

USE OF TREES, SHRUBS, CLIMBERS, PALMS, HOUSEPLANTS AND SEASONAL FLOWERS IN THE GARDENS

Landscaping is an aesthetic branch of Horticulture, which deals with planting of ornamental plants in such a way that it creates a picturesque effect. Landscape gardening can also be defined as the beautification of a tract of land having a house or other object of interest on it. It is done with a view to create a natural scene by the planting of lawn, trees and shrubs. Further, landscape gardening is both an art and science of the establishment of a ground in such a way that it gives an effect of a natural landscape. It can also be defined as “improving of total living environment for the people”.

TREES

Trees can be classified into two groups namely, shade (or foliage) and ornamental trees and flowering trees. The line of demarcation between the two groups may sometimes get blurred. In the first group, only those trees are included which are planted for their showy ornamental foliage or for shade and which are either non flowering (e.g., Cone bearing gymnosperms) or bear inconspicuous flowers. In the second group are included trees bearing showy and ornamental flowers.

Trees can be used in gardens as specimen, avenue plantation, wind break and screening of less pleasing sites, and offer privacy. They provide shade and shelter and also reduce heat during hot summer.

Shade and ornamental trees tress

Botanical name	Family	Common name	Particulars
<i>Albizzia lebbek</i>	Leguminosae	Vahai, Siris tree, Lebbek tree, Womans tongue tree	Deciduous, fast growing and spreading tree with thin feathery foliage. Resistant to drought.
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Devils tree	Elegant tree with whorled branches. Produces drumstick like fruits during summer
<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Rubiaceae	Kadamba	Tall tree with spreading crown and drooping branches. Flowers are ball like.
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Vembu	Medium sized ever green tree with foliage light green, serrated leave. Recommended as a avenue tree for high ways.

<i>Callophyllum inophyllum</i>	Guttiferaceae	Alexandrian laurel, Dilo oil tree	Greek ‘Kalos’ meaning beautiful and ‘phyllon’ means leaf and ‘inophyllum’ means with strongly nerved leaves. The tree is more attractive for its large and shining leaves.
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	Beef wood, she oak tree.	Suitable for growing in dry and hot tracts and is quick growing.
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Leguminosae	Sissoo tree.	Plant can stand drought as well as submerged conditions for a fairly long duration.
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Myrtaceae	Blue gum tree	It draws enormous amount of water from the soil. Grown as wind break at a spacing of 5 -8 m.
<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moraceae.	Banyan	Huge tree with aerial roots originating from the branches strike into the soil and gives a columnar support to the immense head of foliage.
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Moraceae	Java fig tree, Golden fig.	Evergreen tree with drooping branches. The globose fruits when ripe are very ornamental.
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Moraceae	Indian Rubber Tree	Quick growing often reaching 15 to 60 m height, smooth shining leaves. Young leaves remain enclosed in a pinkish stipule giving the plant an ornamental look.
<i>Filicium decipiens</i>	Sapindaceae	Fern leaved tree.	Ornamental tree with attractive foliage.
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Proteaceae	Silver oak	Evergreen tree with finely divided fern like leaves, the under surface of which is silvery downy.

Fruit trees for avenues

Botanical name and family	Family	Common name	Characters
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Oxalidaceae	Carambola tree	Medium sized tree and very ornamental
<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	Myrtaceae	Jambolan	Tall and spreading tree and propagated through seeds
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Aam	
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Amla	Ornamental tree suitable road side planting
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Leguminosae	Tamarind	Large tree suitable for road side planting.

Flowering trees

Botanical name and family	Family & Common name	Flower colour and flowering time	Characters
<i>Amherstia nobilis</i>	Leguminosae (Queen of flowering trees)	Vermilion coloured raceme with yellow flowers (February – May)	Medium sized spreading tree and young leaves remain folded with purplish coppery hue
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Leguminosae (Purple bauhinia or geranium tree)	Rosy purple or lilac or deep pink (November)	Medium sized evergreen tree with clawed or pointed flowers which are large and showy
<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>	Myrtaceae (Bottle brush tree)	Brilliant Crimson Scarlet (April May and Aug – Sep)	A small tree with narrow lanceolate leaves and weeping branches, propagated from seeds or layers
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Leguminosae (Sarakonnai or Golden shower)	Bright yellow flower (February – May)	Medium size beautiful tree with long pendulous racemes, propagated by seed and suckers
<i>Erythrina indica</i>	Leguminosae (Kalyan Murungai or Indian coral tree)	Scarlet red flowers (March-May)	Propagated by seed and cuttings
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Leguminosae Gul Mohar	Orange scarlet flowers (April-May)	Raised from seed
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	Blue colour (March – May)	Deciduous often grows to 10 m. height, pretty foliage, feathery
<i>Lagerstroemia flosreginae</i> (Syn. <i>L. speciosa</i>)	Lythraceae Pride of India	Mauve coloured flowers (April –May)	A large deciduous tree, easily propagated from seeds
<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Leguminosae Shembagam	Light yellow whitish and red flowers (April - May and Sept - October)	Seedling takes three years to bloom
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae Persian Lilac	Lilac flower (March – May)	Deciduous 15 to 20 feet height, bipinnate leaves small heliotropic scented lilac flowers in large panicle
<i>Mellingtonia hortensis</i>	Bignoniaceae Indian cork tree or tree jasmine	Fragrant pure with jasmine like flowers (June – Nov)	A tall stately rapid growing tree, propagated from seed or by sucker
<i>Parkia biglandulosa</i>	Leguminosae Badminton ball tree	White flower (April – May)	Pretty foliage, pinnate leaves, small white flowers with long peduncle, propagation from seed
<i>Peltophorum</i>	Leguminaceae	Pale yellow colour	Quick growing tree, fine

<i>ferrugineum</i>	Copper shield	(April – May)	graceful feather foliage, pinnate leaves, raised from seed
<i>Plumeria alba</i>	Apocynaceae Pagoda tree or temple tree	White colour Throughout the year	Handsome trees with architectural shapes and fragrant flowers. Evergreen species gives waxy white flowers throughout the year
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Apocynaceae Pagoda tree or temple tree	Red colour Throughout the year	Handsome trees with architectural shapes and fragrant flowers. Evergreen species gives waxy red flowers throughout the year
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Bignoniaceae Indian Tulip	Orange, Scarlet flowers (June – July)	Leaves are glossy and bright green raised from seed
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Bignoniaceae	Pale mauve coloured flowers	Good avenue tree
<i>Tabebuia avalandi</i>	Bignoniaceae	Mauve flowers (November - January)	Umbrella shaped tree and a good specimen tree for gardens

Arboretum: Growing of different species of trees in one place is called 'arboretum'. The trees form the main frame work of the garden.

SHRUBS

Shrubs are defined as woody or semi woody perennial plants, the branches of which arise from the base of the plant and grow up to a height ranging from 50 cm to 4 m.

Shrubs are very important in the garden as flowering shrubs produce beautiful flowers at eye level. They display their varied beauty by way of richly coloured flowers, handsome foliage and their shape. They form the frame work of garden as they are semi permanent in character.

Shrubbery border

In the garden, to secure privacy and provide partition, shrubbery can be preferred. E.g., *Duranta*, *Lawsonia* etc.

Uses:

- They are important garden plants not only because of the large number of cultivated species and varieties but also due to the wide range of variation in the shape and size of the plants.
- They fit very well to home gardens in cities and towns.
- Shrubs act as a foundation plant in the buildings.
- Flowering can be seen throughout the year from one or other plant.

- e) They can be used as a hedge, fencing and also for topiary. E.g., *Hibiscus*, *Divi Divi*, *Thevatia*, *Casuarina*, etc.
- f) They can also be grown as potted plants.

Botanical Name	Family	Colour of the flowers
<i>Acalypha hispida</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Long drooping spikes of crimson red flowers and the foliage is copper coloured and variegated.
<i>Adenium obesum</i>	Apocynaceae	Succulent stem and flowers is funnel shaped. Slow growing plant ideal for pots.
<i>Allamanda grandiflora</i>	Apocynaceae	Yellow funnel shaped flowers
<i>Artabotrys odoratissimus</i>	Annonaceae	Scented flowers, green and turn to yellow on ripening
<i>Aralia</i>	Araliaceae	Quite hardy plants and can be grown in plains.
<i>Barleria cristata</i>	Acanthaceae	Flowers are pink, violet, yellow in colours
<i>Beloperone guttata</i>	Acanthaceae	Terracotta red orderly arranged showy bracts
<i>Bauhinia tomentosa</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Sulphur yellow in colour
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Leguminosae	Bushy shrub with few scattered prickles. Shrub gives orange scarlet flowers.
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Theaceae	Double flowers with white, rose or pink colour
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Solanaceae	Scented flowers at night
<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>	Solanaceae	Evergreen plants, bears white flowers during day time
<i>Clerodendron inerme</i>	Verbenaceae	White flowers
<i>Cassia alata</i>	Leguminoase	Yellow flowers during winter
<i>Crossandra</i>	Acanthaceae	Hardy suitable for shrubbery with yellow or pale lilac or brick red or orange flowers
<i>Cuphea jorullensis</i>	Lythraceae	Much branched shrub with yellow tipped scarlet minute flowers
<i>Dombeya spectabilis</i>	Sterculiaceae	Cream/deep pink flowers
<i>Duranta plumieri</i>	Verbenaceae	Blue flowers
<i>Eranthemum bicolour</i>	Acanthaceae	Plants with colourful foliage and grows well in shady and semi shady areas
<i>Hamelia patens</i>	Rubiaceae	Orange red flowers

<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Mostly red in colour, yellow, pink and orange colours also available
<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>		Flowers fade from pink to crimson
<i>Holmskioldia sanguinea</i>	Verbenaceae	Peculiar orange red flowers
<i>Hydrangea</i>	Saxifragaceae	Flowers borne in round heads of white, pink or blue.
<i>Ixora</i>	Rubiaceae	Bears large terminal trusses of flowers in white, yellow, pink, orange, scarlet and orange scarlet colour.
<i>Lantana camera</i>	Verbanaceae	Common weed but can be grown as shrubbery along paths and roads
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Bears white scented flowers followed by profused bearing of berries
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Apocyanaceae	Single or double in rosy pink colour
<i>Nerium</i>	Apocynaceae	Bushy shrub with cane like stems. Bears sweet scented flowers and are white, pink deep red and cream in colour.
<i>Pentas cornea</i>	Rubiaceae	Red, pink or violet colour
<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Red or orange colour
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Bignoniaceae	Yellow colour flowers
<i>Thevetia nereifolia</i>	Apocyanaceae	Yellow colour flowers
<i>Tabernamontana coronaria</i>	Apocyanaceae	White colour flowers
<i>Tephrosia candida</i>	Leguminosae	White or reddish pea shaped flowers
<i>Thunbergia erecta</i>	Acanthaceae	Dark blue flowers

CLIMBERS

Climbers are an important group of ornamental plants. The beauty of any garden can greatly be enhanced by carefully selecting and planting them in suitable places. Plants which have special structure to climb on supports are defined as climbers.

Botanical Name & Family	Common name	Features
<i>Adenocalymma</i>	Garlic vine	Heavy evergreen climber with shiny leathery foliage and

<i>alliaceum</i> (Bignoniaceae)		large trumpet shaped pink flowers blooming during March to June
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> <i>var grandiflora</i> (Apocynaceae)		Flowers are large, yellow and scented and bloom almost round the year
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> (Polygonaceae)	Coral vine	Tuberous rooted quick growing climber, bearing rose coloured flowers in great abundance. Flowers throughout the year.
<i>Artabotrys odoratissimus</i> (Annonaceae)		Large woody climber or half scandent shrub. Flowers are solitary, greenish yellow in colour when ripe and gives a strong scent resembling that of
<i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i> (Apocynaceae)	Nepal Trumpet climber	Quick growing ornamental climber with woody stem and large shiny foliage. Gives out white trumpet shaped lily like flowers with faint scent.
<i>Clerodendron splendens</i> (Verbanaceae)		Dwarf growing climber with dark green leaves and bears dazzling crimson coloured flowers.
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> (Leguminosae)		Summer growing perennial climber with a woody base, can climb tall grasses and crops. Leaves are elliptic to narrowly lanceolate and Flowers solitary, attractive, deep blue, occasionally pure white,
<i>Ipomea cairica</i> (Convolvulaceae)	Railway creeper	Quick growing climber with palmate light green colour. Produces purple coloured flowers with large corolla tube.
<i>Jacquemontia pentantha</i> (Convolvulaceae)		Light and neat climber grows on trellis and arbours with bell shaped violet blue coloured flowers throughout the year.
<i>Petrea volubilis</i> (Verbanaceae)	Purple wreath	Woody shrubby climber with wreath like spikes of star shaped light mauve flowers during summer
<i>Porana paniculata</i> (Convolvulaceae)	Bridal bouquet	Strong shrubby climber having large dark green heart shaped leaves and white fragrant small flowers in abundance

<i>Quisqualis indica</i> (Combretaceae)	Rangoon creeper	Widely grown and hardy climber. Curved spines enable it to climb and flowers are white at the time of opening but gradually turn into pink and reddish and hence white and pinkish flowers are seen together
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> (Acanthaceae)	Heavenly blue , clock vine	Extensively growing heavy climber with dense foliage and lovely bell shaped blue coloured flowers with yellow shades inside it.
<i>Vallis heynei</i> (Apocynaceae)		Evergreen climber with pretty foliage and bears white fragrant flowers.
<i>Vernonia elaeagnafolia</i> (Compositae)		Quick growing evergreen limber and useful for screening. The branches are pendulous hang close to their support thus forming a neat screen. The flowers are white in colour but insignificant
<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i> (Nyctaginaceae)		Versatile plant and can be used like bush, standard bush, climber, hedge, pot plant, bonsai, ground cover for sloppy land.

PALMS

The large family of palms (Palmae) is pre-eminent in the plant world for their grandeur, which is especially remarkable in regions where palms grow naturally to their full luxuriance. Linnaeus appropriately styled them "Princes of the vegetable kingdom." There are some 1,150 species of palms known and more doubt less still remain to be discovered. They may be divided into two main classes: (1) feather or pinnate leaved and (2) fan or flabelliform leaved. About two thirds of the species come under the former class. Most palms have upright, straight, unbranched stems, many reaching a great height. Some are bushy, throwing out numerous stems from the base. E.g., *Chrysalidocarpus*, *Ptychosperma*, species of *Licuala*, etc. while others as *Chamaedorea*, are dwarf, flowering and fruiting at a height of but a few feet. A few are naturally branched or forked, as the Doum Palm (*Hyphaene*). Some have bent stems, as in coconut; others are enormous climbers, e.g. *Calamus*. Palms are either wind or insect pollinated or both. Some are dioecious e.g. Date palm, Palmyra, Lodoicea and Phytelephas and others monoecious, as the Coconut and Oil palm.

Pinnate leaved palms

<i>Acanthophoenix crinita</i>	Thorny stems
<i>Acanthoriza aculeata</i>	30-40 ft. Spiny aerial roots on stem
<i>Acrocomia sclerocarpa</i>	Macaw Palm. Stout erect stem, 40-50 ft. Very spiny; spines 3-4 in long.
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Handsome sp., flowers in large white panicles
<i>A. cunninghami</i>	40-50 ft.
<i>Areca catechu</i>	Arecanut; Betel palm
<i>A. concinna</i>	Ceylon. Small slender stem
<i>Arenga saccharifera</i>	Gomuti- or Sugar-palm. Leaves up to 25 ft. or more in length; pinnate, 2-3 ft. by 3 in. broad. Very large, handsome species
<i>Astrocaryum rostratum</i>	Petioles very spiny
<i>Attalea cohune</i>	Cohune Palm. Honduras. 50-60 ft. Bears very large spadix
<i>Bactris (Guilielma) utilis</i>	Peach nut; Pejibaye; Pewa; Pupunha. Slender stems; whole palm spiny, 30-40 ft. Fruit in clusters, reddish-yellow, eaten boiled with salt or roasted
<i>Bentinckia condapanna</i>	Slender sp. about 30 ft. high
<i>Calyptrocalyx spicatus</i>	30-40 ft. Bright red berries on long spikes

Feather leaved palms

<i>Caryota cumingii</i>	Handsome genus with bi-pinnate leaves
<i>C. urens</i>	Toddy Palm. Handsome, bi-pinnate leaves; 50-60 ft. Flowering spadices 7-9 ft. long, in huge bunches
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	Dwarf, single stem; flowers when 2-3 ft. high
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Cane Palm. Many stems; handsome, fine, feathery leaves excellent for pot culture
<i>Cocos flexuosa</i>	30-40 ft. Handsome feathery leaves
<i>C. nucifera.</i> <i>C. plumosa and</i> <i>C. schizophylla</i>	Coconut Palm Handsome palms, 40-50 ft.
<i>C. weddelliana</i>	Small elegant sp. with fine pinnate
<i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>	Sealing wax palm; Pinang-rajah. Bright red leaf-sheaths,

	numerous stems
<i>Desmoncus major</i>	Climbing palm, very spiny; small, round, red fruit
<i>Diplothemium caudescens</i>	Very handsome, small palm. 10-12 ft
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Oil Palm
<i>Euterpe edulis</i>	Tender stem tops edible, used as a vegetable in Brazil, etc
<i>Guilielma speciosa</i>	Peach palm; Pejibaye
<i>Hydriastele wendlandiana</i>	Slender palm; small round, scarlet fruit
<i>Kentia (Howea) australis</i> ; <i>K. belmoreana</i> ; and <i>K. forsteriana</i>	Single stem, handsome pinnate leaves; favourite palms for pot culture in Europe, etc.
<i>Manicaria saccifera</i>	Bussu Palm
<i>Metroxylon Rumphii</i>	Prickly sago palm
<i>Myrialepis Scortechinii</i>	Strong growing climber, spiny leaves and stem
<i>Nephrosperma vanhoutteana</i>	Erect, slender stem
<i>Nipa fruticans</i>	Nipa; Water palm. See sugar palms
<i>Oncosperma fasciculate</i> , <i>O. filamentosa</i>	Nibung palm. Many stems; handsome, drooping pinnate
<i>Oreodoxa oleracea</i>	Palmiste. Cabbage Palm. 80-100 ft., very stately, cylindrical stem; effective in avenues. Top part edible
<i>O. regia</i>	Royal palm; Bottle palm. Stem usually barrel-shaped. Tender top portion edible, commonly used as a vegetable
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm
<i>Wallichia disticha</i>	Fan-shaped feathery Palm
<i>Rhopaloblaste hexandra</i>	80-100 ft., single, slender stem; narrow pinnate, ornamental in small state

Fan Leaved Palms

<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Palmyra palm
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<i>Copernicia cerifera</i>	Carnauba wax palm
<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>	Talipot palm
<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i>	Doum palm. One of the few branching palms. 30-40 ft. Fruit edible
<i>Latania Commersoni</i>	40-50 ft. L. purplish, glaucous
<i>Licuala elegans</i>	Small sp. with many stems; petioles prickly
<i>L. gracilis</i>	Bushy, 5-7 ft
<i>L. (Pritchardia) grandis</i>	Single stem. 6-8 ft. Leaves almost circular, pleated fan like; very elegant.
<i>Livistona altissima</i>	60-80 ft.; petioles prickly; berries scarlet
<i>Stevensonia grandifolia</i>	40-50 ft., single stem; leaves. spiny, reddish tint when young

Sub tropical palms

<i>Brahea dulcis</i>	Fan leaved, dwarf sp
<i>Chamaerops fortunei</i> (<i>Trachycarpus excelsus</i>).	Fan leaved
<i>C.humilis</i>	Fan leaved, dwarf sp., only European palm
<i>Nannorrhops ritcheana</i>	Small bushy palm. Leaves used for fans, baskets, etc.
<i>Rhapis flabelliformis</i>	Small slender palm, numerous stems; used for walking sticks
<i>Rhopalostylis (Areca) sapida</i>	Nikau palm. Small, pinnate leaved
<i>Trachycarpus excels</i>	Fan leaved, dwarf sp.
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Handsome fan leaved; copiously furnished with long, creamy white, filiform threads. elegant, fan leaf margins

HOUSE PLANTS/ INDOOR PLANTS

- Plants can be a beautiful and unique way to add a decorative touch to any room in a home or office. For a beautiful centerpiece, use plants with colorful foliage or blooming plants.
- Common indoor houseplants may provide a valuable weapon in the fight against rising levels of indoor air pollution, by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen so they do actually clean the air.

Botanical Name & Family	Common name	Features
<i>Aglaonema sp</i> (Araceae)		Plants have an erect habit with long, slender pointed leaves with depressed lateral veins and corrugated appearance. <i>A. costatum</i> has white spotted leaves.
<i>Anthurium sp</i> (Araceae)		This genus comprises more than 200 species which are valued for ornamental leaves and colourful spathes which are rigid and waxy. Plants are rhizomatous and can be propagated through division.
<i>Aralia</i> (Araliaceae)		Leafy bushy shrub with leafs coarsely toothed.
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> (Liliacea)	Asparagus fern	Beautiful foliage plant with numerous horizontal spreading branches and bristle like leaves.
<i>Begonia</i> (Begoniaceae)	Elephants ear or beef steak geraniums	Large handsome ornamental foliage plant. Grows well in a humid and shaded conservatory. Flowers are beautiful resembling roses but the texture is finer. The margin of the petals may be plain, fringed or fimbriated.
<i>Caladium</i> (Araceae)		Popular indoor plant valued for its highly ornamental foliage. The leaves are broadly arrow shaped and membranous in texture. The colour of the leaves vary from white to purple, bronze, pink and deep crimson and blotched, splashed and spotted with conspicuous colours.
<i>Codiaeum</i> (Euphorbiaceae)	Crotons	Popular ornamental shrub with colourful and attractively shaped leaves. The plants are hardy in nature.
<i>Coleus</i> (Labiatae)		Perennial herbaceous plant grown for its colourful foliage. Grown commonly as pot plant.
<i>Colocasia</i> (Araceae)		Tuberous rooted herb similar to alocasias.
<i>Dracaena</i> (Liliaceae)		Evergreen shrubs or trees known for their richly

		coloured foliage including variegated forms.
<i>Pleomele reflexa variegata</i> (Liliaceae)	Song of India	Strikingly beautiful plants and leaves are leathery, densely clustering, short, narrow, margined by two broad bands of yellow or cream.
<i>Ficus elastica</i> (Moraceae)	Indian Rubber plant	Plant is with showy large leathery oblong shaped leaf deep green in colour and the young leaves are enclosed in a rosy sheath.
<i>Heliconia</i> (Musaceae)		Dwarf plantain like plants. Plants are grown for their colourful foliage and in some species have beautiful markings.
<i>Peperomia</i> (Piperaceae)		Small succulent herbaceous plant with ornamental foliage often prettily marked.
<i>Philodendron</i> (Araceae)		Shrubby creeping plants or stem less herbs valued for their graceful foliage that are leathery.
<i>Pilea microphylla</i> (Urticaceae)	Artillery plant	A multitude of lime green leaves on short, arching stems gives this plant a fine textured fern like appearance. Common name is derived from the forcefully ejected pollen.
<i>Polyscias fruticosa</i> (Araliaceae)		Erect shrub, leaves leathery, irregularly pinnate and the margin of the leaves often edged white and the rachis and the stalk are spotted.
<i>Scindapsus aureas</i> (Araceae)	Pothos or money plant	Fleshy root climbing vine with thick long aerial roots. The leaves at the young are broadly ovate, waxy, green having yellow variegation. The mature leaves become 60 cm long and the blades become lobed or slashed.
<i>Syngonium</i> (Araceae)		Quick growing ornamental foliage climber suitable for pots and trellies. Leaves are generally sagitate and are variegated.
<i>Tradescantia</i> (Commelianceae)		Low growing herbs with trailing or creeping habit with variegated foliage.

SEASONAL FLOWERS OR ANNUALS

Seasonal flowers or Annuals or are the group of plants which complete their life cycle in one season or one year. They are easily grown plants. They vary widely in form, habit, colour

and size of flowers. They beautify the surroundings and exhibit a good show of blooms at low cost and labour.

Botanical name	Common Name	Colour range	Remarks
<i>Agaveartum houstonianum</i>	Floss flower	Blue, pink, white	Grown for bedding purposes
<i>Althaea rosea</i>	Holly hock	White, crimson, pink, yellow, red	Can be used for screening purpose, background of border
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snap dragon	White, yellow, pink, rose, mauve	Bedding and pot growing good cut flower
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	English daisy	White, blue, light pink	For pot cultivation
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot marigold	Yellow, orange	Bedding, pot growing , good cut flower
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Aster	White, pink, blue	Bedding and pot growing, good cut flower
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Annual chrysanthemum	White, yellow	Bedding purpose, good loose flower
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Cosmos	White, pink, yellow, mauve, magenta	Can be grown throughout the year
<i>Dahlia variabilis</i>	Dahlia	Yellow, red, white, mauve, crimson	Bedding and pot growing
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	White, pink, crimson, mauve, yellow, violet, red	Bedding, pot growing good cut flower with long lasting vase life and scented flower
<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>	Straw flower	Yellow	Bedding purpose and good cut flower
<i>Petunia hybrida</i>		Red, blue, white, pink, violet	Good for pot and bedding
<i>Phlox drummondii</i>		White, red, blue, violet, pink	Dwarf plants are very showy when growing flower border, baskets and pots
<i>Salvia splendens</i>	Sage	Scarlet, pink, orange, white, yellow	Easily grown in shady places and rockery
<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	African marigold	Yellow, orange	Easily grown, good for bedding grown for loose flower
<i>Tagetes patula</i>	French marigold	Red, Orange, yellow	For bedding and pot growing
<i>Verbena hybrida</i>		Purple, pink, blue, red, white	Good for bedding, pots, hanging baskets, window

			boxes and rockery
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Pansy	Yellow, red, violet and bicolour	blue, purple, and Sunny site is preferred, good for bedding and pot

1. Example of a tree with scented flowers

- a. *Mimusops elengi* b. *Grevillia robusta*
c. *Albizia lebbelle* d. *Casuarina equisetifolia*

2. *Jacaranda mimosifolia* produces _____ coloured flowers

- a. blue b. white c. yellow d. red

3. *Nerium* belongs to the family

- a. Rubiaceae b. Apocyanaceae
c. Verbanaceae d. Caesalpineae

4. Scientific name of rangoon creeper

- a. *Thunbergia grandiflora* b. *Quisqualis indica*
c. *Petrea volubilis* d. *Ipomoea cairica*

5. *Sandaspus aurus* in _____

- a. Croton b. Elephant ear
c. Money plant d. English Daisy