

ชื่อเรื่อง

Indian Vetiver

ชื่อผู้วิจัย

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Abstract

The Vetiver grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides* Stapf.) occurs wild, semi-wild and cultivated in many tropical and subtropical countries. Vetiver root is one of the most widely known perfumery material of India and is also used in preparation of mats, screens, sun-shades, fancy fans, bags, baskets, scented sticks, underbred mattresses and pillars to give cooling effects and pleasing sweet odour. Bor (1940) had described the wide ecological distribution and the distinct morphological characters of North and South Indian Vetiver. Ramanujan and Susil Kumar (1963) reported the mode of reproduction in Vetiver. Sethi and Gupta (1980), Gupta et al. (1983), Sethi et al. (1986), Sethi and Sapna (1992), Sethi et al. (1992) and Patra et al. (1993) investigated on germplasm collection, variability and selection for isolation of suitable Vetiver genotypes. Lavania (1983) recorded nematode induced variation in Vetiver. The agrotechnology on Vetiver was described by Pareek et al. (1992). This crop is also being widely used by the State Soil Conservation departments for conservation of loose soils in sloppy and hill areas. The Vetiver germplasm collections screened at RRL, Bhubaneswar, recorded a wide range of variation for varied morpho-economic characters. The maximum root yield of 17.66 quintals per hectare and the oil content of 0.90 per cent encouraged to include more collections for future investigation. Hence, the Vetiver has a wide use and economic potential in India.