

**A STUDY OF THE APPLICATION OF IN-VITRO METHODS FOR  
THE PROPAGATION OF NIYAGALA (GLORIOSA SUPERBA L.)**

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Niyagala (Gloriosa superba L.) has become a plant of commercial importance, but large-scale cultivation is hampered by the lack of a rapid propagation technique. In a study directed towards in vitro propagation of the plant some conditions for in vitro culture were investigated. Explants for the study were obtained from young plants grown in the green house.

Shoot-tip cultures were established in B<sub>5</sub> medium supplemented with cytokinins (BAP, KN) and low levels of auxins (IAA, NAA, BA). Nodal cuttings could also be induced to form roots. But axillary bud development did not take place even at higher levels of cytokinins. Higher levels of BAP promoted development of adventitious buds from the basal region of the explant. These developed into rooted plantlets on subculturing after 2-3 weeks.