

# Growing Ornamental Plants



- Ornamental plants are those plants grown for decorative purpose. They enhance the beauty of the surroundings of the home. They are used as decorative materials in constructing a lawn, plaza and various kinds of gardens.

# 2 Classifications of Ornamental Plants

# 1. Flowering

- Samples are roses, sampaguita, ilang-ilang, orchids, crysanthemums, callalilies and champaca



## 2. Non-flowering

- Samples are ferns, palms, japanese bamboo, San Francisco.



# Importance of Ornamental Plants.

- Ornamental plants give a cooling effect in the house.
- They are used to make perfumes, medicines, and dyes.
- They can be a source of income for the family. The growing of flowering and non-flowering ornamental plants is a thriving business in the cities and urban areas.

# Factors to Consider in Growing Ornamental Plants

- Total green garden area available
- The focal area
- The site conditions-favorable and unfavorable
- The type of soil
- List of suitable plants for consideration
- Requirements of plants for healthy growth

- What you desire-the plants that you like the most
- Any specific color scheme
- Where you need height/borders
- Time required for care
- Special consideration (kids and pets)
- Budget set for decorating garden



# Classification of Ornamental Plants

# 1. Seed Structure

- Flowering plants produce seeds which are enclosed in a fruit. They are subdivided into two main groups.
- A. Monocotyledon-plants belonging to this group have only one cotyledon or seed leaf. Ex: grasses and orchids.
- B. Dicotyledon-plants belonging to this group have two cotyledons or seed leaves. Ex: sunflower

## 2. Life Span

- A. Annual Plants – are those that grow, produce seeds, and die in less than one year. They complete their life cycle in one growing season.

- B. Biennial Plants – are those that live for more than a year but not over two years. They grow and store foods in the first year of their life. They produce flowers during their second year.

- C. Perennial Plants – are those that live for more than two years. They live longer than annual and biennial plants. They also bear fruits and flowers yearly.

# 3. Habitat

- A. Desert Plants – are plants that do not need much water. Plants like cactus have a structure for desert living. They have a succulent stem that stores water for the long dry season.

- B. Forests or Land Plants – are plants that usually grow in your yard can also be grown in the forest.

- C. Aerial Plants – Orchid is an example of an aerial plant, it loves to grow on branches and trunk trees. It is a shade-loving plant. Some kinds of ferns are also aerial.





# 4. Physical Properties

- A. Herbs and Herbaceous Plants  
– these are plants with soft stems and grow relatively short in height are classified as herbs. They have a short life span. Orchids, dahlia, sunflower, zinnia, and camia are examples of these plants.

- B. Shrubs and Bushes – A woody plant with two or more stems that grow from the ground is identified as a shrub. This kind of plant is smaller than the trees. Examples of these are sampaguita, rose, santan, and gumamela.

- C. Vines – Plants that cannot maintain an upright growing position and instead creep along the ground are called vines.

- D. Trees – any plant with a large and woody stem is identified as a tree. These the largest kinds of plants with a single upright woody trunk with spreading branches containing twigs where the leaves are attached, which form the foliage or crown,

# Factors to Consider in Growing Ornamental Plants

- Selection of the Garden Site
- Types of Soil
- Selection of the Ornamental Plants
- Preparation of Land
- Air and Sunlight
- Indoor Plant Care
- Temperature
- Light
- Humidity
- Fertilizers
- Watering
- Tools and Equipment

# Some Basic Tools and Equipment for Gardening

# Shovel

- Round-ended, preferred for digging especially for planting trees and smaller shrubs.



# Garden Hoe

- It is useful for weeding and cultivating soil surfaces to allow for deeper plant root penetration of nutrients and water.

# Bow Rake

- A good heavy duty bow rake, which has short tines on one side attached to a metal frame or 'bow'. This tool is vital for leveling the soil to make it ready for planting, or for removing large clods of earth or rocks from the soil.

# Spading Fork

- Is needed to open and improve the soil. It looks like a pitchfork but has a shorter handle and wider tines. It is used to dig down into hard soil and break up the ground.

# Dull Bolo

- This tool is common in the Philippines, and its uses are similar with a garden hoe used for weeding and cultivation.

# Sharp Bolo

- It is used to cut some grasses and small branches or generally for the clearing operations prior to soil cultivation.

# Garden Shears

- These are sometimes called as clippers, used for pruning, shaping and removing foliage or branches.

# Garden Hose

- Used for watering the plants.

# Sprinkler Can

- Used in watering the plants



# Hand Sprayer

- It is useful for spraying some minor insect pests that are easily managed for minor insect attack in the garden.

# Spade

- Similar to shovel, but it has a square end point used for digging and making straight plot and beds.

# Garden Pruner

- Used for cutting small twigs and branches.

# Carts and Wheelbarrows

- Are necessary to transfer some gardening tools and equipment used in your garden works.

# Garden Trowel

- Used for weeding and cultivation

# Containers

- Plants are usually placed here

