

Changes in Catecholamine Levels in Short Day-Induced Cotyledons of *Pharbitis nil*

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Z. Naturforsch. **58c**, 220–224 (2003); received October 29/November 25, 2002

We investigated the effects of catecholamine on flower-induction in *P. nil* (cv. Violet). GC-SIM analysis identified dopamine for the first time in *P. nil* seedlings. Dopamine levels in the cotyledons did not show a significant change during the inducing dark treatment. The dopamine content of cotyledons exposed to various durations of darkness were 0.1–0.2 nmol/g fresh weight. The same content was found when cotyledons were exposed to continuous light.

Key words: *Pharbitis nil*, Dark Treatment, Catecholamine