

# STUDY ON DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF FLOWERS IN NORTH INDIA

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## ABSTRACT

There are a variety of applications for cut flowers. When hiking through the countryside or ascending a slope in the Himalayas, one could come across some flowers that illuminate a void in the stone or a location buried amid the greeneries that make the experience of being outside more fulfilling. Roses may be found in the untouched nooks and crannies of wooded areas, moorlands, on the side of the road, openings on city streets, at the boundaries of your nursery, and even in densely populated metropolitan areas. In point of fact, even in the most carefully crafted vases, a handful of them will always emerge. We prefer to think of them as weeds if there is even a remote possibility that they may show up unexpectedly in nurseries or fields. If you stare at the flowers too attentively, you can get the impression that they are stunning in their lack of military significance. A good many of them are also cousins of the more common plants that we so passionately tend to.

**KEYWORDS** *Flowers, Varieties, North India*

## INTRODUCTION

Because of its varied ecosystems and extensive range of real characteristics, India is home to a staggeringly diverse array of plant and animal species. The Himalayas are home to a veritable treasure trove of flowers, many of which are also able to flourish in the more temperate climate of the north. Others are unquestionably at a higher elevation, while others include remarkable elements that were found in the Himalayas. The lower slopes are covered with a flora that is characterized as subtropical and calm. It is easy to recognize the blooms in the fields and scrublands, while the hot and humid regions have their characteristic vegetation. In the event that one were to take into consideration that the botanical reach is, nevertheless, extensive as it may be magnificent. In any event, listed below are a few flowers that may be found in nearly all regions of the world.

The selection was tough to make because of the extraordinary splendor that each type of plant possesses, which is incredibly unusual. This choice should provide as a pleasant introduction to wildflowers in Indian, and it may pave the way for larger and more uncontrolled fields in the future. Many people who have studied herbal science are aware that it is not difficult to become acquainted with the names of organic substances; nonetheless, wildflowers have been employed more frequently than natural substances. Because there are many different kinds of herbs, a lot of different names have been given to them. In addition, Hindi names are used in every and every circumstance that presents itself. Because of the wide variety of languages that humans speak, a single flower may be referred to by as many as twenty different names; however, these names sometimes overlap, which leads to confusion.

If you have the ability to recognize wildflowers, each hike, trip, or expedition may be turned into a research project. When you are searching for the wild store, any inconspicuous nook, woodland street, or trench will do since they are all charmed. To get to know the flowers in one's environment, it is necessary to learn about other flowers, whether they are nearby or far away, and to become aware of the pressing need to preserve all of the wild things that we have amassed across the world. In addition to this, an awareness of biodiversity and the imperative to protect it is required, as the ever-increasing human population is putting pressure on the natural biological ecosystems of the world. There is still a lot that is unknown regarding conservation and the harmony of nature. The normal vegetation is not limitless, and we cannot be content because many of the biological processes that were essential to the survival of our creatures have been effectively eradicated permanently.

Little things might make a big difference. For instance, when we walk, we can go down a path that has been trampled and wipe out entire animal species. Increasing awareness of wildflowers and contributing, if in a limited way, to their preservation would both benefit from this. Taking photographs of wildflowers is a good way to show proper appreciation for their beauty. It is also irresponsible as it appears to be harmful to cull them when it is not necessary to do so. When it comes to showing the species chosen for this piece of work, there are a few distinct kinds of leaves and a few different areas of the bloom that are widely known in common language. This is as much as could fairly be expected during the process. The lines represent the schematics of the trees in this illustration. Some of the natural words that are used are defined in the glossary that may be found at the back of the book. When circumstances became such that it was impossible to be in the area.

## **OBJECT**

1. To conduct research on the numerous flora species found in Northern India
2. To investigate the flora that grows in secluded areas of parks, ditches, and the margins of streets

## **DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF FLOWERS IN NORTH INDIA**

Rosa Brunini Rosaceae



**HIMALAYAN MUSK ROSE**

**Fig no. 1**

The most common location to spot this beautiful wild rose is on the northern slopes between 1200 and 2400 meters in altitude. In the month of May, rose musk winds explode into flower, dressing plants, ferociously blowing over supports, and doubtfully cascading down bluffs and stones. Due of the cloudy conditions, bumblebees and other insects that enjoy nectar spend their days foraging on the ground. The blooms, which have a total of five petals and are typically between three and four millimeters in length, are white in color. The tools are failing, and the leaves have been gouged and spiked in a beautifully pleasing pattern. The mosquitoes that may be found in the western Himalayas are virtually identical to one another. This is typically the case since the mosquitoes' fundamental structures are fragile, and the leaf stalks lack prickles. The hills are covered with a diverse assortment of wild white roses of several species. When a wild rose dies, a dark red organic product known as a rose-hip takes its place. Rosamacrophylla, which is also known as a normal curve, is what develops alongside the white circular segments. It's a beautiful sight in the fall to see a blossoming bush that's been covered in rose hips. There are three names for the rose musk: Kuji, Kunja, and Karer. In Hindi. Sticks are often manufactured from wood. The attar has been extracted from the flowers. The syrup used to make hips has a calming effect. A type of marmalade may be used to make hips by bubbling and passing them through a shifter. After that, a corresponding quantity of sugar should be used, and the process should be repeated on every half kilogram of mash until the hips are set.

*Stellaria media* Caryophyllaceae



**Fig no. 2**

The chickweed flower is perhaps the one that is most out of control over the whole winter season in northern India. A little white flower with a star-shaped profile can be found all over damp areas, particularly in wooded areas, nurseries, and parks. It emerges along the hillsides at an altitude of around 2,500 meters above sea level during the late spring. Both Europe and North America have populations of the pussy. Chickweed contains the plant Saponin in addition to calcium and potassium salts, all of which are employed in conventional medicine. In the past, chickweed chips were rubbed on joint knees in order to alleviate discomfort. Homeopathically, it is used for the treatment of stiffness. In Hindi, the word for it is Buchbukha. This plant is referred to as Herb mouron des Oiseaux in French, Morsusgallinae in German, and old Latin. In French, it is called Herb mouron des Oiseaux. There is a reference to the chickweed as chickens in the sentence. It was reported by Gansare that they deeply treasure the seeds. It has been used as food for birds for a considerable amount of time. Residents of the portions of mixed greens make use of the tender leaves by either eating them raw or cooking them as veggies with a spreadable handle placed on top.

*Trifolium repens* Leguminosae



**Fig no. 3**

When viewed from a certain angle, the heads of clovers resemble white puffballs among the grass. In the event that this can be studied, it may be found that each globular head is made up of a few individual little pea blooms, each of which has its own individual tiny tongue. In the beginning, the blossoms are white, but eventually they become a pinkish color. These perfumed bumblebees are highly prized and sought for. The joints of the stem get infected with roots when the stem shrivels in the soil. These three flyers have been arranged in the shape of a heart, with the points facing inward. On each leaflet is a white group that resembles a star cluster made up of fourteen points. Every day, there are often three handouts, but occasionally there are four-leaf clovers, and such clovers are supposed to bring good luck if they are displayed prominently on a support or similar on a cap! In addition, the near proximity of the cloverleaf to the three-pronged Hercules club suggests that the names of the Latin club, clave, and clubs may be clovered versions of their original forms. The playing card clubs and the French trifle are both completely obsessed with this book. The northern and northern slopes of marshes, fields, yards, and sports areas are prime locations for the spread of clover.

A robust plant is able to withstand foot traffic and actually thrives in an environment with high nitrogen content in the soil. There is also a reddish-purple variety of *T. pratense*, which, in addition to being an important plant for scavenging, blooms from April all the way through August. Flowers of clover were found on the slopes of India, where they were shown alongside the famous Irish shamrock (*T. minus*), which is also a kind of clover. Shaftel with the blushing kind of clover called Trepatrais, which is known as clover in Hindi. In the mild regions to the north of the equator, clover is beginning to make a comeback. It helps with working on the nature of the soil through the amicable tiny creatures that reside in their underlying foundations, which in turn helps with retaining nitrogen from the environment.

*Datura metal* Solanaceae

**Fig no. 4**

In addition to that, people in Europe call it the thistle apple, while people in the United States call it the weed of Jimson. The trumpet-shaped blossoms that lie atop the datura plant are white on the outside and violet on the inside. Because of their immense size, the blossoms cannot be mistaken for anything else. The knowledge blossoms in its whole from the middle of the chillier time of year through the spring and then once more in the rain. It may be found all across India, and the amount of time it takes to bloom varies greatly depending on the region. Around 2200 meters is the average altitude at which datura may be found in the highlands, although other varieties can be found at higher altitudes. The odorless plant is used to improve the quality of sandy, infertile soil in debris or the residual components of older buildings. When it is dirty and coated in dust, it occasionally gives the impression that it is not interesting.

The sight of a brand fresh one in full bloom is breathtaking. Garden assortments have been formed as a result of the natural vegetation. The datura has the appearance of a little hedgehog; it is an oval shape embedded in the marble, and its seeds are wrinkly and nestled inside. The appearance of the fruit's seeds inspired the moniker "thornapple." Dhatura is what they call it in Indian. The undertones are dangerous since the hooligans used narcotics made from plants to amaze their victims as quickly as possible. Seed admission has been shown to provoke accurate visions, including those of one's own death. Despite the fact that both plants contain opiates, humans have taken use of their recuperative qualities for a very long time. The dried stalks and leaves are what make up an asthma cigarette. Insanity research and research on the neurological system are two further applications for it. Ayurvedic preparation from Kanaka Asava, which is formed of *D. stramonium* and used as a weapon against uncontrolled and expectorant conditions, is derived from the herb. In Hindi, Metel is called Sada datura.

*Ophiopogon intermedium* *Haemon draconae*

**INDIAN LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY****Fig no. 5**

The Indian lily of the valley is a plant that grows in the Himalayas in secluded forest streams and may be seen from the beginning of May until the beginning of September. In addition, it rises in the Decanghats and extends over the mountainous regions of Sri Lanka. This delicate wildflower grows to a height of between 5 and 15 centimeters. The blooms' exteriors are white, but their inside are violet. It looks like there are a bunch of white clumps with heads that are descending in a group like a spike. There is no blending of the stalks. When all of them mature together, their tinny chime is aromatic, and their delicate scent spreads noticeably all over the place. The leaves have a deep forest green color. The outcome of this wild bloom is around six different varieties of beer and glittering blue seeds. Although the authentic lily of the valley filling in Europe smells fairly similar to that found in North America, it is distinct in appearance and has larger branches. Each mountain garden cultivates this particular item. The Indians traditionally used the tubers of the lily of the valley plant as a plant-based treatment for dropsy. An O japonicus, which is a personal related of this lily and is integrated into our bordering gardens, may be found here. This plant, which originated in Japan and Korea, is a tuber that is used to make ginseng more potent.

**SWEET SNOW****Fig no. 6**



During the months of July and August, these fragrant, white blooms with orange centers at their bases blanket whole slopes of the Himalayas. The name *Hedychium* comes from two ancient Greek words: *hedys*, which means "sweet," and *chios*, which means "snow." Together, these words form the name of the genus. The plant may be found in the Himalayas from Himachal Pradesh to Arunachal Pradesh at an elevation of between 1800 and 2800 meters above sea level. It belongs to the same family as ginger. Greenery and concealing banks, generally shaped like a thick spike, are used to cultivate aromatic flowers while also providing space for storage. The broad, delicate petals have a silky white color, and their tips have orange undertones and lengthy, excellent colours. The sturdy sheets are thick and are often lanceolate in shape with catches; the leaves are reminiscent of cannabis leaves. Any leaves with a width between 4 and 12 centimeters and a length of roughly 30 centimeters might be inferred.

The plant has a mature organic product that splits apart to reveal its orange-red filling and the black seeds that are nestled inside the plant at various points. The plant is divided into three portions. These seeds are protected by the crimson coating that they have. After the plant has finished producing flowers, it will begin to produce these red seeds, which can be seen across the plant. On Simla and Kasauli slopes, sweet snow is a sturdy plant that performs brilliantly in terms of its purpose. Because it dies off over the winter, the rhizomes are at peace. The rootstock exudes an aroma that is referred to as *abir*. The roots are first ground into a powder and then dried before being used in tobacco aromas. Carminatives and restoratives that act as energizing agents are derived from roots. The sheets are braided into pads that are used for sleeping on. In Hindi, the plant is known as *Sitruti*, which is also referred to as *Kapor Kacheri*.

## CONCLUSION

Plant diversity and endemism are two aspects of nature that are given special attention in India. India is often ranked as one of the nations with the highest population density. There are over 19,500 floral plant species there, with 5400 of them being indigenous. The Vavilovian Agri-Biodiversity Center (Hindustan Region), which is responsible for the preservation of 167 different species, is a significant proponent of agribusiness in the nation. India is home to 320 different species of wild animals as well as 16 primary types of wood that have been further developed into 221 other forms of woods. The environment of India may be described as both wild and natural. India's vegetation, biogeographic regions, woodland type, botanical wealth, the top ten species families and groups of amphibians and insectivorous plants, the stock of the endangered Angiosperms, the states and domains of the Union endemism, and the names of 25 problem areas are all included in the higher perspective. We prefer to think of them as weeds if there is even a remote possibility that they may appear unexpectedly in nurseries or fields. One only needs to take a moment to stop and look at the wildflowers to realize that they have their very own personal demobilization fascination. A significant number of them are, in the same vein, cousins of the renowned nurseries that we tend to with such fervent enthusiasm.

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