

Biotechnological Innovations for Enhanced Floriculture

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Abstract

Biotechnological innovations have revolutionized the field of floriculture, enhancing plant quality, disease resistance, and stress tolerance, ultimately leading to improved commercial success. This chapter explores key biotechnological processes transforming the floriculture industry and their impact on plant growth and quality. Genetic techniques like molecular markers, genetic engineering, and genome editing have significantly advanced flower breeding and overall quality. Traditional breeding methods had limitations due to heterozygosity and time consumption. Genome sequencing technologies have facilitated better flower development and commercial outcomes (Azadi et al. 2016). Tissue culture enables rapid clonal reproduction, pathogen elimination, and somatic embryogenesis. Genetic engineering introduces foreign genes for enhanced color, fragrance, vase life, and disease resistance. Genome editing technologies, particularly CRISPR/Cas9, offer precise trait modifications (Erpen-Dalla Corte et al. 2019). Molecular markers aid marker-assisted breeding (MAB) by identifying genes associated with traits like color, size, and disease resistance (Singh and Mishra, 2011). MAB accelerates the breeding process, reducing resource investment. This comprehensive approach leads to innovations such as disease resistance, stress tolerance, and quality traits in ornamental plants. These advancements hold promise for addressing current challenges and ensuring the economic prosperity of floriculture while considering responsible application and safety regulations.

Introduction:

Floriculture, Floriculture is a specialized branch of horticulture which deals with the cultivation of flowers (i.e. cut flower, loose flower, pot plants, cut greens, seeds, bulbs, with their production and marketing, floriculture revolves around the cultivation and commercialization of ornamental plants. In recent years, the field has undergone major changes under the broad influence of biotechnology. The combination of biotechnological progress has led to incredible improvements in all aspects of floriculture, including crop improvement, disease resistance and the creation of new varieties. This chapter examines the dynamic landscape of biotechnological processes that are ushering in a new era in the floral industry, fundamentally reshaping the trajectory of plant growth, quality and performance. Progress in flower breeding, driven by technology, has not only changed the field of ornamental plants, but has also contributed to the cultivation of crops, disease resistance and the intrinsic quality of flowers.

A Glimpse into the Historical Context of Flower Breeding

Floriculture annuals are filled with tales of the various cultivation methods used in ancient times to create new varieties of ornamental plants. The venerable practices of selection, breeding, and genetic modification, harking back to bygone eras, have been the cornerstones of cultivating a diverse spectrum of colors, forms, vegetative patterns, and resistance profiles. These methods, honed over centuries, sought to imbue flora with attributes that captivate the senses and defy the rigors of both biotic and abiotic stresses.

The growing environment of ornamental plants, however, presents its own unique challenges. The tradition, while useful historically, still faces limitations.

Most ornamental plants exhibit heterozygosity, a genetic link that causes problems such as polyploidy and transmission of complex diseases. This complex process results in a time-consuming process that hinders the rapid progress required to produce bright flowers (Azadi et al., 2016; Sharma and Messar, 2017).

Unveiling the Power of Genome Sequencing

In recent years, the advent of genome sequencing technology has led to further changes. This breakthrough ushered in an era of unprecedented understanding of genetic processes. Their influence extends into the field of crop cultivation, where they are pioneers of innovation. This chapter begins with a journey that presents the foundation of field crop genetics and its important implications for the near future.

Navigating the Biotechnological Landscape

The integration of biotechnology, particularly molecular markers and genetic engineering, has proven to be a bright light for the development of flowers. These pioneering methods opened up new opportunities and added strength and power to the field. Genetic technology pioneered evolution, shaping the very essence of flower crops and nurturing a lineage of novel varieties brimming with enhanced traits.

Molecular markers: the illuminating genetic tapestry

Molecular markers are at the forefront of this revolution, using them we can identify specific genes associated with important traits such as flower colour, size and image. These microscopic organisms became the basis of molecular breeding, a term that includes many types of genes to improve traits in plants and animals. In floriculture, molecular breeding has found resonance in marker assisted breeding (MAB), a process that uses molecular markers in conjunction with linkage maps and genomics to improve and modify plant quality accordingly.

Genetic Engineering: Redefining Floral Aesthetics

Genetic engineering has transcended traditional by imbuing flower crops with unprecedented qualities. This technology involves the integration of exogenous genetic material into plant cells,

resulting in a symphony of changes. The canvas of flower crops has been redefined, as scientists develop flowers having petals of larger dimensions, attractive colours and longer vase life.

Importance of Tissue Culture and Micro propagation

The effectiveness of tissue culture as a biotechnological tool in floriculture cannot be understated. Micro propagation, a technique that facilitates the rapid multiplication of plant genotypes has proved its power. Breeder can produce diseases free plant and high yielding plants through these techniques such as somatic embryogenesis and gamogenesis (Murthy et al., 2014). The advantages of tissue culture include rapid clonal proliferation, elimination of pathogen and the stimulation of somatic embryos all important aspects of the flower crop development process.

The Dawn of Genome Editing: CRISPR/Cas9

An important recent advance in genome editing technology, exemplified by the CRISPR/Cas9 system. This revolutionary tool enables the precise modification of genes, making an era of meticulous trait adjustments. The implications are far-reaching, from site-specific mutations that reshape genetic makeup to the elimination of undesirable genes that affect the flower quality.

Advancements in Floriculture through Biotechnology

Introduction to Floriculture and Biotechnology

Floriculture, the art and science of cultivating and marketing ornamental plants, has been revolutionized by biotechnology. Biotechnological interventions have made significant contributions to various aspects of floriculture, encompassing crop improvement, disease control, and the development of novel varieties. This chapter highlights the major biotechnological processes that are reshaping the floriculture industry and their implications for plant growth, quality enhancement, and commercial success. Flower breeding has been significantly improved by integrating genetic techniques, revolutionizing not only the ornamental plant industry but also plant breeding, disease resistance, and overall floral quality. Traditional breeding methods, while historically effective, were constrained by issues like time requirements and the inherent heterozygosity of most ornamental plants. These challenges necessitated exploration of novel strategies to enhance the production of aesthetically appealing plants. In recent years, genome sequencing technologies have emerged as game-changers in crop development. This chapter delves into the pivotal role of genetics in flower cultivation and its far-reaching commercial implications.

A. Tissue Culture and Micro propagation

Tissue culture has become a powerful biotechnological tool in floriculture. Micro propagation is a technique that provides rapid multiplication of elite plant genotypes with high yield (Davey et al., 2014). Through techniques such as somatic embryogenesis and organogenesis, breeders

can produce disease-free and genetically modified plants and produce highly attractive crops in large quantities (Murthy et al., 2014). Tissue culture also helps preserve more or less diseased plants, and saves money. It has the following advantages for improving flower production:

- a) **Rapid Clonal Reproduction:** Tissue culture allows the reproduction of a large number of identical plants from a single plant in a relatively short time, ensuring genetic uniformity and consistency.
- b) **Pathogen Elimination:** Infected plant materials can be effectively sanitized through tissue culture, providing pathogen free plants for propagation.
- c) **Somatic Embryogenesis:** In some flower species, somatic embryos can be induced from tissue, providing another method for mass multiplication.

B. Genetic Engineering for Novel Traits

The first genetically modified crops were Chrysanthemum and Petunia, both of which had altered blossom colors. The two processes that underpin plant genetic engineering are the insertion of genetic material into plant cells and the subsequent regeneration of plants from those cells. Genetic engineering has been a revolutionary tool for improving flower crops. By introducing genetics, scientists can create crops of flowers to show good results, such as increasing flower size, changing color patterns and extending vase life. Genetic engineering has also helped develop flower crops with improved resistance to diseases, pests and environmental stress. Genetic engineering or genetic modification (GM) involves incorporating foreign genes into a crop's genome to display certain traits. This biotechnology approach contributes to the following improvements in flower production:

- a) **Enhanced Color and Fragrance:** Genes responsible for the synthesis of pigments or volatile compounds can be inserted to produce flowers with improved color and fragrance characteristics.
- b) **Extended shelf life:** Genetic engineering can extend the flower vase, thereby prolonging the vase life and improving the quality after harvest.
- c) **Disease Resistance:** By introducing genes from naturally resistant organisms, flower crops can acquire enhanced resistance against viral, bacterial, and fungal pathogens.

Revolutionizing Flower Crops through Genetic Engineering

Genetic engineering has ushered in a revolutionary era for flower crops. The first genetically modified crops, Chrysanthemum and Petunia, showcased altered blossom colors. Plant genetic engineering primarily involves the integration of foreign genetic material into plant cells, followed by the regeneration of entire plants from these modified cells. Genetic engineering has enabled scientists to create flower crops with enhanced attributes, including increased flower size, altered color patterns, and extended vase life. Additionally, genetic engineering has led to the development of flower crops with heightened resistance to diseases, pests, and environmental stressors.

C. Genome Editing Technologies for Precision Trait Modification

Recent advances in genome editing technologies such as CRISPR/Cas9 have revolutionized the genetic improvement of flower crops. This tool enables the transfer of certain genes by showing a change in flower quality with consistent and efficient performance. Genome editing holds great promise for the production of unique and customized flowers to meet specific market needs. CRISPR/Cas9 is a genetic modification method with great power and ease of use that has led to the pursuit of crop improvement. CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing has been applied to agricultural and horticultural crops and has been shown to be beneficial for crop improvement (Corte et al., 2019; Zhu and Gao, 2020; Shipman et al., 2021). This approach allows genetic modification, insertion or deletion without introducing foreign DNA:

- a) **Site-specific mutations:** Genome editing can changes in the genetic makeup of flowers to create the new necessary changes. It is a PCR-based technique for changing certain nucleotides in a sequence inside a plasmid vector. Using this method, it is possible to examine the relative significance of a certain amino acid for the structure and function of proteins.
- b) **Elimination of unwanted genes:** Genome editing can be used to eliminate unwanted genes such as over-pruning or reduced vase life.
- c) **Stress tolerance and abiotic resistance:** Floriculture is challenged by environmental stress and abiotic factors. Biotechnological interventions such as genetic engineering and marker assisted breeding have caused stress in flowers (Singh and Mishra, 2011). These genetic modifications provide better adaptation to different environments by showing greater resistance to factors such as drought, temperature and salinity. Biotechnology contributes to the sustainability and strengthening of the flower industry by improving resilience to stress.
- d) **Pest and Disease Control:** The ornamental tree industry is faced with many disease and pest related problems that can cause significant economic losses. According to Cai et al. 2011, by reducing dependency on pesticides, biotechnology contributes to a safer and greener culture.

❖ Application of the CRISPR/Cas9 System in Floriculture

Flower color is one of the most important characteristics in the flower industry and consists of betalains, carotenoids and flavonoids (Tanaka et al., 2010). Anthocyanin pigmentation was first inhibited by insertion of the antisense chalcone synthase (CHS) or dihydroflavonol-4-reductase (DFR) genes into the transgenic lines which produce flower alteration from 0–89% of transgenic lines. However, the degree of color lightening varied from species to species (Aida et al. 2000). Subsequent flower color suppression was performed using RNAi targeting the CHS or ANS (anthocyanin synthase) genes; this indicates that RNAi is a more efficient (over 50%) strategy to produce white colour flowers in torenia (Nakamura et al., 2006). Watanabe et al. (2018) used CRISPR Cas9-mediated mutagenesis to change the color of higher plants by altering

the carotenoid-cleaving dioxygenase (CCD) gene in *Ipomea nil* to obtain plants with yellow flowers (55.5%).

D. Molecular markers and marker assisted selection

Molecular markers play an important role in the selection of desirable traits in floriculture. These markers help to identify specific genes associated with traits such as flower color, size and shape (Kwon and Baek, 2018). The term "molecular breeding" (MB) can be described broadly as the process of using genetic engineering or gene modification, molecular marker-assisted selection, genomic selection, etc. to modify DNA at the molecular level to enhance desirable traits in plants and animals. However, the term "molecular breeding" is more frequently used to refer to "molecular marker-assisted breeding" (MAB), which is defined as the use of molecular biotechnologies, in particular molecular markers, in conjunction with linkage maps and genomics, to improve and change plant or animal traits based on genotypic assays. This phrase is used to represent a number of contemporary breeding techniques, such as genome-wide selection (GWS) or genomic selection (GS), marker-assisted selection (MAS), marker-assisted backcrossing (MABC), and marker-assisted recurrent selection (MARS) (Ribaut et al., 2010). Growers can select desired plants using marker assisted selection, thereby reducing the time and resources required by traditional breeding methods (Collard et al., 2005). The use of molecular markers allows precise identification and selection of genes associated with certain traits in flower crops. Marker assisted selection (MAS) enables breeders to screen large populations, thus streamlining the breeding process and reducing costs. MAS is particularly useful in improving properties such as disease resistance, flower color and longevity, thus contributing to the development of top quality flowers.

This approach leads to the development of many innovations and improves the accuracy of breeding programs. Molecular markers have proven to be useful tools for assessing genetic diversity and identifying diseases in many flowering plants (Baliyan et al., 2014; Kumar et al., 2017; Siroshi et al. 2017 and Chaudhary et al. 2018).

Marker Assisted Breeding (MAB) provides breeding methods with molecular markers to quickly select desired results. This approach facilitates the production of new flowers with better characteristics such as:

- a) **Disease Resistance:** Genetically-associated molecular markers can be used to identify and select plants with disease resistance in early stages.
- b) **Stress resistance:** Markers associated with stress genes can help select plants that are tolerant of environmental stress, such as drought and temperature changes.
- c) **Quality Traits:** MAB (Marker Assisted Breeding) can help identify plants with good characteristics, such as large flowers, thick leaves, or varying flower colour and altered scent profiles.

Conclusion

Advances in biotechnology have had a major impact on floriculture by improving plant quality, disease resistance, and stress resistance and consumer satisfaction. Technologies such as tissue culture and genetics have revolutionized the production of ornamental plants, enabling the industry to meet the needs of a growing market. With continuous advances in biotechnology, floriculture is ready to take advantage of new solutions to current challenges, ensuring future economic prosperity. Biotechnology has made an important contribution to the development of flower plants, enabling the production of beautiful flowers of many qualities. Together, animal culture, genetic engineering, reproduction and genome editing are helping scientists and breeders break the limitations of traditional breeding and improve the overall performance, beauty and economics of flower production. However, responsible application, compliance with safety regulations and public acceptance are also important factors to consider when using these biotechnologies for crop improvement.

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