ABSTRACT
An investigation was carried out to study the effect of chemicals and stem length on vase life of rose at K.K. Wagh College of Agriculture and Research, Nashik during December 2007-2008. The treatment comprised of two factors i.e. stem length and chemicals. The results revealed that, significantly the maximum flower. Flower weight at the end of vase life, total uptake of solution by rose cut flower during vase life and vase life were recorded in the treatment combination C_L, i.e. rose cutflower of 40 cm stem length kept in vase solution containing D-fructose 3% + citric acid 0.3%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The data presented in Table 1 revealed that rose cut flower with stem length 40 cm kept in vase solution containing D-fructose 3% + citric acid 0.03% recorded significantly maximum flower diameter at the end of vase life (9.69 cm), flower weight at the end of vase life (12.40 g), total uptake of solution during vase life (77.16 ml) and maximum vase life of cut flower (10.22 days). Whereas, significantly the minimum was recorded in the treatment combination of B_2 C_4 i.e. rose cut flower of stem length 30 cm kept in vase solution containing distilled water (control). While, significantly minimum loss in weight of cut flower at the end of vase life (1.98 g) was recorded in the treatment combination B_2 C_6 i.e. stem length 30 cm kept in vase solution containing D-fructose 3% + citric acid 0.3% and recorded maximum in the treatment combination of B_1 C_6 (Stem length 40 cm kept in vase solution containing distilled water (control). This might be due to the fact that, more reserved carbohydrates were present in longer stems of cut rose that helped in flower development and sugar in the vase solution replaces the depleted endogenous carbohydrates utilized during the post harvest life of flowers. It helps in continuation of normal metabolic activities after harvest and inhibits production and action of ethylene in case of cut flower. These results