**DR.BRR.GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE, JADCHARLA**

**JADCHARLA Dt., TELANGANA**

**DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY**

Student Study Project on

# ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN VILLAGE, (V) BOINPALLY, (M)MIDJIL MAHABUBNAGAR DIST TELANGANA.

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DIVERSITY, DISTRIBUTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF PLANT RESOURCES IN NORTHERN NALLAMALAIS, TELANGANA

## DECLARATION

We are hereby declare that the study project: **"ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN VILLAGE, (V) BOINPALLY, (M) MIDJIL MAHABUBNAGAR DIST TELANGANA"** is a record of work done by us under the supervision of **Dr. B. Sadasivaiah**, Assistant Professor of Botany, Government Degree College, Jadcharla, Mahabubnagar District and that the project has not been previously done by any others in this college and any other college/University.

Date : 27/06/2022

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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study project on **"ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN VILLAGE, (V) BOINPALLY, (M) MIDJIL MAHABUBNAGAR DIST TELANGANA"** is a bonafide Project work done by III & II BZC students namely P.JYOTHI, M.MOUNIKA, K.SANDYA, A NAGAMANI. Under my supervision in Government Degree College, Jadcharla, Telangana.

Date : 27/06/2022
Place : Jadcharla

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*….. Janaki, Swapna, Sunanda, Bharath, Sai Kumar*

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**CHAPTER – I**

# INTRODUCTION

Ornamental plants or garden plants are plants that are grown for decorative purposes in gardens and landscape design projects.[1] Many if not most are flowering plants, and garden varieties tend to be specially bred cultivars that improve on the original species in qualities such as colour, shape, scent and long-lasting blooms. There are many examples of fine ornamental plants that can provide height, privacy, and beauty for any garden. These ornamental perennial plants have seeds that allow them to reproduce. One of the beauties of ornamental grasses is that they are very versatile and low maintenance.[citation needed] All the main types of plant have many ornamental varieties: trees, shrubs, aquatic plants, perennial and annual plants. Non-botanical classifications include houseplants, bedding plants, plants for cut flowers and foliage plants. The cultivation of ornamental plants comes under floriculture and tree nurseries, which is a major branch of horticulture.

The cultivation of ornamental plants in gardening began in ancient civilizations around 2000 BC. Ancient Egyptian tomb paintings of the 1500 BC show physical evidence of ornamental horticulture and landscape design. The wealthy pharaohs of Amun had plenty of land to grow all different kinds of ornamental plants.

Ornamental plants and trees are distinguished from utilitarian and crop plants, such as those used for agriculture and vegetable crops, and for forestry or as fruit trees. This does not preclude any particular type of plant being grown both for ornamental qualities in the garden, and for utilitarian purposes in other settings. Thus lavender is typically grown as an ornamental plant in gardens, but may also be grown as a crop plant for the production of lavender oil.

The term ornamental plant is used here in the same sense that it is generally used in the horticultural trades, in which they are often just called "ornamentals". The term largely corresponds to 'garden plant', though the latter is much less precise, as any plant may be grown in a garden. Ornamental plants are plants which are grown for display purposes, rather than functional ones. While some plants are both ornamental and functional, people usually use the term “ornamental plants” to refer to plants which have no value beyond being attractive, although many people feel that this is value enough. Ornamental plants are the keystone of ornamental gardening, and they come in a range of shapes, sizes and colors suitable to a broad array of climates, landscapes, and gardening needs.

Some ornamental plants are foliage plants grown mainly or entirely for their showy foliage; this is especially true of houseplants. Their foliage may be deciduous, turning bright orange, red, and yellow before dropping off in the fall, or evergreen, in which case it stays green year-round. Some ornamental foliage has a striking appearance created by lacy leaves or long needles, while other ornamental are grown for distinctively colored leaves, such as silvery-gray ground covers and bright red grasses, among many others.

Other ornamental plants are cultivated for their blooms. Flowering ornamental plants are a key aspect of most gardens, with many flower gardeners preferring to plant a variety of flowers so that the garden is continuously in flower through the spring and summer. Depending on the types of plants being grown, the flowers may be subtle and delicate, or large and showy, with some ornamental plants producing distinctive aromas. Ornamental plants are beneficial.

**CHAPTER – II**

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ornamentals constitute a group of plants employed by humans throughout history. From the point of view of ethnobotany, the use of ornamental plants responds to local botanical knowledge that guides diverse strategies of cultivation and consumption in different cultural contexts. What is the place of ornamental plants in current ethnobotany? The role of the ornamentals in ethnobotanical studies, particularly in relation to horticulture (homegardens) and related contexts, and their aesthetic and symbolic values are discussed. Ornamentals in Ethnobotany Ethnobotany is the study of relationships between people and plants in different cultural contexts and inside the framework of biocultural ecology where both natural and cultural dimensions are thought together (Albuquerque and Hurrell 2010 ; Hurrell and Albuquerque 2012). From a theoretical standpoint, ethnobotany is mainly based on the comprehension of the local botanical knowledge that guides the people actions regarding to plants, e.g., the selection of plants to cultivate or consume. In a methodological sense, the knowledge guides diverse actions (discourses, practices), and through analyzing these actions, it is possible to reformulate the knowledge that generated them (Hurrell 2014). Applying these principles to the context of ornamental plants, we might ask: Why we consider that a plant is ornamental? What botanical knowledge allows that consideration? What effective actions trigger that knowledge? What meaning have these plants in people's

**CHAPTER – III**

# STUDY AREA

We surveayed ornamenatal palnts in a small village called aoinpally in the middile zone of mahabubnagar district.

Our boinpally village. a small village of about 450 houses. most of the people in our village depend on agriculture for thrie livelinood. to the east of our village are the village of revalli, vrukonda and kalwakurthi. on the west side are the towns of Midjil, ranipet, gangapuram, jadcherla and mahabubnagar for Specific areas. Currently the highest prices are found on ornamental Plants of exotic Species.

ornamental Plants are usually thornless plants.and they produce flowers of all sizes. The big ones are prevalent tonalities from some of them.

In the world of gardenting and in the vegetable garden there are many different types of plants. its main purpose is decoration. its main purpose is to decorate houses, parks,temples,schools for display,garden paths.

Source: Conservation Ecology Division, Department of Botany, S. K. University, Anantapur.

**CHAPTER – IV**

# METHODOLOGY

we first observed what kind of plants the people of our boinpally village grow.

The we prepared a questionnaire in advance and collected information from the people of our village about the ornamental plants they grow and what king of fertilizers they used and how they are cared for. According to the survey we did in our village the people in our village like to grow plants because they do not have access to proper water supply and adequate space. we prepared up to 10 questions in the prepared questions are and asked them briefly what kind of care they are doing, how they are raised and so on. we asked about 20 people in our village about the ornamenteal plants they grow at their tothe north of our village are villagea like mallapuram,gudiganipally, sirsiwada, nerallapally etc. To the south of our village are the villages of vemula, veljala and talakondapally.

the people of our village are highly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoos.the people of our village groe two three crops a year. in our village,crops like paddy, cotton,and maize are mostly grown. cotton in particular is grown as a rainfed crop. these plants are loves and cared for very carefully.

**CHAPTER – V**

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## RESULTS& DISCOUSION:

We surveyed the following types of plants in our village as we surveyes.

Growing plants like kanakambaram, rose jasmine,chamomile,sannajaji,virajaji, gunneru, emerald gunneru, money plant.tredesccantia, gulmohar,paper flowers,hibiscus.

A part from these,other types of fruit and vegetable plants are also grown. but most of the plants mentioned above are grown only with care and great care.

Home and what kind of plants they grow and how to care for them. about 30 varieties of ornamental plants are grown in our village. Among them are rose, hibiscus, cardamom, chamomile, jasmine, sannajaji, virajaji, hundred bounties, nandivardhana flowers, gunneru, turai, trediscansia, feltorum,snake plant, money plant. paper flowers etc. the plants are mostly grown. they are taking great care of these plants.they love to grow these plants in their homes for decoration. for flowers and for use during worship. some grow plant suon as ash tree, tridisconcia, snake plant for decoration in front of their house. others have been growing some plants in their home traditionally for generations do the are growing plants like money plant.

| SL.NO | Name | Gwowing Ornamental | Pot or open method of growing | Used /not fertilizers used | Watering/ not watering method of watering | Care if so how | Resons for not growing other ornamentals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sri Laxmi | Snake plant | Pot | not used | Watering | Caring | No space |
| 2 | Shivaleela | Nandivardhna | Pot | Used | Watering | Caring | Instrested |
| 3 | Maheshwari | Deva ganneru | Pot | Used | Watering | Caring | Interested |
| 4 | Laxmi | Malle | Open soil | Used | Watering | Caring | Interested |
| 5 | Sujatha | Rose | Open soil | Used | Watering | Caring | Interested |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Mallishwari | Chamanthi | Pot | Used | Watering | Caring | Interested |
| 7 | Sugunamma | Mandara | Open soil | Used | Watering | Caring | Interested |
| 8 | Manasa | Veerajaji | Pot | Used | Wateiring | Caring | Interested |
| 9 | Yadamma | Billa Ganneru | Open soil | Used | Not watering | Not caring | Not Interested |
| 10 | Bhagyamma | Money Plant | Pot | Used | Cultiwating | Caring | Not Interested |
| 11 | Kousalya | Kanakambaram | Open soil | Used | Watering | Caring | Interested |

**SNAKE PLANT**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Monocots |
| Order: | Asparagales |
| Family: | Asparagaceae |
| Subfamily: | Nolinoideae |
| Genus: | *Dracaena* |
| Species: | ***D. trifasciata*** |
| **Binomial name** | |
| ***Dracaena trifasciata*** (Prain) Mabb.[1] | |

It is an evergreen perennial plant forming dense stands, spreading by way of its creeping rhizome, which is sometimes above ground, sometimes underground. Its stiff leaves grow vertically from a basal rosette. Mature leaves are dark green with light gray-green cross-banding and usually range from 70–90 centimetres (2.3–3.0 ft) long and 5–6 centimetres (2.0–2.4 in) wide, though it can reach heights above 2 m (6 ft) in optimal conditions.[3]

The specific epithet trifasciata means "three bundles".[4]

The plant exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide using the crassulacean acid metabolism process, which allows them to withstand drought. The microscopic pores on the plant's leaves, called the stomata and used to exchange gases, are opened only at night to prevent water from escaping via evaporation in the hot sun. It is a weed in some parts of northern Australia.[5]

To get this plant to go into bloom outside of its natural environment is difficult. Replicating its natural environment is possible. Its flowers vary from greenish white to cream-colored — some are fragrant at night, others not at all — and have a sticky texture.[6]

Common names[edit]

Dracaena trifasciata is commonly called "mother-in-law's tongue", "Saint George's sword" or "snake plant", because of the shape and sharp margins of its leaves[2] that resemble snakes. It is also known as the "viper's bowstring hemp", because it is one of the sources for plant fibers used to make bowstrings.[7]

Cultivation and uses[edit]

Like some other members of its genus, D. trifasciata yields bowstring hemp, a strong plant fiber once used to make bowstrings.

It is now used predominantly as an ornamental plant, outdoors in warmer climates, and indoors as a houseplant in cooler climates. It is popular as a houseplant because it is tolerant of low light levels and irregular watering; during winter, it needs only one watering every couple of months. It will rot easily if overwatered.[8] It is commonly recommended to beginners interested in cultivating houseplants for its easy care.[9]

The NASA Clean Air Study found D. trifasciata has the potential to filter indoor air, removing 4 of the 5 main toxins involved in the effects of sick building syndrome.[10] However, its rate of filtration is too slow for practical indoor use.[11]

It can be propagated by cuttings or by dividing the rhizome. The first method has the disadvantage that the variegation will be lost.[12]

D. trifasciata is considered by some authorities a potential weed in Australia, although widely used as an ornamental, in the tropics outdoors in pots and garden beds and in temperate areas as an indoor plant.[13]

The plant contains saponins which are mildly toxic to dogs and cats and can lead to gastrointestinal upset if consumed.[14]

Varieties and cultivars[edit]

Numerous cultivars have been selected, many of them for variegated foliage with yellow or silvery-white stripes on the leaf margins. Popular cultivars include 'Compacta', 'Goldiana', 'Hahnii', 'Laurentii', 'Silbersee', and 'Silver Hahnii'. 'Hahnii' was discovered in 1939 by William W. Smith, Jr. in the Crescent Nursery Company, New Orleans, Louisiana. The 1941 patent was assigned to Sylvan Frank Hahn, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.[15]

The variety D. trifasciata var. laurentii,[16] together with the cultivars 'Bantel's Sensation'[17] and 'Golden Hahni'[18] have gained the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Garden Merit.[19]

Cultural significance[edit]

In its native range in Africa, a yellow-tipped cultivar is associated with Oya, the female Orisha of storms. In Nigeria it is commonly linked with Ogun, the Orisha of war, and is used in rituals to remove the evil eye.[20] In Brazil its common name Espada de São Jorge links it to Saint George, who by syncretism is also associated with Orisha Ogun.

**ROSE PLANT**

| *Rosa rubiginosa* | |
|---|---|
| **Scientific classification** | |
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Rosids |

| | |
|---|---|
| Order: | Rosales |
| Family: | Rosaceae |
| Subfamily: | Rosoideae |
| Tribe: | Roseae |
| Genus: | *Rosa* L. |

*For other uses, see Rose (disambiguation), Roses (disambiguation), and Rosa.*

A rose is a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus Rosa, in the family Rosaceae, or the flower it bears. There are over three hundred species and tens of thousands of cultivars.[citation needed] They form a group of plants that can be erect shrubs, climbing, or trailing, with stems that are often armed with sharp prickles.[citation needed] Their flowers vary in size and shape and are usually large and showy, in colours ranging from white through yellows and reds. Most species are native to Asia, with smaller numbers native to Europe, North America, and northwestern Africa.[citation needed] Species, cultivars and hybrids are all widely grown for their beauty and often are fragrant. Roses have acquired cultural significance in many societies. Rose plants range in size from compact, miniature roses, to climbers that can reach seven meters in height.[citation needed] Different species hybridize easily, and this has been used in the development of the wide range of garden roses.

The leaves are borne alternately on the stem. In most species they are 5 to 15 centimetres (2.0 to 5.9 in) long, pinnate, with (3–) 5–9 (–13) leaflets and basal stipules; the leaflets usually have a serrated margin, and often a few small prickles on the underside of the stem. Most roses are deciduous but a few (particularly from Southeast Asia) are evergreen or nearly so.

The flowers of most species have five petals, with the exception of Rosa sericea, which usually has only four. Each petal is divided into two distinct lobes and is usually white or pink, though in a few species yellow or red. Beneath the petals are five sepals (or in the case of some Rosa sericea, four). These may be long enough to be visible when viewed from

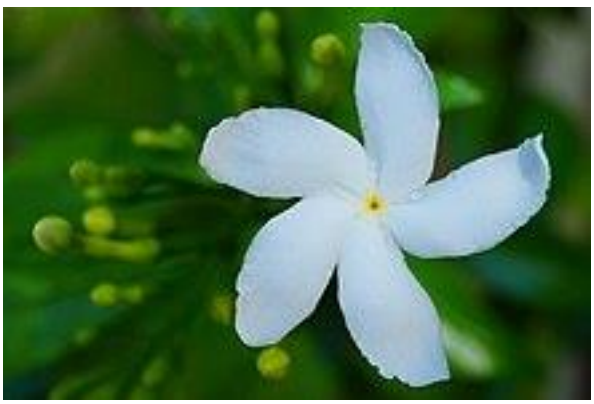
above and appear as green points alternating with the rounded petals. There are multiple superior ovaries that develop into achenes.[3] Roses are insect-pollinated in nature.

The aggregate fruit of the rose is a berry-like structure called a rose hip. Many of the domestic cultivars do not produce hips, as the flowers are so tightly petalled that they do not provide access for pollination. The hips of most species are red, but a few (e.g. Rosa pimpinellifolia) have dark purple to black hips. Each hip comprises an outer fleshy layer, the hypanthium, which contains 5–160 "seeds" (technically dry single-seeded fruits called achenes) embedded in a matrix of fine, but stiff, hairs. Rose hips of some species, especially the dog rose (Rosa canina) and rugosa rose (Rosa rugosa), are very rich in vitamin C, among the richest sources of any plant. The hips are eaten by fruit-eating birds such as thrushes and waxwings, which then disperse the seeds in their droppings. Some birds, particularly finches, also eat the seeds.

The sharp growths along a rose stem, though commonly called "thorns", are technically prickles, outgrowths of the epidermis (the outer layer of tissue of the stem), unlike true thorns, which are modified stems. Rose prickles are typically sickle-shaped hooks, which aid the rose in hanging onto other vegetation when growing over it. Some species such as Rosa rugosa and Rosa pimpinellifolia have densely packed straight prickles, probably an adaptation to reduce browsing by animals, but also possibly an adaptation to trap wind-blown sand and so reduce erosion and protect their roots (both of these species grow naturally on coastal sand dunes). Despite the presence of prickles, roses are frequently browsed by deer. A few species of roses have only vestigial prickles that have no points.

**NANDIVARDHANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Asterids |
| Order: | Gentianales |
| Family: | Apocynaceae |



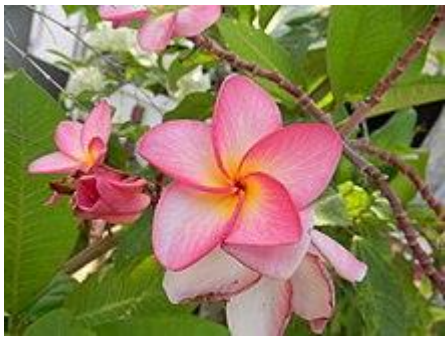
| | |
|---|---|
| Genus: | *Tabernaemontana* |
| Species: | ***T. divaricata*** |
| **Binomial name** | |
| ***Tabernaemontana divaricata*** | |

***Tabernaemontana divaricata***, commonly called **pinwheel flower**,[3] **crape jasmine**, **East India rosebay**, and **Nero's crown**,[4] is an evergreen shrub or small tree native to South Asia, Southeast Asia and China.[1] In zones where it is not hardy it is grown as a house/glasshouse plant for its attractive flowers and foliage. The stem exudes a milky latex when broken, whence the name **milk flower**.

The plant generally grows to a height of 1.5–1.8 metres (5–6 ft) and is dichotomously branched. The large shiny leaves are deep green and about 15 cm (6 in) in length and 5 cm (2 in) in width. The waxy blossoms are found in small clusters on the stem tips. The (single) flowers have the characteristic 'pinwheel' shape also seen in other genera in the family Apocynaceae such as *Vinca* and *Nerium*. Both single and double-flowered forms are cultivated, the flowers of both forms being white. The plant blooms in spring but flowers appear sporadically all year. The flowers have a pleasing fragrance.[5] More than 66 alkaloids are found in the shrub.[6]

**DEVAGANNERU**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Asterids |
| Order: | Gentianales |
| Family: | Apocynaceae |



| | |
|---|---|
| Subtribe: | Plumeriinae |
| Genus: | *Plumeria* L.[1] |

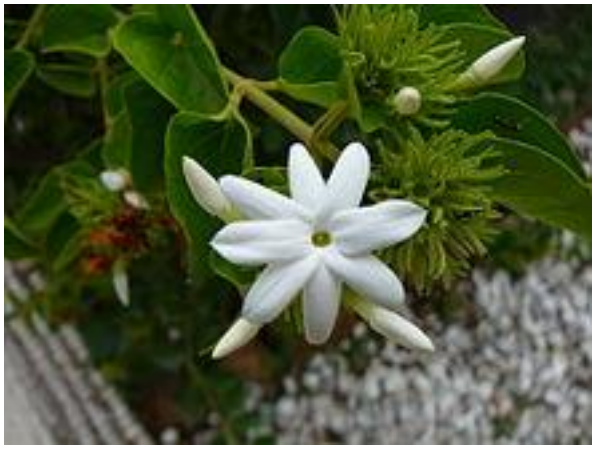
Plumeria (/pluːˈmɛriə/), known as frangipani, is a genus of flowering plants in the subfamily Rauvolfioideae, of the family Apocynaceae.[1] Most species are deciduous shrubs or small trees. The species variously are endemic to Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, and as far south as Brazil and north as Florida (United States), but are sometimes grown as cosmopolitan ornamentals in warm regions.[2][3] Common names for plants in the genus vary widely according to region, variety, and whim, but frangipani or variations on that theme are the most common. Plumeria is also used as a common name, especially in horticultural circles.[4]

Plumeria flowers are most fragrant at night to lure sphinx moths to pollinate them. The flowers yield no nectar, though, and simply trick their pollinators. The moths inadvertently pollinate them by transferring pollen from flower to flower in their fruitless search for nectar.[5] Insects or human pollination can help create new varieties of plumeria. Plumeria trees from cross-pollinated seeds may show characteristics of the mother tree or their flowers might just have a totally new look.[citation needed]

Plumeria species may be propagated easily by cutting stem tips in spring. Cuttings are allowed to dry at the base before planting in well-drained soil. Cuttings are particularly susceptible to rot in moist soil. One optional method to root cuttings is applying rooting hormone to the clean fresh-cut end to enable callusing. Plumeria cuttings could also be propagated by grafting a cutting to an already rooted system.[6] The Plumeria Society of America lists 368 registered cultivars of Plumeria as of 2009.

**JASMINE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Asterids |



| | |
|---|---|
| Order: | Lamiales |
| Family: | Oleaceae |
| Tribe: | Jasmineae |
| Genus: | *Jasminum* |

Jasmine (taxonomic name: Jasminum; /ˈjæsmɪnəm/, YASS-min-əm[5]) is a genus of shrubs and vines in the olive family (Oleaceae). It contains around 200 species native to tropical and warm temperate regions of Eurasia, Africa, and Oceania. Jasmines are widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of their flowers. A number of unrelated plants contain the word "jasmine" in their common names (see Other plants called "jasmine").

Jasmine can be either deciduous (leaves falling in autumn) or evergreen (green all year round), and can be erect, spreading, or climbing shrubs and vines. Their leaves are borne in opposing or alternating arrangement and can be of simple, trifoliate, or pinnate formation. The flowers are typically around 2.5 cm (0.98 in) in diameter. They are white or yellow, although in rare instances they can be slightly reddish. The flowers are borne in cymose clusters with a minimum of three flowers, though they can also be solitary on the ends of branchlets. Each flower has about four to nine petals, two locules, and one to four ovules. They have two stamens with very short filaments. The bracts are linear or ovate. The calyx is bell-shaped. They are usually very fragrant. The fruits of jasmines are berries that turn black when ripe.

**CHAMANTHI**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Asterids |
| Order: | Asterales |

| | |
|---|---|
| Family: | Asteraceae |
| Subfamily: | Asteroideae |
| Tribe: | Anthemideae |
| Genus: | *Chrysanthemum* L. |

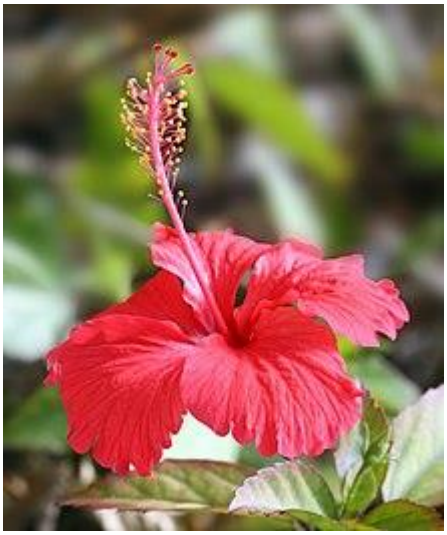
Chrysanthemums (/krɪˈsænθəməm/), sometimes called mums or chrysanths,[4] are flowering plants of the genus Chrysanthemum in the family Asteraceae. They are native to East Asia and northeastern Europe. Most species originate from East Asia and the center of diversity is in China.[5] Countless horticultural varieties and cultivars exist.

The genus once included more species, but was split several decades ago[when?] into several genera, putting the economically important florist's chrysanthemums in the genus Dendranthema. The naming of these genera has been contentious, but a ruling of the International Botanical Congress in 1999 changed the defining species of the genus to Chrysanthemum indicum, restoring the florist's chrysanthemums to the genus Chrysanthemum.

Genera now separated from Chrysanthemum include Argyranthemum, Glebionis, Leucanthemopsis, Leucanthemum , Rhodanthemum, and Tanacetum.

**MANDARAM**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Rosids |
| Order: | Malvales |



| | |
|---|---|
| Family: | Malvaceae |
| Subfamily: | Malvoideae |
| Tribe: | Hibisceae |
| Genus: | *Hibiscus* |

Hibiscus[2][3] is a genus of flowering plants in the mallow family, Malvaceae. The genus is quite large, comprising several hundred species that are native to warm temperate, subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world. Member species are renowned for their large, showy flowers and those species are commonly known simply as "hibiscus", or less widely known as rose mallow. Other names include hardy hibiscus, rose of sharon, and tropical hibiscus.

The genus includes both annual and perennial herbaceous plants, as well as woody shrubs and small trees. The generic name is derived from the Greek name ἰβίσκος (ibískos) which Pedanius Dioscorides gave to Althaea officinalis (c. 40–90 AD).[4][5]

Several species are widely cultivated as ornamental plants, notably Hibiscus syriacus and Hibiscus rosa-sinensis.[6]

A tea made from hibiscus flowers is known by many names around the world and is served both hot and cold. The beverage is known for its red colour, tart flavour, and vitamin C content.

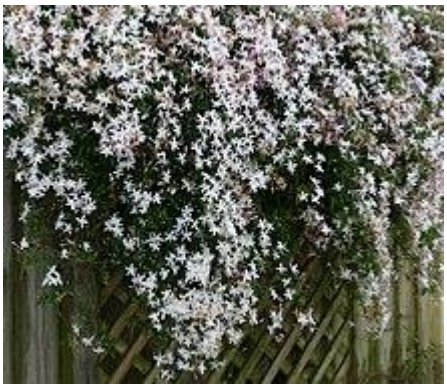
The leaves are alternate, ovate to lanceolate, often with a toothed or lobed margin (dentate). The flowers are large, conspicuous, trumpet-shaped, with five or more petals, colour from white to pink, red, blue, orange, peach,[7] yellow or purple,[8] and from 4–18 cm broad.

Pollen grain

Flower colour in certain species, such as H. mutabilis and H. tiliaceus, changes with age.[9] The fruit is a dry five-lobed capsule, containing several seeds in each lobe, which are released when the capsule dehisces (splits open) at maturity. It is of red and white colours. It is an example of complete flowers.

**SANNAJAJI**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Asterids |
| Order: | Lamiales |
| Family: | Oleaceae |
| Genus: | *Jasminum* |
| Species: | ***J. multiflorum*** |



Jasminum multiflorum, commonly known as star jasmine,[1] is a species of jasmine in the family Oleaceae.

In Indian mythology, Kund is known for its whiteness. So, instead of the common western phrase 'white as snow', what often appears in Hindu mythological stories is 'white as kunda'. Also, beautiful white teeth are often compared to Kunda buds. It is held to be especially sacred to Vishnu. In Manipur, Kundo flowers are used in worship, and are an essential part of a marriage ceremony. The bride garlands the groom with two Kundo flower garlands. The groom then takes one of the two and garlands the bride

Jasminum multiflorum is native to India, Nepal, Bhutan, Laos, Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam. It is widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions. While Jasmine flowers are known for its attractive and intensely fragrant flower, this species does not have any scent. The species is reportedly naturalised in Florida, Chiapas, Central America, Queensland, and much of the West Indies

## BILLA GANNERU

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Asterids |
| Order: | Gentianales |
| Family: | Apocynaceae |
| Genus: | *Catharanthus* |
| Species: | ***C. roseus*** |

Catharanthus roseus, commonly known as bright eyes, Cape periwinkle, graveyard plant, Madagascar periwinkle, old maid, pink periwinkle, rose periwinkle,[2] is a species of flowering plant in the family Apocynaceae. It is native and endemic to Madagascar, but grown elsewhere as an ornamental and medicinal plant. It is a source of the drugs vincristine and vinblastine, used to treat cancer.[3] It was formerly included in the genus Vinca as Vinca rosea.

Catharanthus roseus is an evergreen subshrub or herbaceous plant growing 1 m (39 in) tall. The leaves are oval to oblong, 2.5–9 cm (1.0–3.5 in) long and 1–3.5 cm (0.4–1.4 in) wide, glossy green, hairless, with a pale midrib and a short petiole 1–1.8 cm (0.4–0.7 in) long; they are arranged in opposite pairs. The flowers are white to dark pink with a darker red centre,[clarification needed] with a basal tube 2.5–3 cm (1.0–1.2 in) long and a corolla 2–5 cm (0.8–2.0 in) diameter with five petal-like lobes. The fruit is a pair of follicles 2–4 cm (0.8–1.6 in) long and 3 mm (0.1 in) wide

## MONEY PLANT

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Monocots |
| Order: | Alismatales |
| Family: | Araceae |
| Genus: | *Epipremnum* |
| Species: | ***E. aureum*** |

Epipremnum aureum is a species in the arum family Araceae, native to Mo'orea in the Society Islands of French Polynesia.[2] The species is a popular houseplant in temperate regions but has also become naturalised in tropical and sub-tropical forests worldwide, including northern South Africa,[3] Australia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Pacific Islands and the West Indies, where it has caused severe ecological damage in some cases.[3]

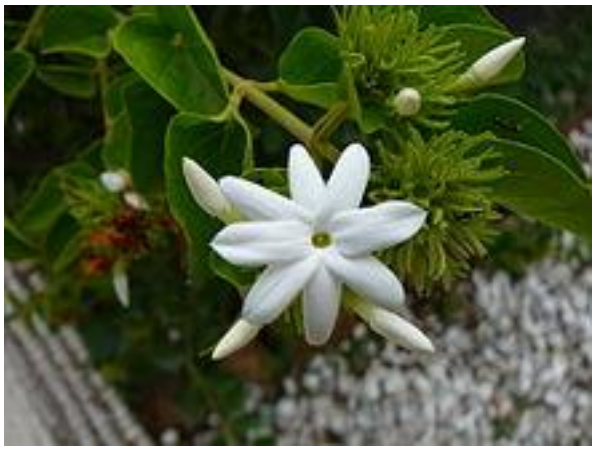
The plant has a number of common names including golden pothos, Ceylon creeper,[4] hunter's robe, ivy arum, house plant, money plant, silver vine, Solomon Islands ivy, marble queen, and taro vine. It is also called devil's vine or devil's ivy because it is almost impossible to kill and it stays green even when kept in the dark.[5] It is sometimes mistakenly labeled as a Philodendron, Pothos or Scindapsus in plant stores. It is commonly known as a money plant in many parts of the Indian subcontinent.[6][7] It rarely flowers without artificial hormone supplements; the last known spontaneous flowering in cultivation was reported in 1964.[

Originally, it was endemic to the island of Mo'orea from the Society Islands.[citation needed] However, it is now wild in many tropical countries. The following ranges are indicated: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, People's Republic of

China (Hainan, Hong Kong), Taiwan, Japan (Ryukyu Islands, Ogasawara Islands, Bonin Islands), Malaysia (the peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak), Singapore, Indonesia (Java, Maluku Islands, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Sumatra), Philippines, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Australia (Queensland), Marshall Islands, Hawaii, Palau, Fiji, Tonga, Cook Islands, and Western Samoa.

**KANAKAMBARAM**

| | |
|---|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| *Clade*: | Tracheophytes |
| *Clade*: | Angiosperms |
| *Clade*: | Eudicots |
| *Clade*: | Asterids |
| Order: | Lamiales |
| Family: | Acanthaceae |
| Genus: | *Crossandra* |
| Species: | ***C. infundibuliformis*** |



Crossandra infundibuliformis, the firecracker flower, is a species of flowering plant in the family Acanthaceae, native to southern India and Sri Lanka. It is most often found in south Indian region Malenadu and Kerala.

It is an erect, evergreen subshrub[1] growing to 1 m with glossy, wavy-margined leaves and fan-shaped flowers, which may appear at any time throughout the year.[2] The flowers are unusually shaped with 3 to 5 asymmetrical petals. They grow from four-sided stalked spikes, and have a tube-like 2 cm stalk. Flower colours range from the common orange to salmon-orange or apricot, coral to red, yellow and even turquoise.[3]

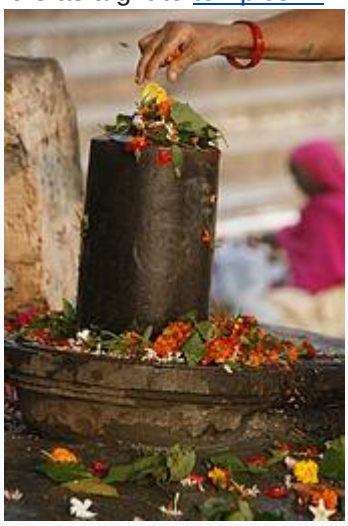
**CHAPTER – VI**

# CONCLUSIONS

History shows that flowers have been used by humans for thousands of years, to serve a variety of purposes. An early example of this is from about 4,500 years ago in Ancient Egypt, where flowers would be used to decorate women's hair. Flowers have also inspired art time and time again, such as in Monet's *Water Lilies* or William Wordsworth's poem about daffodils entitled: "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud".[123]

In modern times, people have sought ways to cultivate, buy, wear, or otherwise be around flowers and blooming plants, partly because of their agreeable appearance and smell. Around the world, people use flowers to mark important events in their lives:

- For new births or christenings
- As a corsage or boutonniere worn at social functions or for holidays
- As tokens of love or esteem
- For wedding flowers for the bridal party, and for decorations for the hall
- As brightening decorations within the home
- As a gift of remembrance for *bon voyage* parties, welcome-home parties, and "thinking of you" gifts
- For funeral flowers and expressions of sympathy for the grieving
- For worship. In Christianity, chancel flowers often adorn churches.[124] In Hindu culture, adherents commonly bring flowers as a gift to temples[125]



A woman spreading flowers over a lingam in a temple in Varanasi

Flowers like jasmine have been used as a replacement for traditional tea in China for centuries. Most recently many other herbs and flowers used traditionally across the world are gaining importance to preapare a range of Floral Tea.[*citation needed*]

People therefore grow flowers around their homes, dedicate parts of their living space to flower gardens, pick wildflowers, or buy commercially-grown flowers from florists.

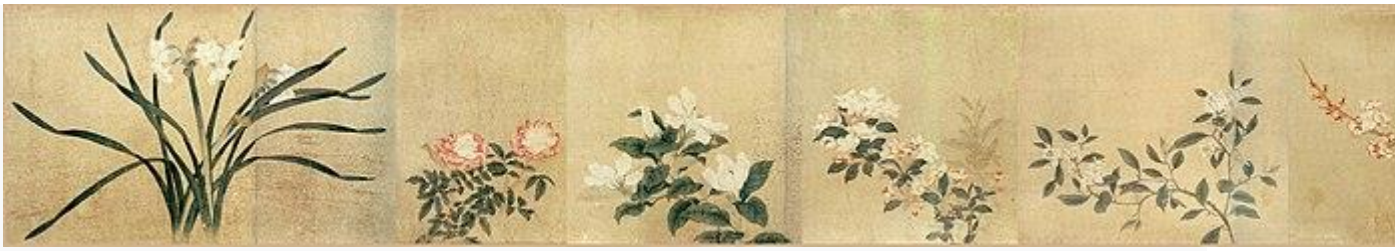
View of the Tampere Central Square during the Tampere Floral Festival in July 2007.

Flowers provide less food than other major plant parts (seeds, fruits, roots, stems and leaves), but still provide several important vegetables and spices. Flower vegetables include broccoli, cauliflower and artichoke. The most expensive spice, saffron, consists of dried stigmas of a crocus. Other flower spices are cloves and capers. Hops flowers are used to flavor beer. Marigold flowers are fed to chickens to give their egg yolks a golden yellow color, which consumers find more desirable; dried and ground marigold flowers are also used as a spice and colouring agent in Georgian cuisine. Flowers of the dandelion and elder are often made into wine. Bee pollen, pollen collected from bees, is considered a health food by some people. Honey consists of bee-processed flower nectar and is often named for the type of flower, e.g. orange blossom honey, clover honey and tupelo honey.

Hundreds of fresh flowers are edible, but only few are widely marketed as food. They are often added to salads as garnishes. Squash blossoms are dipped in breadcrumbs and fried. Some edible flowers include nasturtium, chrysanthemum, carnation, cattail, Japanese honeysuckle, chicory, cornflower, canna, and sunflower.[126] Edible flowers such as daisy, rose, and violet are sometimes candied.[127]

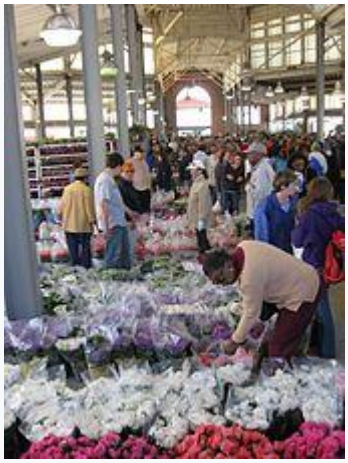
Flowers such as chrysanthemum, rose, jasmine, Japanese honeysuckle, and chamomile, chosen for their fragrance and medicinal properties, are used as tisanes, either mixed with tea or on their own.[128]

Flowers have been used since prehistoric times in funeral rituals: traces of pollen have been found on a woman's tomb in the El Miron Cave in Spain.[129] Many cultures draw a connection between flowers and life and death, and because of their seasonal return flowers also suggest rebirth, which may explain why many people place flowers upon graves. The ancient Greeks, as recorded in Euripides's play *The Phoenician Women*, placed a crown of flowers on the head of the deceased;[130] they also covered tombs with wreaths and flower petals. Flowers were widely used in ancient Egyptian burials,[131] and the Mexicans to this day use flowers prominently in their Day of the Dead celebrations[132] in the same way that their Aztec ancestors did.



*Eight Flowers*, a painting by artist Qian Xuan, 13th century, Palace Museum, Beijing.

## Giving



Flower market – Detroit's Eastern Market

The flower-giving tradition goes back to prehistoric times when flowers often had a medicinal and herbal attributes. Archaeologists found in several grave sites remnants of flower petals. Flowers

were first used as sacrificial and burial objects. Ancient Egyptians and later Greeks and Romans used flowers. In Egypt, burial objects from the time around 1540 BC[citation needed] were found, which depicted red poppy, yellow Araun, cornflower and lilies. Records of flower giving appear in Chinese writings and Egyptian hieroglyphics, as well as in Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of giving a flower flourished in the Middle Ages when couples showed affection through flowers.

The tradition of flower-giving exists in many forms. It is an important part of Russian culture and folklore. It is common for students to give flowers to their teachers. To give yellow flowers in a romantic relationship means break-up in Russia. Nowadays, flowers are often given away in the form of a flower bouquet.[133][134][135]

**CHAPTER – VII**

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