**ORNAMENTAL PLANTS**

1. **Bougainvillea**

**English Name**: Bougainvilla

**Local Name:** Bogambilya

**Scientific Name:** *Bougainvillea spectabilis*

**Methods of Propagation:**Bougainvillea may be propagated by seed, cutting, laying or tissue culture.

**2. Santan**

**English Name**: Ixora, jungle geranium,

flame of the woods, and jungle flame

**Local Name**: Santan

**Scientific name**: *Ixora coccinea Linn.*

**Methods of Propagation:**

Propagated by cutting in spring, preferably with 3 to 4 nodes, with bottom heat. Can also be propagated by seed when produced.

**Growth habit**:

I. coccinea is a dense, multi-branched evergreen shrub, commonly 4–6 ft (1.2–2 m) in height, but capable of reaching up to 12 ft (3.6 m) high. It has a rounded form, with a spread that may exceed its height.

**3.Chrysanthemum**

 **English Name:** Chrysanthemum

**Scientific Name:** *Dendranthema x grandiflorum* (*formerly Chrysanthemum morifolium*)

**Methods of Propagation:** Chrysanthemums can be propagated from seeds, cuttings, or plant division.

**Growth Habit**: Chrysanthemums are incredibly popular ornamental plants. Native to Eurasia, they have probably been in cultivation for thousands of years. Today there is a great diversity of cultivars, with a wide range of flower colors and forms. Most often grown as annuals in cold climates, they are known for their ability to remain in flower late into the autumn.

**4. Carnation**

 **English Name:** Carnation, Clove Pink

**Scientific Name**: *Dianthus caryophyllus*

**Methods of Propagation:** may be propagated by seeds or rooted cuttings

**Growth Habit:** It is an herbaceous perennial plant growing to 80 cm tall. The leaves are glaucous greyish green to blue-green, slender, up to 15 cm long.

**5. Sunflower**

**English Name**: Sunflower

**Scientific Name**:*Helianthus annuus*

**Methods of Propagation:** *Propagating Sunflower by Seed*

Sowing Time: - Indoors March to April. Outdoors from early to mid spring.

**Growth Habit:** Sunflower is an annual, erect, broadleaf plant with a strong taproot and prolific lateral spread of surface roots.

**6. Sampaguita**

**English Name:** Arabian jasmine

**Local Name**: Sampaguita

**Scientific Name:** *Jasminum sambac*

**Methods of Propagation:** It can be propagated also by leaf cuttings.

The plant cuttings are easy to root and they are suitable in any type of soil, provided there is optimum plant growth factors.

**Growth Habit:** It is a small shrub or vine growing up to 0.5 to 3 m (1.6 to 9.8 ft) in height. It is widely cultivated for its attractive and sweetly fragrant flowers. The flowers are also used for perfumes and for making tea.

**7. Daisy**

**English name:** English Daisy

**Local Name:** Daisy

**Scientific Name:** *Bellis perennis*

**Methods of propagation:**

Propagation is easy, by sowing seeds in early spring or summer or by division in early spring, before flowering or in autumn, after flowering. You may want to deadhead the plants to prevent self-seeding. **Growth Habit**: It is a [herbaceous plant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbaceous_plant) with short creeping [rhizomes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhizome) and small rounded or spoon-shaped evergreen leaves that are from 3/4 to 2 inches (approx. 2–5 cm) long and grow close to the ground.

**8. Gumamela**

**English Name**: China rose, Hibiscus

**Local Name:** Gumamela

**Scientific Name**: Hibiscus rosa-sinensis Linn

**Method of Propagation:**

Seed - sow early spring in a warm greenhouse. Germination is usually fairly rapid. Cuttings of half-ripe wood, July/August in a frame

**Growth Habitat :** The genus includes both annual and perennial herbaceous plants, as well as woody shrubs and small trees.

**9. Ilang-ilang**

**English Name**: cananga tree, ilang-ilang

**Scientific Name**:*Cananga odorata*

**Methods of Propagation: *Propagation from seed***

**Growth habit**: Cananga odorata is a fast-growing tree of the custard-apple family, Annonaceae, that exceeds 5 m (15 ft) per year and attains an average height of 12 m (40 ft). It grows in full or partial sun, and prefers the acidic soils of its native rainforest habitat.

**10. Yellow Bell**

**English Name:** Yellow Bell, Golden Trumpet or Buttercup Flower

**Scientific Name**: *Allamanda*

**Methods of Propagation:**

The yellowbell is easy to propagate using cuttings. In the late spring or summer, remove a section of a stem that is 4 to 6 inches long. Remove any lower leaves from this stem and plant it in moist soil.

**Growth Habitat**: A woody, evergreen shrub with vigorous growth, Allamanda may reach a free-standing height of 2 metres or more. The leathery leaves are lancelike, pointed, and may either be opposite or in whorls of three or four.

**11. Money Plant**

**English Name**: Money plant , Pothos

**Scientific Name**: *Scindapsus aureus*

**Methods of propagation**: Propagate it from stem cuttings, from sections of main stems.

**12. Poinsettia**

**English name: Poinsettia**

**Scientific name: *Euphorbia pulcherrima***

**Methods of Propagation:** Poinsettias are almost always propagated vegetatively by stem cuttings.

**Growth Habit:** *Euphorbia pulcherrima* is a shrub or small tree, typically reaching a height of 0.6 to 4 m (2 to 16 ft). The plant bears dark green [dentate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crenate) leaves that measure 7 to 16 cm (3 to 6 inches) in length.

**13. Tulip**

**English Name: Tulip**

**Scientific name:** *Euphorbia pulcherrima*

**Methods of propagation:** Tulips can be propagated through bulb [offsets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offsets), [seeds](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seed) or [micropropagation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micropropagation).

**Growth Habbit***:**Euphorbia pulcherrima* is a shrub or small tree, typically reaching a height of 0.6 to 4 m (2 to 16 ft). The plant bears dark green dentate leaves that measure 7 to 16 cm (3 to 6 inches) in length.

**14. Palmera**

**English Name**: Areca palm, golden feather palm, yellow cane palm, Butterfly palm

**Local Nam**e: Palmera

**Scientific Name**: *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*

**Methods of Propagation:** Propagation is done from seeds. It can also be done from the base suckers.

**Growth Habit***:* The plant procudes clusters of reedlike stems that carry arching fonds on 2 feet long stalks. The fronds of a 5 feet high area palm can be 3-4 feet lond and could be divided into many stiff, glossy, yellowish green segments up to 2 feet long and 1/2 inch wide. Older stems are marked, like bamboo canes, with notches where fronds were attached to them.   
  
Growth is very slow. The spread is however very wide. If it is to be planted in the garden, the distance of planting should be at least 4 feet from each other.

**15. Bermuda Grass**

English Name: Bahama Grass, Devil's Grass, Couch Grass, Wire Grass, Indian Doab

Local Name: Bermuda Grass

Scientific Name: Cynodon dactylon

**Method of Propagation** : Bermuda grass reproduces through seeds and through runners and rhizomes.

**Growth Habitat**: The blades are a grey-green colour and are short, usually 2–15 cm (0.79–5.9 in) long with rough edges. The erect stems can grow 1–30 cm (0.39–12 in) tall. The stems are slightly flattened, often tinged purple in colour.

**16. Water Lilies**

**English Name:** Water lily

**Scientific name:** *Nymphaeaceae*

**Methods of Propagation:** Propagating water lilies by dividing them in the spring is explained here with tips on things to avoid.

**Growth habitat:** Water lilies grow completely within water, with their blossoms flourishing on top of or above the water’s surface. They typically grow to suit the size of the area in which they are placed, spreading their leaves across the surface of the water and filling it with color.

**17. Anthurium**

English Name: Anthurium, Flamingo Lily

Scientific Name: *Anthurium andraeanum*

**Methods of Propagation:**

The easier methods of propagation of Anthuriums are by stem cuttings, layering and division of offsets or suckers that sprout laterally from the base of the plant. It can also be propagated by seeds which are rarely available and commercially, by tissue culture.

**Growth habit**: Anthurium grows in many forms, mostly evergreen, bushy or climbing epiphytes with roots that can hang from the canopy all the way to the floor of the rain forest. The stems are short to elongate with a length between 15 and 30 cm. The simple leaves come in many shapes; most leaves are to be found at the end of the stems, although terrestrial plants show less of this pachycaul tendency.

**18. Yellow top**

English Name: Goldenrod, Early goldenrod, Yellow top

Scientific Name: *Solidago juncea*

**Methods of Propagation**: Propagation is by wind-disseminated seeds or by spreading underground rhizomes which can form colonies of vegetative clones of a single plant.

**Growth Habit**: This native perennial plant is unbranched and up to 3' tall. The central stem is slightly ridged, hairless, and green or reddish. The alternate leaves are up to 8" long and 1½" across, becoming much smaller as they ascend up the stem.

** 19. Euphorbia**

**English Name**: Crown-of-thorns or Christ Plant

**Scientific Name**: Euphorbia milii

**Methods of Propagation**: **SEED PROPAGATION:**

Since all the hybrids in cultivation, especially ours, are complex crosses, they never come true from seed; indeed, give extremely variable seedlings.

**Growth of Habit**: It is a succulent climbing shrub growing to 1.8m tall, with densely spiny stems, the straight, slender spines up to 3 cm long, which help it scramble over other plants.

**20. Rosal**

English Name: Common gardenia, cape jasmine or cape jessamine

Scientific name: *Gardenia jasminoides*

**Methods of Propagation**: From softwood cuttings and by simple layering

**Growth habitat**: *Gardenia jasminoides* is a shrub with greyish bark and dark green shiny leaves with prominent veins. The white flowers bloom in spring and summer and are highly fragrant. They are followed by small oval fruit

21. **Showy Lady's-slipper**

English Name: **Pink-and-white Lady's-slipper** or the **Queen's Lady's-slipper**

Scientific Name: ***Cypripedium reginae***

**Growth habitat**: Cypripedium reginae grows in calcareous wet lands, open wooded swamps, with tamarack and black spruce. Contrary to many garden tips, C. reginae thrives in neutral to basic soils and prefers growing in fens. Despite growing in mildly acidic environments, its roots can penetrate the mossy layers down to more neutral water sources. It forms clumps by branching of the underground rhizomes. It forms aerial roots in the swampy bog conditions. It is eaten by white-tailed deer.

**22. Amaryllis**

**English name**:

**Scientific Name**: *Hippeastrum*

**Method of Propagation**:

Amaryllis Bulbs Propagation Through Seeds

**Growth habit**: The amaryllis is a large, tender flowering bulb native to the Andes Mountains of Chile and Peru. It is generally planted in the fall for winter bloom and can be particularly refreshing during the holidays. The large flowers and ease with which they can be brought into bloom make amaryllis popular worldwide. Bulbs can be brought into bloom from late fall until early spring, blooming about 6-8 weeks after planting.

**23. Autumn Crocus**

**English Name**: Autumn Crocus, Meadow Saffron or naked lady

**Scientific Name**: Colchicum autumnale

**Methods of propagation:**

Autumn Crocuses can be increased during the dormant period in early summer. Their corms can be divided or the cormlets can be detached and replanted. However, divide the plants only when they become overcrowded. Seeds may also be sown in sandy loam and leaf mold. Cover the seeds with a half an inch of soil.

**Growth Habitat:**

Autumn crocus has a preference for a fertile soil that is well-drained and located in a sunlit position. This herb has the aptitude to endure shade, but is loathe to arid soil.

**24. Burning bush**

**English name**: Winged Spindle, Winged Euonymus or Burning Bush

**Scientific Name**: Euonymus alatus

**Method of Propagation:**

#### Propagation by Cuttings

Cutting type: stem tip   
Time of year to take cuttings: Summer  
Cutting maturity: semi-hardwood, hardwood  
Rooting hormone: IBA Quick Dip 2000 PPM  
Rooting environment: intermittent mist  
Soil temperature for best rooting: 75-80 degrees F  
Time to rooting: 4-8 weeks  
Comment: Also propagated from hardwood cutting during Winter.

**Growth Habitat**: The shrub grows to 2.5 m tall (8.2 feet), often wider than tall. The stems are notable for their four corky ridges or "wings." The word alatus (or alata, used formerly) is Latin for winged, in reference to the winged branches.

**25. Oregano**

English Name: Oregano

Scientific Name: Origanum vulgare

**Methods of Propagation:** The method of propagation is where a plant is rooted from a cutting.

**Growth Habit**: Oregano is a perennial herb, growing from 20–80 cm tall, with opposite leaves 1–4 cm long. Oregano will grow in a pH range between 6.0 (mildly acid) and 9.0 (strongly alkaline) with a preferred range between 6.0 and 8.0. The flowers are purple, 3–4 mm long, produced in erect spikes.

**26. Kataka-taka**

English Name: Air Plant, Life Plant, Miracle Leaf, Goethe Plant

Local Name: Kataka-taka

Scientific name: Kalanchoe pinnata

**Methods of Propagation:** Easily propagated and widely distributed in the Philippines, found in thickets and open places. Also cultivated, flowering from December to March. Probably of prehistoric introduction.

**Growth Habit**: Kataka-taka is an erect, more or less branched, smooth, succulent herb, 0.4 to 1.4 meters in height. Leaves are simple or pinnately compound, with the leaflets elliptic, usually about 10 centimeters long, thick, succulent, and scalloped margins.

**27. Gold Dust Evergreen**

English Name: Gold Dust Evergreen

Scientific Name: Aucuba japonica

**Method of Propagation:** Aucuba japonica is very easily propagated from cuttings and from seed when available. Cuttings taken in the spring and treated with a rooting hormone should root in about 3 weeks. Cuttings placed in water will root in 2-3 weeks.

**Growth Habit:** is an attractive broadleaf evergreen shrub native to eastern Asia and Japan. They are slow to moderate growers and will reach a height of 4-12 feet (1.2-3.7 m) with a spread of 4-6 feet (1.2-1.8 m). Leaves are opposite, elliptical to elliptical-lanceolate 3-7 inches (8-18 cm) long and 1-3 inches (2.5-7.6 cm) wide.

**28. Elephant's ear plant**

English Name: Elephant's ear plant

Scientific Name: *Alocasia 'Calidora'*

Method of Propagation: Division. Divide rhizomes in spring and pot in separate containers. Keep the top surface of the rhizome above the soil line so that the growing stems don't rot at soil level.

**29. Monkey Puzzle tree**

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**English Name**: Monkey Puzzle Tree or monkey tail tree

**Scientific Name**: *Araucaria araucana*

**Growth Habitat**: Its native habitat is the lower slopes of the Chilean and Argentinian south-central [Andes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andes), typically above 1,000 metres (3,300 ft). Juvenile trees exhibit a broadly pyramidal or conical habit which naturally develops into the distinctive umbrella form of mature specimens as the tree ages.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Araucaria_araucana#cite_note-2) It prefers well drained, slightly acidic, volcanic [soil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil) but will tolerate almost any soil type provided it drains well.

**30. Society Garlic**

English Name: Society Garlic

Scientific Name: Tulbaghia violacea

**Propagation:** Propagate society garlic by dividing off pieces of rhizome while the plant is dormant.

**Growth Habitat**: Society garlic is a clump-forming *herbaceous* perennial with narrow, grayish green leaves and large clusters of lavender or lilac flowers. The plant looks like an especially showy [garlic](http://www.floridata.com/ref/A/alli_sat.cfm) or [garlic chives](http://www.floridata.com/ref/A/alli_tub.cfm) plant. Society garlic has just 4-9 grasslike leaves, each about a foot long and a half-inch wide.

31. **Golden Dewdrop**

English Name: Golden Dewdrop , Pigeon Berry, and Skyflower

Scientific Name: *Duranta erecta*

**Growth Habitat:** *Duranta erecta* is a sprawling [shrub](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shrub) or (infrequently) a small [tree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree). It can grow to 6 m (20 ft) tall and can spread to an equal width. Mature specimens possess axillary [thorns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thorns,_spines,_and_prickles), which are often absent on younger specimens. The [leaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leaf) are light green, elliptic to ovate, opposite, and grow up to 7.5 cm (3.0 in) long and 3.5 cm (1.4 in) broad, with a 1.5 cm petiole.

**Propagation***:* Propagate from seeds or from semi-hard stem cuttings.

**32. Sago Palm**

English Name: Sago Palm or King Sago Palm

Scientific Name: *Cycas revoluta*

**Method of Propagation**: Very easily propagated from seed, as well as from offshoots or "pups"

**33. Night Blooming Jasmine**

English Name: night-blooming cestrum, Hasna Hena, lady of the night, queen of the night, night-blooming jessamine and night-blooming jasmine

Scientific Name ***Cestrum nocturnum***

***Method of Propagation:*** From herbaceous stem cuttings  
 From seed; stratify if sowing indoors  
 By air layering

***Growth Habit:*** It is an [evergreen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evergreen) woody [shrub](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shrub) growing to 4 metres (13 ft) tall. The [leaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leaf) are simple, narrow lanceolate, 6–20 cm (2–8 in) long and 2–4.5 cm broad, smooth and glossy, with an entire margin.

**34. Zinnia**

English Name: Zinnia

Scientific Name: *Zinnia peruviana*

***Propagation:*** *It’s easy to save seed from spent blooms after the petals have faded and the remaining flower heads have dried out.*

**35. Glossy Abelia**

English Name: Glossy Abelia

Scientific Name: Abelia × grandiflora

Method of Propagation: Root tip cuttings in early spring or late summer.

Growth Habit: This is a rounded, semi-evergreen shrub to 10 feet tall and 12 feet wide with glossy, dark green leaves.

**36. Butterfly Bush**

**** English Name: Butterfly Bush

Scientific Name: *Buddleia davidii*

Propagation: This attractive shrub can be easily propagated by seeds, cuttings, and division.

Growth Habit: Are large, shrublike herbaceous perennials for the landscape

**37. Chinese Neillia**

English Name: Chinese Neillia

Scientific Name: Neillia sinensis

Propagation: Chinese neillia is easy to propagate from divisions or stem cuttings, and grows rapidly and adapts quickly to new growing locations

Growth Habit: Shrub

**38. Downy Rose Myrtle**

English Name: Downy Rose Myrtle

Scientific Name: *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*

**Propagation:** In cultivation the shrub is normally propagated through cuttings.

**Growth Habit**: Rhodomyrtus tomentosa is an evergreen shrub growing up to 4 m-12 feet tall.

**39. Double File viburnum**



English Name:Double File Viburnum

Scientific Name: Viburnum plicatum var. tomentosum

Propagation: From softwood cuttings  
From semi-hardwood cuttings  
From seed; direct sow outdoors in fall  
From seed; winter sow in vented containers, coldframe or unheated greenhouse  
From seed; stratify if sowing indoors

Growth Habit: Shrubs

**40. Crown Flower**

English Name: Crown Flower

Scientific Name: *Calotropis gigantean*

*Propagation:* can be propagated by cuttings

Growth Habit: It is a large shrub growing to 4 m tall. It has clusters of waxy flowers that are either white or lavender in colour.

**41. Prairie rose**

English Name: Prairie Rose, Climbing Rose

Scientific Name: Rosa setigera

Propagation: By Cutting, By Seed and Grafting

Growth Habit: deciduous vine

**42. Peregrina**

English Name:Peregrina, spicy jatropha

Scientific Name: Jatropha integerrima

Propagation: Seeds or cuttings in spring

Growth Habit: Peregrina is an evergreen shrub or small tree with glossy leaves and clusters of star shaped bright scarlet or vermilion flowers. Small trees to 20 feet, generally up to 7 feet high (2.1 m) in Phoenix

**43. Thryallis**

English Name: Thryallis, Golden thryallis, Shower of Gold

Scientific Name: *Galphimia glauca*

Propagation: By seeds. Also by cuttings taken in the summertime.

Growth Habit: Thryallis is a small evergreen tropical shrub that grows to a maximum height of about 6 ft (0.6 m) and about as wide.

**44. Spring Cactus**

English Name: Spring Cactus, Easter Cactus

Scientific Name: Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri

Propagation: Mature pads, or phylloclades, are harvested from stock plants or from plants that have been pinched (leveled or twisted). These cuttings can be propagated immediately after removal from the stock plant, or they may be stored for several months at 52-57° F.

**45. Madagascar palm**

English Name: Madagascar PALM

Scientific Name: *Pachypodium lamerei*

Method of Propagation:

From herbaceous stem cuttings

Allow cut surface to callous over before planting

From seed; sow indoors before last frost

Growth Habit: Pachypodium lamerei has a tall, silvery-gray trunk covered with sharp 6.25 cm spines. Long, narrow leaves grow only at the top of the trunk, like a palm tree. It rarely branches. Plants grown outdoors will reach up to 6 metres. When grown indoors it will slowly reach 1.2-1.8 m tall.

46. Painted Petals

English Name: Painted Petals, Anometheca, False Freesia

Scientific Name: Freesia laxa, Anomatheca laxa

Propagation: By dividing rhizomes, tubers, corms or bulbs (including offsets)  
From seed; sow indoors before last frost

**47. Dahlia**

English Name: Dahlia

Scientific Name: *Dahlia x hybrid*

Growth habit: Dahlia is a genus of bushy, tuberous, herbaceous perennial plants.

Propagation: Propagation by Cuttings

Propagation by Tuber Clump Division

Propagation by Seed

48**. Spring Snowflake**

English Name: Spring Snowflake, Summer Snowflake or Loddon Lily

Scientific Name: *Leucojum aestivum*

Propagation: By dividing rhizomes, tubers, corms or bulbs (including offsets)

***49.* Calathea**

English Name: Calathea, Zebra plant

Scientific Name: Calathea warscewiczii

Propagation: By dividing rhizomes, tubers, corms or bulbs (including offsets)

Growth Propagation: This herbaceous plant is native to Costa Rica and Nicaragua and produces lanceoate leaves that have a dark green background and an attractive fishtail pattern on the upperside of the leaves.

50. Spanish bluebell

English Name: Spanish Blue Bell. Wood Hyacinth

Scientific Name: Hyacinthoides hispanica

Growth Habit: Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Plant bulbs about 3-4” deep and 4-6” apart in the fall. Naturalizes well by both bulb offsets and self-seeding in optimum growing conditions. Plants go dormant by early summer.

Propagation: By dividing rhizomes, tubers, corms or bulbs (including offsets)