

Review

Social and Economic Importance of species: *Strelitzia*

Januarius Rafael, Antonio V. and Denilson Lamaris

Department of Floriculture, Ornamental Horticulture and Garden design, Faculty of Agriculture, Universidade Estadual de Santa Catarina, Lages, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Accepted 31 March, 2014

This review aimed to show the importance of *Strelitzia* in Floriculture. The genus named after the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, birthplace of Queen Charlotte of United Kingdom. A common name of the genus is bird of paradise flower, because of a supposed resemblance of its flowers to the bird of paradise. In this context, it is currently a growing interest in exotic cultures, with tropical characteristics, such as species of the family Strelitziaceae. Thus, it was observed that the production of agricultural activity, *Strelitzia* is one of increasing social and economic importance in the world.

Key words: Zingiberales, Strelitziaceae, cut flower, inflorescence.

INTRODUCTION

Tropical Floriculture is an activity that is on the rise in Brazil and the world stand by agribusiness as generator of income and suitable as an alternative crop for small farmers (Lins and Coelho, 2004). The main species of tropical flowers belong to the order Zingiberales, which naturally exploited or occur in conventional plantations in the tropical zone of America, West Asia and the Pacific. The Zingiberales are herbaceous, rhizomatous, perennial arborescent or reduced sizes, characterized by their bract color and shapes, greater durability after harvest, of great beauty, and used for ornamental environments (Assis et al., 2002; Lins and Coelho, 2004).

ASPECTS OF TAXONOMY: HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF *STRELITZIA*

The order Zingiberales is known within the monocots. It is essentially tropical and subtropical in their distribution, being in some regions of the world. Additionally, the order

brings together 8 families, 89 genera and about 1800 species (Berry and Kress, 1991). The families Zingiberaceae, Marantaceae, Heliconiaceae, Lowiaceae, Costaceae and Strelitziaceae are recognized for their ornamental potential. Cronquist (1981) established five families within the order and they are Zingiberaceae, Costaceae, Marantaceae, Heliconiaceae, and Strelitziaceae. Phylogenetically, this order is subject to discussion, as Dahlgren et al. (1985), classified it into eight families; Zingiberaceae, Musaceae, Heliconiaceae, Costaceae, Cannaceae, Marantaceae, Lowiaceae and Strelitziaceae.

The family Strelitziaceae has two genera and the genus that stands out is the *Strelitzia*. They include numerous species, among them, *Strelitzia reginae* Banks ex Aiton (Figure 1), *Strelitzia alba* (Figure 2), white flowers, the *Strelitzia caudata* (Figure 3), with bluish flowers and *Strelitzia juncea* (Figure 4), all originating from South Africa and introduced in Europe in 1770, from where it spread throughout the world (Van Jaarsveld, 2008; Winter and Jaba, 2011).

The species is the most widely cultivated *Strelitzia* (*S. reginae* Banks ex Aiton), also known as queen of paradise, the flower-queen, bird of paradise and

*Corresponding author. E-mail: raf02@yahoo.com



Figure 1. *Strelitzia reginae*.



Figure 2. *Strelitzia alba*.



Figure 3. *Strelitzia caudata*.



Figure 4. *Strelitzia juncea*.

bananeirinha-of-garden (Karsten, 2009). It has been cultivated for the production of cut flowers, mainly by post-harvest durability, size, long stem and bright colors of their flowers (Pivetta et al., 2007). In Brazil, the cultivation of tropical plants is still new, existing, according to the latest survey by Ibraflor (2002), an area of 65.4 with flowers for cutting *Strelitzia*.

The *Strelitzia* is a herbaceous plant Rhizome with firm and coriaceous leaves (Lorenzi and Souza, 2001). The flowers open in succession within bract Amarelle-green sepals. Three of these flowers have large orange and two blue petals modified arrow-shaped, which are the sex organs (Castro, 1995; Lorenzi and Souza, 2001).

Propagation is by seed or by clump division (Bautitz and Carvalho, 2007; Pivetta et al., 2007). Propagation by seeds has a large number of fruits for inflorescence and can be 1 to 6 and the number of seeds produced in each fruit, an average of 30. The pollen is released before the stigma becomes receptive (protrandria), favoring cross-pollination and a satisfactory production of seeds (Pivetta et al., 2007).

The *Strelitzia* is a plant that produces flowers throughout the year, especially during summer. They have good production in warm climates and optimum temperatures of close to 25°C, while the minimum temperature for better production is 10°C and relative humidity of 70% (Brickell et al., 1996; Lamas, 2002).

According to the newspaper PlantzAfrica, normally start flowering when the pot gets a bit crowded or when the clump is starting to become denser. Starting from autumn until the beginning of spring water should be reduced. If planted in the garden, mix the soil surrounding the plant so that it is high in drainage - coarse sand and grit is added. Also, provide granular slow release fertilizer in the mix. At the end of winter surround the clumps with composted leafmould or aged manure. *Strelitzia* in full soil rarely requires additional watering: one or two buckets of water twice a month should be enough - wait until the soil has been dried for a few days before it is watered.

The classification of flowers is made by observations of color, occurrence of injuries, presence of pests and diseases, and length of the spathe (bract) (Lamas, 2002). In *Strelitzia* the biggest problem in post-harvest is incomplete opening on the inflorescences few days before harvest (Pizano, 2005; Hassan, 2009). These effects observed can be attributed to attack by pathogens, as described in same researched.

According to different authors (Pitta, 1990; Sewake and Uchida, 1995), the *Botrytis* fungus is responsible for disease in protected cultivation of flowers, and it has caused serious losses in tropical and subtropical flowers planted, as *Strelitzia*. Initial symptoms appear as small bright spots on the petals, sepals and bracts, which evolve into a dark colored stain (Pitta, 1990; Sewake and Uchida, 1995), preventing the marketing of the product. According to these authors, when symptoms are observed in the field, you can make a prior selection to discard infected inflorescences. However, in most cases, the symptoms are not apparent at the time of packing, remaining quiescent during storage and transport, and manifesting when environmental conditions become favorable especially with increasing humidity.

CONCLUSION

We concluded that tropical flowers like *Strelitzia* have gained prominence and becoming an alternative and the most growing plant in the agricultural sector.

REFERENCES

- Assis SMP, Marinho RRL, Goim Júnior, MGC, Menezes M, Rosa RCT (2002). Doenças e pragas de helicônias. Diseases and pests of helicônias. Recife: UFRPE. p. 102.
- Bautitz F, Carvalho RIN (2007). Propagação vegetativa de estrelitzia com diversos tipos de mudas e substratos. Revista Acadêmica: Ciências Agrárias e Ambientais 5(1):47-55.
- Berry F, Kress WJ (1991). Heliconia: an identification guide. Washington and London: Smithsonian Institution Press. p. 334.
- Brickell C, Zuk J, Zuk JD (1996). American Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants. Am. Hortic. Soc. 1:576.
- Castro CEF (1995). Inter-relações das famílias das zingiberales. Revista Brasileira de Horticultura Ornamental. 1:2-11.
- Cronquist AN (1981). An integrated system of classification of flowering plants. Columbia university Press, New York.
- Dahlgre RMT, Clifford HT, Yeo PF (1985). The families of the monocotyledons: structure, evolution and taxonomy. Springer-Verlag, Sn.
- Hassan FAS (2009). Influence of 8-Hydroxyquinoline sulphate and sucrose treatments on the post-harvest quality of cut flowers of *Strelitzia reginae* and *Hippeastrum vittatum*. Acta Agronomica Hungarica 57:165-174.
- Ibraflor (2002). Relatório do Diagnóstico da Produção de Flores e Plantas Ornamentais. Brasileira [CD - Rom]. Campinas: s.n.
- Karsten J (2009). Envolvimento da peroxidase e polifenoloxidasas no bloqueio xilemático de hastes de ave-do-paraiso (*Strelitzia reginae*). Dissertação apresentada a Universidade Federal de Viçosa (Mestrado em Fisiologia Vegetal), Viçosa, Minas Gerais.
- Lamas AM (2002). Floricultura tropical: técnicas de cultivo. Recife: SEBRAE-PE. p. 87.
- Lins SRO, Coelho RSB (2004). Ocorrência de doenças em plantas ornamentais tropicais no Estado de Pernambuco. Fitopatologia Brasileira 29:332-335.
- Lorenzi H, Souza HM (2001). Plantas ornamentais no Brasil: arbustivas, herbáceas e trepadeiras. Nova Odessa: Plantarum. p. 1088.
- Pitta GPB (1990). Flores e plantas ornamentais para exportação: aspectos fitossanitários. Brasília, DF: Embrapa – SPI, p.50.
- Pivetta KFL, Barbosa JG, Araújo EF (2007). Propagação de palmeiras e strelitzia. In: Barbosa J G, Lopes LC. Propagação de Plantas Ornamentais. pp. 43-70.
- Pizano M (2005). International market trends-tropical flowers. Acta Horticulturae 683:79-86.
- Sewake KT, Uchida JY (1995). Diseases of heliconia in Hawaii. Honolulu: Institute of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources. p. 18.
- Van Jaarsveld E (2008). *Strelitzia reginae* Banks ex Aiton. Subsp. *Mzimvubuensis* Van Jaarsv. (from the SANBI's PlantzAfrika web-site) <http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantqrs/strelitzregmzimvu.htm>.
- Winter jP, Xaba (2011). *Strelitziajuncea* Link. (from the SANBI's PlantzAfrika web-site) <http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantqrs/strelitzjun.htm>.