

MATERIALS AND METHODS The field experiment was conducted during the 2004–5 growing season at the experimental farm of the College of Agriculture, Shiraz University (Shiraz, Iran,) located at Badjgah (29°). The data collected were subjected to analysis of variance using MSTATC software and using the SAS statistical technique. The PGR foliar treatments included CCC at 2.20 kg ha⁻¹ sprayed over the foliage at growth stage (ZGS) 25, (Zadoks et al., 1974) ethephon at 0.28 kg ha⁻¹ sprayed over the foliage at growth stage (ZGS) 39, and the controls (without any PGR) were assigned to subplots. The measured variables included grain yield (t ha⁻¹), spike m⁻², grains plant⁻¹, plant height (cm), spike length (the main shoot spike, cm), LAI (the leaf area was determined with a Leaf Area meter delta T Device model) and dry matter produced (g plant⁻¹). Some physico-chemical properties of soil were: pH = 7.6, total organic carbon (%) = 1.17, total nitrogen (%) = 0.114, EC (dS m⁻¹) = 0.402, potassium (mg kg⁻¹) = 590, phosphorus (mg kg⁻¹) = 26. The seeds were hand-sown in plots 3 m wide and 4 m long that were seeded at the rate of 250 plants/m² in mid-November.