## **Tropical, Subtropical Fruits & Flowers Cultivation**

Author:- NIIR Board Format: paperback

Code: NI123 Pages: 600

Price: Rs.1075US\$ 125

Publisher: NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY

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Usually ships within 5 days

Tropical and subtropical plants grow in tropical jungles around the world. These plants often produce stunning blooms in a range of colors, and bring a unique and exotic feel to their growing environment. Although they hail from moist areas, many tropical and subtropical plants require warmth more than moisture. Some species of tropical plants are therefore quite easy to grow in warm, non tropical areas. One of the great characteristics of tropical plants is that they keep growing all season. There are thousands of tropical and subtropical fruits and flowers. The tropics have the capacity to produce large quantities of fruit and international trade is adding new kinds as rapid shipment possibilities increase. Some tropical fruits such as the banana, mango and pineapple are now as familiar as the apple and pear in temperate regions. Other examples of tropical fruits are grape, papaya, litchi, guava, coconut etc. In comparison with fruits of temperate regions, many tropical species have been much neglected in international markets. Citrus cultivation is carried out on a large scale. Citrus is grown worldwide although they are tropical plants so that most of the commercial groves are in subtropical regions. It is usually grown at sea level where sufficient moisture is readily available, or under irrigation. Any well drained soil, except an extremely sandy one, is suitable. The fruits ripen at different times of the year depending on the species and variety. There are various kind of tropical flowers; Aster (Callistephus chinensis), Jasmine (Jasminum sp.), Calendula (Calendula officinalis), Carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus), Lily (Lilium spp.), Narcissus (Narcissus spp.), Orchids and many more. Flowers require sincere, patient, soft, affectionate as well as expert handling. Most houseplants are tropical plants. That's why they do so well indoors, at temperature levels humans find comfortable in their homes, around 60 F to 90 F. More technically, tropical plants are defined as all vegetation growing in a wide band around the equator between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Just north and south of that band are the subtropical areas, also rich in plants of interest to our group.

This book basically deals with seed propagation extraction and handling, effect of seed treatment and temperature on germination, vegetative propagation, effect of rootstocks on mineral composition, type of cutting, growth substances and season, postharvest management of fruits and vegetables, factors affecting postharvest life of flowers, postharvest management of flowers, postharvest management of spices, postharvest management of plantation crops, control of ripening process, pelletization, transportation, storage etc.

Plant propagation is an important aspect of agriculture in general and horticulture in particular. This book contains new methods for cultivation of tropical, subtropical fruits and flowers. The book is very useful for agriculture universities library, consultants, new entrepreneurs, plantation

companies, farmers who wants to update their knowledge and adopt new cultivation techniques.

## 1. CITRUS

**Seed Propagation** 

Extraction and handling

Viability

Storage

Effect of Seed Treatment and Temperature on Germination

Seed treatment to control Fungal diseases

Polyembryony

Vegetative Propagation

Cutting

Air-Layering

**Budding** 

Methods of Budding

Selection, Preparation and Storage of Budwood

Time of Budding

Age of Rootstock and Height of Budding

Wrapping Material and Lopping

**Decline of Dudded Tree** 

Rootstocks

Suitability of Rootstocks

Effect of Rootstocks on Tree-size, Yield and

**Quality of Fruits** 

Incompatibility

Disease and Pest Resistant Rootstocks

Frost-resistant Rootstocks

Effect of Rootstocks on Mineral Composition

**Dwarfing Rootstocks** 

Rootstock in Relation to Soil

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**Drought Tolent Rootstock** 

Interstock

Micropropagation

**Shoot-tip Grafting** 

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Effect of Growth Substances and Other Chemicals

Effect of Irradiation

**Biochemical Changes** 

Vegetative Propagation

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Effect of Season and Temperature

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Effect of Growth Substances

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Anatomy of Root Formation

Single-Bud Cutting

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Effect of Season

Effect of Growth Substances and Other Chemicals

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Other Factors Influencing Graft Union

Storage of Graft

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Effect of Rootstock

Storage of Bud

Effect of Methods of Propagation

Source of Scion

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Disease and Nematode Resistant Rootstock

Effect of Rootstock on Growth, Yield and Quality

Effect of Rootstock on Mineral Composition

Incompatibility

Micropropagation

**Anther Culture** 

Ovule and Embryo Culture

**Protoplast Culture** 

Microcutting

**Growth Variation** 

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**Seed Propagation** 

Vegetative Propagation

Suckers, Peepers and Corms

Micropropagation

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**Seed Propagation** 

Polyembryony

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Germination

Vegetative Propagation

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Effect of Forcing, Ringing and Etiolation

Effect of Bottom Heat

Effect of Growth Substances and Other Chemicals

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Calendula

Candytuft

Carnation (annual)

Celosia

China Aster

Chrysanthemum (annual)

Cineraria

Clarkia

Coreopsis

Cornflower

Cosmos

Daisy

Dianthus

Dimorphotheca

Eschscholzia

Gaillardia

Garden Poppy

Gazania

Godetia

Gomphrena

Gypsophila

Helichrysum

Hollyhock

Larkspur

Limonium

Linaria

Lupin

Marigold

Matricaria

Mignonette Myosotis Nasturtium Nemesia Nicotiana Nigella Pansy Petunia Phlox Portulaca Primula Rudbeckia Salvia Scabiosa Schizanthus Stock Sunflower Sweet Alyssum Sweet Pea Sweet Sultan **Sweet William** Venidium Viola Wall Flower Zinnia Propagation Cultivation **Planting** Manuring and Fertilization Growth and Flowering **Aftercare** Irrigation Harvesting and Postharvest Management 25. ANTHURIUM Climate and Soil **Varieties** Red Orange

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Coconut Oil

Edible Copra

Wet Processiing of Coconut

**Desiccated Coconut** 

Coconut Cream

Coconut Milk Powder

Virgin Oil

Medium/low-fat, Desiccated Coconut

Coconut Cheese

Coconut Syrup

Coconut Honey

Tender coconut water

**Coconut Byproducts** 

**Coconut Water** 

Husk

**Natural Fibre Extraction** 

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Value-added Products

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Value-added Products

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**Growth Regulators** 

**Preservative Solutions** 

Precooling and Storage

Packing and Transporting

Home Care of Cut Flowers

Care And Management of Different Types of

Flowers Loose Flowers

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Crossandra (Crossandra undulaefolia)

Jasmine (Jasminum sp.)

Tuberose (Polianthes tuberosa)

**Cut Flowers** 

Alstroemeria spp.

Amaryllis and Hippeastrum

Anthurium (Anthurium andreanum and

A. scherzerianum)

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus)

Bird-of-paradise (Strelitzia reginae)

Calendula (Calendula officinalis)

Carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus)

Freesia (Freesia refrecta)

Gerbera (Gerbera jamesonii)

Gladiolus (Gladiolus spp.)

Gypsophila (Gypsophila paniculata)

Lily (Lilium spp.)

Narcissus (Narcissus spp.)

Orchids (Arachnis, Aranda, Aranthera, Ascocendra and Epidendrum)

Cattleya

Cymbidium

Dendrobium

Odontoglossum and Oncidium

Paphiopedilum

Phalaenopais

Rose (Rosa hybrida)

Tuberose (Polianthes tuberosa)

Zinnia (Zinnia elegans)

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Control of Ripening Process

Ripening of fruits

Pre-packaging in Plastic Films

Packaging

Pelletization

Transportation

Storage

Irradiation

## **About NIIR**

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Thu, 08 May 2025 01:41:05 +0000