# Studies on Variation of Taro (Colocasia esculenta Schott)

## I .Variation in terms of Patterns of Vegetative Propagation and other Horticultural Characteristics

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## Abstract

A total of 57 clones of taro, Colocasia esculenta collected from 8 locations of Taiwan (Taipei, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Fengshan, Pingtung, Taitung and Hcualien) were planted at Kaohsiung DAIS in 1989, and investigated their variation in terms of pattern of vegetative propagation and other horticultural characteristics in 1990. The results summarized as follow:

The collected clones of Colocasia esculenta in Taiwan propagated their progenies vegetatively by 4 patterns, there are BC (cormels propagated from the bottom of main corm), BC+RC (cormels propagated from the bottom of main corm and the top of runners), BC+TC (cormels propagated from the bottom and top of main corm)and TC+RC (cormels propagated from the top of main corm and runners). The chief pattern was BC.

In addition to singnifficant difference at the patterns of vegetative propagation, the other hoticultural characteristics in terms of petiole, lemina and steamed corm variated greatly among the clones and inner varietal groups collected from different locations.

By panel test, it could be found that the scores of 27 clones were above 6 point, implied high luality in palatability. However, the cultivar Betelnut was more appreciated than other clones.


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