

A Study on the Different Varieties of Flowers in North India

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ABSTRACT

Flowers can be used in all manner of ways that are unexpected if you know how. When you walk in the country or ascend a hill in the Himalayas, you may come across some flowers that light up a hollow in the rock, or somewhere concealed among the ferns that make the outdoor experience particularly rich. In the disregarded corners of forests, moorlands, roadside, holes on roads and at the corners of your garden and packed cities have roses. Even in carefully grown flower pots, one or two pop up. If they appear unexpectedly in gardens and fields, we prefer to think of them as weeds. Avoid gazing closely at the flowers and you will find them to be stunning in their disarmament. Much of them are also descendants of the popular gardens that we so passionately tend to.

KEYWORDS: *Flowers , Varieties , North India*

I.INTRODUCTION

India is home to an incredible variety of biodiversity with its diverse climate and a wide range of physical characteristics. A treasure trove of flowers is the Himalayas, many of which also flourish in the northern temperate region. Others have special features in the Himalayas while others are strongly alpine. The hills below are mixed with subtropical and temperate vegetation. The plains and the scrublands have distinct flowers, while hot and humid areas have their own flora. If you may call it that the floral range is as large as it is marvellous. But here are some flowers typical to most parts of the world and I have protected these familiar blooms. The choice was not easy, since the unique beauty of each flora is very special. For their elegance, colour and wide variety of flowers over most regions of the world, I have chosen them. This choice should be a decent initial introduction to wild flowers in Indian and can lead to larger and wild pastures from here!

Many who learned botany know that it is not easy to learn the botanical names; I used wild flowers widely known to me more quickly than botanical. Often I have issued botanical names since there are variations. I also provided hindi names wherever possible. A single flower can have up to two dozen names in our large variety of dialects and often the names overlap, resulting in confusion. The ability to recognise wild flowers will turn a trip, a stroll or a journey into an exploration journey. Any shady nook, woodland road or ditch is charmed when you search for the wild cache. To know the flowers in one's setting, one wants to know more about flowers close or far, and the need to preserve all the wild stuff we have inherited on the planet. It also requires a consciousness of biodiversity and the need to protect it because an increasingly growing population is endangering wild ecosystems

Conservation and the harmony of nature are not fully known. Natural plant life is not limitless and we cannot be happy, much of our animal ecosystems have already been destroyed for ever. Small stuff could help, for example when we walk, we can walk along a trodden path and wipe away a whole species. I hope this book will help to raise interest in wild flowers and help to preserve them to a small degree. Wild flowers photographing is a good way to really admire their elegance. It's as thoughtless as it is harmful to pluck them needlessly. The leaf types and other aspects of the flower are identified in ordinary language as much as possible during the process of describing the species chosen for this work. The lines depict the outlines of the trees. A glossary at the back of the book describes some botanical words that are used. When it was not possible to be on site, I draw much of the flowers and photos from my own.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To Study On The Different Varieties Of Flowers In North India
2. To Study on have flowers growing in neglected corners of parks, ditches, verges of roads, cracks in

Different Varieties Of Flowers In North India

***Rosa brunanii* Rosaceae**



HIMALAYAN MUSK ROSE

Fig no. 1

The most common sight of this fragile wild rose is the northern hills at 1200-2400m. Come May and any rose musk wind explodes into flower, clothing plants, wildly blowing across hedges, precariously tumbling over cliffs and stones. The weather is foggy, and honeybees and nectar-loving insects have a day on the ground. The five-petaled flowers, with a mass of yellow branches, are white and around 3-4 cm in length. The tongs are staggering and the leaves are beautifully dented, spiked ovals. The R. The R. The mosquitoes found in the western Himalayas are very similar, mostly because their roots are soft and the leaf stalks have no prickles. In the hills there are many other types of wild white roses. Rose or R, wild or rose. Macrophylla, also common arc, which grows along with the white arcs. When the wild rose is killed, a red-rounded fruit called a rose-hip takes its place.

A rose bush hanging with rose-hips in autumn is a really good view. The rose musk is called Kuji, Kunja and Karer. In Hindi. Wood is often used to make sticks. The flowers have an attar extracted. Hips are made with a calming cough syrup; they have a high concentration of vitamin C. Hips can be made with a kind of Marmalade by boiling and going through a sieve, applying an equivalent quantity of sugar and boiling on each 1/2 kg of pulp until they are jelled..

***Stellaria media* Caryophyllaceae**



CHICKWEED

Fig no. 2

Chickweed is one of the wildest flowers seen in northern India throughout winter. In cool and damp areas in parks, woods and gardens is a small white star-shaped flower rampant. Over the summer, it grows through the hills at around 2500 m above sea level. The pussy is found in Europe and North America. The plant

is about 10-15 cm tall with long petioled oval pointed leaves with long stalks, each opposite one another. Saponin, calcium and potassium salts are found in the chickweed and used in standard medicines. Chickweed chipped on arthritic knees to ease discomfort was once rubbed. It is used for rheumatism homeopathically. It's named Buchbukha in Hindi. The French name for this plant is Herb al'oiseae; in mediaeval Latin it's in German and Morsusgallinae. The chickweed are all referred to as chickens. Gansare said to highly love the seeds. It is long used as bird food. Citizens in the salads use the tender leaves or cook them with a butter knob added on top as vegetables.

TrifoliumrepensLeguminosae



DUTCH CLOVER

Fig no. 3

Clover heads are as white puff balls in the grass from a distance. You can find that each globular head consists of several small pea flowers each with its own small tongue if you take a close look at them. Initially the flowers are white and then grow a rosy hue. These honeybees are scented and cherished. The stem shrinks in the dirt and roots in the joints. These three leaflets are formed in the heart with the tip pointing inwards. The leaflets have white bands resembling fourteen stars. There are in general often 3 leaflets, but often there are 4-leaf clovers and they should be fortunate if they are worn on your slat or also on your hat! And the fanciful similarity between the three-pronged Hercules club and the clover leaf may have the clover-ed names of the latin club, clave, or clubs. Centered on this book are the playing card clubs and the French trefle. Clover spreads in the northern and northern hills in wetlands, pastures, lawns and sports fields. It is a hardy plant that can stand and likes the nitrogenic soil to be trampled on. There is also a red-purple variety, T. Pratense, which is an important plant of forage, flowers from April to August. Clover flowers. On the hills of India was introduced the famed Irish shamrock (T.minus) a kind of clover. Shaftal and the rosy varietal Trepatrais known in Hindi clover. Clover is rising in the northern hemisphere's temperate regions. It helps to improve the quality of the soil through the friendly bacteria which live in their roots, and thus helps to absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere..

Datura metal Solanaceae



DATURA

Fig no. 4

It is also known in Europe as the thorn-apple and in America as the weed of Jimson. The datura sits

upright with a height of around one metre. Ovate, dark green leaves are lobbed and toothed irregularly. The trumpet flowers on the outside are white and violet. Because of their large size, the flowers are very obvious. The data flowers from the middle of the winter to the spring, and again in the rain. It is spread across India and the flowering period depends on the region. The datura in the mountains is around 2200 m high, and the varieties are different in higher altitudes. The plant odourlessly grows in a sandy, wasteful soil in the middle of a rubble or in the remains of ancient buildings. Quite sometimes, when it is coated in pollen, it doesn't seem appealing. A brand new one in full bloom is spectacular. The wild flora has produced garden varieties. The datura is like a small hedgehog, an oval in the marble with wrinkled seeds nestling inside. The name, thornapple, is derived from the seed shape. The Indian name is Dhatura. The connotations are dangerous, as at once thugs used plant medicines to astonish their victims. Seed intake can lead to serious hallucinations, including death. Both plants are narcotic, but they have long enjoyed their medicinal properties. Asthma cigarettes contain dried stalks and leaves. It is also used for hysteria and neurology. Ayurvedic preparation from Kanaka Asava, is made of D. Stmmonium and used as an anti-spasmodic and expectorant. D. In Hindi, Metel is called Sadadatura.

Ophiopogon intermedius Haemodoraceae



INDIAN LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Fig no. 5

In shady forest rivers across the Himalayas, the Indian lily of the valley grows and is visible from May to early September. It also rises in the Decanghats and spreads across Sri Lanka's hilly regions. It is between 10-15 cm high in this delicate wild flower. The flowers on the outside are white, violet. It appears like tiny white clots of downward heads in a cluster like a spike. The stalks are unbladed. When all of them grow together, their little bell are fragrant, and their soft scent carries in the air. The leaves are rich green and grassy. A half dozen beer-style, shining blue seeds are the fruit of this wild flower. The real lily of the valley growing in Europe is very different and has larger branches, but it has a slightly similar scent. This is cultivated in every mountain gardens. The lily of the valley tubers of the Indians act as a plant remedy for dropsy. An intimate relative of this lily, *O. japonicus* is included. Originally from Japan and Korea, this plant is a tuber used to supplement ginseng.

Hedychium spicatum Zingiberaceae



SWEET SNOW

Fig no. 6

Those fragrant, white flowers touched on orange at its base cover entire slopes of the Himalayas from July and August. Hedychium is a Greek name, hedys, chion and nice, snow. The plant is from Himachal to Arunachal in the Himalayas from 1800 - 2800 m above sea level and belongs to the same family as ginger. Shrubberies and shading banks, primarily. In a thick spike develops the fragrant flowers along the trunk. The broad, slender petals are a creamy white with origins of orange and long excellent colourations. The sturdy sheets are alternating and mostly lanceolate with clasps; the leaves are reminiscent of the cannabis leaves. An approximately 30 cm to 4-12 cm width will refer to any dark green leaves. The plant has a mature fruit that opens to reveal its orange-red lining with black seeds nesting inside. The plant has three parts. These seeds are in fact, trapped within their own red cover. These red seeds can be seen stubbling the plant after the plant has stopped flowering. Sweet snow is a hardy vine, which works particularly well on Simla and Kasauli slopes. It dies in winter, so the rhizomes are restful. The rootstock contains a perfume known as abir. The roots are powdered and dried and then used for tobacco perfumes. Roots are used as carminative and stimulants medicinally. The sheets are woven into mattresses. Sitruti or KapurKachri in Hindi is called the plant.

Arisaema concinnum Araceae



COBRA LILY OR JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

Fig no. 7

These singular plants can't help but be recognised by their pointy caps and protruding snakes. The cap gave birth to the cobra lily's name. In Europe, a very similar plant called Jack-in-the-pulpit or cuckoo-pint is rising, as well as lords and ladies that belong to the Arum family. The cobra lily is 30-50 cm high and spreads from Himachal to Burma across the entire Himalayas. Several species occur, and from June to September all of them can be seen. It has palm leaves with seven or more finger-like leaflets extending out from the end of the leaf stalk. The spathe or the snake cap is dark green with a purple tip and is outlined on the base by white lines. The spadix is decorated with miniature men's and women's flowers, or the key stalk embossed in the hat. It smells like a foetus and attracts flies and insects. After the plant has flowered, it takes place in the start of the

autumn, a stalk coated with light red berries providing a spark of colour in the forests. Arisaema, a common name, is a bloodthirsty arum that refers to the purple spatula. Legend has it that at the Crucifixion these lily were got. Samp-ki-Khumb is one of the many names in the cobra lily. Many cobra lily styles will boil the tuberous roots and then melt into meal and ingest. The Indians used to love the boiled scarlet berries from the close-knit Jack-in-the-pulpit in North America. It was called the Indian turnip for boiling the tubers and consuming them in this country.

II. CONCLUSION

In India it is attempted to flourish plant diversity and endemism. India is one of the world's most populous countries. It has approximately 19,500 floral plant species, 5400 of which are endemic. The Vavilovian Agri-Biodiversity Center (Hindustan Region), which has made up 167 species a big contributor to agriculture in the country. India has 320 wild animals and 16 main forest types and is diversified into 221 smaller types of forest. India has a wild and natural climate. The bird's eye view is of India's vegetation, biogeographic areas, forest type, floral abundance, top ten species families and families of aquatic and insectivorous plants, the inventory of the endangered Angiosperms, the status and territories of the Union endemism and the names of 25 hot spots. Even in carefully grown flower pots, one or two pop up. If they appear unexpectedly in gardens and fields, we prefer to think of them as weeds. Stand and look closely at the wild flowers and you will find them to have their own disarmament charm. Much of them are also descendants of the popular gardens that we so passionately tend to.

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