Stargazer Lily

Globe Gilia

Gladiolus

Dahlia Moonfire

Red Dahlia

Peony

Lilium 'Stargazer'

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Lilium "Stargazer")

***Lilium* 'Stargazer'** (the Stargazer lily) is a hybrid lily of the Oriental group. Oriental lilies are known for their fragrant perfume, blooming mid-to-late summer. Stargazers are easy to grow and do best in full sunlight.[1] They have a fast growth rate and should be planted in full sun in well drained loamy or sandy soil. When mature, Stargazers can grow to a height of 36 inches with a spread of 12 to 16 inches with 4 to 5 flowers per stem.

The Stargazer lily was created in 1974 by Leslie Woodriff, a lily breeder in California. Woodriff called the new cross 'Stargazer', because the blooms faced towards the sky.[2]

Stargazer lily

The ASPCA reports this plant as being toxic to cats. They are said to cause vomiting, inappetence, lethargy, kidney failure, and even death. Cats are the only species known to be affected.[3]

References

1. ^ "Stargazer Lily" (http://wimastergardener.org/?q=StargazerLily). The Wisconsin Master Gardener Program. 2010. Retrieved 2010-08-02.
2. ^ Stargazer Lily (Lilium Oriental Stargazer) (http://www.stargazerperennials.com/Lilium_Stargazer_Lily.html)
3. ^ "Animal Poison Control Center: Toxic Plant List" (http://www.aspca.org/Pet-care/poison-control/Plants/stargazer-lily.aspx). ASPCA. 2011. Retrieved 2011-09-28.

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Categories: Lilium | Liliales stubs

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Gilia capitata

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gilia capitata is a species of flowering plant in the phlox family known by the common names **bluehead gilia**, **blue field gilia**, and **globe gilia**. It is native to much of western North America from Alaska to northern Mexico, and it can be found on the eastern side of the continent as an introduced species. It grows in many habitats, especially in sandy or rocky soils.

Gilia capitata

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Ericales
Family:	Polemoniaceae
Genus:	*Gilia*
Species:	***G. capitata***

Binomial name

Gilia capitata

Sims

This wildflower is somewhat variable in appearance, with branching, leafy stems reaching anywhere from 10 to 90 centimeters in maximum height and sometimes having glandular hairs on the fleshy herbage. The leaves are divided into toothed or lobed leaflets. Atop the branches of the thick stem are spherical inflorescences of 50 to 100 small flowers. Each flower has a throat opening into a spreading corolla which may be white, pink, lavender, or light blue. The stamens protrude slightly from the flower's mouth and are white with white, blue, or pink anthers.

There are several subspecies, including:

- *G. c.* ssp. *abrotanifolia* - native to California and Baja California
- *G. c.* ssp. *capitata* - occurs throughout the range of the species
- *G. c.* ssp. *chamissonis* (dune gilia) - endemic to the sand dunes of California's central coast; bears bright blue-violet flowers
- *G. c.* ssp. *mediomontana* - native to the Sierra Nevada
- *G. c.* ssp. *pacifica* - grows along the coastline of Oregon and California
- *G. c.* ssp. *pedemontana* - native to the Sierra Nevada foothills
- *G. c.* ssp. *staminea* - found in California and Arizona
- *G. c.* ssp. *tomentosa* - a rare subspecies known from a few occurrences just north of the San Francisco Bay Area

External links

- Jepson Manual Treatment - *Gilia capitata* (http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/get_JM_treatment.pl?5654,5690,5712)

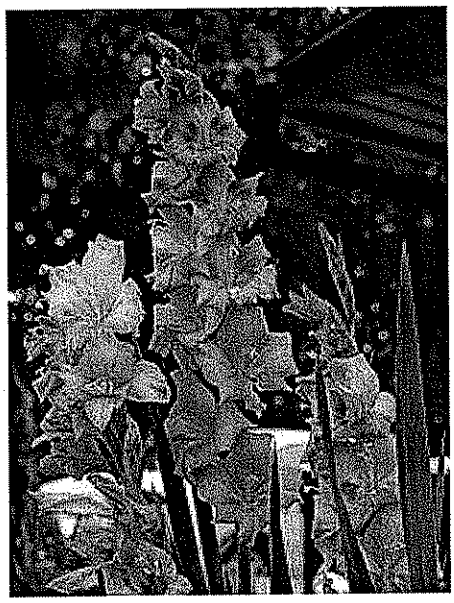
Gladiolus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gladiolus (from Latin, the diminutive of *gladius*, a sword) is a genus of perennial bulbous flowering plants in the iris family (Iridaceae).[2] It is sometimes called the 'Sword lily', but usually by its generic name (plural *gladioli*).[3]

The genus occurs in Asia, Mediterranean Europe, South Africa, and tropical Africa. The center of diversity is in the Cape Floristic Region.[4] The genera *Acidanthera*, *Anomalesia*, *Homoglossum*, and *Oenostachys*, formerly considered distinct, are now included in *Gladiolus*.[5]

Gladiolus



Gladiolus

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Monocots
Order:	Asparagales
Family:	Iridaceae
Subfamily:	Ixioideae
Tribe:	Ixieae
Genus:	***Gladiolus*** L.

Type species

Gladiolus communis L.

Species

About 260, see text

Synonyms

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Description

The genus *Gladiolus* contains about 260 species, of which 250 are native to sub-Saharan Africa, mostly South Africa. About 10 species are native to Eurasia. There are 160 species of *Gladiolus* endemic in southern Africa and 76 in tropical Africa. The flowers of unmodified wild species vary from very small to perhaps 40 mm across, and inflorescences bearing anything from one to several flowers. The spectacular giant flower spikes in commerce are the products of centuries of hybridisation, selection, and perhaps more drastic manipulation.

Gladioli are half-hardy in temperate climates. They grow from rounded, symmetrical corms, that are enveloped in several layers of brownish, fibrous tunics.

Their stems are generally unbranched, producing 1 to 9 narrow, sword-shaped, longitudinal grooved leaves, enclosed in a sheath. The lowest leaf is shortened to a cataphyll. The leaf blades can be plane or cruciform in cross section.

The flower spikes are large and one-sided, with secund, bisexual flowers, each subtended by 2 leathery, green bracts. The sepals and the petals are almost identical in appearance, and are termed tepals. They are united at their base into a tube-shaped structure. The dorsal tepal is the largest, arching over the three stamens. The outer three tepals are narrower. The perianth is funnel-shaped, with the stamens attached to its base. The style has three filiform, spoon-shaped branches, each expanding towards the apex.

The ovary is 3-locular with oblong or globose capsules, containing many, winged brown, longitudinally dehiscent seeds. In their center must be noticeable the specific pellet-like structure which is the real seed without the fine coat. In some seeds this feature is wrinkled with black color. These seeds are unable to germinate.

These flowers are variously colored, pink to reddish or light purple with white, contrasting markings, or white to cream or orange to red.

The South African species were originally pollinated by long-tongued anthrophorine bees, but some changes in the pollination system have occurred, allowing pollination by sunbirds, noctuid and Hawk-moths, long-tongued flies and several others. In the temperate zones of Europe many of the hybrid large flowering sorts of gladiolus can be pollinated by small well-known wasps. Actually, they are not very good pollinators because of the large flowers of the plants and the small size of the wasps. Another insect in this zone which can try some of the nectar of the gladioli is the best-known European Hawk-moth *Macroglossum stellatarum* which usually pollinates many popular garden flowers like *Petunia*, *Zinnia*, *Dianthus* and others.

Gladioli are used as food plants by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including the Large Yellow Underwing.

Gladioli have been extensively hybridized and a wide range of ornamental flower colours are available from the many varieties. The main hybrid groups have been obtained by crossing between four or five species, followed by selection: Grandiflorus, Primulines and Nanus. They make very good cut flowers.

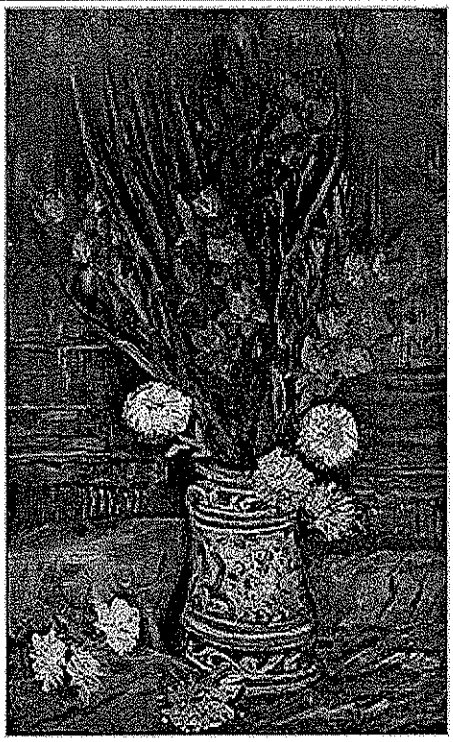
- *Antholyza* L. (1753).
- *Liliogladiolus* Trew (1754).
- *Cunonia* Mill. (1756), nom. illeg.
- *Hebea* R.Hedw. (1806).
- *Anisanthus* Sweet (1826).
- *Sphaerospora* Sweet (1826), nom. inval.
- *Bertera* Steud. (1840).
- *Petamenes* Salisb. ex J.W.Loudon (1841).
- *Acidanthera* Hochst. (1844).
- *Ballosporum* Salisb. (1866).
- *Homoglossum* Salisb. (1866).
- *Hyptissa* Salisb. (1866).
- *Ophiolyza* Salisb. (1866).
- *Ranisia* Salisb. (1866).
- *Symphydolon* Salisb. (1866).
- *Solenanthus* Steud. ex Klatt (1877).
- *Keitia* Regel (1878).
- *Oenostachys* Bullock (1930).
- *Anomalesia* N.E.Br. (1932).
- *Kentrosiphon* N.E.Br. (1932).
- *Petamenes* Salisb. ex N.E.Br. (1932), nom. illeg.
- *Dortania* A.Chev. (1937 publ. 1938).

The majority of the species in this genus are diploid with 30 chromosomes but the Grandiflora hybrids are tetraploid and possess 60 chromosomes. This is because the main parental species of these hybrids is *Gladiolus dalenii* which is also tetraploid and includes a wide range of varieties (like the Grandiflora hybrids).

- × *Gladanthera* J.M.Wright (1966).
- × *Homoglad* Ingram (1967).[1]

Species

The genus *Gladiolus* has been divided into many sections. Most species, however, are only tentatively placed. As of June 2014, the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families accepts 276 species:[6]



Vase with Red Gladioli (1886) by Vincent van Gogh

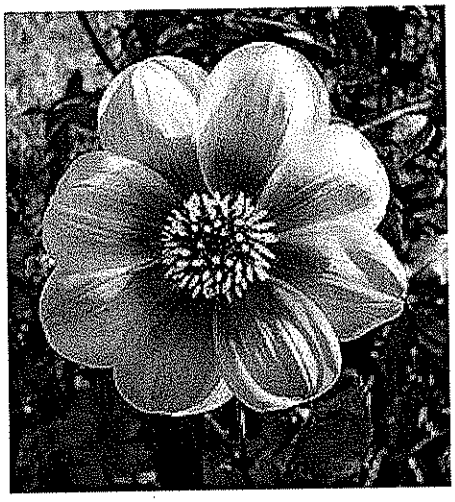
Gladiolus Bloom, Michigan

- *Gladiolus abbreviatus* Andrews
- *Gladiolus albens* Goldblatt &
- *Gladiolus antandroyi* Goldblatt

Dahlia 'Moonfire'

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

***Dahlia* 'Moonfire'** is a *Dahlia* cultivar with very dark, almost black leaves like *Dahlia* 'Bishop of Llandaff'. It is classified as single-flowered dahlia, as it has a single outer ring of florets. The orange-yellow flower heads are 80 mm wide and sit on stems of up to 85 cm height.



Species	*Dahlia ×hortensis*
Hybrid parentage	*D. coccinea* × *D. pinnata*
Cultivar	'Moonfire'

The cultivar was originally developed in The Netherlands, but mistakenly supplied to Bridgmere Nurseries (UK) as an unnamed seedling, where it was named by Chris Sanders. It turned out that the cultivar was grown on Dutch trial grounds under the name 'Sunshine'. As the International Dahlia Register has three inadequately described cultivars labelled 'Sunshine', it was not possible to connect 'Moonfire' with one of these cultivars.[1]

External links

- http://apps.rhs.org.uk/plantselector/plant?plantid=623 RHS

1. ^ The International Dahlia Register, 13th supplement (http://www.rhs.org.uk/getattachment/97cce19f-01fd-4335-ba97-f36352b32671/13th-Dahlia-Supplement-2002-%2895KB%29.aspx)

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Categories: Dahlia | Flowers | Heliantheae stubs

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Dahlia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Dahlia (UK /deɪliə/ or US /daːliə/)[3] is a genus of bushy, tuberous, herbaceous perennial plants native mainly in Mexico, but also Central America, and Colombia. A member of the Asteraceae or Compositae, dicotyledonous plants, related species include the sunflower, daisy, chrysanthemum and zinnia. There are at least 36 species of dahlia, with hybrids commonly grown as garden plants. Flower forms are variable, with one head per stem; these can be as small as 2 in (5.1 cm) diameter or up to 1 ft (30 cm) ("dinner plate"). This great variety results from dahlias being octoploids—that is, they have eight sets of homologous chromosomes, whereas most plants have only two. In addition, dahlias also contain many transposons—genetic pieces that move from place to place upon an allele—which contributes to their manifesting such great diversity.

The stems are leafy, ranging in height from as low as 12 in (30 cm) to more than 6–8 ft (1.8–2.4 m). The majority of species do not produce scented flowers or cultivars. Like most plants that do not attract pollinating insects through scent, they are brightly colored, displaying most hues, with the exception of blue.

The dahlia was declared the national flower of Mexico in 1963.[4] The tubers were grown as a food crop by the Aztecs, but this use largely died out after the Spanish Conquest. Attempts to introduce the tubers as a food crop in Europe were unsuccessful.[5]

Dahlia

Dahlia x hybrida

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Asterales
Family:	Asteraceae
Subfamily:	Asteroideae
Tribe:	Coreopsideae[1]
Genus:	***Dahlia*** Cav.

Species

30 species, 20,000 cultivars

Synonyms

Georgina Willd.[2] nom. illeg.

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Peony

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **peony** is a flowering plant in the genus ***Paeonia***, the only genus in the family **Paeoniaceae**. They are native to Asia, Southern Europe and Western North America. Boundaries between species are not clear and estimates of the number of species range from 25 [2] to 40.[3]

Most are herbaceous perennial plants 0.5–1.5 metres (1.6–4.9 ft) tall, but some resemble trees 1.5–3 metres (4.9–9.8 ft) tall. They have compound, deeply lobed leaves and large, often fragrant, flowers, ranging from red to white or yellow, in late spring and early summer.

Peony

Paeonia suffruticosa

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Core eudicots
Order:	Saxifragales
Family:	**Paeoniaceae** Raf.[1]
Genus:	***Paeonia*** L.

The range of *Paeonia*.

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Name

The peony is named after Paeon (also spelled Paean), a student of Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine and healing. Asclepius became jealous of his pupil; Zeus saved Paeon from the wrath of Asclepius by turning him into the peony flower.[4]

The family name "Paeoniaceae" was first used by Friedrich K.L. Rudolphi in 1830, following a suggestion by Friedrich Gottlieb Bartling that same year.[2] The family had been given other names a few years earlier.[5] The composition of the family has varied, but it has always consisted of *Paeonia* and one or more genera that are now placed in Ranunculales.[3] It has been widely believed that *Paeonia* is closest to *Glaucidium*, and this idea has been followed in some recent works.[2][6]

Peony close-up