## BREEDING IN CROSSANDRA



## **INTRODUCTION**

- Botanical name : *Crossandra infundibuliformis* (L.) Nees
- Commercial cultivation: South India, Tropical region of Africa & Madagascar.
- Important due to its colour and shelf life .
- Grown as pot plant for interior decoration in Sweden, Denmark and Hungary
- Commercially grown: Orange type but susceptible to wilt, root knot nematode & lesion nematode.





## Breeding Objectives



- Many shaded (colors) variety.
- Attractive shape and size.
  - High yielding variety.
- Better keeping quality.
- Resistant to pest and diseases.



#### Taxonomy

S.N: Crossandra infundibulifolia Syn. C. undulaeformis C.N: Fire cracker plant, Kanakambaram Family: Acanthaceae 2n = 40 Origin: Indo -Malaya region Crossandra is derived from Greek word krossoi =fringe, Aner =male i.e fringed anthers.

## Distribution

Crossandra plants are distributed in tropical as well as subtropical regions of the world such as South Asia, South America, South Africa and Madagascar.

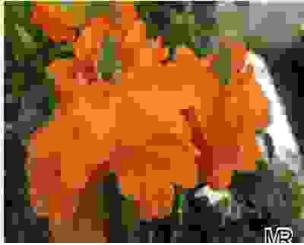
In India: It is commercially cultivated in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and A.P

## SPECIES

- About 40 -50 species, but few are cultivated.
- C. infundibuliformis  $\rightarrow$  Only species grown, small evergreen shrub.
- ✓ C. guineensis → Solitary terminal spike with numerous pair like flowers, handsome foliage.
- C. mucronata
- C. sebacaulis
- $\checkmark$  C. flava  $\rightarrow$  Unbranched yellow flower.
- $\checkmark$  C. nilotica  $\rightarrow$  Handsome species.
- $\checkmark$  C. mahatma  $\rightarrow$  Yellow with saffron yellow species

#### C. undulaefolia:

- 1. Short branching perennial shrubs
- 2. 30-90cm height, leaves are about 5-12 cm, dark green, lustrous and pointed with wavy margin.
- 3. Flowers showy, bright orange, salmon to scarlet in color.
- 4. Borne in large densely packed spikes. Flowers have spiny bract.



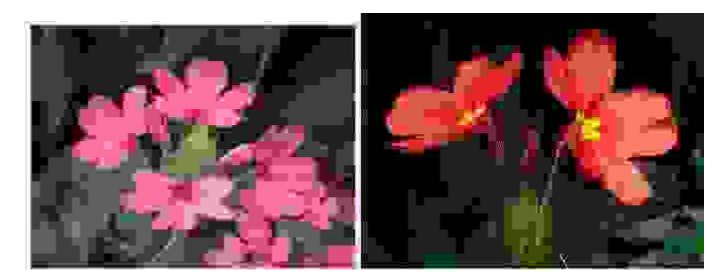
### C. guineensis :

- Free flowering, about30-60cm height, bracts don't bear spines and are pale lilac in colour.
- It can be grown both in sunny situation as well as in partial shade.



#### C. nilotica :

- 1. 60 cm height stem is semi woody
- 2. Leaves are elliptic, dark green and glossy, borne in dense spikes.
- 3. Each flower consists of along slender corolla tube at the end of which there are 5 lobes. Lower 3 petals form a lip.
- 4. Suited for partial shade.



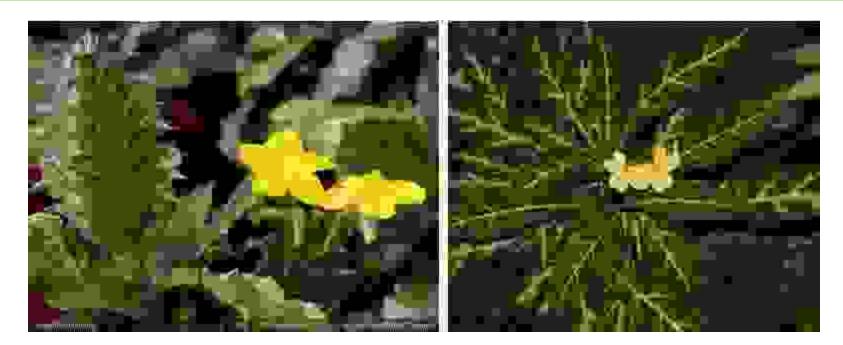
## C. flava :

- 1. Unbranched shrub. 15-20cm tall with green and erect stem.
- 2. Leaves are green and erect stem. Leaves are glabrous ,opposite, obovate to lanceolate in shape and dark green in color.
- 3. Spike is four sided with yellow green spiny bracts.
- 4. Spikes are **bright yellow**



#### C. pungens:

- 1. Dense sub shrub upto 60cm tall.
- 2. Leaves oblong pale green, traced with veins.
- 3. Spikes are **yellow/orange in color**, congested, bracts broadly ovate, spiny.



#### C. mucronata



Flower colour: Bright red

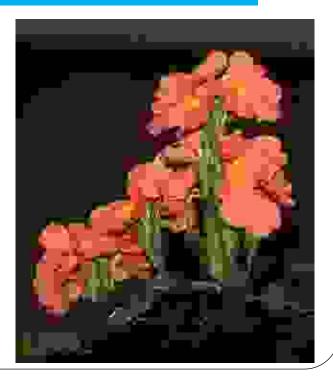
#### Methods of crop improvement

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Selection
- 3. Mutation: Chemicals and Irradiation
- 4. Hybridization
- 5. Polyploidy breeding

#### Introduction:

#### Mona Wall-head

- 1. Sweden introduced cultivar
- 2. Shiny black-green foliage and a very compact habit of growth.
- 3. Leaves are lustrous and vivid green.
- 4. Flowers are deep salmon to pink, irregular with prominent bract.





#### Characters:

For higher flower yield – No of flowers, No of spikes and flower colour

#### <u>Fortuna:</u>

- 1. It has greatly improved **root system-** resistant to temperature fluctuations.
- It has more lavish flowering, glossier foliage, bright red coloured flowers and the extended life of the plant.



#### <u>Diane:</u>

- 1. Larger sized and more broadly shaped leaves,.
- 2. More robust and compact habit of growth and its flowers color is a dark, richer shade of salmon orange.

#### **IIHR Bangalore**

Cv. Soundarya : Selection from Delhi Crossandra

#### **Mahatma:** Selection from Delhi Crossandra

#### Induced mutation

#### Kanakadhara:

- 1. It is a mutant of **Delhi crossandra**, developed using **sodium-azide**.
- 2. It produced brilliant orange flowers
- 3. It can yield **25 per cent** more flowers than Delhi crossandra.

#### <u> Vijaya Kanakambaram</u>

- 1. Mutant of local variety developed by treating the seeds with colchicine.
- 2. Tall variety and free branching
- 3. It has long inflorescence and flowers profusely.
- 4. Flowers light reddish orange
- 5. Yields- Three times more than the local varieties.
- 6. On an average it can yield 75 kg flowers per day per hectare from the 90<sup>th</sup> day after planting.

#### <u>Raj Kankambaram:</u>

- 1. Mutant of Delhi crossandra and it has leaf variations.
- Its inflorescence is also long (15 cm), and it produces deep orange flowers.
- 3. It also yields upto75 kg flowers daily per hectare.
- 4. Fetches Rs 200 per kg in the market.

#### <u>Subasu:</u>

- 1. Mutant of Delhi crossandra
- 2. It has long inflorescence and light orange, medium-sized flowers.

#### Lakshmi:

- 1. Mutant of Delhi crossandra, and it produces large leaves.
- 2. It produces big, Orange flowers in long inflorescence (15cm).
- 3. Yield 75 kg flowers a day from a hectare

#### Neelambari:

- 1. Mutant of local yellow variety, and it has dense green foliage.
- 2. It produces normal sized flowers in long inflorescence.

#### Maruvur Arasi:

- 1. Red color mutant of Delhi crossandra by gamma irradiation.
- 2. Bright deep red coloration of flowers.

#### Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam

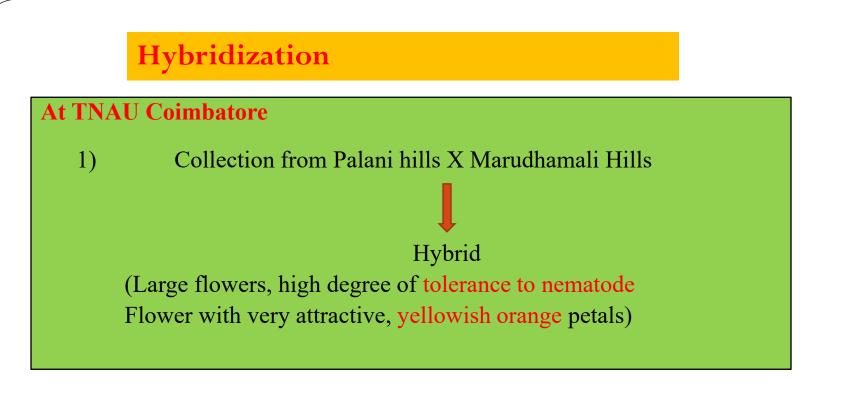
- 1. Mutant of Delhi crossandra
- 2. Deep Red colour flowers.
- 3. Large flowers and with stand long distance transport
- 4. Resistant to major pests

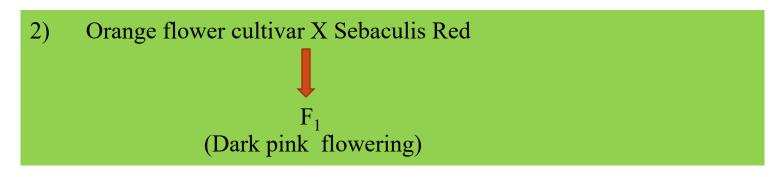
#### At

Research and Development Section, Green Farms Ltd., Marawila during 1999

### In-Vitro Mutation

- In Srilanka, *in –vitro* shoots of crossandra var. <u>Danica</u> were exposed to different doses of gamma rays.
  A mutant was labeled as a new cv. in the name of <u>Savindi</u>
- 3. Released as a novel ornamental production in the international flower trade.





#### **IIHR**, Bangalore

Two promising hybrids were released

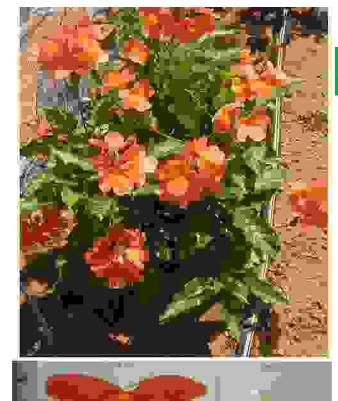
- IIHR 2005-1 : Hybrid between Local Crossandra X Arka Ambara. The flower size and yield is superior to Arka Ambara It has unique flower colour Orange Red
- **2. IIHR 2005-2** : Hybrid between *Crossandra nilotica* X Mangalore Local. The size and the yield of the flower are bigger than both the parents.

#### **IIHR Cultivars**



#### Arka Kanaka: Local Yellow x Delhi Crossandra

Orange big flowers Yield: 5.01 t /acre/year Use: Loose flower Important character: Bigger size flowers and also pleasing colour



#### Arka Ambara: Local crossandra x Laxmi

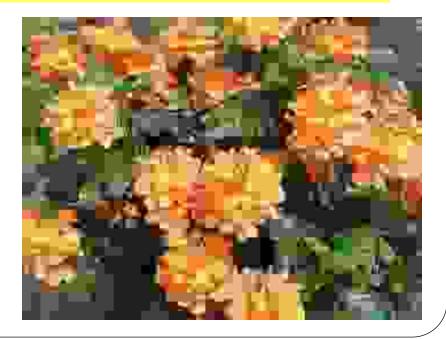
Orange red, big flowers Yield: 5.9 t/acre/year Use: Loose flower Important character: Bigger size flowers and also pleasing colour Arka Shreya : Local Crossandra x Arka Ambara Colour: reddish orange No Seed set

Arka Shravya : Crossandra nilotica x Mangalore Local Colour: reddish orange No Seed set

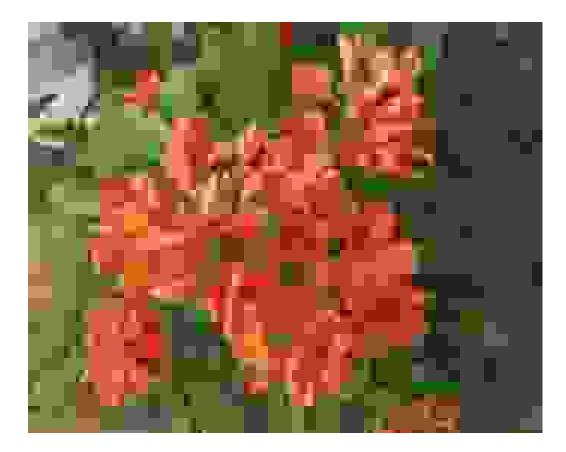
#### **Polyploidy Cultivars**

**Orange, Delhi, Lutea Yellow and Sebaculis Red** are four different cultivars of the species belongs to *C. pungens* 

**1. Orange Crossandra:** Tetraploid (2n=40), sets seeds profusely, breeds true and produces bright orange colour flowers.



# 2. Delhi Crossandra : is triploid (2n=30) and produces more attractive flowers of bright deep orange colour.



3. LuteaYellow: is tetraploid(2n=40) and the flowers are orange yellow colour. Used as front line of shrubbery and hanging baskets.



4. Sebaculis Red is tetraploid(2n=40) and hardy cultivar, which possesses high degree tolerance to nematodes (Meloidogyne sp and Pratylenchus sp and Longidorus sp) Flower colour: Red





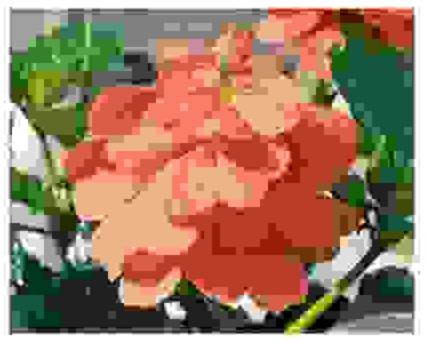
#### **Modi-1**: Developed by Dr. T. Vengatapathi- he is amateur breeder

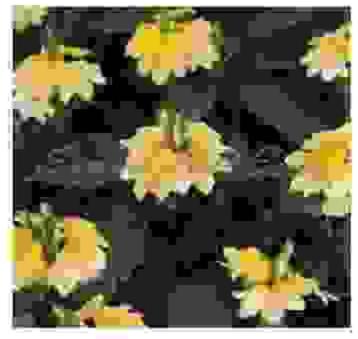


#### **Exotic Cultivars**



#### Shamrock crossandra





#### Orange marmalade

Yellow splash

