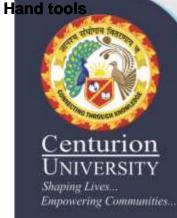


Center for Smart Agriculture Floriculturist



Module 1: Introduction to floriculture **Session 3:** Classification of floricultural plants



 Plants are classified based on the similarities of their characters.

•Based on flowering patterns, stem and leaf structures, life cycles and many other characteristics, plant taxonomists classified most closely related plants.



A. Based on their life cycle

1. Annuals

 Flowering plants completes its life cycle only in one growing season.

•These flowering plants are useful in landscaping.



Zinnia (Zinnia elegans)



Marigold (Tagetes spp.)



A. Based on their life cycle

1. Biennial

• Flowering plants completes its life cycle in two growing season.

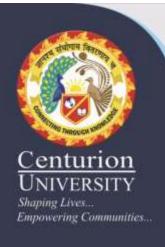
•These flowering plants are useful in landscaping.



Tulip *Tuplica stellata*



Primula Premula denticulate



3. Perennials

•Woody species growing for several years.

•Continue vegetative growth for long time, flower and fruit in a variable manner

•Live for a number of years.



Delonix regia



Magnolia grandiflora



B. Based on uses

 Flowering plants can be used in a variety of ways, both indoors and outdoors.

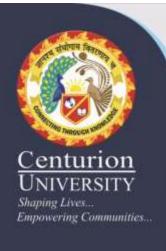
1. Cut Flower

 Flower buds are cut with stems, branches and leaves to be used for bouquets or decorations.
 Two categories

(i) Fresh cut flowers

(ii) Non-fresh cut flowers

•Ex. Roses, carnations, orchids, chrysanthemums, lilies, gerbera etc.



2. Potted plants

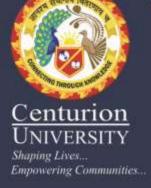
 Plants adapted to indoor conditions and for home and small gardens.

Slow growing, and mostly foliage plants

Sansevieria (Sansevieria spp.), Indian Rubber

plant (Ficus elastica), Philodendron (Philodendron

spp.).



3. Bedding plants

Annual plants raised for planting outdoors in flower beds.

•Seeds sown in indoors in the off-season and transplanted later in the growing season.

Petunia (*Petunia spp.*), Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*), Pansy (*Viola tricolor*).



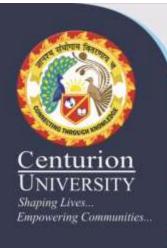
4. Hanging plants

•Hanging basket plants either annual or perennial,

flowering or foliage in decorative containers and hung by elegant ropes from the ceiling in the doorway area.

•Ex- Geranium (*Pelargonium spp.*), and Spider

plant (Chlorophytum comosum).



5. Dried Flower

- •Used after being dried for different occasions.
- Flowers are dried using different preservatives.
- Ex: Statice, Gypsophila, Straw flower

(Helichrysum)



6. Landscape plants

Crops which are grown in the garden for beauty and function

(a) Lawn: It is an area of grass grown as a green carpet.

(b) Ground covers:

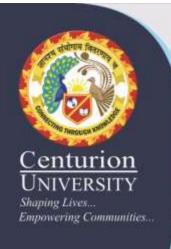
 Plants are low growing and effectively cover the soil in place of lawn to cover unattractive sites.

•Eg. Vinca minor, Vinca major, Carex spp., Sedum spp₁, Echeveria spp., and Dianthus spp.



(c) Climbers

An annual or perennial herb or a shrub with a special structure- to climb over a support i. *Scindapsus aureus* (Money plant) ii. *Monstera deliciosa* (Swiss cheese plant) iii. *Hedera helix* (English Ivy)



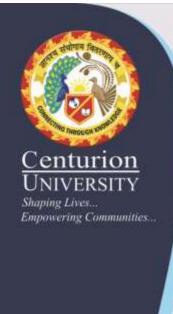
(d) Shrubs

✓ Woody stem, usually well branched near the base.

✓ Do not have a prominent central trunk.
 Flowering shrubs have very attractive flowers

 Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (red heart), Nerium oleander,

iii. Tecoma stans etc



Foliage shrubs:

Produce rich and dense foliage that have no flowers.

i Dracaena fragrans (Corn plant), ii. Acalypha wilkesiana <u>iii. Duranta erecta</u>

Shrubs with Bracts

i. Bougainvillea glabra,

ii. Euphorbia pulcherrima (Poinsettia)



(e) Trees:

Woody plants usually with well-defined trunks

or stems

Functions of trees in the landscape

i. Provide shade,

ii. to ensure privacy,

iii. to avoid monotony,

iv. to reduce glare,

v. to serve as wind breaks,

15

vi. to reduce high summer temperature





Jacaranda mimosifolia



Azadirachta indica

 Trees which shed their leaves during summer (Deciduous trees) 16

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Spathodea campanulata



Greviellea robusta

 Trees do not shed their leaves throughout their life span (Evergreen trees)

