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

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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 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 expressionof human desire. Thomas et al. (2011) claim that these ornamental plants significantly and favourably influence human behaviour.

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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, shrubs 23 and trees 10 species. White is the predominant colour among the lovely blooms of 32 species(*Bonamiasemidigyna*(Roxb.)Hallier f.; *Cressa cretica*L.;*Evolvulusnummularius*(L.) L.; *Ipomoea alba* L.;*Ipomoea violacea* L.;*Merremiaaegyptia*(L.) Urb.;*Riveahypocrateriformis*Choisy. *etc.)* followed by pink with 19 species (*Argyreiacymosa*Sweet.;*Argyreiadaltonii*C.B.Clarke.; *Ipomoea cairica*(L.) Sweet.; *Ipomoea pes-tigridis*L. *etc.),* Yellow with 18 species(*Ipomoea obscura* (L.) Ker Gawl.;*Merremiaemarginata*(Burm.f.) Hallier f.;*Merremiagangetica*Cufod. etc.Purple with 16 species *(Argyreia cuneata* Ker Gawl.;*Argyreiahirsuta*Arn.;*Argyreiainvolucrata*C.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. Significanceof 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.

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, sustainabilityand the creation of beautiful landscapes would all benefit greatly from this.

Wild Ornamental Plants -Table 1

S. No.	Name of the Taxon	Family	Habit	Flower Colour	Flowering Season
1	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Pink	Throughout the year
2	*Andrographis serpyllifolia* (Vahl) Wight.	Acanthaceae	Herb	Pink or White	Sep.- Mar.
3	*Anisochilus carnosus* (L.f.) Wall.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Purple	Oct.- Mar.
4	*Argyreiahirsuta* Arn.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Purple	Aug.-Jan.
5	*Argyreiakleiniana* Raizada	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Red with Purple	Sep.- Jan.
6	*Argyreiakondaparthiensis* P. Daniel &Vajr.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Purple	Jul.- Dec.
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	*Barleriabuxifolia*L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Pink to violet	Nov.–Apr.
12	*Barlerialongiflora*L.f.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	White	Oct.–Feb.
13	*Barleriaprionitis* L.	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Yellow to orange	Throughout year
14	*Bauhinia racemosa* Lam.	Leguminosae–Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	White	Mar.–Feb.
15	*Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae	Tree	Salmon or flame	Apr.–May
16	*Byttneriaherbacea*Roxb.	Malvaceae	Herb	Purple	Jun. - Feb.
17	*Canavalia cathartica*Thouars (*C.virosa* (Roxb.) Wight &Arn.)	Fabaceae	Climber	Pink	Jul. - Jan.
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.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Herb	Purple	Mar. - Aug.
22	*Carallumaumbellata* Haw.	Apocynaceae	Herb	Purplish-brown	Mar. - Aug.
23	*Cardiospermum corindum* L. (*C.canescens* Wall.)	Sapindaceae	Climber	White	Nov. - Mar.
24	*Carissa carandas* L.	Apocynaceae	Shrub	White or Purple-rose	Mar. - Jun.
25	*Cassia fistula* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Tree	Yellow	Mar.- Aug.

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26	*Cassytha filiformis* L.	Lauraceae	Vine	White or light yellow	Throughout year
27	*Celosia argentea* L.	Amaranthaceae	Herb	White to light blue	Jul.- Dec.
28	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Herb	Purplish	Sep.- Feb.
29	*Cereus pterogonus* Lem.	Cactaceae	Herb	White	Mar.- Jul.
30	*Ceropegia juncea*Roxb.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow with purple	Jul.- Mar.
31	*Ceropegia spiralis* Wight	Apocynaceae	Herb	Greenish yellow with purple stripes	May - Oct.
32	*Chamaecrista pumila* (Lam.) K.Larsen (*Cassia pumila* Lam.)	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Yellow	—
33	*Chrysopogonzizanioides* (L.) Roberty (*Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash)	Poaceae	Herb	Pink	—
34	*Cissus quadrangularis* L.	Vitaceae	Climber	Greenish yellow or red	Throughout year
35	*Clitoriaternatea* L.	Fabaceae	Climber	Blue	May - Oct.
36	*Clerodendrum chinense*(Osbeck) Mabb.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	White	Round the year
37	*Clerodendrum infortunatum* L.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	White	Mar. - Apr.
38	*Clerodendrumserratum* (L.) Moon.	Lamiaceae	Shrub	Blue	May - Aug.
39	*Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	White	Apr.- Dec.
40	*Commelinaattenuata*K.D.Koenig ex Vahl	Commelinaceae	Herb	Blue	Aug.- Jan.
41	*Commelina benghalensis* L.	Commelinaceae	Herb	Upper blue, basal white	Throughout year
42	*Convolvulus arvensis* L.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Rose purple	Jul.- Feb.
43	*Corallocarpusepigaeus* (Rottler) Hook.f.	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Yellow	Dec.- Mar.
44	*Crinum asiaticum* L.	Amaryllidaceae	Herb	White	May - Oct.
45	*Crotalaria hebecarpa* (DC.) Rudd (*Goniogynahirta* (Willd.) Ali)	Leguminosae–Fabaceae	Herb	Yellow	Oct.- Jan.
46	*Crotalaria pulchra* Andrews	Fabaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Dec.- Mar.
47	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*Roxb. ex R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Purple	Throughout year
48	*Curculigoorchioides*Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Herb	Yellow	Jun. - Dec.
49	*Cyanthillium albicans* (DC.) H.Rob. (*Vernonia albicans* DC.)	Asteraceae	Herb	Pinkish white	Jul. - Feb.
50	*Decalepishamiltonii* Wight &Arn.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow	Jun.- Jan.
51	*Decaschistiacrotonifolia* Wight &Arn.	Malvaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Jun.- Feb.
52	*Decaschistiacuddapahensis*T.K.Paul&M.P.Nayar	Malvaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Jun.- Feb.
53	*Decaschistiarufa* Craib	Malvaceae	Shrub	Reddish	Jun. - Feb.

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 monogynum*Roxb.	Erythroxylaceae	Tree	Pale green with white	Throughout 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.) Hook.	Orchidaceae	Herb	White	Oct. - Feb.
69	*Grewia hirsuta* Vahl	Malvaceae	Shrub	White	Jun. - Sep.
70	*Gymnemasylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br. ex Sm.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow	Aug. - Dec.
71	*Gymnosporiaemarginata* (Willd.) Thwaites	Celastraceae	Shrub	Greenish white	Feb. - May
72	*Habenariaroxburghii* Nicolson	Orchidaceae	Herb	White	Oct. - Feb.
73	*Helicteresisora* L.	Malvaceae	Tree	Orange-red crimson	Apr. - Jan.
74	*Heliotropiumstrigosum* Willd.	Boraginaceae	Herb	White	Jan. - Aug.
75	*Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br. ex Schult.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Yellow	Nov. - Feb.
76	*Hewittia scandens* (J. König ex Milne) Mabb.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Yellow	Dec. - Mar.
77	*Hibiscus micranthus*L.f.	Malvaceae	Herb	White	Mar. - Dec.
78	*Holostemmaada-kodien* Schult.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Purple or pinkish-red	Jul. - Jan.
79	*Hugoniamystax* Cav.	Linaceae	Shrub	Golden yellow	Apr. - Dec.
80	*Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae	Herb	Violet or blue	Oct. - Mar.
81	*Indigofera trifoliata* L. (=I. barberi)	Fabaceae	Herb	Red	Sep. - Dec.
82	*Indigofera cordifolia* Roth	Fabaceae	Herb	Pinkish	Jun. - Feb.
83	*Indigofera hirsuta* L.	Fabaceae	Herb	Pink or brick red	Sep. - Jan.
84	*Indigofera linnaei* Ali	Fabaceae	Herb	Pink	Jul. - Feb.
85	*Indigofera wightii* Wight &Arn.	Fabaceae	Herb	Pink	Sep. - Feb.
86	*Ipomoea marginata* (Desr.) Verdc. (=I. sepiaria)	Convolvulaceae	Shrub	White or cream yellow	Nov. - Feb.
87	*Ipomoea barlerioides* (Choisy) Benth. ex C.B.Clarke	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Purple	Sep.–Feb.
88	*Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Pink	Throughout

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					year
89	*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq.	Convolvulaceae	Shrub	Rose	Throughout year
90	*Ipomoea coptica* (L.) Roth ex Roem. & Schult.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Cream	Sep. - Apr.
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. & Schult.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Pink	Dec. - Mar.
96	*Jacquemontia paniculata* (Burm.f.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Pink	Oct. - Feb.
97	*Jasminum angustifolium* (L.) Willd.	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Mar. - Jul.
98	*Jasminum arborescens*Roxb.	Oleaceae	Shrub	White	Oct.- Mar.
99	*Jasminum auriculatum* Vahl	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Mar.- Aug.
100	*Jasminum cuspidatum*Rottl. & Willd.	Oleaceae	Shrub	White	Jan.- May
101	*Jasminum grandiflorum* L.	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Throughout year
102	*Jasminum multiflorum*(Burm.f.) Andrews	Oleaceae	Climber	White	Dec.- Mar.
103	*Jatropha gossypiifolia* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Crimson red	Throughout year
104	*Lantana camara* L.	Verbenaceae	Shrub	Orange-scarlet-yellow mixed	Throughout year
105	*Ledebouria revoluta* (L.f.) Jessop (*Scilla hyacinthina*)	Asparagaceae	Herb	Greenish-purple	Mar.- Sep.
106	*Lepidagathis cristata* Willd.	Acanthaceae	Herb	White with brown or pink spots	Nov. - Mar.
107	*Macroptiliumatropurpureum* (DC.) Urb.	Fabaceae	Climber	Purple	Dec. - Mar.
108	*Martynia annua* L.	Martyniaceae	Shrub	Purple or white with yellow	Sep. - Feb.
109	*Merremia hederacea* (Burm. f.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Climber	Yellow	Sep. - Feb.
110	*Merremia tridentata* (L.) Hallier f.	Convolvulaceae	Herb	Yellow with purple throat	Sep. - Feb.
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.) A.Chev.	Fabaceae	Shrub	Pinkish violet or violet	Throughout year
115	*Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack	Rutaceae	Tree	White	Mar. - Sep.
116	*Nymphaea nouchali*Burm.f.	Nymphaeaceae	Herb	Blue or purple	Throughout

					year
117	*Ochna obtusata* DC.	Ochnaceae	Tree	Yellow	Mar. - Jul.
118	*Operculinaturpethum* (L.) Silva Manso	Convolvulaceae	Climber	White	Feb. - Dec.
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.) Chiov.	Apocynaceae	Climber	Greenish	Aug. - Apr.
124	*Phoenix loureiroi*Kunth	Arecaceae	Shrub	Yellow	Jan. - Jun.
125	*Phyllanthus indofischeri* Bennet	Phyllanthaceae	Tree	Greenish	Nov. - Jan.
125	*Phyllodiumpulchellum* (L.) Desv.	Fabaceae	Herb	(Colour not specified)	(Season not 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.
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Plumbago zeylanicaL.Clerodendrum infortunatum L.




Pergulariadaemia (Forssk.) Chiov. Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don



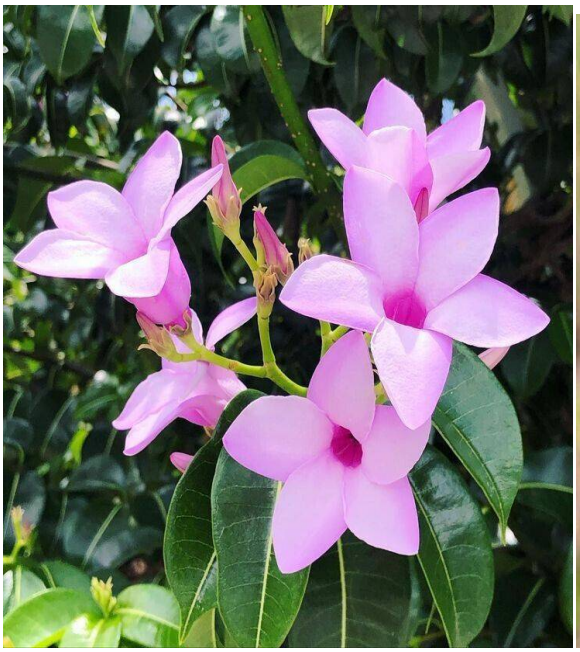

BurchelliabubalinaAchillea ageratum




Rhododendron canescensMurraya paniculata (L.) Jack




Ipomoea staphylina Roem. & Schult. Merremia hederacea (Burm. f.) Hallier f.




Cryptostegia grandifloraRoxb. ex R.Br. Macroptiliumatropurpureum (DC.) Urb.



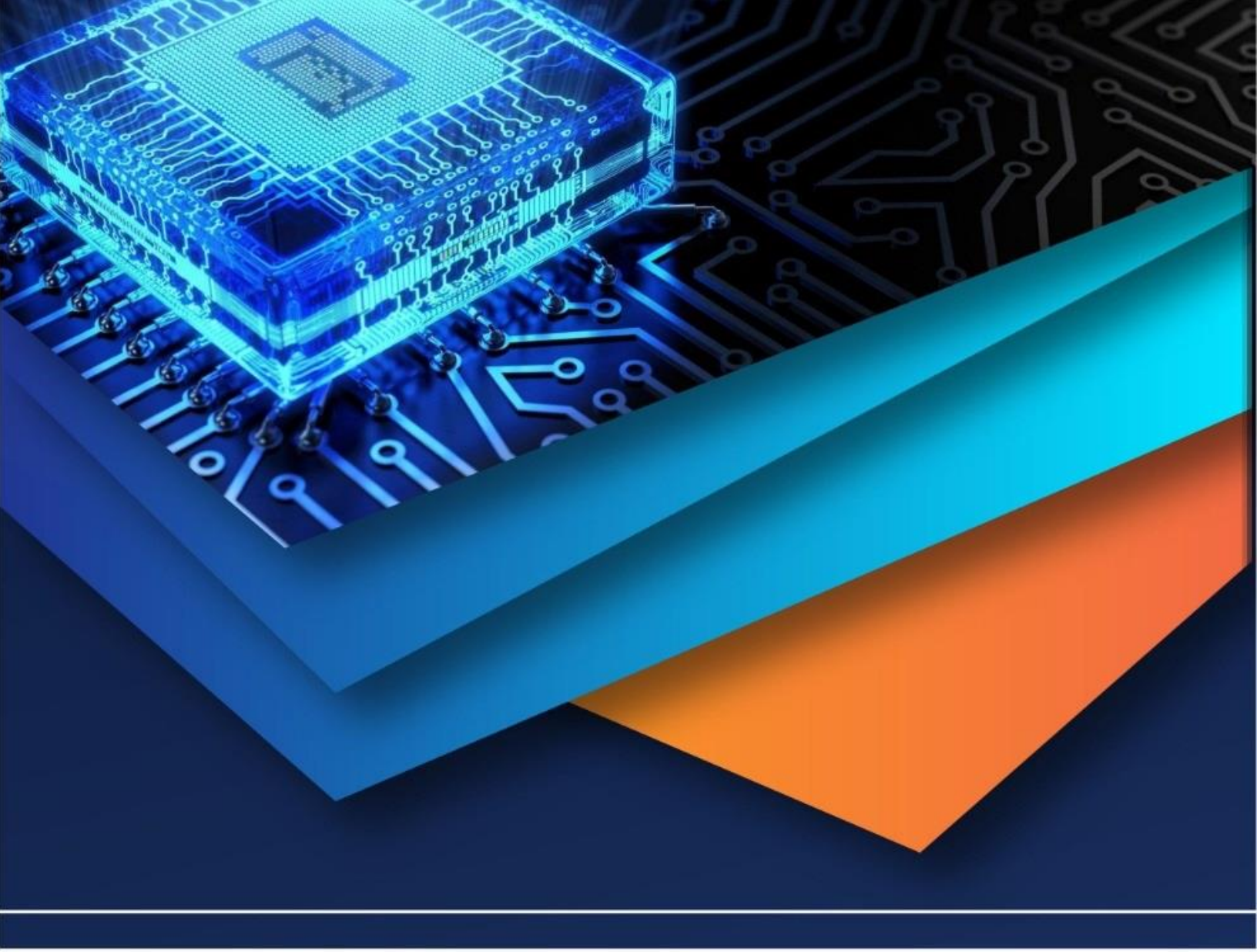
Clerodendrum chinense (Osbeck) Mabb.Gloriosa superba L.



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

Fermaneia





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