

Majors Flowers Found In the Central Region of Nepal And Identification Of Their Concealed Merits And Uses In Everyday Life

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Abstract

An aggregate of 93 species of plants belonging to 48 different families have been recorded out of which sole 62 species are used as a source of medicinal flower to treat diseases. These flowers are used traditionally for the purpose of decoration and local insecticides by the people living in the locality of central development region of Nepal. Almost all plants carry the religious value within them. Despite of most of the flowers are being used as a medicinal purposes in local level more researches are required to broaden the knowledge on the relevant field and its widespread uses of pharmaceutical purposes.

Key words: Flowering plants, Aromatic, Traditional medicines, Floriculture, Ornamental, Nepal

INTRODUCTION

Floriculture refers to the gardening of decorative plants, verdure plants, blossoming plants, cut flowers, loose flowers, corms, spores, seeds, seedlings.

Among all these, cut flowers and loose flowers are the major growing business in Nepal out of which cut flowers are basically used for decorative purposes cut along with the stem and leaves and loose flowers are basically for the religious purposes plucked without the stem for the preparation of garlands.

Most of the cut flowers that are grown in Nepal are Gladiolus, Lily, Rose, Carnation, Sunflower, Gerbera, Eucalyptus, Tuberose, Peonies, Chrysanthemum, Gypsophila, Orchid, etc. and loose flowers are Marigold, Jasmine, Dahlia, Tuberose, Pansy, Gaillardia, Petunia, Hibiscus, Zinnia, Eranthemum, Calendula, Crossandra, Carnation, Globe amaranth, Dianthus, etc.

Flowers have industrial value not only in Nepal but also in entire world. Flowers namely Roses are marketed during the February and the flower typically named Makhmali is extensively marketed during the festival Tihar which have its traditional myth of not being damaged for long period of time. Even though there are millions of flower identified in the world all of them are used for the ornamental and decorative purposes. Only few of them are considered to have other nutritional and medicinal value.

US\$ 13000 million cut flower are consumed throughout the world. Most of the flower are mported by the developed country like United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan, Austrilia, Switzerland, Netherlands, and Germany. Among the importers Germany gain the first position followed by USA, France and Britain. The world's sixth largest exporter of cut flowers is Thailand (Prasad 2005).

Day to day increasing value of choices of individual, out of all other horticulture crops, floriculture is considered as remunerative profession as it has high gross return as compared to other horticultural crops (Kaul GL 1995), (SK Datta 1999), (Misra D 2016). Nowadays number of organization are being involved to review in business prospective of floriculture in both domestic and foreign market. (Raj 2017), (Singh 2011), (Panigrahy SR 2018), (De LC and Singh DR 2016), (Geetha R 2018).

The topographical, edaphic and climatic condition of Nepal especially valley support the higher growth of flower and establishment of the floriculture enterprises. (Chhetri 1999). Higher focus on production of flower might increase the exporting ratio. Most of the floriculture gift-shops, retailers are centralized on the heart of Nepal, the capital city Kathmandu on places like Tripureshwor, Kamalpokhari, Kupandol, Chabahil, Paknajol. (Anonymous 2002). Nepal is the hot spot for production of flower. Himalayan region of Nepal is also considered as world's top 20 global biodiversity hotspots. It is estimated of about 246 species of flowering plants are only endemic to Nepal as per Shrestha and Joshi (Shrestha 1999).

Materials and methods

The learning was mainly grounded on questionnaire and personal and individual interview along with directive and non-directive and focused interview with inhabitants with the foremost objective of indulgent, categorizing and analyzing the flowers unseen uses of those flowers in local level.

Study area

The study was accompanied from March to September, 2021 in central region of Nepal. For feasibility of the data collection online survey was also conducted to make the study more accurate and precise. The collection area cover all Terai, Hilly and Himalayan Range.

Data collection

Our intact learning was grounded on the questionnaire and field visit. During the visit every locality was considered including the farm as well. Individual of all gender, caste, age groups are taken into consideration so that data collected and information grabbed will be precised and ethical. The major aim of collecting the data is to find out the major flower in the Nepal and knowing the local uses of those flower except ornamental and decorative which has been hidden in the lap of the rural traditional knowledge.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the study, of around 93 species of flower are seen which falls under 48 different families. Among them most of the flowers come under Compositaceae followed by olaeceae and solanaceae and so on. As shown of graph 2. And among the uses most of them serve as the medicinal purposes treating the circulatory, neural, respiratory, urinal, and muscular problem. Besides those they are extensively used as insecticides, industrial, decorative and research purposes.

Table. 1 Major flowers visualized at central parts of the Nepal

SN.	English Name	Botanical name	Nepali name	Family	Uses
1	Goat weed	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Ajhahanda	Compositae	Medicinal uses
2	Pilleatory	<i>Anacylus pyrethrum</i>	Akarkala	Compositae	Tooth ache solving
3	Strap flower	<i>Dendrophthoe falcate</i>	Ajeru	Loranthaceae	Medicinal ascoolong
4	Himalayan nettle	<i>Diospyros malabrica</i>	Allo	Ebenaceae	Medicinal: Heal sores and wounds
5	Potato vine	<i>Solanum jasminodes</i>	alupful	Solanaceae	Decorative purpose
6	Dhataki	<i>Woodflorida fruticosa</i>	Amarpful	Lythraceae	Medicinal: Cure piles and diarrhoea
7	Edgeworthia Nepal paper bush	<i>Edgeworthia gardneri</i>	Araili	Thymelaeaceae	Industrial: Preparing nepali paper
8	Qween crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia reginae</i>	Asare pful	Lythraceae	Medicinal: Lower blood sugar level
9	Field bean	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Asarphi phul	Leguminosae	Medicinal: Respiratory problem, rheumatism, headache
10	Atis root	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Atis	Ranunculaceae	Curative: Against snake and scorpion poisoning
11	Calanthe	<i>Calantha masuca</i>	Pakha phul	Orchidaceae	Decorative
12	Desmodium	<i>Desmodium microphyllum</i>	Bhamarapful	Leguminosae	Medicinal: dispelling phlegm
13	Prostrate yarba detago	<i>Eclipta prostrate</i>	Viringi	Compositae	Medicinal :respiratory and curative
14	Winter jasmine	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	Beliphul	Oleaceae	Curative: against poisoning
15	Cobra lily	<i>Arisaema speciosum</i>	Bishjharne	Araceae	Medicinal: cure benign warts
16	Cud weed	<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i>	Bokephul	Compositae	Aromatical uses
17	Tree jasmine	<i>Jasminium arborescens</i>	Chameliphul	Oleaceae	Medicinal: nervous and digestive healing
18	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron lepidotum</i>	Chinia guras	Ericaceae	Insecticides: kill bugs, Medicinal: tracheal
19	Chinese jasmine	<i>Jasminium officinale</i>	Chinia chameli	Oleaceae	Medicinal: liver disease
20	Frangipani	<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	choyaphul	Apocynaceae	Medicinal: anti fertility, hepatoprotective
21	Angel's trumpet	<i>Datura suaveolens</i>	Dhature phul	Solanaceae	Medicinal: induce hallucination and euphoria

22	Pentapes	<i>Pentapes Phoenicia</i>	Dopehere phul	Sterculiaceae	Decorative
23	Lobelia	<i>Lobelia pyramidalis</i>	Eklebhir	Lobeliaceae	Aromatic
24	Caesulia	<i>Caesulia axillaris</i>	Galphule	Compositae	Medicinal: trat bacterial and fungal pathogen
25	Lenglangan	<i>Leucas indica</i>	Ghantephul	Libiatae	Medicinal: psoriasis
26	Gentiana	<i>Gentiana cephalodes</i>	Hansphul	Gentianaceae	Medicinal: tonic
27	China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosasinesis</i>	Japapuspi	Malaceae	Decorative, salads
28	Rose geranium	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Germanyphul	Geraniaceae	Aromatic: emollient, soothing
29	Chinese hat plant	<i>Holmskioldia sanguine</i>	Bhulephul	Verbenaceae	Ornamental, decorative
30	Matrush	<i>Fimbristylis miliaceae</i>	Jyoanejhar	Cyperaceae	Manure and fertilizer
31	Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Kalakiphul	Myrtaceae	Medicinal: dysentery, rheumatism
32	Banana shrub	<i>Michelia fuscata</i>	Kanak champa	Mangoliaceae	Ornamental
33	Marigold	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Kanak pushpika	Compositae	Medicinal: indigestion colic; insecticides
34	Mexican sunflower	<i>Tithona speciosa</i>	Kadeputali phul	Compositae	Medicinal: against malaria
35	Hairy jasmine	<i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>	Kundaphul	Oleaceae	Protective: against poisoning
36	Cavessi bark	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i>	Kurchi	Apocynaceae	Medicinal: anemia, jaundice, epilepsy, cholera
37	Chinese jasmine	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>	Laharechameli	Oleaceae	Medicinal: hepatic problem
38	Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Lalupate	Euphorbiaceae	Medicinal: stimulate breast milk production, cause abortion
39	Red-eye or yellow milkwort	<i>Polygala arillata</i>	Leuchephul	Polygalaceae	Insecticides: kill larva of lepidoptera
40	Cancerillo	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>	Machaphul	Asclepiadaceae	Medicinal: expectorant for pleurisy, pneumonia
41	Corn flower bachelors- buton	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Makephul	Compositae	Medicinal: menstrual disorder and vaginal yeast infection
42	Globe amaranthus	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Makhmaliphul	Amaranthaceae	Medicinal: relief prostate problem; food value: tea, gripe
43	Red elder-berry	<i>Sampucus adnata</i>	Motephul	Sambuaceae	Nutritional value: vitamin, amino acids

44	Jadwar	<i>Delphinium dendudatam</i>	Nirbirs	Ranunculaceae	Medicinal: aconite poisoning relief, brain disease
45	Spiked ginger lily	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i>	Pankha phul	Zingerberaceae	Medicinal: foul breath, hiccough
46	Crotalaria	<i>Crotalaria albida</i>	Putaliphul	Rosaceae	Insecticides: kill Lepidoptera larva
47	China rose	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Raktapuspi	Malvaceae	Food: salads, religious
48	Kalomikta vine	<i>Actinidia callosa</i>	Tikuphul	Actinidiaceae	Food, Medicinal: treat cancer
49	Pissabed common dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Tuke phul	Compositaceae	Medicinal: tonsillitis, gallstones
50	Ice plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Tusare phul	Aizoaceae	Research, ornamental
51	Marigold	<i>Tages erecta</i>	Sayepatri	Compositae	Food: pasta, mayonnaise
52	Gladius	<i>Gladius gandavensis</i>	Tarbarephul	Iridaceae	Medicinal: gonorrhea, diarrhea, colds
53	Rose	<i>Rosa alba</i>	Gulaf	Rosaceae	Medicinal: eye, vaginal candidiasis, laxative
54	Orchid	<i>Dendrobium densiflorum</i>	Sungabha	Orchidaceae	Ornamental
55	Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Godawari	Compositae	Medicinal: lower blood pressure
56	Blanker flower	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Chunariphul	Compositae	Medicinal: gastroenteritis
57	Carnation	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Carnation	Caryophyllaceae	Medicinal: treat cystitis, constipation
58	Gerbera	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerbera	Compositae	Ornamental
59	Jasmine	<i>Jasminium sp.</i>	Beli	Compositae	Medicinal: liver, ornamental
60	Anthurium	<i>Anthurium andreaum</i>	Anthurium	Araceae	Ecological use: purify indoor air
61	Poinsettia	<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	Lalupate	Euphorbiaceae	Medicinal: pain killer, to cause vomiting
62	Craper myrtle	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Asare phul	Lythraceae	Medicinal: immunal system
63	Honey suckle	<i>Linocera japonica</i>	Juhi	Caprifoliaceae	Medicinal: depurative, febrifuge
64	Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>	Kagaji phul	Nyctaginaceae	Medicinal: fertility control
65	Nyctanthus	<i>Nyctanthus arbortitis</i>	Parijat	Olaeaceae	Dye cloth, medicinal
66	Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasmenoides</i>	Indrakamal	Rubiaceae	Food: yellow food

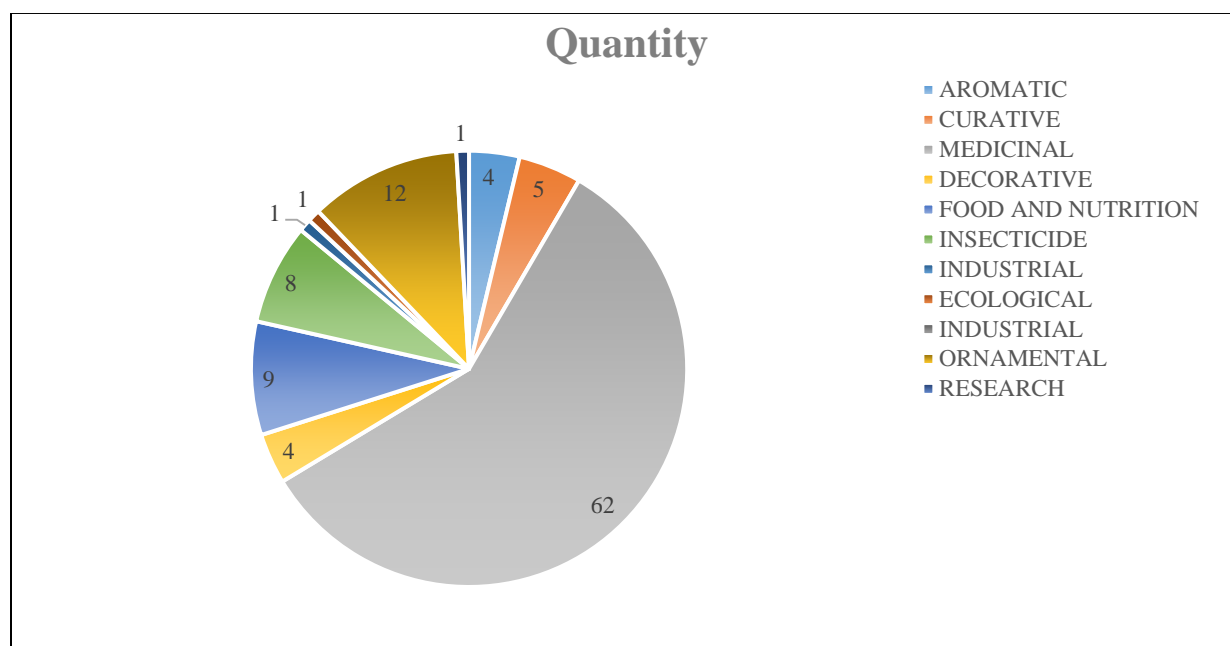
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67	Orange jasmine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Kamini	Rutaceae	Medicinal: cardiovascular disorder
68	Night jasmine	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Ratki rani	Solanaceae	Insecticidal Medicinal: anti-hyperlipidemic,
69	Moss rose	<i>Portulaca sp.</i>	Barha baje phul	Portulaceae	Medicinal: febrifuge, antiseptic, vermifuge
70	Canna	<i>Canna indica</i>	Sarbada phul	Cannaceae	Medicinal: treat menstrual pain
71	Silver oak	<i>Gravillea robusta</i>	Kangiyo phul	Portulaceae	Heating: firewood, charcoal
72	Pagoda tree	<i>Plumerica acuminata</i>	Choya phul	Apocynaceae	Medicinal: cure itch, purgative
73	Begonia	<i>Begonia sp.</i>	Begonia	Begoniaceae	Ornamental, food value
74	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annus</i>	Suryamukhi	Compositae	Food: oil, margarine, salad, soaps
75	Polianthes	<i>Polianthes tuberora</i>	Sugandharaj	Agavaceae	Medicinal: placebo, sexual disorder, emetic
76	Ranunculus	<i>Ranunculus ficarea</i>	Ranankulus	Ranunculaceae	Medicinal: remedy of piles
77	Statice	<i>Limonium sp.</i>	Statise	Plumbaginariae	ornamental
78	Iris	<i>Iris sp.</i>	Iris	Iridaceae	Aromatic: perfume
79	Polyanthus	<i>Antirrhinum sp.</i>	Sarpagandha	Liguminorae	Medicinal: treat scurvy, tumors
80	Camellia	<i>Primula sp.</i>	Camellia	Primulaceae	Medicinal: vermifuge, anodyne, emetic
81	Azalea	<i>Azalea indica</i>	Azalea	Ericaceae	Ornamental decorative
82	Narcissus	<i>Narcissus sp.</i>	Gunkesare	Amaryllidaceae	medicinal: cancerous tumors, strains, congestion
83	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Rukh kamal	Mangoliaceae	Medicinal: rheumatism, malaria
84	Salvia	<i>Salvia variagata</i>	Salvia	Labialae	Ornamental, medicinal, food value
85	Cinceraria	<i>Cineraria multiflora</i>	Cineraria	Compositae	Medicinal: eye drops
86	Petunia	<i>Petunia hybrid</i>	Petunia	Solanacea	Ornamental
87	Calendula	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Asarfi	Compositae	Medicinal: frost bite, blood purification, herpes, scars
88	Pansy	<i>Viola sp.</i>	Pansy	Violaceae	Ornamental
89	Crocus	<i>Crocus sp.</i>	Kesar	Iridaceae	Medicinal: insomnia,

					atherosclerosis, flatulence, hemoptysis
90	Corn flower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Makai phul	Compositae	Medicinal: chest congestion, menstrual disorder
91	Luculia	<i>Luculia gratissine</i>	Gaiphul	Rubiaceae	Religious
92	Celosia	<i>Celosia sp.</i>	Bhalephul	Amaranthaceae	Medicinal: jaundice, inflammation, itching, diarrhea
93	Common daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Taraphul	Compositae	Medicinal: bruises, cutaneous wounds, rheumatism

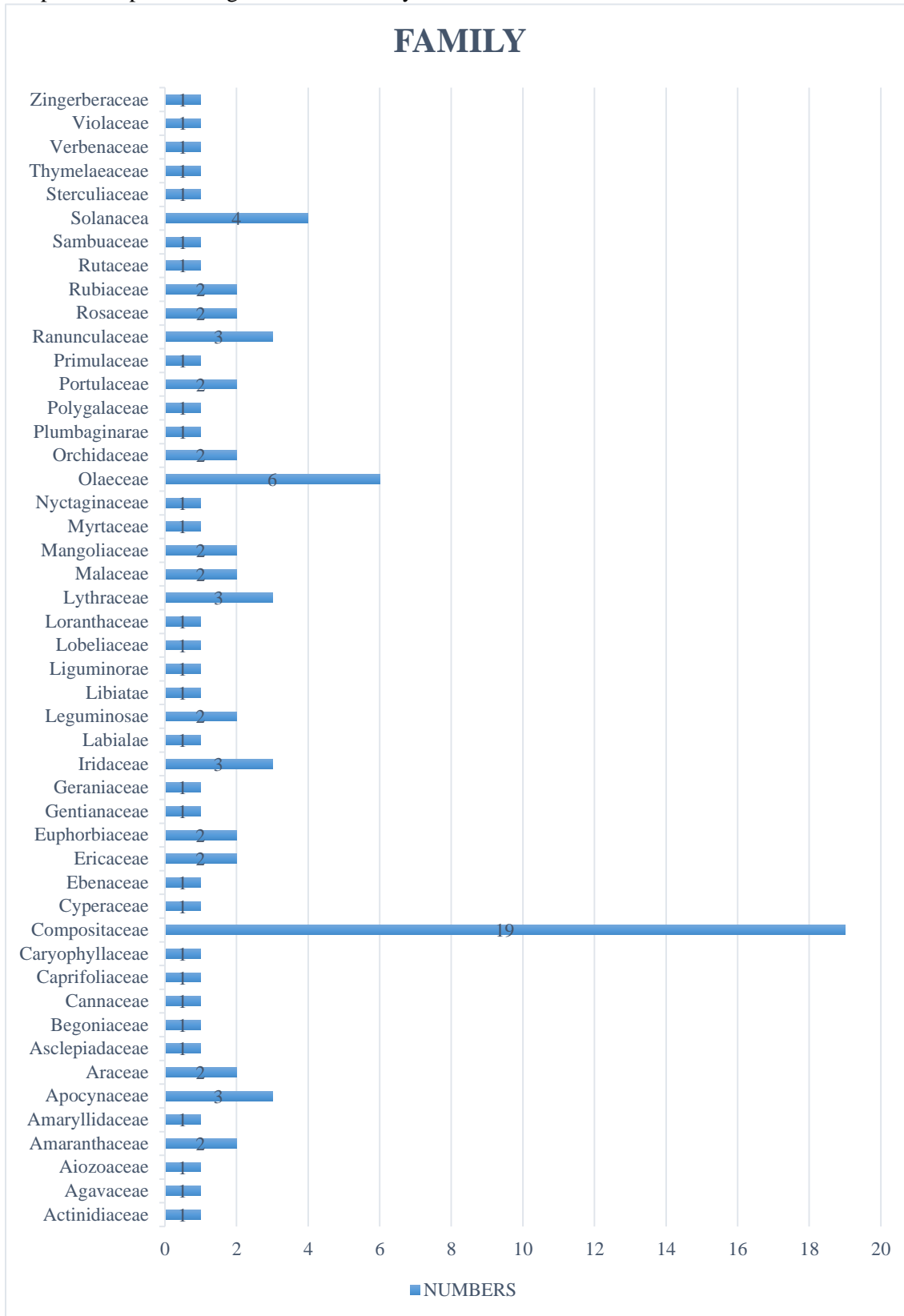
Uses of flowers

Most of the flower are uses for decorative purposes. All most all the flowers are used for worshipping the god and goodness. Besides these people uses flowers for other unseen benefits like health benefits, for preparing scents, perfumes, against snake bites, and preparing the insecticides and food and formulated industrial components.

Graph 1: Graph showing the uses of flowers found in Nepal



Graph 2: Graph showing Number of family.



CONCLUSION

Most of the flowering plants identified are used as source of traditional medicine by most of the individual living in the rural areas to treat number of diseases. Even though people are using the plants as source of traditional medicine the uses are only centralized on the local level so further research are required to identify the uses not only on the local level but also extensively for industrial level as well

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author affirmed no conflict of interest.

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