

Propagation of Ornamental Plants

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Plant propagation is the process of growing new plants from a variety of source like seed, cutting, layering, corms, cutting, layering, runner, offset, division and tissue culture etc. Types of different propagations are described below in summarized form after collecting the information/ images using different sources from internet:

1. Sexual Propagation

Sexual propagation refers to multiplication of plants from seeds which means that the major source for propagation is seed.

Merits of Sexual Propagation

1. Propagation by seeds is simple and non tricky.
2. Obtain new varieties and hybridization.
3. It's may be cheaper and quickest than other methods.
4. Seedling plants have long age, productive, and resistance to adverse climatic conditions

Demerits of Sexual Propagation

1. Seedlings plants not same type of the mother plant.

2. Asexual Propagation

It is independent on sexual propagation process but there is no involvement of sex organs and it takes place due to mitotic division in shoot tip, root tip and cambium. Many plants not grown under local conditions have lost the ability of production like *Acalyphas*. For these kind of plants, asexual type is important.



3. Plant Tissue Culture

Plants propagated by leaves stem and roots tissue and cultured them and growing in a media the new plant growing capacity known as tissue culture.



Propagation by Specialized Vegetative Structures

1. Rhizomes: Rhizomes can be defined as same defined as more or less cylindrical branches to grown laterally or upward through soil examples like *Anthurium*, *Alocasia*, *Canna* etc.



2. Corms: Corm is rounded underground storage organs present in plants example like *Gladiolus* and *Cyclamens*.



3. Runners: In this structure stem grown but of a crown parts trail along the ground it's known as runner / stolon example like *Chlorophytum*, *Episcia*.



4. Bulbs: Bulbs are the underground modified stem in which central axis is shortened / fleshy leaf scale closely example like *Tuberose*.



5. Offsets: Meristem region of plants such as axillary buds. Examples are like *Agave* and *Sansevieria*.



6. Root Suckers: Perennial plants that have adventitious buds on central / side roots which developed epical shoots. Example - *Millingtonia hortense* and *Clerodendron splendens*.



7. Division: Plants with more than one root crown it may be divided and crown root planted separately. Examples are *Iris* and day lilies.

