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Hibiscus flower information in gujarati

Genus of plants For other uses, see Hibiscus (disambiguation). Hibiscus Hibiscus rosa-sinensis Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Rosids Order: Malvales Family: Malvaceae Subfamily: Malvoideae Tribe: Hibisceae Genus: HibiscusL. Species 679 species of Synonyms[1] Bombycidendron Zoll. & Moritzi Bombycodendron Hassk. Brockmania W.Fitzg. Pariti Adans. Wilhelminia Hochr. Hibiscus[2][3] is a genus of flowering plants in the mallow family, Malvaceae. The genus is quite large, consisting of several hundred species originating from temperate, subtropical and warm tropical regions around the world. Member species are famous for their large, showy flowers and they are commonly known as hibiscus, or less widely known as rose mallow. Other names include hard hibiscus, rose sharon, and tropical hibiscus. The genus includes annual and perennial herbaceous plants, as well as woody shrubs and small trees. The generic name comes from the Greek name βῆσκος (bískos) which Pedanius Dioscorides gave to *Althaea officinalis* (around 40–90 AD). [5] Some species are widely cultivated as ornamental plants, notably *Hibiscus syriacus* and *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. [6] Tea made from hibiscus flowers is known by many names around the world and is served hot and cold. This drink is known for its red color, tart flavor, and vitamin C content. Description Of Alternating Leaves, ovate for lanceolate, often with scaled or lobed margins. The flowers are large, striking, trumpet-shaped, with five or more petals, colors from white to pink, red, orange, peach,[7] yellow or purple,[8] and from a width of 4-18 cm. Pollen grains of Hibiscus Flower color in certain species, such as *H. mutabilis* and *H. tiliaceus*, change with age. [9] The fruit is a five-lobed dry capsule, containing several seeds in each lobe, which are released when the capsule breaks (splits open) at maturity. It's red and white. This is a complete example of interest. Stages in the flower life cycle. The yellow Hibiscus Stigma Fruit species is a Hawaiian state flower, although the most commonly seen hibiscus in the state is *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. In temperate zones, perhaps the most commonly planted ornamental species is *Hibiscus syriacus*, a common garden hibiscus, also known in some areas as *Althea roses* or *Sharon roses* (but not confused with the unmixed *Calycinum Hypericum*, also called *Sharon roses*). In the tropics and subtropics, Chinese hibiscus (*H. rosa-sinensis*), with many hybrids on display, is the most popular hibiscus. Several hundred species are known, including: *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L. synonym of *Abelmoschus moschatus* Medik. [10] *Hibiscus abelmoschus* var. *correctifolius* Mast. synonym of *Abelmoschus moschatus* medical. *Hibiscus abelmoschus* var. *Genuinus* Hochr. synonym of *Abelmoschus moschatus* medical. [12] *Hibiscus laevis abutiloides* Willd. Synonyms Synonyms *Talipariti tiliaceum* var. *pernambucense* (Arruda) Fryxell[13] *Hibiscus abyssinicus* Steud. (unresolved) [14] Fryxell's *Hibiscus acapulcensis*[15] *Hibiscus acerifolius* Salisb. (unresolved) [16] *Hibiscus acerifolius* DC. (unresolved) [17] *Hibiscus acetosaefolius* DC. (unresolved) [18] *Acetosella* Welw's *hibiscus*. ex Hiern. [19] Fake roselle *Hibiscus acicularis* *Hibiscus aculeatus*—comfortroot *Hibiscus altissimus* *Hibiscus andongensis* *Hibiscus angolensis* *Hibiscus aponeurus*[20] *Hibiscus archeri* —Archer's *Hibiscus* *Hibiscus arnottianus* A.Gray—koki'o 'ula (Hawaii) *Hibiscus asper*—bush roselle *Hibiscus austroyunnanensis* *Hibiscus barbosae**Hibiscus benguellensis* *Hibiscusidifolius* *Hibiscus bernieri* *Hibiscus bifurcatus*—fork-bracted rosemallow *Hibiscus biceps*tus—Arizona rosemallow *Hibiscus bojerianus* *Hibiscus bor* *Hibiscus*—foulsapate marron *Hibiscus brackenridgei* A.Gray—*Hibiscus* Hawaii ma'o hau hele *Hibiscus burtt-davyi* *Hibiscus caerulescens* *Hibiscus caesius*—dark-eyed hibiscus (Africa South) *Hibiscus calyphyllus*—lemonyellow rosemallow (tropical Africa) *Hibiscus cameronii*—Cameron hibiscus, pink *Hibiscus cannabinus* L.—Kenaf *Hibiscus castroi* *Hibiscus cisplatinus*—rosa del rio *Hibiscus citrinus* *Hibiscus clayi* O.Deg. & I.Deg.— Red *Hibiscus* Hawaii (Hawaii) *Hibiscus clypeatus*—Congo mahoe *Hibiscus coccineus* (Medical.) Walter—scarlet rosemallow *Hibiscus colimensis* *Hibiscus columnaris*—mahot rempart *Hibiscus comoensis* *Hibiscus congestiflorus* *Hibiscus costatus* *Hibiscus coulteri*—desert rosemallow *Hibiscus cuanzensis* *Hibiscus dasycalyx*—Neches River rosemallow *Hibiscus denuda* Bentusth Northwest Mexico) *Hibiscus dioscorides dioscorides* A.G.Mill. [es; pt] (Yemen) *Hibiscus diplocrater* *Hibiscus diriffan* A.G.Mill. (Yemen) *Hibiscus diversifolius*—hibiscus swamp *Hibiscus dongolensis* *Hibiscus donianus* *Hibiscus elatus*—mahoe *Hibiscus elegans*

Hibiscus engleri—wild hibiscus escobariae Hibiscus excellii Hibiscus ferrugineus Hibiscus ficalhoanus Hibiscus flavoroseus Hibiscus fragiliis DC.—mandrinette (Mascarene Islands) Hibiscus fragrans Hibiscus fritzscheae Hibiscus fugosioides Hibiscus furcellatus Desr.—indenleaf rosemallow (Caribbean, Florida, Central America, South America, Hawaii) Hibiscus fuscus Hibiscus genevii Bojer (Mauritius) Hibiscus gillettii Hibiscus gossweileri Hibiscus grandidieri Hibiscus grandiflorus Michx.—rosemallow swamp (Southeast America) Hibiscus grandistipulatus Hibiscus grewifolius Hibiscus hamabo Hibiscus hastatus Hibiscus heterophyllus—original rosella Hibiscus hirtus—less mallow Hibiscus hispidissimus Hibiscus huellenis Hibiscus hybridus Hibiscus indicus Hibiscus insularis Endl.—Phillip Island hibiscus (Phillip Island) Hibiscus integrifolius Hibiscus jalcensis Hibiscus kochii Hibiscus kokio—red rosemallow Hibiscus labordei Hibiscus laevis All. (=H. militaris)—halberd-equipped rosemallow (central and eastern North America) lasiocarpus—hibiscus rosemallow wool wool Hibiscus lavaterioides Hibiscus laxiflorus Hibiscus leptocladus (Northwest Australia) Hibiscus leviseminus Hibiscus lilacinus—lilac hibiscus Hibiscus liliiflorus—Rodrigues tree hibiscus Hibiscus longifolius Hibiscus longisepalus Hibiscus ludwigii Hibiscus lunariifolius Hibiscus macilwraithensis - Australia Hibiscus macrogonus Hibiscus macrophyllus—largeleaf rosemallow Hibiscus macropodus Hibiscus makinoi—Okinawan hibiscus Hibiscus malacophyllus Balf.f. (Yemen) Hibiscus malacospermus Hibiscus martianus—heartleaf rosemallow Hibiscus moscheutos L.—crimsoneyed rosemallow (Central and Eastern North America) Hibiscus mutabilis L.—cotton rosemallow, Confederation of roses (East Asia) Hibiscus paramutabilis Hibiscus pedunculatus Hibiscus pernambuccus pernambuc mahoe Hibiscus phoeniceus—Rosemallow Brazil Hibiscus platanifolius Hibiscus quattenensis Hibi scus poeppigii—Rosemallow Hibiscus radiatus—king rosemallow Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.—Chinese hibiscus sabdariffa L.—rosemallow Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.—omutete , or sorrel Hibiscus schizopetalus—fringed rosemallow Hibiscus scottii Hibiscus socotranus Hibiscus sinosyriacus Splendens Hibiscus stenanthus Balf.f. (Yemen) Hibiscus striatus—striped rosemallow Hibiscus sturtii Australia Hibiscus syriacus L. (species)—rose Sharon (Asia) Hibiscus taiwanensis S.Y. Hu[21][circular reference] Hibiscus tiliaceus L.—sea hibiscus (Australia, Southeast Asia, Oceania) Hibiscus tozerensis - Australia Hibiscus trilobus—threelobe rosemallow Hibiscus trionum L.—flower-of-a-hour Hibiscus vitifolius—tropical rose mallow Hibiscus waimeae A.Heller—koki'o ke'o previously placed in the genus Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench (as H. esculentus L.) Abelmoschus ficulneus (L.) Wight & Arn. (as H. ficulneus L.) Abelmoschus manihot subsp. manihot (as H. manihot L.) Abelmoschus manihot var. pungens (Roxb.) Hochr, what's going on? (as H. pungens Roxb.) Abelmoschus manihot var. tetraphyllus (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Bors, what's going on? Waalk, what's going on? (as H. tetraphyllus Roxb. ex Hornem.) Abelmoschus moschatus subsp. moschatus (as H. abelmoschus L.) Abelmoschus moschatus subsp. tuberosus (Span.) Bors, what's going on? Waalk, what's going on? (as H. sagitifolius Kurz) Alyogyne cuneiformis (DC.) Lewton (as H. cuneiformis DC.) Alyogyne hakeifolia (Giord.) Alef. (as H. hakeifolius Giord.) Alyogyne huegelii (Endl.) Fryxell (as H. wrayae Lindl.) Alyogyne pinoniana (Gaudich.) Fryxell (as H. pinonianus Gaudich.) Firmiana simplex (L.) W.Wight (as H. simplex L.) Lagunaria patersonia subsp. patersonia (as H. patersonius Andrews) Kosteletzkya adoensis (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Pole. (as H. adoensis Hochst. ex A.Rich.) Kosteletzkya pentacarpus (L.) Ledeb. (as H. pentacarpus L.) Kosteletzkya tubiflora (DC.) Blanch, what's going on? & amp; McVaugh (as H. tubiflorus DC.) Kosteletzkya virginica (L.) C.Presl ex (as H. virginicus L.) Pavonia Arabica Hochst. & amp; Steud, what's going on? former Boiss. (as H. flavus Forssk.) Pavonia spinifex (L.) Cav. (as H. spinifex L.) Radyera farragei (F.Muell.) Fryxell & amp; S.H.Hashmi (as H. farragei F.Muell.) F.Muell.) lampas (Cav.) Dalzell (as H. lampas Cav.) Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa (as H. populneoides Roxb. or H. populneus L.) [22] Using Hibiscus A white Hibiscus arnottianus in Hawaii (Giant) tropical Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Madonna' Hibiscus hirtus Hibiscus lobatus Hibiscus hispidissimus Yellow hibiscus Landscaping Many species are planted for their show flowers or used as landscape shrubs, and used to attract butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds. [23] Hibiscus is a very powerful and versatile plant and in tropical conditions can enhance the beauty of any garden. Being versatile, it adapts easily to a balcony garden in a crowded urban space and can be easily planted in pots as a creeper or even in a hanging pot. It is timeless and flowery all year round. Since it comes in a variety of colors, it is a plant that can add zest to any garden. The only infestation that gardeners need to be aware of is mealybugs. The infestation of mealybugs is easily recognizable because it is clearly visible as a different white cotton infestation on shoots, leaves or even stems. To protect the plant, you need to trim the infected parts, spray with water, and apply the appropriate pesticides. Paper One species of Hibiscus, known as kenaf (Hibiscus cannabinus), is widely used in the manufacture of paper. Rope and construction The inner leather of sea hibiscus (Hibiscus tiliaceus), also called 'hau', is used in Polynesia to make ropes, and wood to make canoes float. [Citation needed] The ropes on messenger of peace missionary ships are made of fiber from hibiscus trees. [24] Beverages Main article: Tea hibiscus Tea made from calyces of Hibiscus sabdariffa is known by many names in many countries around the world and is served both hot and cold. This drink is famous for its red color, sharpness, and unique taste. In addition, it is very nutritious because of its vitamin C content. It is known as bissap in West Africa, Gul e Khatmi in Urdu & amp; Persian, agua de jamaica in Mexico and Central America (flowers that flor de jamaica) and Orhul in India. Some refer to it as roselle, a common name for hibiscus flowers. In Jamaica, Trinidad and many other islands in the Caribbean, the drink is known as redness (Hibiscus sabdariffa; not confused with Rumex acetosa, a species that shares a common name). In Ghana, the drink is known as soobolo in one of the local languages. In Cambodia, cold drinks can be prepared by first watering the petals in hot water until the colors are coated from the petals, then adding lime juice (which turns the drink from dark brown/red to bright red), sweetener (sugar/honey) and finally cold water/ice cubes. In Egypt, hibiscus tea is known as karkadé (كركدي), and is served as a hot drink and Food Dried hibiscus is edible, and is often a delicacy in Mexico. It can also be candied and used as an ornament, usually for desserts. [25] Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa) is used as a vegetable. This species Linn suratensis identical to Hibiscus aculeatus G. Don is known in Visayas in the Philippines as an acidic ingredient for almost all local vegetables and menus. Known as labog in the Visayan area, (or labuag/sapinit in Tagalog), this species is an ingredient in cooking native chicken soup. The hibiscus species is used as a food plant by the larvae of several lepidopteran species, including Chionodes hibiscella, Hypercompe hambletoni, nutmeg moth, and radish moth. Reddish-yellow hibiscus cultivars Traditional medicine Hibiscus rosa-sinensis is described as having a number of medical uses in Indian Ayurveda. [26] The claimed effect on your blood pressure has been claimed that acidic tea derived from Hibiscus sabdariffa can lower blood pressure. [27] Pregnancy and lactation precautions and contraindications while the mechanism is not well understood, previous animal studies have shown inhibitory effects of H. sabdariffa on muscle tone and anti-fertility effects of Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, respectively. [29] H. sabdariffa extract has been shown to stimulate contractions of the bladder and uterus of mice; [8] H.rosa-sinensis extract has shown contraceptive effects in the form of estrogen activity in mice. [29] These findings have not been observed in humans. Hibiscus rosa-sinensis is also thought to have an emmenagogue effect that can stimulate menstruation and, in some women, lead to abortion. [31] Due to side effects documented in animal studies and reported pharmacological properties, H. sabdariffa and H.rosa-sinensis are not recommended for use during pregnancy. [32] The interaction of yellow hibiscus cultivars was postulated that H. sabdariffa interacted with diclofenac, chloroquine and acetaminophen by altering pharmacokinetics. In healthy human volunteers, H. sabdariffa extract was found to reduce diclofenac excretion after co-administration. [33] In addition, administrative partner Karkade (H. sabdariffa), Sudan's common drink, was found to reduce chloroquine bioavailability. [34] However, no statistically significant changes were observed in the pharmacokinetics of acetaminophen when administered with the drink Zobo (H.sabdariffa). [35] Further studies are needed to demonstrate clinical significance. The symbolism and culture of red hibiscus is the flower of the Hindu goddess Kali, and often appears in its depictions in the art of Bengal, India, often with goddesses and flowers merging in form. Hibiscus is used as an offering for Goddess Kali and Lord Ganesha in Hindu worship. [37] In the Philippines, muramela (the local name for hibiscus) is used by children as part of bubble-making entertainment. The flowers and leaves are crushed until the sticky juices come out. Hollow papaya stalks are then dipped in this and used as straws to blow bubbles. Along with soap, hibiscus juice produces more bubbles. Also called Tarukanga waray especially in the east Province. Hibiscus flowers are traditionally worn by Tahitian and Hawaiian girls. If the flower is worn behind the left ear, the woman is married or has a boyfriend. If interest is worn on the right, she is single or openly available for a relationship. [Citation needed] Yellow hibiscus is a hawaiian state flower. Nigerian writer Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie named her first novel Purple Hibiscus after a delicate flower. Hibiscus leather contains strong bast fibers that can be obtained by allowing stripped bark set in the sea to let organic matter rot. As a national symbol and country Hibiscus is a national symbol of Haiti [38] and a national flower of nations including the Solomon Islands and Niue. [39] Hibiscus syriacus is South Korea's national flower,[40] and Hibiscus rosa-sinensis is malaysia's national flower. [39] Hibiscus brackenridgei is a hawaiian state flower. [41] Reference ^ Genus: Hibiscus L. Germplasm Resource Information Network. United States Department of Agriculture. 2007-10-05. Archived from the original on 2010-05-28. 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