



BOTANICAL NAME

Rosa rubiginosa

DESCRIPTION:

It is a dense deciduous shrub 2–3 meters high and across, with the stems bearing numerous hooked prickles. The foliage has a strong apple-like fragrance. The leaves are pinnately compound, 5–9 cm long, with 5–9 rounded to oval leaflets with a serrated margin, and numerous glandular hairs. The flowers are 1.8–3 cm in diameter, the five petals being pink with a white base, and the numerous stamens yellow; the flowers are produced in clusters of 2–7 together, from late spring to mid-summer. The fruit is a globose to oblong red hip 1–2 cm in diameter.



BOTANICAL NAME

Crossandra infundibuliformis

DESCRIPTION:

It is an erect, evergreen shrub to 1 m with glossy, wavy-margined leaves and fan-shaped flowers, which may appear at any time throughout the year. 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.



BOTANICAL NAME

Euphorbia milli

DESCRIPTION:

It is a woody succulent shrub or shrub growing to 1.8 m (5 ft 11 in) tall, with densely spiny stems. The straight, slender spines, up to 3 cm (1.2 in) long, help it scramble over other plants. The fleshy, green leaves are found mainly on new growth, and are up to 3.5 cm (1.4 in) long and 1.5 cm (0.59 in) broad. The flowers are small, subtended by a pair of conspicuous petal-like bracts, variably red, pink or white, up to 12 mm (0.47 in) broad. Wat Phrik in Thailand claims to be the home of the world's tallest Christ thorn plant¹. The plant thrives between spring and summer but produces flowers all year round.



BOTANICAL NAME

Thunbergia laurifolia

DESCRIPTION:

Thunbergia laurifolia **leaves** are opposite, heart-shaped with serrated leaf margin and taper to a pointed tip. This species is very similar in appearance to *T. grandiflora*, but has longer, thinner leaves and its young stems and leaves are hairless.

The **flowers** are not scented and borne on pendulous inflorescences. The hermaphrodite flower is trumpet-shaped with a short broad tube, white outside and yellowish inside. The corolla is pale blue in colour with 5–7 petals, one larger than the others. Plants flower almost continuously throughout the year with flowers opening early in the morning and aborting in the evening of the same day.



BOTANICAL NAME

Allamanda blanchetii

DESCRIPTION:

Allamanda blanchetii (purple allamanda, violet allamanda; syn. *Allamanda violacea*) is a species of perennial flowering plant in the family Apocynaceae native to Brazil. Cultivated as an ornamental plant, it grows in full sun in USDA Zones 9b through 11 including central and south Florida, southernmost Texas, and coastal California. This plant's purple, bell-shaped blooms are about 3" across. It is also called red bell. Fiber is extracted from stalk with high strength and silky white after chemical treatment



BOTANICAL NAME

Hibiscus Amarottianus

DESCRIPTION:

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, yellow or purple, and from 4–18 cm broad. 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.



BOTANICAL NAME

Ixora coccinea

DESCRIPTION:

Ixora is a genus of flowering plants in the family Rubiaceae.^[1] It is the only genus in the tribe Ixoreae. It consists of tropical evergreen trees and shrubs and holds around 544 species.^[2] Though native to the tropical and subtropical areas throughout the world, its centre of diversity is in Tropical Asia. *Ixora* also grows commonly in subtropical climates in the United States, such as Florida where it is commonly known as **West Indian jasmine**. The plants possess leathery leaves, ranging from 3 to 6 inches in length, and produce large clusters of tiny flowers in the summer. Members of *Ixora* prefer acidic soil, and are suitable choices for bonsai. It is also a popular choice for hedges in parts of South East Asia. In tropical climates they flower year round and are commonly used in Hindu worship, as well as in ayurveda and Indian folk medicine.



BOTANICAL NAME

Plumeria pudica

DESCRIPTION:

Plumeria pudica is a species of the genus *Plumeria* (Apocynaceae), native to Panama, Colombia and Venezuela. This profuse bloomer has leaves in the shape of a cobra's hood, and its flowers are white with a yellow center.

There is a variegated leaved *Plumeria pudica* commonly called Golden Arrow or Gilded Spoon



BOTANICAL NAME

Bougainvillea spectabilis

DESCRIPTION:

Bougainvillea spectabilis grows as a woody vine or shrub, reaching 15 to 40 feet (4.6 to 12.2 m) with heart-shaped leaves and thorny, pubescent stems. The flowers are generally small, white, and inconspicuous, highlighted by several brightly colored modified leaves called bracts. The bracts can vary in color, ranging from white, red, mauve, purple-red, or orange. Its fruit is a small, inconspicuous, dry, elongated achene.



BOTANICAL NAME

Catharanthus roseus

DESCRIPTION:

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 range from white with a yellow or red center to dark pink with a darker red center, 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.



BOTANICAL NAME

Gaillardia pulchella

DESCRIPTION:

The branching stem of *G. pulchella* is hairy and upright, growing to 60 centimetres (24 inches) tall. The pinwheel, daisy-like inflorescences are 4–6.5 cm in diameter, vividly colored with red, orange and yellow and is surrounded by 10 to 20 ray florets up to 2 cm; the ligule has three lobes. The central disc florets of the flower head tend to be more red-violet, with the outer ray florets being yellow. In one variety, almost the entire flower is red, with only the barest tips of the petals touched with yellow. It typically blooms from May to July, but does so practically year-round in some areas.



BOTANICAL NAME

Amaryllis

DESCRIPTION:

Amaryllis is a bulbous plant, with each bulb being 5–10 cm (2.0–3.9 in) in diameter. It has several strap-shaped, hysteranthous, green leaves with midrib, 30–50 cm (12–20 in) long and 2–3 cm (0.79–1.18 in) broad, arranged in two rows.

Each bulb produces one or two leafless, stout, persistent and erect stems 30–60 cm tall, each of which bears at the top a cluster of two to twelve zygomorphic, funnel-shaped flowers without a tube. Each flower is 6–10 cm (2.4–3.9 in) diameter with six spreading tepals (three outer sepals, three inner petals, with similar appearance to each other). The usual color is white with crimson veins, but pink or purple also occur naturally. Stamens are very shortly connate basally, declinate, unequal. Style is declinate, stigma is three-lobed. Ovules are approx. 8 per locule. Seeds are compressed-globose, white to pink



BOTANICAL NAME

Combretum indicum

DESCRIPTION:

The Rangoon creeper is a ligneous vine that can reach from 2.5 meters to up to 8 meters. The leaves are elliptical with an acuminate tip and a rounded base. They grow from 7 to 15 centimeters and their arrangement is opposite. The flowers are fragrant and tubular and their color varies from white to pink to red. The 30 to 35 mm long fruit is ellipsoidal and has five prominent wings. The fruit tastes like almonds when mature. The flowers change in colour with age and it is thought that this is a strategy to gather more pollinators. The flower is initially white and opens at dusk. This attracts hawkmoths with long tongues for pollination.



BOTANICAL NAME

***Mussaenda philippica* 'Aurorae'**

DESCRIPTION:

The cultivar *Mussaenda philippica* 'Aurorae' is named after Dona Aurora, the wife of a former president of the Philippines. It is much showier than the wild type, having all five calyx lobes greatly enlarged, white and pendant. The most attractive features are the showy flowers which are composed of a small, tubular flowers with 5 orange-yellow petals and 5 greatly enlarged sepals (bracts) of pure white colour. The flowers are a deep golden yellow and are often hidden by the profusion of enlarged bracts. It is a shrub or small tree, 3-5 m high.



BOTANICAL NAME

Allamanda cathartica

DESCRIPTION:

Allamanda cathartica, commonly called **golden trumpet**,^[2] **common trumpetvine**,^[2] and **yellow allamanda**,^[2] is a species of flowering plant of the genus Allamanda in the family Apocynaceae. It is native to Brazil.



BOTANICAL NAME

Tagetes erecta

DESCRIPTION:

Tagetes species vary in size from 0.1 to 2.2 m tall. Most species have pinnate green leaves. Blooms naturally occur in golden, orange, yellow, and white colors, often with maroon highlights. Floral heads are typically (1-) to 4–6 cm diameter, generally with both ray florets and disc florets. In horticulture, they tend to be planted as annuals, although the perennial species are gaining popularity. They have fibrous roots.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Aloe vera

DESCRIPTION:

Aloe vera is a stemless or very short-stemmed plant growing to 60–100 centimetres (24–39 inches) tall, spreading by offsets. The leaves are thick and fleshy, green to grey-green, with some varieties showing white flecks on their upper and lower stem surfaces. The margin of the leaf is serrated and has small white teeth. The flowers are produced in summer on a spike up to 90 cm

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Ocimum tenuiflorum

DESCRIPTION:

Ocimum tenuiflorum, commonly known as **holy basil**, *tulsi* or *tulasi*, is an aromatic perennial plant in the family Lamiaceae. It is native to the Indian subcontinent and widespread as a cultivated plant throughout the Southeast Asian tropics.

Tulsi is cultivated for religious and traditional medicine purposes, and also for its essential oil. It is widely used as a herbal tea, commonly used in Ayurveda, and has a place within the Vaishnava tradition of Hinduism, in which devotees perform worship involving holy basil plants or leaves.



BOTANICAL NAME

Lemon grass *Cymbopogon flexuosus*

DESCRIPTION:

Cymbopogon, also known as lemongrass, barbed wire grass, silky heads, Cochin grass, Malabar grass, oily heads, citronella grass or fever grass, is a genus of Asian, African, Australian, and tropical island plants in the grass family.^{[5][6][7][8][9]} Some species (particularly *Cymbopogon citratus*) are commonly cultivated as culinary and medicinal herbs because of their scent, resembling that of lemons (*Citrus limon*).

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Kalanchoe pinnata

DESCRIPTION:

The leaves of this species are thick, fleshy, elliptical in shape, curved, with a crenate or serrated margin, often reddish. Simple at the base of the stem, the leaves are imparipinnate at the top, 10–30 cm (4–12 in) long, with three to five pairs of fleshy limb lobes. The leaves are remarkable for their ability to produce bulbils. At their margin, between the teeth, adventitious buds appear, which produce roots, stems and leaves. When the plantlets fall to the ground, they root and can become larger plants.

In traditional medicine, the juice of the leaves is also used for kidney stones, although there is ongoing research and some scientific evidence for this use but further research is required.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Mentha

DESCRIPTION:

Mints are aromatic, almost exclusively perennial herbs. They have wide-spreading underground and overground stolons and erect, square, branched stems. The leaves are arranged in opposite pairs, from oblong to lanceolate, often downy, and with a serrated margin. Leaf colors range from dark green and gray-green to purple, blue, and sometimes pale yellow. The flowers are white to purple and produced in false whorls called verticillasters.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Andrographis paniculata,
Nelavemu

DESCRIPTION:

Andrographis paniculata, commonly known as **creat** or **green chiretta**, is an annual herbaceous plant in the family Acanthaceae, native to India and Sri Lanka.

It is widely cultivated in Southern and Southeastern Asia, where it has been believed to be a treatment for bacterial infections and some diseases. Mostly the leaves and roots have been used for such purposes; the whole plant is also used, in some cases.



BOTANICAL NAME

Phyllanthus niruri

DESCRIPTION:

Phyllanthus niruri is a widespread tropical plant commonly found in coastal areas, known by the common names **gale of the wind**, **stonebreaker** or **seed-under-leaf**. It is in the genus *Phyllanthus* of the family Phyllanthaceae. It grows 50–70 cm (20–28 in) tall and bears ascending herbaceous branches. The bark is smooth and light green. It bears numerous pale green flowers which are often flushed with red. The fruits are tiny, smooth capsules containing seeds, used in traditional medicine for treating various illnesses such as urinary stones.



BOTANICAL NAME

Withania somnifera
Ashwagandha

DESCRIPTION:

Withania somnifera, known commonly as **ashwagandha** or **winter cherry**, is an evergreen shrub in the Solanaceae or nightshade family that grows in India, the Middle East, and parts of Africa. Several other species in the genus *Withania* are morphologically similar.

Although used in herbalism and sold as a dietary supplement, there is insufficient scientific evidence that it is safe or effective for treating any health condition or disease.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

***Artemisia pallens*, dhavanam**

DESCRIPTION:

It is commercially cultivated for its fragrant leaves and flowers. It has two distinct morphological types, one in which the plants are short in stature and flowering sets in early, and the other in which plants are tall and flowering sets in later. It grows from seeds and cuttings and reaches maturity in four months. The plant is woody in the lower part of the stem, but with yearly branches. Seen mostly grown in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states in India.

VEGETABLES



BOTANICAL NAME

Solanum melongena

DESCRIPTION:

The eggplant is a delicate, tropical perennial plant often cultivated as a tender or half-hardy annual in temperate climates. The stem is often spiny. The flowers are white to purple in color, with a five-lobed corolla and yellow stamens.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Solanum lycopersicum

DESCRIPTION:

The tomato is the edible berry of the plant *Solanum lycopersicum*, commonly known as the tomato plant. The species originated in western South America, Mexico, and Central America. Numerous varieties of the tomato plant are widely grown in temperate climates across the world, with greenhouses allowing for the production of tomatoes throughout all seasons of the year. Tomato plants typically grow to 1–3 meters (3–10 ft) in height. They are vines that have a weak stem that sprawls and typically needs support.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Momordica charantia
Bitter Gourd

DESCRIPTION:

Momordica charantia (commonly called bitter melon; Goya; bitter apple; bitter gourd; bitter squash; balsam-pear; with many more names listed below) is a tropical and subtropical vine of the family Cucurbitaceae, widely grown in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean for its edible fruit. Its many varieties differ substantially in the shape and bitterness of the fruit.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Spinacia oleracea
Spinach

DESCRIPTION:

Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) is a leafy green flowering plant native to central and western Asia. It is of the order Caryophyllales, family Amaranthaceae, subfamily Chenopodioideae. Its leaves are a common edible vegetable consumed either fresh, or after storage using preservation techniques by canning, freezing, or dehydration. It may be eaten cooked or raw, and the taste differs considerably; the high oxalate content may be reduced by steaming.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Lagenaria siceraria
Bottle gourd

DESCRIPTION:

also known as bottle gourd, white-flowered gourd, long melon, birdhouse gourd, New Guinea bean, Tasmania bean, and opo squash, is a vine grown for its fruit.

**BOTANICAL NAME**

Abelmoschus esculentus
OKRA

DESCRIPTION:

Abelmoschus esculentus, known in many English-speaking countries as ladies' fingers or ochro, is a flowering plant in the mallow family. It has edible green seed pods. The geographical origin of okra is disputed, with supporters of West African, Ethiopian, Southeast Asian, and South Asian origins. Cultivated in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions around the world, okra is used in the cuisines of many countries.