in Soxhlet apparatus, samples of 10 g of seeds were moved into Soxhlet apparatus in 100 ml of N-hexane and the extraction period extended to three hours (30-36 syphon cycle approx.). The N-hexane extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, then filtered and the oil was obtained by distillation under vacuum. The percent of fixed oil was calculated as weight/weight using the following equation

Fixed oil percentage = $\frac{\text{Extracted fixed oil weight}}{\text{seeds sample weight}} \times 100$.

4. Fatty acids determination: the methyl esters of fatty acids were prepared by using benzene: methanol: concentrated sulfuric acid (10:86:4) and methylation was carried out for one hour at 80-90 °C. The acidified solution was extracted three times with ether. The ether extract was washed by a distilled water (many times) till neutral condition was noticed with phenolphthalein indicator. The ether extract was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and finally evaporated under vacuum according to Stahl (1967). The residues represented the methylated fatty acids were analyzed by G.L.C. method.

Statistical analysis:

The means of all obtained data from the studied factors were subjected to analyses of variance (ANOVA) as factorial experiments in a complete randomized block design. The differences between the mean values of various treatments were compared by Duncan's multiple range test (Duncan, 1955) as given by Snedecor and Cochran (1989) using MSTAT-C statistical software package.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of some safety growth stimulants treatments, zinc and their combination treatments on:

Vegetative growth measurements:

Data presented in Tables (2 and 3) illustrate that, all safety growth stimulant treatments i.e. (chitosan, ascobien, humic and glutamic acids) succeeded in increasing all tested vegetative growth measurements (plant height, number of branches/plant, fresh and dry weights of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, especially humic acid at 5 ml/l followed by glutamic acid at 200 ppm in the first and second seasons. Irrespective control plants the lowest values of these parameters were scored by chitosan at 5 g/l during 1st and 2nd seasons.

Table 2. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on plant height and number of branches of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0	100	200	Mean	0.0	100	200	Mean
	Plant height (cm)				Number of branches/plant			
1st season								
Control (tap water)	93.96 j	98.30 i	99.29 i	97.18 e	16.67 i	19.67 h	22.67 g	19.67 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	98.48 i	100.9 h	102.7 g	100.7 d	19.33 h	22.33 g	23.67 g	21.78 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	100.8 h	104.2 f	106.5 e	103.8 c	23.33 g	25.33 f	27.33 e	25.33 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	117.9 c	120.2 b	123.0 a	120.4 a	30.67 c	34.33 b	35.67 a	33.56 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	104.4 f	107.3 e	110.5 d	107.4 b	29.33 d	30.67 c	31.67 c	30.56 b
Mean	103.1 c	106.2 b	108.4 a		23.87 c	26.47 b	28.20 a	
2nd season								
Control (tap water)	94.56 l	97.79 k	100.3 j	97.55 e	17.67 i	20.00 h	23.67 fg	20.44 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	101.2 j	103.4 i	105.3 h	103.3 d	20.67 h	22.67 g	24.33 f	22.56 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	103.2 i	106.1 gh	109.8 f	106.4 c	23.67 fg	26.67 e	29.67 d	26.67 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	119.4 c	122.0 b	124.2 a	121.9 a	31.67 c	34.33 b	36.67 a	34.22 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	106.9 g	111.6 e	114.3 d	110.9 b	31.33 c	31.67 c	33.33 b	32.11 b
Mean	105.1 c	108.2 b	110.8 a		25.00 c	27.07 b	29.53 a	

Table 3. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on herb fresh and dry weights (g)/plant of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0	100	200	Mean	0.0	100	200	Mean
	Herb fresh weight (g)/plant				Herb dry weight (g)/plant			
1st season								
Control (tap water)	78.14 l	81.11 k	84.29 j	81.18 e	11.25 l	12.92 k	13.62 jk	12.60 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	82.22 k	87.48 i	92.75 h	87.48 d	14.26 j	16.08 i	18.26 h	16.20 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	120.4 g	123.7 f	127.0 e	123.7 c	19.71 g	21.37 f	23.15 e	21.41 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	134.0 c	137.6 b	141.6 a	137.7 a	25.33 c	27.34 ab	28.14 a	26.94 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	130.5 d	132.5 c	136.3 b	133.1 b	23.92 de	24.83 cd	26.96 b	25.24 b
Mean	109.1 c	112.5 b	116.4 a		18.89 c	20.51 b	22.03 a	
2nd season								
Control (tap water)	80.14 l	84.09 k	89.52 j	84.58 e	12.70 i	13.77 i	14.92 h	13.80 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	87.77 j	92.67 i	97.48 h	92.64 d	15.92 h	17.55 g	19.25 f	17.58 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	123.4 g	130.1 f	132.0 e	128.5 c	20.34 f	22.64 e	24.22 d	22.40 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	139.3 c	142.4 b	147.0 a	142.9 a	25.74 c	27.92 b	29.75 a	27.80 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	132.6 e	135.4 d	137.7 c	135.3 b	24.66 cd	25.61 c	27.76 b	26.01 b
Mean	112.7 c	116.9 b	120.8 a		19.87 c	21.50 b	23.18 a	

As for zinc concentration treatments, data presented in the same Tables illustrated that there was a positive relationship between the values of abovementioned parameters and zinc concentration, hence as the concentration of zinc increased the values of plant height, number of branches/plant, fresh and dry weights increased till reach the highest increases at the highest concentration (200 ppm) during the first and second seasons. Regarding the interaction effect between safety growth stimulant treatments and zinc concentrations data presented in Tables (2 and 3) show that all combinations treatments increased the plant height, number of branches/plant, fresh and dry weights of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant with significant differences as compared with control plants in the two seasons of this study. However, the combination of humic acid at 5 ml/l showed to be the most effective ones for inducing the highest values of these parameters particularly those sprayed with the highest concentration of zinc (200 ppm), followed descending by the interaction treatments of humic acid at 5 ml/l with the medium concentration of zinc (100 ppm) or the combination of glutamic acid at 200 ppm with the concentration of zinc (200 ppm) with non-significant differences among themselves in most cases in the two seasons. Moreover, the combination of glutamic acid at 100 ppm with the concentration of zinc (100 ppm) or the combination of ascorbic acid at 200 ppm with the concentration of zinc (200 ppm) resulted in highly increments in this concern in both seasons. Irrespective of control, the lowest values of these parameters were gained by chitosan at 5 g/l combinations, especially those received no zinc sprays in the two seasons.

The aforementioned results of safety growth stimulants concerning vegetative growth are in parallel with those obtained by Aiyafar *et al.* (2015) on *Nigella sativa* L., El-Shayeb *et al.* (2015) on *Salvia officinalis* L., Hendawy *et al.* (2015) on *Mentha piperita* var. *citrata*, Nasiri *et al.* (2015) on *Pelargonium graveolens*, Awad (2016) on

Carum carvi and El-Khateeb *et al.* (2017) on *Majorana hortensis*. Ibrahim and Helaly (2017) illustrated that, the better growth parameters, higher yield components, fixed oil production, chemical constituents of seeds and as well as trigonelline content in seeds could be obtained by spraying humic acid at 2 l/feddan on fertilized fenugreek plants.

The results of amino acids are in agreement with those of Haj Seyed Hadi *et al.* (2011) on chamomile plant, Datir *et al.* (2012) on *Capsicum annum* L., Hussein (2013) on chamomile plant, Rahimi *et al.* (2013) on basil, Omer *et al.* (2013) on chamomile, Mohamed *et al.* (2016) on *Ocimum basilicum* L. cv. Genovese and, Mahdy *et al.* (2019) on roselle plant. Meanwhile, Orlita *et al.* (2008) on *Ruta graveolens*, Yin *et al.* (2012) on *Majorana vulgare*, El-Bassiony *et al.* (2014) on fennel, Mehregan *et al.* (2017) on *Stevia rebaudiana*, El-Khateeb *et al.* (2017) on *Majorana hortensis* and Afifi *et al.* (2018) on snap bean.

On the other hand, the abovementioned results of zinc are nearly similar to those obtained by Yadegari (2015) on borago, thyme and marigold and Abou-Shlell (2017) on *Moringa oleifera*. Ghatas and Mohamed (2018) on *Cymbopogon citratus* and Adib *et al.* (2020) on cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) declared that foliar application of Zn improve the injurious effects of water deficiency through alteration in vegetative growth. In this concern, the role of humic acid on growth and development of the plants is one of the natural growths bio stimulants as it is considered an important component of organic substances in aquatic systems. Humic acid has a great importance for the plant in terms of its effect on growth in addition to its clear importance to the soil as it works to improve the properties of the soil and increase the rate of microbial activity as it enhances the absorption of many nutrients as a chelating agent. On the other hand, HA activates microorganisms in the soil and works to increase humic and

organic matter, especially in alkaline soils containing little of the organic matter. It is known that humic materials increase the activity of root growth such as auxins, which in turn is reflected in the increased growth of the plant in various stages of growth, and leaf pigments (Berlyn and Russo, 1990; Frankenberger and Arshad, 1995; Graves *et al.*, 2004; Pereira *et al.*, 2019). Glutamic acid is important metabolic cycles of the plant, the carbon and nitrogen cycles and has an influence on sugars and protein. The glutamic acid is an important for the synthesis of the auxin and fruit set (Taiz and Zeiger, 2002). Amino acids contribute to the tolerance of plants against biotic and abiotic stresses either directly or indirectly by serving as precursors to secondary compounds and hormones. Glutamic acid also functions in the synthesis of other organic compounds, such as protein, amines, purines and pyrimidines, alkaloids, vitamins, enzymes, terpenoids and others. Amino acids are critical to life, and have many functions in metabolism (Behzad, 2011).

The importance of Ascorbic acid comes in that it contains ascorbic, citric acids, where the ascorbic and citric acid play an important role in physiological processes such as regulating growth and metabolism of the plants. Noctor and Foyer (1998) and Smirnoff (2005) showed that ascorbic acid acts as a primary substrate in the cyclical pathway for detoxification and neutralization of superoxide radicals and singlet oxygen. Also, it is a small, water-soluble molecule. In this context, Abdossi and Danaee (2019) suggested that, using ascorbic and citric acids application maximized cell division, growth and preservation of cell. However, the effect on the regulation of growth and physiological processes within the plant, which in turn is reflected in the increase of vegetative, flowering growth and chemical components on carnation plant.

Additionally, Gornik *et al.* (2008) illustrated that, chitosan increased enzymes activities of nitrogen metabolism (nitrate reductase, glutamine synthetase and

protease) and improved the transportation of nitrogen. The promotive effect of chitosan on growth parameter may be due to its effect on increasing nutrient uptake and availability, chlorophyll contents and photosynthetic rate through adjusting cell osmotic pressure and increasing enzyme activities (Hadwiger, 2013; Malekpoor *et al.*, 2016 and Salachna *et al.*, 2017).

Moreover, Zinc is one of the essential microelements for growth and flowering of plants (Chandler, 1982). Zinc is an important micronutrient its closely involved the metabolism of RNA and ribosomal content in plant cells, leading to stimulation carbohydrates, proteins and the DNA formation. It is also required for the synthesis of tryptophan, is a precursor of IAA which acts as a growth promoting substance. Also, Zinc has three functions: catalytic, cocatalytic (coactive) and structural (Amberger, 1974). Therefore, sufficient amount of these nutrients in the plant is necessary for normal growth, in order to obtain satisfactory yield (Yassen *et al.*, 2010).

Yield parameters:

Data presented in Tables (4 and 5) reveal that the heaviest inflorescence weights/plant (g), weight of 1000 seeds/g and weight of seeds/plant (g) were scored by humic acid at 5 ml/l followed by glutamic acid at 200 ppm in the first and second seasons. Also, the aforementioned yield parameters were greatly affected by spraying chia plants with zinc treatments, particularly the highest concentration (200 ppm) as compared with unsprayed plants in the two seasons. As for the interaction effect between all safety growth stimulants treatments and zinc treatments, data in Tables (4 and 5) demonstrated that all resulted combinations increased aforementioned parameters in the two seasons. However, the highest values were recorded by the combined treatments between humic acid at 5 ml/l with zinc at 200 ppm followed descendingly by humic acid at 5 ml/l and spray the plant of zinc at 100 ppm in the first and second seasons.

Table 4. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on inflorescence weights and weight of 1000 seeds (g)/plant of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0				100			
	Inflorescences weights (g)/plant				Weight of 1000 seeds (g)			
	1st season							
Control (tap water)	7.60 g	8.07 fg	8.44 f	8.04 e	1.08 o	1.18 m	1.22 l	1.16 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	8.10 fg	9.96 e	11.36 d	9.81 d	1.18 n	1.24 k	1.27 i	1.23 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	9.82 e	11.30 d	12.19 c	11.10 c	1.26 j	1.29 h	1.32 f	1.29 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	12.81 bc	13.33 b	15.11 a	13.75 a	1.37 d	1.42 b	1.45 a	1.41 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	11.03 d	12.14 c	13.40 b	12.19 b	1.30 g	1.34 e	1.38 c	1.34 b
Mean	9.87 c	10.96 b	12.10 a		1.23 c	1.29 b	1.33 a	
	2nd season							
Control (tap water)	8.12 g	8.85 fg	9.26 f	8.75 e	1.11 n	1.17 m	1.22 k	1.17 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	9.27 f	12.06 cd	12.17 cd	11.17 d	1.20 l	1.25 j	1.30 h	1.25 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	10.89 e	11.91 de	13.13 bc	11.98 c	1.27 i	1.30 h	1.32 f	1.30 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	13.71 b	14.11 b	15.33 a	14.38 a	1.37 d	1.42 b	1.47 a	1.42 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	11.90 de	12.61 cd	13.85 b	12.79 b	1.31 g	1.35 e	1.39 c	1.35 b
Mean	10.78 c	11.91 b	12.75 a		1.25 c	1.30 b	1.34 a	

Table 5. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on seeds weight (g)/plant and chlorophyll a (mg/g fresh weight) of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0				100			
	Seeds weight (g)/plant				Chlorophyll a (mg/g fresh weight)			
	1st season							
Control (tap water)	3.10 h	3.75 g	3.96 g	3.60 e	0.798 l	0.812 k	0.828 j	0.813 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	4.81 f	5.92 e	6.85 d	5.86 d	0.931 i	0.944 h	0.951 g	0.942 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	6.10 e	6.88 d	7.12 cd	6.70 c	0.992 f	0.995 f	1.10 e	1.03 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	7.56 c	8.20 b	9.23 a	8.33 a	1.11 d	1.13 b	1.14 a	1.13 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	6.93 d	7.27 cd	8.21 b	7.47 b	1.11 e	1.11 d	1.12 c	1.11 b
Mean	5.70 c	6.40 b	7.08 a		0.989 c	0.999 b	1.03 a	
	2nd season							
Control (tap water)	3.53 i	3.73 i	4.51 h	3.92 e	0.812 m	0.820 l	0.834 k	0.822 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	5.26 g	6.11 f	7.24 de	6.20 d	0.939 j	0.943 j	0.951 i	0.944 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	6.62 ef	6.60 ef	6.86 d-f	6.96 c	0.990 h	1.00 g	1.10 f	1.03 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	7.30 de	8.55 b	9.47 a	8.44 a	1.12 d	1.13 b	1.14 a	1.13 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	9.93 d-f	7.66 cd	8.37 bc	7.65 b	1.11 e	1.12 cd	1.12 c	1.11 b
Mean	5.93 c	6.53 b	7.29 a		0.994 c	1.00 b	1.03 a	

Additionally, the third values in this respect scored by glutamic acid at 200 ppm combined with zinc at 200 ppm in both seasons. The lowest values of these parameters were gained by combination treatment between control (tap water) with 0.0 ppm zinc sprays in the two seasons.

The results of safety growth stimulants i.e. (humic acid, amino acids, ascobien and chitosan) concerning yield parameters are in parallel with those obtained, Aiyafar *et al.* (2015) on *Nigella sativa* L., Akbari and Gholam (2016) on fennel, Ariafar and Forouzandeh (2017) on black cumin. Ibrahim and Helaly (2017) illustrated that, the better, higher yield components, fixed oil production, chemical constituents of seeds and as well as trigonelline content in seeds could be obtained by spraying humic acid at 2 l/feddan level on fertilized fenugreek plants with NK at 75% of recommended rate. The aforementioned results of amino acids are in agreement those of Datir *et al.* (2012) on *Capsicum annum* L., Hussein (2013) on chamomile, Omer *et al.* (2013) on chamomile, Maryam *et al.* (2014), Mohamed *et al.* (2015) on *Ocimum basilicum*, L. cv. Genovese and Mohamed *et al.* (2016) on *Ocimum basilicum* L. cv. Genovese. Mahdy *et al.* (2019) on roselle plant declared that, The high values of growth components (plant height, number of branches, dry weight of leaves and leaf area) and yield parameters (seed yield, seed yield per plant, fixed oil per plant and fixed oil yield) could be obtained under high level of amino acid (1000 ppm).

Additionally, Orlita, *et al.* (2008) on *Ruta graveolens*, Yin *et al.* (2012) on *Majorana vulgare*, El-Bassiony *et al.* (2014) on fennel and Mehregan *et al.* (2017) on *Stevia rebaudiana* and El-Khateeb *et al.* (2017) on *Majorana hortensis*. Afifi *et al.* (2018) concluded that chitosan at the rate of 200 ppm gave high growth, yield and its components as well as quality of snap bean. The abovementioned results of micro-nutrients are nearly similar to those obtained by Saeid Zehtab *et al.* (2012) on Psyllium

plant. Adib *et al.* (2020) on cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) demonstrated that foliar application of Zn improves the injurious effects of water deficiency on plant through alteration in yield characteristics.

Chemical composition:

1. Chlorophyll a, b and carotenoids contents (mg/g f.w):

Data presented in Tables (5 and 6) clear that there were highly significant differences in leaf chlorophyll a, b and carotenoids content as response to the studied safety growth stimulants treatments i.e. (chitosan, ascobien, humic and glutamic acids when compared with control in both seasons. Meanwhile, the highest values of these parameters were scored by humic acid, followed glutamic acid in both seasons. With respect for the effect of zinc concentration treatments, data in Tables (6 and 7) declare that all concentration of zinc concentration treatments (100 and 200 ppm) resulted in highly significant increments in this parameter, with superiority for the highest concentration in both seasons. As for the interaction effect between growth stimulants treatments with zinc concentration treatments, data in the same Tables illustrated that the highest values of abovementioned parameters were recorded by humic acid combined zinc concentration at 200 ppm, followed by the combined treatment between humic acid combined zinc concentration at 100 ppm in the first and second seasons. The third value in this concern by using the combined treatment of glutamic acid and zinc at 200 ppm in both seasons. Irrespective control, the lowest values of these parameters were gained by chitosan at 5g/l combinations, especially those received no zinc sprays in the two seasons.

2. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and total carbohydrates contents:

Data presented in Tables (7 and 8) demonstrate that all applied safety growth stimulant treatments significantly succeeded in increasing the values of N, P, K and total

Table 6. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on chlorophyll b and carotenoids (mg/g fresh weight) of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0	100	200	Mean	0.0	100	200	Mean
	Chlorophyll b (mg/g fresh weight)				Carotenoids (mg/g fresh weight)			
1st season								
Control (tap water)	0.371 n	0.378 m	0.389 l	0.380 e	0.188 m	0.198 l	0.209 k	0.198 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	0.412 k	0.421 j	0.432 i	0.422 d	0.250 j	0.260 i	0.271 g	0.260 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	0.489 h	0.512 g	0.520 f	0.507 c	0.266 h	0.272 g	0.281 f	0.273 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	0.581 c	0.591 b	0.612 a	0.595 a	0.310 c	0.327 b	0.336 a	0.325 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	0.531 e	0.540 d	0.533 e	0.535 b	0.292 e	0.300 d	0.307 c	0.299 b
Mean	0.477 c	0.488 b	0.497 a		0.261 c	0.272 b	0.281 a	
2nd season								
Control (tap water)	0.379 n	0.385 m	0.393 l	0.386 e	0.192 m	0.204 l	0.216 k	0.204 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	0.423 k	0.430 j	0.437 i	0.430 d	0.253 j	0.268 i	0.278 h	0.266 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	0.501 h	0.520 g	0.528 f	0.516 c	0.270 i	0.276 h	0.286 g	0.277 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	0.589 b	0.593 b	0.618 a	0.600 a	0.316 c	0.331 b	0.340 a	0.329 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	0.534 e	0.543 d	0.560 c	0.546 b	0.293 f	0.300 e	0.311 d	0.302 b
Mean	0.485 c	0.494 b	0.507 a		0.265 c	0.276 b	0.286 a	

Table 7. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on N% and P% of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0	100	200	Mean	0.0	100	200	Mean
	N%				P%			
1st season								
Control (tap water)	1.97 k	2.05 j	2.13 i	2.05 e	0.203 l	0.214 k	0.218 j	0.211 d
Chitosan at 5 g/l	2.40 h	2.50 g	2.61 f	2.50 d	0.260 i	0.276 g	0.282 f	0.273 c
Ascobien at 200 ppm	2.66 f	2.79 e	2.90 d	2.78 c	0.261 i	0.272 h	0.281 f	0.271 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	3.00 c	3.16 b	3.40 a	3.19 a	0.288 e	0.312 b	0.317 a	0.306 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	2.83 e	2.92 d	3.04 c	2.93 b	0.269 h	0.294 d	0.303 c	0.289 b
Mean	2.57 c	2.69 b	2.82 a		0.256 c	0.274 b	0.281 a	
2nd season								
Control (tap water)	2.07 l	2.14 k	2.20 j	2.14 e	0.199 l	0.210 k	0.215 j	0.208 d
Chitosan at 5 g/l	2.44 i	2.56 h	2.65 g	2.55 d	0.258 i	0.281 g	0.290 ef	0.276 c
Ascobien at 200 ppm	2.70 f	2.85 e	2.94 d	2.83 c	0.263 h	0.279 g	0.281 g	0.274 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	3.05 c	3.13 b	3.41 a	3.20 a	0.294 d	0.311 b	0.320 a	0.308 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	2.90 de	3.02 c	3.17 b	3.02 b	0.288 f	0.294 de	0.303 c	0.295 b
Mean	2.63 c	2.74 b	2.87 a		0.261 c	0.275 b	0.282 a	

Table 8. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on K% and total carbohydrates% of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0	100	200	Mean	0.0	100	200	Mean
	K%				Total carbohydrates (%)			
	1st season							
Control (tap water)	1.45 i	1.53 hi	1.67 gh	1.55 e	12.95 k	13.28 jk	13.66 j	13.29 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	1.80 fg	1.94 ef	2.05 de	1.93 c	13.36 jk	15.13 i	16.62 g	15.04 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	1.57 hi	1.92 ef	1.97 de	1.82 d	15.67 hi	17.40 ef	17.96 de	17.01 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	2.10 cd	2.32 ab	2.42 a	2.28 a	17.29 f	19.99 b	21.77 a	19.68 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	1.90 ef	2.10 cd	2.24 bc	2.08 b	16.00 h	18.43 cd	18.88 c	17.77 b
Mean	1.76 c	1.96 b	2.07 a		15.05 c	16.85 b	17.78 a	
	2nd season							
Control (tap water)	1.50 n	1.57 m	1.70 l	1.59 e	12.30 j	12.59 ij	13.39 h-j	12.76 e
Chitosan at 5 g/l	1.79 k	1.94 h	2.09 e	1.94 c	13.47 hi	14.33 gh	17.24 ef	15.01 d
Ascobien at 200 ppm	1.79 k	1.89 j	2.00 g	1.90 d	15.02 g	17.50 ef	17.87 de	16.79 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	2.02 f	2.33 b	2.47 a	2.27 a	17.07 ef	19.18 bc	21.03 a	19.09 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	1.92 i	2.14 d	2.27 c	2.11 b	16.44 f	18.63 cd	19.85 b	18.30 b
Mean	1.81 c	1.97 b	2.11 a		14.86 c	16.44 b	17.87 a	

carbohydrates % in leaves of chia plants. However, the best results of these parameters by the treatment of humic acid at 5ml/l followed descending by 200 ppm glutamic acid compared to control plants in the two seasons. Besides, zinc at 200ppm sprayed plants showed to be the most effective of aforementioned parameters in 1st and 2nd seasons. Generally, the combined treatment between humic acid combined zinc concentration at 200 ppm scored the highest values of abovementioned parameters when compared to control and others in the two seasons. In addition, using the combinations between humic acid combined zinc concentration at 100 ppm or glutamic acid combined zinc concentration at 200 ppm resulted highly increases of these parameters as compared with control in 1st and 2nd seasons. In contrast, the lowest values of these parameters were recorded by the control, (without any addition) in both seasons. The aforementioned results of humic acid concerning chemical composition are in parallel with those

obtained Ibrahim and Helaly (2017) illustrated that, the better, chemical constituents of seeds and as well as trigonelline content in seeds could be obtained by spraying humic acid at 2 l/feddan level on fertilized fenugreek plants with NK at 75% of recommended rate. While increases chlorophyll levels as a result of chitosan application are in agreement with findings of Malekpoor *et al.* (2016) on *Ocimum basilicum* and Salachna *et al.* (2017) on *Verbena bonariensis*.

The results of amino acids are in accordance with the findings of Maryam *et al.* (2014) on *Ocimum basilicum*, L., Mohamed *et al.* (2015) on *Ocimum basilicum*, L. cv. Genovese and Mohamed *et al.* (2016) on *Ocimum basilicum* L. cv. Genovese. Mahdy *et al.* (2019) on roselle plant declared that, high values of chemical constituents could be obtained under high level of amino acid (1000 ppm).

Additionally, Orlita *et al.* (2008) on *Ruta graveolens*, Yin *et al.* (2012) on *Majorana*

vulgare, El-Bassiony *et al.* (2014) on fennel, Mehregan *et al.* (2017) on *Stevia rebaudiana* and El-Khateeb *et al.* (2017) on *Majorana hortensis*. Afifi *et al.* (2018) concluded that chitosan at the rate of 200 ppm gave high growth, yield and its components as well quality of snap bean.

The abovementioned results of micronutrients are nearly similar to those obtained by Yadegari (2015) on borago, thyme and marigold and Abou-Shleell (2017) on *Moringa olifera*. Ghatas and Mohamed (2018) illustrated that, spray *Cymbopogon citratus* plants with Zn four times a year enhance the growth, essential oil yield and constituents and some chemical constituents of this plant.

3. Fixed oil percentage:

Data presented in Table (9) indicate that fixed oil percentage, of chia was more affected by using applied treatments of safety growth stimulants and zinc as well as their combinations as compared to control plants in the first and second seasons. In this concern, humic acid at 5ml/l or zinc at 200 ppm significantly scored the maximum values of fixed oil percentage/plant, in both seasons. However, the highest seeds oil percentage (32.11 and 32.52) were recorded by the combined treatment between humic acid and zinc at 200 ppm, followed the combined treatment between glutamic acid and zinc at 200 ppm (29.75 and 30.03) in the first and second seasons, respectively. Furthermore, using the combined treatment of humic acid and zinc at 100 ppm ranked the third value in this respect. The lowest value of chia oil percentage per plant was produced by un-treated control plants in the two seasons. Humic acid (HA) is a promising natural resource to be utilized as an alternative for fertilizers to improve crop production (Nikbakht *et al.*, 2008). Humic substances (HS) have beneficial effects on plant growth, nutrient uptake, root development, yield, and plant photosynthesis which reflected in oil production (Nardi *et al.*, 2002). Whereas increasing essential oil percentage due to humic acid applications

are in harmony with Hendawy *et al.* (2015) on *Mentha piperita* var. *citrata* and Jamali *et al.* (2015) on basil plants and Tadayyon (2017) on *Guizotia abyssinica*. Regarding the effect of chitosan, Orlita *et al.* (2008) on *Ruta graveolens* and Massoud *et al.* (2016) on *Coriandrum sativum* reported increases in essential oil productivity by chitosan treatments. Ibrahim and Helaly (2017) illustrated that, the better fixed oil production, chemical constituents of seeds and as well as trigonelline content in seeds could be obtained by spraying humic acid at 2 l/feddan level on fertilized fenugreek plants with NK at 75% of recommended rate.

Mahdy *et al.* (2019) on roselle plant declared that, the high values of fixed oil per plant and fixed oil yield) could be obtained under high level of amino acid (1000 ppm) and combined with third level of cytokinin (60 ppm).

4. Fixed oil compositions of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) seeds:

Table (10) and Figs. (1-4) declare the data belonging to the effect of different treatments of growth stimulants and zinc i.e. control (tap water), ascobien at 200 ppm with Zn at 200 ppm humic acid at 5 m/l with Zn at 200 ppm, glutamic acid at 200 ppm with Zn at 200 ppm on the qualitative of the fixed oil compositions of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) seeds. The fixed oil composition of chia produced seven components were identified, i.e. lauric acid, myristic acid, pentadecanoic acid, palmitic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid and α -linolenic acid.

The main component was α -linolenic acid (37.28 to 39.72%). The major components were α -linolenic acid (37.28 to 39.72%), linoleic acid (29.86 to 32.02%), oleic acid (15.95 to 17.62%) and palmitic acid (3.12 to 6.96%). Moreover, the combination treatments of humic acid at 5 m/l with Zn at 200ppm gave the maximum values of α -linolenic acid as (39.72%) followed by the combined treatment of glutamic acid at 200 ppm with Zn at 200

Table 9. Effect of some safety growth stimulant treatments, zinc concentrations and their combination treatments on fixed oil % of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons.

Safety growth stimulants (A)	Zn concentration (ppm) (B)							
	0.0	100.0	200.0	Mean	0.0	100.0	200.0	Mean
	1 st season				2 nd season			
Control (tap water)	19.21 h	23.07 f	25.25 e	22.51 d	18.48 i	22.93 g	24.97 f	22.13 d
Chitosan at 5 g/l	20.69 g	26.35 d	27.89 c	24.98 c	21.93 gh	26.88 de	27.56 cd	25.46 c
Ascobien at 200 ppm	22.27 f	24.75 e	27.47 c	24.83 c	21.32 h	27.62 cd	27.26 de	25.40 c
Humic acid at 5 m/l	25.48 de	29.27 b	32.11 a	28.95 a	27.26 de	28.81 bc	32.52 a	29.53 a
Glutamic acid at 200 ppm	24.44 e	27.56 c	29.75 b	27.25 b	26.03 ef	28.07 cd	30.03 b	28.05 b
Mean	22.42 c	26.20 b	28.49 a		23.00 c	26.86 b	28.47 a	

Table 10. Effect of different treatments on fixed oil composition of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant, during the second season 2019-2020.

Peak No.	Component name	Area %			
		Control (tap water)	Ascobien at 200 ppm + Zn at 200 ppm	Humic acid at 5 m/l + Zn at 200 ppm	Glutamic acid at 200 ppm + Zn at 200 ppm
1	Lauric acid	1.96	0.54	0.56	0.88
2	Myristic acid	1.14	0.59	0.73	0.99
3	Pentadecanoic acid	2.08	2.10	0.85	0.90
4	Palmitic acid	3.12	5.86	6.96	6.15
5	Oleic acid	15.95	17.57	17.62	17.13
6	Linoleic acid	29.86	30.62	32.02	31.12
7	α -linolenic acid	37.28	38.33	39.72	38.95
-	Total identified	91.39	95.61	98.46	96.12
*	Unknown	8.61	4.39	1.54	3.88
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ppm as (38.95%) and the combined treatment of ascobien at 200 ppm with Zn at 200 ppm (38.33%) as compared to control (37.28%) . Meanwhile, different treatments caused increases in the percentage of linoleic acid from 29.86 in control to 32.02% of the combination treatments of humic acid at 5 m/l with Zn at 200 ppm. Furthermore, the combined treatment humic acid with Zn at 200 ppm gave the maximum values of oleic acid (17.62%) followed by the combined treatment of ascobien at 200 ppm with Zn at 200 ppm (17.57%). Additionally, the highest values of palmitic acid by the combined treatment humic acid with Zn at 200 ppm

and the combined treatment glutamic acid at 200 ppm with Zn at 200 ppm (6.96 and 6.15%, respectively). The major components of chia oil were stated by various studies like Ayerza and Coates (2004) found that the majors component were α -linolenic (63.2%), linoleic (18%), oleic (3.4%), palmitic (7.25%) and stearic (3.4%). Segura-Campos *et al.* (2014) stated that chia oil contains α -linolenic (68.52%), linoleic (20.40%), oleic (2.43%), palmitic (7.74%) and stearic (0.29%) and Silva *et al.* (2016) studied quantification of fatty acids in the chia seed oils obtained with different solvents and stated that α -linolenic arranged (61.48 –

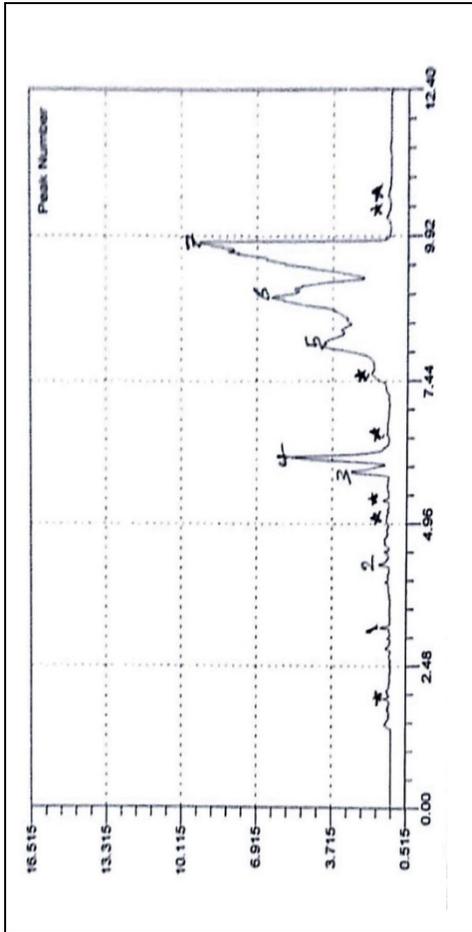


Fig. 1. G.L.C. of chia fixed oil composition from control (tap water) treatment.

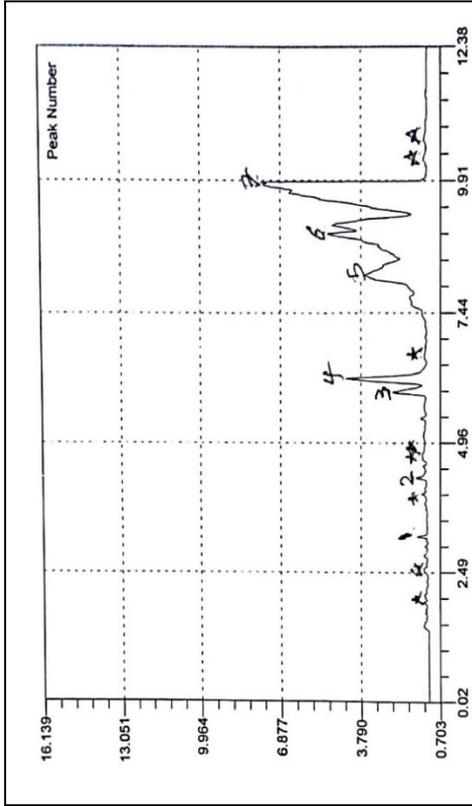


Fig. 2. G.L.C. of chia fixed oil composition from Ascobien at 200 ppm with Zn at 200 ppm treatment.

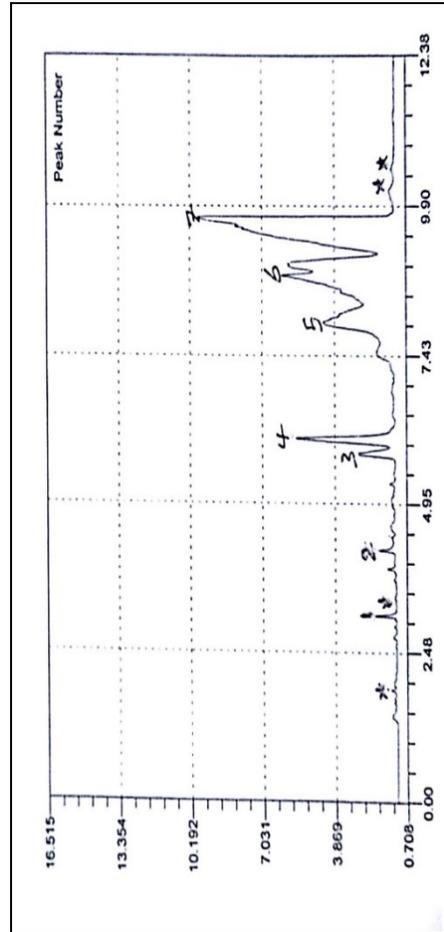


Fig. 3. G.L.C. of chia fixed oil composition from humic acid at 5 m/l with Zn at 200 ppm treatment.

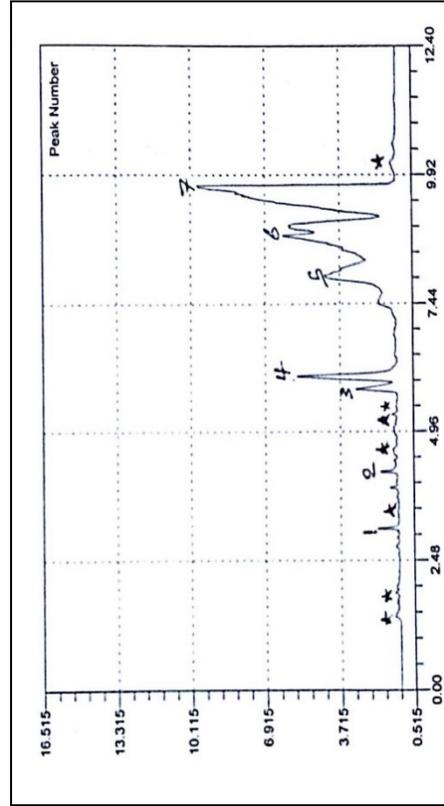


Fig. 4. G.L.C. of chia fixed oil composition from glutamic acid at 200 ppm with Zn at 200 ppm treatment.

62.92%), linoleic (18.10 – 19.76%), oleic (6.9 – 6.87%), palmitic (9.13 – 9.95%) and stearic (2.92 - 2.99%). Moghith (2019) declared that, the fixed oil composition of chia produced 23 compounds were identified, the main components were α -linolenic acid (54.96 to 63.23%) linoleic acid (15.82 to 21.36%), oleic acid (6.19 to 15.86%) and palmitic acid (6.30 to 8.15%).

CONCLUSION

Conclusively, from the obtained results, it could be recommended that the combinations of humic acid at 5m/l with Zn at 200 ppm could be used to improve growth, seeds yield, chemical constituents, fixed oil productivity and fixed oil constituents of chia (*Salvia hispanica* L.) plant.

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تأثير بعض منشطات النمو الامنة والزنك على النمو ومحصول البذور والمحتوى الكيماوى وإنتاجية الزيت والخواص الكيماويه للزيت الثابت لنبات التشايا (*Salvia hispanica L.*)

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أجريت الدراسة في مزرعه التجارب والمعامل بقسم البساتين بكلية الزراعة بمشتهر جامعه بنها خلال عامي ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٩ و ٢٠٢٠/٢٠١٩ م. الهدف من هذه الدراسة إمكانية تحسين النمو ومحصول البذور والمحتوى الكيماوى وإنتاجية الزيت والخواص الكيماويه للزيت الثابت لنبات التشايا *Salvia hispanica L.* بواسطة بعض منشطات النمو الامنة وهي كالتالي (الشيتوسان، الأسكوبين، حمض الهيوميك والجلوتاميك) والرش بالمغذيات الصغرى (الزنك) بـ كنترول (ماء الصنبور)، ١٠٠ و ٢٠٠ جزء في المليون، وكذلك معاملات التفاعل بينهم. أعطت النباتات التي تم رشها ببعض منشطات النمو الامنة زيادة معنوية كبيرة لكل الصفات التي درست وهي كالتالي: ارتفاع النبات، عدد الأفرع للنبات، الوزن الطازج والجاف، وزن البذرة، وزن البذرة للنبات، كلوروفيل أ، ب والكاروتينيدات، النتروجين، الفسفور، البوتاسيوم، الكربوهيدرات الكلية، نسبة الزيت الثابت و مكونات الزيت الثابت (الأحماض الدهنية) لنبات التشايا خصوصاً معالجة حمض الهيوميك بتركيز ٥ مللى/لتر تليها معالجة حمض الجلوتاميك بمعدل ٢٠٠ جزء في المليون في الموسم الاول والثانى. في هذا الصدد احتلت معالجة الرش بالاسكوبين الترتيب الثالث. فيما عدا الكنترول احتلت اقل القيم في هذه الصفات بواسطة الرش بالشيتوسان بمعدل ٥ جم/لتر في الموسم الاول والثانى. بينما توجد علاقة ايجابية بين تركيزات الزنك والصفات سابقة الذكر، وبالتالي كلما زاد تركيز الزنك تزداد هذه الصفات حتى تصل أعلى زيادة في التركيز الأعلى (٢٠٠ جزء في المليون) في الموسمين. بالاضافة الى ذلك كانت معاملات التفاعل لحمض الهيوميك بمعدل ٥ مللى/لتر الأعلى فاعلية لإحداث أعلى القيم لهذه الصفات خصوصاً التي رُشت بالتركيز الأعلى من الزنك (٢٠٠ جزء في المليون). أظهرت البيانات الخاصة بتحليل الزيت كروموتجرافياً لمكونات الزيت الثابت لنبات التشايا انه يتكون من ٧ أحماض دهنية. وكانت المكونات الرئيسية للزيت الثابت هي حمض الألفا-لينولينيك (٣٧,٢٨ – ٣٩,٧٢%). وكانت المكونات الكبرى للزيت الثابت هي حمض الألفا- لينولينيك و حمض اللينولينيك و حمض الأوليك وحمض البالميترك. يمكن استنتاج ان معالجة التفاعل بين حمض الهيوميك بمعدل ٥ مللى/لتر مع الزنك (٢٠٠ جزء في المليون) كانت الأفضل للنمو الخضري، وإنتاجية الزيت الثابت ومكونات الزيت الثابت والمحتوى الكيماوى لنبات التشايا (*Salvia hispanica L.*).