

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Particulars	Page No.
3.1	External Morphology of <i>Centella asiatica</i>	43
3.2	Field View of <i>Centella asiatica</i> (L) Urban.	44
3.3	<i>Centella</i> plants showing running shoot tips (arrows) which were treated with colchicine, following the method of Immersion.	46
4.1	Survival rates and response of <i>Centella asiatica</i> plants to colchicine treatment and autotetraploidy induction.	61
4.2	Field view of external morphology of control (Black Arrows) and 0.2% colchicine for 4 hour treated <i>Centella</i> plants (Orange Arrows).	63
4.3	Field view of external morphology of control (Black Arrows) and 0.3% colchicine for 5 hour treated <i>Centella</i> plants (Yellow Arrows).	63
4.4	Colchicine treated running tip showing swelling of internodes (Red Arrow) and Leaves showing the saw type margin <i>Centella asiatica</i> plants (Orange Arrow).	64
4.5	Morphological variations in leaf size and difference in plant height of diploid (left) and 0.2% colchicine (4 hours) treated autotetraploid (right) plants of <i>C. asiatica</i> .	65
4.6	Morphological variation in leaf size and difference in plant petiole length of diploid (left) and colchiploid (0.2% for 4 hour) (right) plants of <i>C. asiatica</i> .	66
4.7	Variation in size of floral buds of diploid (left) and colchiploid (right) plants of <i>C. asiatica</i> .	69
4.8	Variation in size of seeds of diploid (left) and colchiploid (right) plants of <i>C. asiatica</i> .	69
4.9	Stomata size of diploid (A) and autotetraploid (B) plants of <i>Centella asiatica</i>	70
4.10	Stomata number of diploid (A) and autotetraploid (B) plants of <i>Centella asiatica</i>	70

4.11	Comparison of stomatal characteristics of control and colchicine induced <i>Centella</i> Plants	70
4.12	Chromosome number of diploid (A) and tetraploid plants (B) of <i>Centella asiatica</i>	73
4.13	HPLC Chromatogram of the control plant extracts of <i>Centella asiatica</i> used for the quantitative determination of triterpenes	75
4.14	HPLC Chromatogram of the colchicine induced autotetraploid plant extracts of <i>Centella asiatica</i> used for the quantitative determination of triterpenes.	76
4.15	HPLC Chromatogram of the standard used for the quantitative determination of triterpenes.	77
4.16	Leaf explants developed within week of inoculation	78
4.17	Leaf explant of <i>Centella asiatica</i> with primary callus	78
4.18	(A) Compact callus initiation through leaf culture (B) Brownish callus formation on 2mg/l 2-4 D +4mg/l BAP	78
4.19	(A) Callus Induction on MS medium supplemented with 1.5mg/l IAA and 3 mg/l BAP (B) Initiation of embryogenic callus after 21-25 days	79
4.20	Initiation of shoots from leaf callus	80
4.21	Multiple Shoot Initiation form leaf callus	80
4.22	Multiple Shoot initiation from leaf callus	81
4.23	Induced Leaf Morphological variation	81