



IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.72562

www.ijraset.com

Call: 🕥 08813907089 🔰 E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com



Aesthetic Flora of Andhra Pradesh: A Study on Wild Ornamental Floristic Diversity

Dr.P.Swamy Naidu¹, Smt.G.R.N.S.Sujatha², Dr.B. Padma³, Dr.D.Madhu Sudhakar⁴, Gujarathi Charvitha⁵

¹Lecturer in Botany, Dr. V.S. Krishna Government Degree & PG. College (A), Visakhapatnam.

²Lecturer in Botany, Dr. V.S. Krishna Government Degree & PG. College (A), Visakhapatnam.

³Lecturer in Political science, Dr.V.S.Krishna Government Degree & PG.College (A), Visakhapatnam.

⁴Lecturer in Botany, Government Degree College for Men, Kurnool.

⁵Scholar in Botany, Government Degree College for Men, Kurnool.

Abstract: A significant component of floristic variation, ornamental plants enhance and elevate our surroundings. They improve the estate's economic worth, give life a more optimistic outlook, and heighten feelings of happiness. Environmentalists, ecologists, and horticulturists have been campaigning for the introduction of new wild ornamental plants (WOPs) in an effort to increase their survival rate and reduce maintenance expenses. Ornamental plants offer psychological, spiritual, and medical advantages in addition to being a source of greenery. All of the cultivated decorative plants were selected and bred from ''wild'' plants. The use of wild ornamental plants in sustainable landscaping and xeriscaping can be successful by virtue of their aesthetic appeal, ability to preserve resources and maintain environmental stability, low water consumption, fewer requirements for pesticides and other chemical inputs, suitability for protecting important wildlife habitats, and lower maintenance and cost. In all, 126 angiosperm species from 41 families were assessed for their potential as wild ornamentals in Andhra Pradesh. The

In all, 126 angiosperm species from 41 families were assessed for their potential as wild ornamentals in Andhra Pradesh. The largest genus is Ipomoea which has 10 species, while the largest family is Convolvulaceae followed by Fabaceae with 20 sps and 19 species respectively. White is the predominant colour with 32 species followed by pink with 19 species. This paper addresses the floristic variety of Andhra Pradesh's native WOPs.

Keywords: Wild ornamental plants, Aesthetic flora, Xeriscaping, Environmentalists, Floristic variety.

I. INTRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh sees humid, hot summers and mildly cold but still comfortable winters due to its tropical climate. In the state there are various seasons, from June to September, the southwest monsoon brings the majority of the rainfall. Winter temperatures in coastal regions range from 13 to 30 degrees Celsius, whereas in rain shadowrange from roughly 15 to 36 degrees Celsius. A lengthy mountain pass in the Eastern Ghats runs more than 300 kilometres between the dry deciduous woods of the Seshachalam hills and the Nallamala Hills in the far north.

Man has shown an interest in flowers and plants for a variety of reasons since the beginning of time. According to Li and Zhou (2005), Rajagopal Reddy et al. (2012), wild ornamental plants are those that grow spontaneously in the field and have highly decorative traits including blossoms, leaves, and fruits. They are crucial to urban and rural environmental planning for pollution reduction, forestry in both social and rural contexts, wasteland development, afforestation, and indoor and outdoor beautification. Growing ornamental plants is typically done for aesthetic reasons because of their intriguing leaves, lovely blossoms, and delightful scent. This ornamental vegetation can also grow over fences, walls, and buildings, adding to their beauty and allure. These members' flowers come in a variety of colours to appeal to gardeners. For both indoor and outdoor gardening, these individuals also favour these species.

A. Content:

These are species of ornamental climbing plants that can be either annual or perennial and contain unique structures (flowers, thorns, tendrils, etc.) that allow them to climb on a support.. Their beautiful foliage and flowers add to the garden's appeal and lend an aura of old world refinement to any scene. A healthy climber in the landscape is a pleasure, but a badly adopted, sick, or scorched climber should be avoided at all times. These wild ornamental climbers are a multifunctional group of plants that are used to cover walls, arches, fences, trellises and other constructions.

It is crucial to view beautiful horticulture plants as an expression of human desire. Thomas et al. (2011) claim that these ornamental plants significantly and favourably influence human behaviour.



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

These enhance the garden's beauty with their lovely leaves and blossoms, which may give any, landscape an air of old world elegancebut one who is poorly adopted, ill, or burned should be avoided at all costs. These adaptable wild ornamental climbers are utilized to cover. According to Wright et al. (2004) several of these are used as both indoor and outdoor plants.

The variety of wild ornamentals enhances the aesthetic elements of both indoor and outdoor spaces. With reference to Andhra Pradesh, Suresh Babu et al. (2017) identified 153 species with ornamental potentialities from the Palakonda hills in Kadapa district; Anjaneyulu et al. (2021) reported a total of 836 angiosperm taxa representing 830 species and 6 varieties belonging to 125 families and 462 genera were evaluated as wild ornamentals from Andhra Pradesh. Rajagopal Reddy et al. (2015) reported 345 species of wild ornamental plants belonging to 235 genera of 94 families in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh; Joseph et al. (2016) provided a pictorial account of 154 wild ornamental species of Andhra Pradesh; Prasad (2019) evaluated 82 wild ornamental orchids in the Eastern Ghats.

In climates that support them, the plants that thrive in partial or full shadow can be successfully grown as house ornamentals. Cuttings, grafting, budding, and seeds are some of the horticultural methods used to propagate the domesticated wild ornamental plants. Ornamental gardening will be the main strategy used to introduce native species into the country. These gorgeous plants can also be grown over fences, walls, and buildingsto enhance their beauty and appeal. These members' flowers come in a variety of hues to draw in flower enthusiasts. These individuals also favour these species for gardening both indoors and outdoors. Based on their floral attractiveness and habit with their different plant components,44 wild climbing plant species that were gathered from different environments in Andhra Pradesh's Eastern Ghats.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Out of 126 wild ornamental species analysed, highest number of life forms is represented by herbs 45, followed by climbers 44, 23 and trees 10 species. White is the predominant colour among the lovely blooms of 32 shrubs species(Bonamiasemidigyna(Roxb.)Hallier f.; Cressa creticaL.; Evolvulusnummularius(L.) L.; Ipomoea alba L.; Ipomoea violacea L.;*Merremiaaegyptia*(L.) Urb.; RiveahypocrateriformisChoisy. etc.) followed by pink with 19 species (ArgyreiacymosaSweet.; ArgyreiadaltoniiC.B.Clarke.; Ipomoea cairica(L.) Sweet.; Ipomoea pes-tigridisL. etc.), Yellow with 18 species(Ipomoea obscura (L.) Ker Gawl.; Merremiaemarginata(Burm.f.) Hallier f.; MerremiagangeticaCufod. etc.Purple with 16 species (Argyreia cuneata Ker Gawl: ArgyreiahirsutaArn: ArgyreiainvolucrataC.B.Clarke.; Ipomoea aquatica Forssk. etc.), Red colour with 12 species (Asclepias curassavica L., Capparis zeylanica L., Euphorbia thymifolia L., Passiflora edulis Sims etc.)Rose colour 4species (Argyreia nervosa (Burm. f.) Bojer.; Convolvulus arvensis L.; Convolvulus rottlerianus Choisy etc.)

Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradeshrun north to south, parallel to the Coromandel Coast on the Bay of Bengal. These wild ornamental plants that naturally grow in partial or full shade can be used profitably as houseplants in climates that are suitable for them. The tamed wild plants are propagated using a variety of horticulture techniques, including seeds, grafting, budding, and cuttings. The primary means by which native plants will be introduced into the count is through ornamental horticulture (Harris, 1992).

A. Significance of the wild ornamentals

The ever-evolving floriculture sector is continuously searching for new goods, innovations, and market niches. According to Rajagopal Reddy et al. (2012), the cost of domesticating and maintaining wild ornamental plants is likewise extremely low. The medicinal importance also comes from wild ornamental species. Due to a shortage of open space, beautiful plants have become increasingly popular inside homes, offices, banks, hospitals, hotels, and other buildings. There is still room for some unique plant varieties with charming little blooms for gardening in urban areas. These species could be useful for commercial purposes as well as for the conservation of rare, endangered, and sensitive endemic plant species.

The dynamic floriculture industry is constantly looking for new products, technologies and market niches. The cost of domestication and maintenance of wild ornamental species is also very less in comparison (Rajagopal Reddy et al., 2012). Wild ornamental species are also sources for the medicinal significance. There is still scope for some special type of plants bearing attractive tiny flowers for gardening in urban areas, inside houses, offices, banks, hospitals, hotels and other buildings with ornamental plants have become very popular due to lack of open space. Cultivation of these species may be beneficial, both commercially and to help conserve rare, vulnerable, endangered endemic plant species. In including urban and rural environmental planning, ornamental plants are essential for reducing pollution, developing wasteland, afforestation and landscaping both interior and outdoor places. A new trend in creating environmentally friendly human environments is landscape gardening and bio-aesthetic planning.

Conservation is essential while deforestation has expanded globally as a result of rapid development activities and natural environments with vast amounts of undiscovered and explored diversity are in danger of being destroyed.



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Deforestation worldwide is expected to be 16 to 20 million hectares annually, meaning that in the next 30 to 40 years, over 60,000 plants will either be fighting for their lives or be in danger of going extinct. This information heightens our anxiety about losing precious resources and potential for a range of uses, including decorative, therapeutic, and financial ones(Prakash and Peirik, 2012).

III. CONCLUSION

Andhra Pradesh has a significant deal of diversity and promise for sustainable development in terms of the effective use of natural resources, particularly in the area of native or wild decorative plants. To fully utilize the valuable diversity that is accessible, extensive study is required. Additionally, it should be reinforced by standardizing their propagation techniques and technical information regarding their culture. Their conservation, sustainability and the creation of beautiful landscapes would all benefit greatly from this.

S.	Name of the Taxon	Family	Habit	Flower Colour	Flowering
No.					Season
1	Abrus precatorius L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Pink	Throughout
					the year
2	Andrographis serpyllifolia (Vahl)	Acanthaceae	Herb	Pink or White	Sep Mar.
	Wight.				
3	Anisochilus carnosus (L.f.) Wall.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Purple	Oct Mar.
4	Argyreiahirsuta Arn.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Purple	AugJan.
5	Argyreiakleiniana Raizada	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Red with Purple	Sep Jan.
6	Argyreiakondaparthiensis P.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Purple	Jul Dec.
	Daniel &Vajr.				
7	Aristolochiabracteolata Lam.	Aristolochiaceae	Herb	Purple	Jul Sep.
8	Aristolochia indica L.	Aristolochiaceae	Climber	Purple	Dec Feb.
9	Asclepias curassavica L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Red	Round the
					year
10	Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Asparagaceae	Climber	White	Oct Nov.
11	BarleriabuxifoliaL.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Pink to violet	Nov.–Apr.
12	BarlerialongifloraL.f.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	White	OctFeb.
13	Barleriaprionitis L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Yellow to orange	Throughout
					year
14	Bauhinia racemosa Lam.	Leguminosae-	Tree	White	Mar.–Feb.
		Caesalpiniaceae			
15	Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Tree	Salmon or flame	AprMay
16	ByttneriaherbaceaRoxb.	Malvaceae	Herb	Purple	Jun Feb.
17	Canavalia catharticaThouars	Fabaceae	Climber	Pink	Jul Jan.
	(C.virosa (Roxb.) Wight &Arn.)				
18	Canavalia mollis Wight & Arn.	Fabaceae	Climber	Lilac	Oct Jan.
19	Capparis sepiaria L.	Capparaceae	Climber	White	Apr Sep.
20	Capparis zeylanica L.	Capparaceae	Climber	Red	Jan Sep.
21	Carallumaadscendens (Roxb.)	Apocynaceae	Herb	Purple	Mar Aug.
	R.Br.				
22	Carallumaumbellata Haw.	Apocynaceae	Herb	Purplish-brown	Mar Aug.
23	Cardiospermum corindum L.	Sapindaceae	Climber	White	Nov Mar.
	(C.canescens Wall.)				
24	Carissa carandas L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	White or Purple-	Mar Jun.
				rose	
25	Cassia fistula L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Yellow	Mar Aug.

Wild Ornamental Plants - Table 1



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

26	Cassytha filiformis L.	Lauraceae	Vine	White or light	Throughout
				yellow	year
27	Celosia argentea L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	White to light	Jul Dec.
				blue	
28	Centella asiatica (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Herb	Purplish	Sep Feb.
29	Cereus pterogonus Lem.	Cactaceae	Herb	White	Mar Jul.
30	Ceropegia junceaRoxb.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow with	Jul Mar.
				purple	
31	Ceropegia spiralis Wight	Apocynaceae	Herb	Greenish yellow	May - Oct.
				with purple	
				stripes	
32	Chamaecrista pumila (Lam.)	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Yellow	—
	K.Larsen				
- 22	(Cassia pumila Lam.)	D	TT 1	D' 1	
33	Chrysopogonzizanioides (L.)	Poaceae	Herb	Pink	
	Roberty (Vetiveria zizanioiaes				
34	(L.) Nasii)	Vitacana	Climbor	Graanish vallow	Throughout
54	Cissus quaarangularis L.	vitaceae	Cilliber	or red	Vear
35	Clitoriaternatea I	Fabaceae	Climber	Blue	May - Oct
36	Cherodendrum chinense(Osbeck)	Lamiaceae	Shrub	White	Round the
50	Mabb	Lamaceae	Sindo	winte	vear
					year
37	Clerodendrum infortunatum L.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	White	Mar Apr.
38	Clerodendrumserratum (L.)	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Blue	May - Aug.
20	Moon.	a 11	<u> </u>	****	
39	Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	White	Apr Dec.
40	CommelinaattenuataK.D.Koenig	Commelinaceae	Herb	Blue	Aug Jan.
41		Contraction	TT1.	TTo a section of the section	TT1
41	Commetina benghalensis L.	Commelinaceae	Herb	Upper blue, basal	Inrougnout
42	Convolvulus amansis I	Convoluulação	Climbor	Pose purple	year Jul Fab
42	Convolvatus arvensis L.	Cucurbitaceae	Climbor	Vallow	Jui reb.
43	Hook f	Cucuibilaceae	Chinden	Tenow	Dec Mai.
44	Crinum asiaticum L	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	White	May - Oct
45	Crotalaria hebecarna (DC) Rudd	Leguminosae_	Herb	Vellow	Oct - Jan
15	(Goniogynahirta (Willd.) Ali)	Fabaceae	Tiero	1 chow	Oct. Juli.
46	Crotalaria pulchra Andrews	Fabaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Dec Mar.
47	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> Roxb. ex	Apocvnaceae	Climber	Purple	Throughout
	R.Br.	I		. I	year
48	CurculigoorchioidesGaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Herb	Yellow	Jun Dec.
49	Cyanthillium albicans (DC.)	Asteraceae	Herb	Pinkish white	Jul Feb.
	H.Rob. (Vernonia albicans DC.)				
50	Decalepishamiltonii Wight &Arn.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow	Jun Jan.
51	Decaschistiacrotonifolia Wight	Malvaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Jun Feb.
	&Arn.				
52	DecaschistiacuddapahensisT.K.P	Malvaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Jun Feb.
	aul&M.P.Nayar				
53	Decaschistiarufa Craib	Malvaceae	Shrub	Reddish	Jun Feb.



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

54	Desmodiumgangeticum (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Herb	Violet-white	Oct Mar.
55	Dioscorea oppositifolia L.	Dioscoreaceae	Climber	Yellow-green	Oct Mar.
56	Dioscorea pentaphylla L.	Dioscoreaceae	Climber	Pale green	Oct Jan.
57	Dolichos trilobus L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Pink	Sep Jan.
58	Drimia indica (Roxb.) Jessop	Asparagaceae	Herb	Brownish-white	Feb Apr.
59	Eriocaulon quinquangulare L.	Eriocaulaceae	Herb	White	Dec Mar.
60	Erythroxylum monogynumRoxb.	Erythroxylaceae	Tree	Pale green with	Throughout
				white	year
61	Eulophiagraminea Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Herb	Pale green	—
62	Euphorbia antiquorum L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Yellowish green	Jan Jul.
63	Euphorbia rosea Retz.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Rose with cream	Throughout
					year
64	Euphorbia thymifolia L.	Euphorbiaceae	Herb	Red	Oct Mar.
65	Euphorbia tirucalli L.	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Green	Apr Aug.
66	Evolvulusalsinoides (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Blue	Throughout
					year
67	Gloriosa superba L.	Liliaceae	Climber	Red with yellow	Oct Mar.
68	Goodyeraprocera (Ker Gawl.)	Orchidaceae	Herb	White	Oct Feb.
	Hook.				
69	Grewia hirsuta Vahl	Malvaceae	Shrub	White	Jun Sep.
70	Gymnemasylvestre (Retz.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow	Aug Dec.
	ex Sm.				
71	<i>Gymnosporiaemarginata</i> (Willd.)	Celastraceae	Shrub	Greenish white	Feb May
	Thwaites				
72	Habenariaroxburghii Nicolson	Orchidaceae	Herb	White	Oct Feb.
73	Helicteresisora L.	Malvaceae	Tree	Orange-red	Apr Jan.
				crimson	
74	Heliotropiumstrigosum Willd.	Boraginaceae	Herb	White	Jan Aug.
75	Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R.Br. ex	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow	Nov Feb.
76	Schult.	0 1 1		X7 11	
/6	Hewittia scandens (J. Konig ex	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Yellow	Dec Mar.
77	Millie) Madd.	Maluanaa	T La sela	White	Man Daa
70	Hibiscus micraninusL.I.	Malvaceae	Herb	White	Mar Dec.
/8	Holostemmaada-kodien Schult.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Purple or	Jul Jan.
70	Ilugoniannatan Cou	Linaaaa	Chauh	Colden vellow	Ann Dee
19	Hugoniamysiax Cav.	Linaceae	Horb	Violet or blue	Apr Dec.
80 81	Hypris suaveorens (L.) Polt.	Eshaaaaa	Herb	Pad	Sep Dec
01	harberi)	ravactat	11010	ixeu	Sep Dec.
82	Indicationa conditalia Dath	Eshagaaa	Uarb	Diplaich	Jun Ech
82	Indigofera hirsuta I	Fabaceae	Herb	Pink or brick red	Sen - Ian
8/	Indigofera linnaei Ali	Fabaceae	Herb	Pink	Jul - Feb
85	Indigofera wightii Wight & Arn	Fabaceae	Herb	Pink	Sen $-$ Feb
86	Inangojeru wiginiti Wigin &Alli.	Convolvulação	Shrub	White or cream	Nov - Feb
00	Verde (-I sepiaria)	Convolvulaceae	Sinuo	vellow	1101 1.60.
87	Inomora harlerioides (Choisy)	Convolvulaceae	Herh	Purple	SenFeh
07	Benth ex C B Clarke		11010	I dipic	5cp1 c0.
88	Inomora cairica (I_) Sweet	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Pink	Throughout
00	iponioeu curicu (L.) Sweet	Convolvulaceae	Cimiller	1 111K	Inoughout



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538

Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

					year
89	Ipomoea carnea Jacq.	Convolvulaceae	Shrub	Rose	Throughout
					year
90	Ipomoea coptica (L.) Roth ex	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Cream	Sep Apr.
	Roem. & Schult.				
91	Ipomoea eriocarpa R. Br.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Pink	Oct Feb.
92	Ipomoea indica (Burm.) Merr.	Convolvulaceae	Vine	Blue	Throughout
	• • • •				year
93	Ipomoea nil (L.) Roth	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Red or blue	Nov Feb.
94	Ipomoea pes-tigridis L.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Pink	Sep Jan.
95	Ipomoea staphylina Roem. &	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Pink	Dec Mar.
	Schult.				
96	Jacquemontia paniculata	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Pink	Oct Feb.
	(Burm.f.) Hallier f.				
97	Jasminum angustifolium (L.)	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Mar Jul.
	Willd.				
98	Jasminum arborescensRoxb.	Oleaceae	Shrub	White	Oct Mar.
99	Jasminum auriculatum Vahl	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Mar Aug.
100	Jasminum cuspidatumRottl. &	Oleaceae	Shrub	White	Jan May
	Willd.				
101	Jasminum grandiflorum L.	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Throughout
					year
102	Jasminum multiflorum(Burm.f.)	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Dec Mar.
	Andrews				
103	Jatropha gossypiifolia L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Crimson red	Throughout
					year
104	Lantana camara L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Orange-scarlet-	Throughout
				yellow mixed	year
105	Ledebouria revoluta (L.f.) Jessop	Asparagaceae	Herb	Greenish-purple	Mar Sep.
	(Scilla hyacinthina)				
106	Lepidagathis cristata Willd.	Acanthaceae	Herb	White with	Nov Mar.
				brown or pink	
				spots	
107	Macroptiliumatropurpureum	Fabaceae	Climber	Purple	Dec Mar.
	(DC.) Urb.				
108	Martynia annua L.	Martyniaceae	Shrub	Purple or white	Sep Feb.
				with yellow	
109	<i>Merremia hederacea</i> (Burm. f.)	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Yellow	Sep Feb.
	Hallier f.				
110	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (L.) Hallier	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Yellow with	Sep Feb.
	f.			purple throat	
111	Mimosa hamata Willd.	Mimosaceae	Shrub	Pink	
112	Mucuna monosperma Wight	Fabaceae	Climber	Purple	Nov Mar.
113	Mucuna pruriens (L.) DC.	Fabaceae	Climber	Purple	Sep Jan.
114	Mundulea sericea (Willd.)	Fabaceae	Shrub	Pinkish violet or	Throughout
1.1.7	A.Chev.			violet	year
115	Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack	Kutaceae	Tree	White	Mar Sep.
116	Nymphaea nouchaliBurm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	Herb	Blue or purple	Throughout



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

					year
117	Ochna obtusata DC.	Ochnaceae	Tree	Yellow	Mar Jul.
118	Operculinaturpethum (L.) Silva	Convolvulaceae	Climber	White	Feb Dec.
	Manso				
119	Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw.	Cactaceae	Herb	Yellow	—
120	Passiflora edulis Sims	Passifloraceae	Climber	Red	May Dec.
121	Passiflora foetida L.	Passifloraceae	Climber	White	May Dec.
122	Pavonia odorata Willd.	Malvaceae	Herb	Pink or white	Throughout
					year
123	Pergulariadaemia (Forssk.)	Apocynaceae	Climber	Greenish	Aug Apr.
	Chiov.				
124	Phoenix loureiroiKunth	Arecaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Jan Jun.
125	Phyllanthus indofischeri Bennet	Phyllanthaceae	Tree	Greenish	Nov Jan.
125	Phyllodiumpulchellum (L.) Desv.	Fabaceae	Herb	(Colour not	(Season not
				specified)	specified)
126	Plumbago zeylanica L.	Plumbaginaceae	Shrub	White	Oct-Mar

Since time immemorial, man has expressing his interest on flowers and plants for various reasons. Wild ornamental plants to be those which occur naturally in the field and have highly ornamental features such as ornamental flowers, foliage and fruits (Li and Zhou, 2005, Rajagopal Reddy, et. al., 2012). Theyare playsan importantrole in environmental planning of urban and rural areas for abatementof pollution, socialand rural forestry, wastelanddevelopment, aforestation and landscapingof outdoorand indoor spaces (Kapoor andSharga, 1993). Ornamental plants are grown usually for thepurpose ofbeauty for their fascinatingfoliage, flowersand their pleasant smell Since time immemorial, man has expressing his interest on flowers and plants for various reasons.

Wild ornamental plants to be those which occur naturally in the field and have highly ornamental features such as ornamental flowers, foliage and fruits (Li and Zhou, 2005, Rajagopal Reddy, et. al., 2012). Theyare playsan importantrole in environmental planning of urban and rural areas for abatementof pollution, socialand rural forestry, wastelanddevelopment, aforestation and landscapingof outdoorand indoor spaces (Kapoor andSharga, 1993). Ornamental plants are grown usually for thepurpose ofbeauty for their fascinatingfoliage, flowersand their pleasant smell Since time immemorial, man has expressing his interest on flowers and plants for various reasons. Wild ornamental plants to be those which occur naturally in the field and have highly ornamental features such as ornamental flowers, foliage and fruits (Li and Zhou, 2005, Rajagopal Reddy, et. al., 2012). Theyare playsan importantrole in environmental planning of urban and rural areas for abatementof pollution, socialand rural forestry, wastelanddevelopment, aforestation and landscapingof outdoorand indoor spaces (Kapoor andSharga, 1993). Ornamental plants are grown usually for thepurpose ofbeauty for their fascinating of urban and rural areas for abatementof pollution, socialand rural forestry, wastelanddevelopment, aforestation and landscapingof outdoorand indoor spaces (Kapoor andSharga, 1993). Ornamental plants are grown usually for thepurpose ofbeauty for their fascinatingfoliage, flowersand their pleasant smell

REFERENCES

- Reddy, S. R., Reddy, A. M., &Yasodamma, N. (2012). Exploration of wild ornamental flora of YSR District, Andhra Pradesh, India. Indian J Fundam Appl Life Sci, 2, 2231-6345.
- [2] Thomas, B., Rajendran, A., Aravindhan, V., & Maharajan, M. (2011). Wild ornamental chasmophytic plants for rockery. Global Journal of Modern Biology and Technology, 1(3), 20-21.
- [3] Pullaiah, T., & Chennaiah, E. (1997). Flora of Andhra Pradesh. Jodhpur.
- [4] Harris, R. W. (1992). Arboriculture: integrated management of landscape trees, shrubs, and vines.
- [5] Wright, S. J., Calderón, O., Hernández, A., & Paton, S. (2004). Are lianas increasing in importance in tropical forests? A 17-year record from Panama. Ecology, 85(2), 484-489
- [6] Babu, M. S., Reddy, S. R., & Reddy, A. M. (2017). Exploration of wild ornamental flowering plants in palakonda hills of eastern ghats, India. Asian Journal of Conservation Biology, 6(1), 21-30.
- [7] Prakash, J., & Pierik, R. L. M. (Eds.). (1991). Horticulture—New Technologies and Applications: Proceedings of the International Seminar on New Frontiers in Horticulture, Organized by Indo-American Hybrid Seeds, Bangalore, India, November 25-28, 1990 (Vol. 12). Springer Science & Business Media.
- [8] Anjaneyulu PA, Sreenath C, Chandra Mohan Reddy and B Ravi Prasad Rao, 2021. Wild ornamental angiosperms of Nallamalais, Andhra Pradesh. NeoBio, 12(1):25
- [9] Rajagopal Reddy S, A Madhusudhana Reddy and N Yasodamma, (2015). Wild Ornamental plants of Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh. Lap Lambert Academic publishers, Germany.



Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

- [10] Joseph AV, NCM Reddy, F Tampal, BRP Rao, (2016). Andhra Pradesh Biodiversity Field Guide. Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board. pp 209.
- [11] Prasad K, 2019. Wild ornamental useful orchids of Eastern Ghats, India. In Khuraijam, J.S. (ed.) Wild ornamental Plants of India. Daya Publishing House. New Delhi. Chapter I. Chapter 8 p. 123-137.



Plumbago zeylanicaL.Clerodendrum infortunatum L.



Pergulariadaemia (Forssk.) Chiov.

Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don



BurchelliabubalinaAchillea ageratum



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com



Rhododendron canescensMurraya paniculata (L.) Jack



Ipomoea staphylina Roem. & Schult.



Merremia hederacea (Burm. f.) Hallier f.



Cryptostegia grandifloraRoxb. ex R.Br.

Macroptiliumatropurpureum (DC.) Urb.



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com



Clerodendrum chinense (Osbeck) Mabb.Gloriosa superba L.



Clerodendrumserratum (L.) Moon.Schefflera stellata (Gaertn.) Baill.

Fermaneia













45.98



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129







INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 🕓 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)