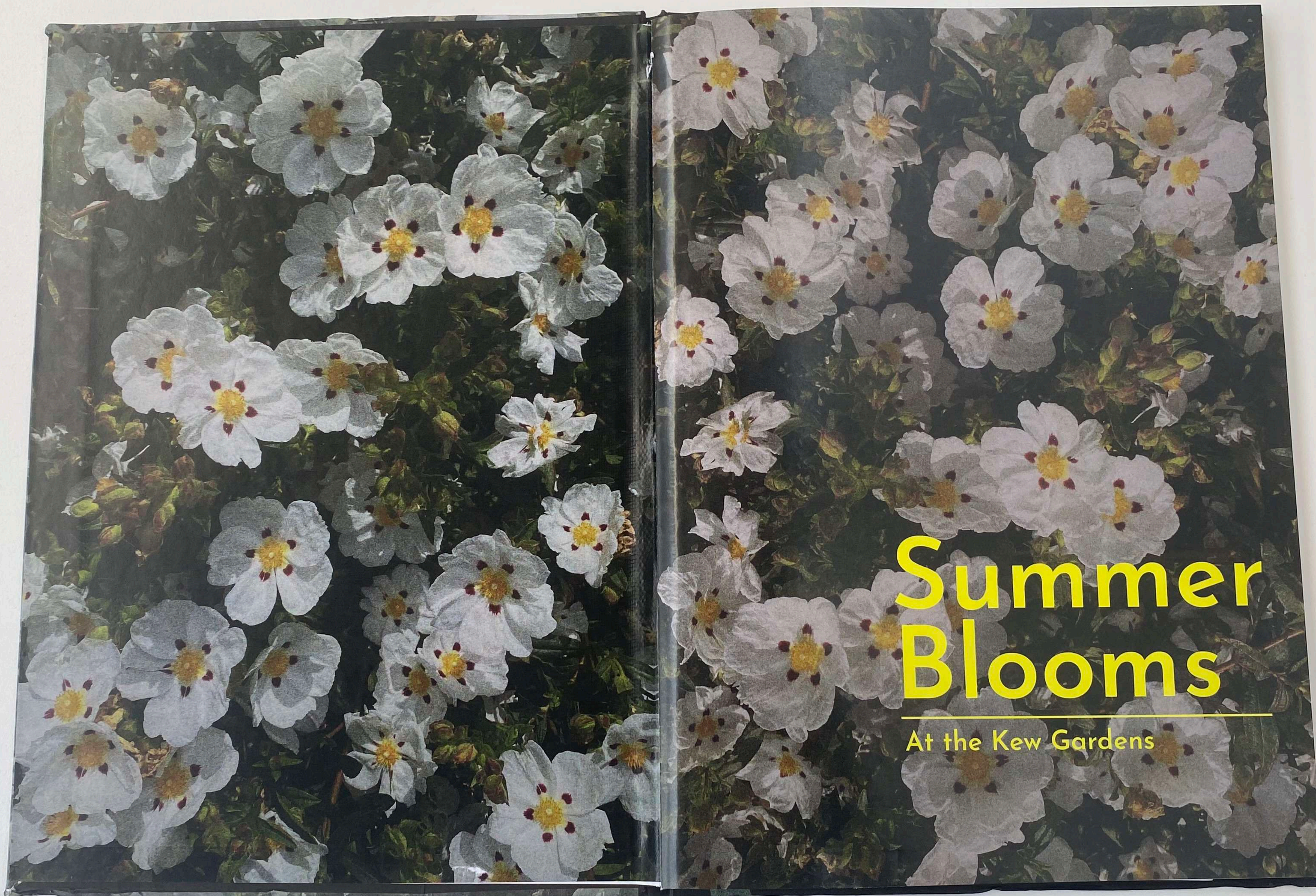




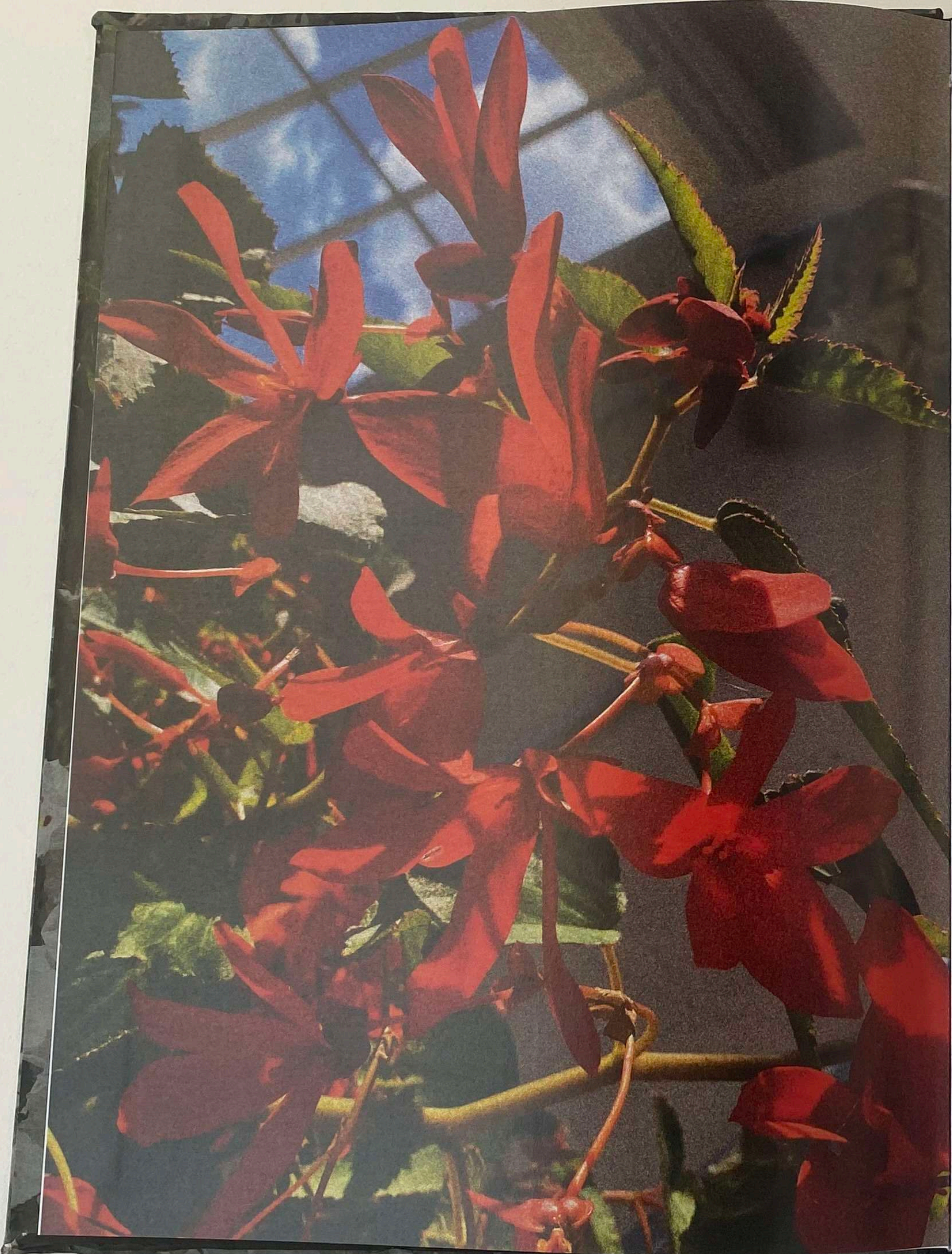
Summer Blooms

At the Kew Gardens



Summer Blooms

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Summer Blooms

At the Kew Gardens

by Anvita Bana



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Nomenclature

FORTUNE'S SPINDLE



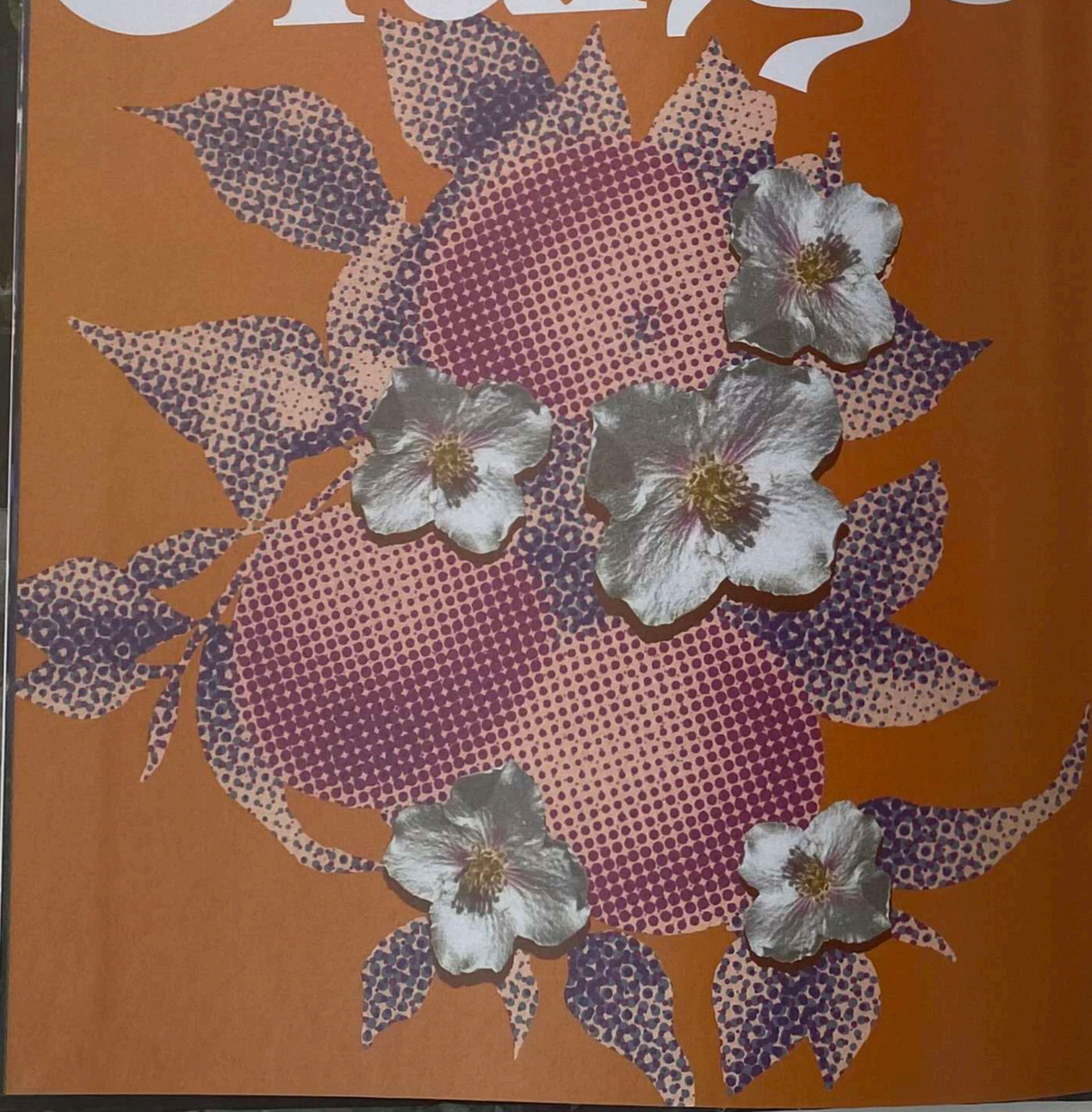
Euonymus Fortunei

Native to- East Asia
Flowering season- Summer

Fortune's Spindle originally got its name from the fact that it was a very good wood for carving spindles, knitting needles, pegs, bobbins, and all sorts of other small, sturdy, cylindrical objects.

The plant's name is also derivative of associations with goddesses of weaving and fate- like the Norns, Ariadne, Athena, and Arachne.

Mock Orange



Philadelphus

*Native to- North America, Central America, Asia and Southeast Europe
Flowering season- Summer*

During the Victorian era, the Mock Orange flowers were a symbol of deceit, due to their misleading orange-like scent and appearance as wild species look somewhat similar to those of oranges and lemons.

That said, different cultures had varying views on these blooms- some societies appreciated them for symbolizing brotherly love, which stemmed from their genus name, Philadelphus.

Australian Violet



Viola Hederacea

Native to- Australia

Flowering season- Spring to late autumn

Some cultures believe the flower brings good fortune and symbolizes love and faithfulness. Many traditional ceremonies and rituals incorporate Viola hederacea to enhance positivity and harmony.

The common name "Australian violet" not only honors the plant's original habitat but also highlights its striking resemblance to the true violet, even though they are not closely related.

Indian Mallow



Abutilon Grandifolium

Native to- Americas, Africa, Asia and Australia
Flowering season- Spring to early autumn

The flower is known by several common names, one of which is "Chinese lantern." This name can be somewhat misleading, as the plant does not originate from China. Another name for it is "Indian Mallow," a reference to the flower's first documented appearance in India in 1826.

The name "Abutilon" is derived from the Arabic word "aubutilon," a name given to the flower by the Persian astronomer and physician Avicenna.

Cathedral Bells



Cobaea Scandens

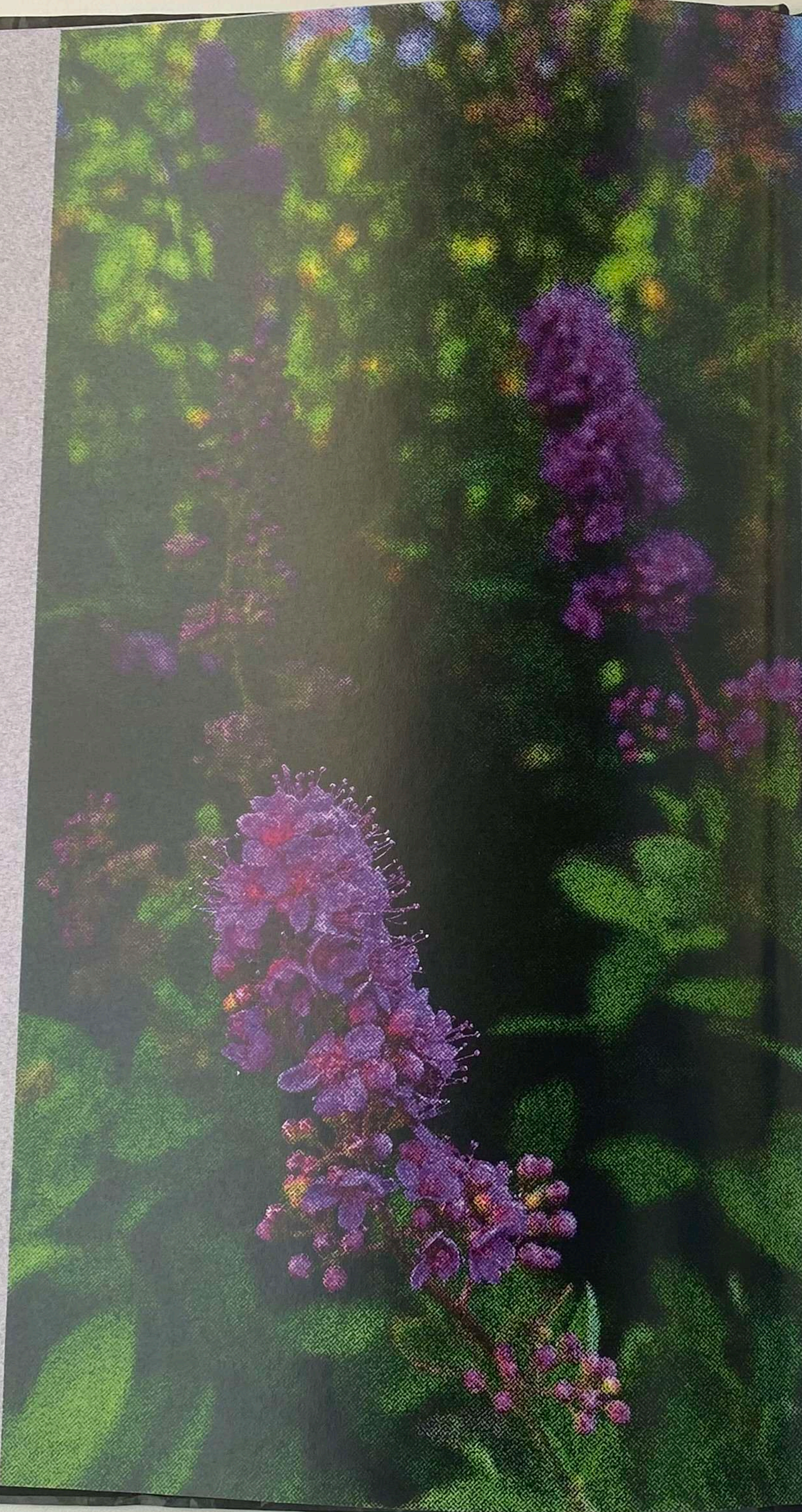
Native to- Mexico

Flowering season- Summer

Being a plant with many names such as cup-and-saucer vine, cathedral bells and Mexican ivy, it's Latin specific epithet scandens means 'climbing'.

In various cultures, it has held both sacred and secular meanings. The plant's bell-shaped flowers resemble the sound of church bells, often linked to significant life events and community gatherings.

bridewort



Filipendula Ulmaria

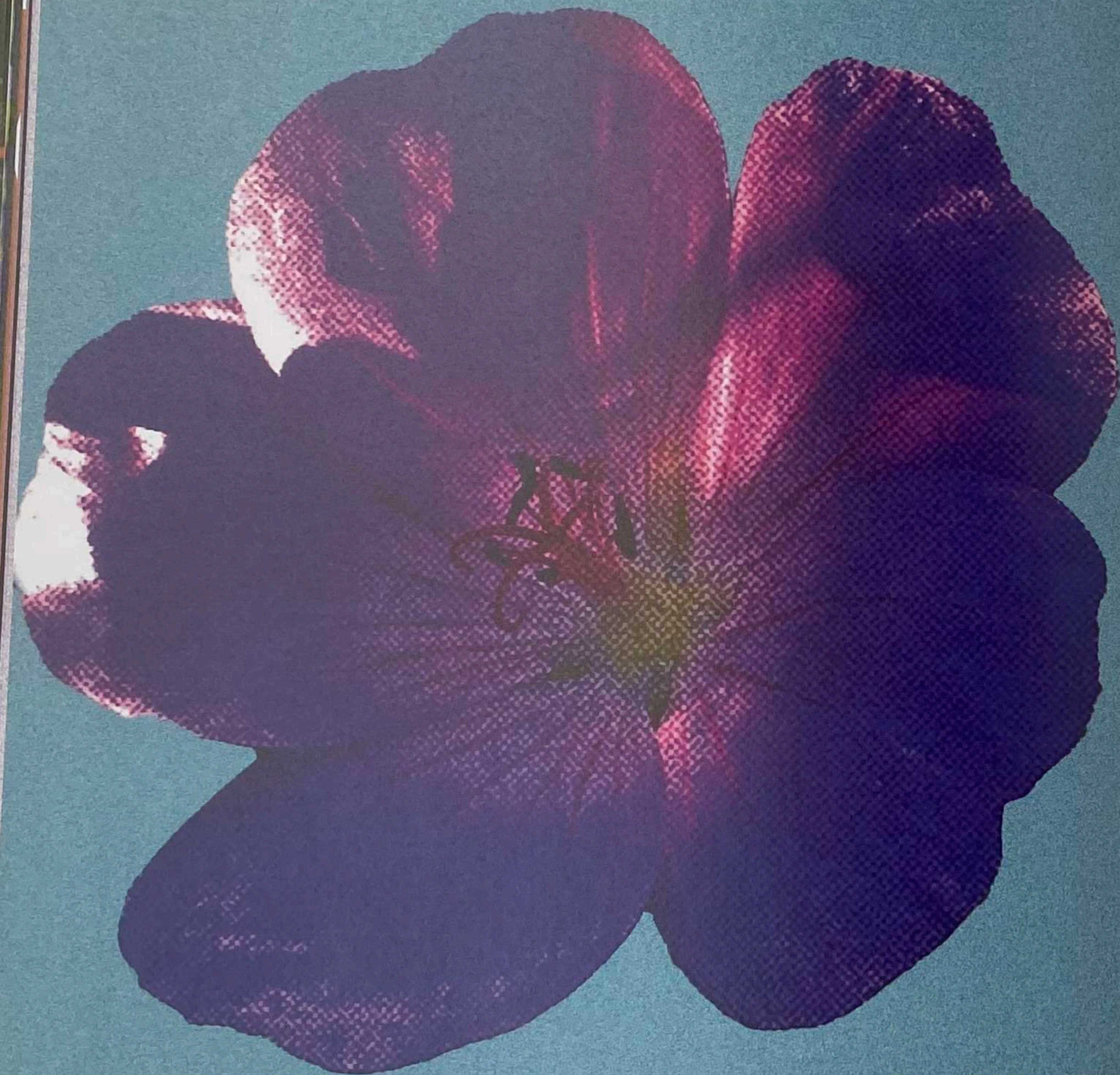
Native to- Europe and Western Asia

Flowering season- Summer to early autumn

Filipendula ulmaria is recognized by various names. The name bridewort comes from its use in churches during festivals and weddings, where it was often scattered or crafted into bridal garlands.

In Chaucer's *The Knight's Tale*, it is referred to as meadow and was one of the components in a drink known as 'save'. In Europe, it earned the nickname queen of the meadow due to its ability to thrive and dominate low-lying, moist meadows.

Glandular



Crane's-Bill

Geranium Platypetalum

Native to- Turkey, the Caucasus and Iran
Flowering season- Early summer

The name Geranium Platypetalum comes from the Ancient Greek word géranos, which means 'crane.'

The common name 'cranesbill' is inspired by the shape of the fruit capsule in some species, which resembles the head and bill of a crane. The ovary makes up the head, while the elongated stigma gives it the look of a beak.

Peace Lily



Spathiphyllum

Native to- Southeast Asia

Flowering season- Late spring to autumn

The Latin name for Peace Lilies, Spathiphyllum, comes from the Greek word "spath," meaning spoon, and "phyl," which means leaves. The common name reflects the universally recognized white flag of truce used during conflicts.

Despite its name, the peace lily is not a true lily from the Liliaceae family. While real lilies can be extremely toxic to cats and dogs, peace lilies are only mildly toxic to humans and other animals if eaten.

Napoleon's Hat

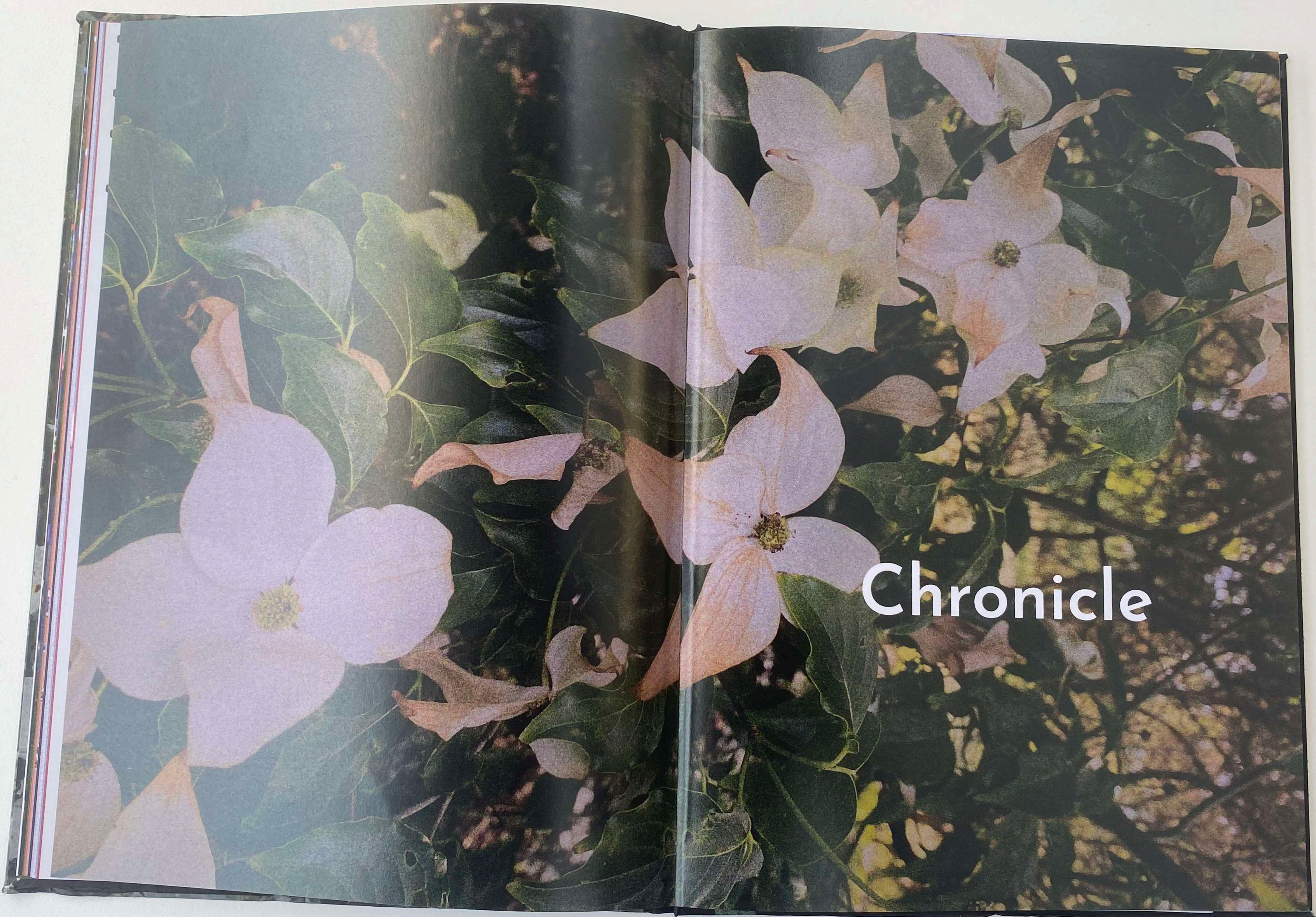


Napoleonaea Imperialis

Native to- Africa

Flowering season- Late summer to autumn

The plant was characterized by the French naturalist Palisot de Beauvois in 1804, who named it in honor of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was crowned Emperor of France that same year.



Chronicle

Begonia



Bonfire

Begonia Boliviensis A.DC.

Native to- Bolivia and Argentina

Flowering season- Late spring to autumn

The name of this flower originates from the striking colors of its blossoms. Historically, begonias have symbolized love and appreciation, and the Bonfire Begonia carries on this tradition with its vivid and eye-catching beauty.

INDIAN SHOT



Canna Indica

Native to- Tropical America
Flowering season- Summer to autumn

The origin of the name Indian Shot comes from when the British brought the plant to India. During an uprising in India, British loyalists found themselves running low on ammunition. To keep fighting they filled their rifle barrels with canna seeds, which led to the name Indian Shot.

Fairy Daisyflower



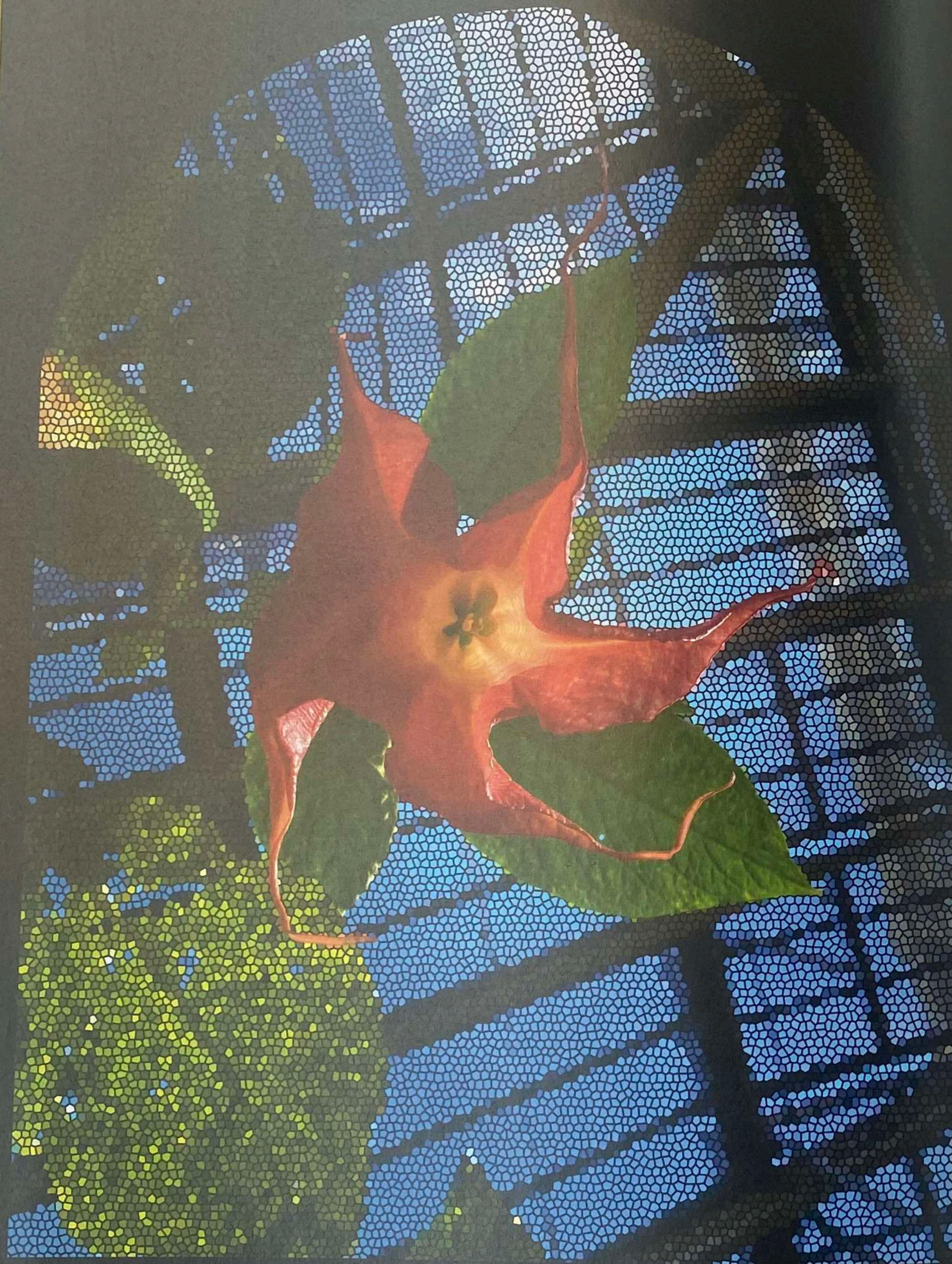
Scaevola Nitida R.Br.

Native to- Australia

Flowering season- Summer to autumn

Scaevola is named after Mucius Scaevola, a Roman who demonstrated his unwavering faith by placing his right hand in fire. This act earned him the nickname Scaevola, which translates to left-handed. As for its common name, the flower's distinctive shape has led to the whimsical nickname of fairy fan flower.

In Hawaii, Scaevola is known as 'Naupaka.' According to legend, a woman tore the flower in half during a dispute with her lover, which angered the gods, who transformed all these flowers into half flowers, ensuring that the lovers would remain apart forever.



Angel Trumpet

Brugmansia Versicolor

Native to- South America

Flowering season- Summer to autumn

The Angel Trumpet serves as a symbol of spirituality in many cultures. Its drooping flowers are frequently seen as heavenly messengers, representing a link between the physical world and the spiritual realm.

In certain traditions, these blossoms are seen as an invitation to rise above, signifying a call to greater awareness and higher consciousness.

POWDER PUFF



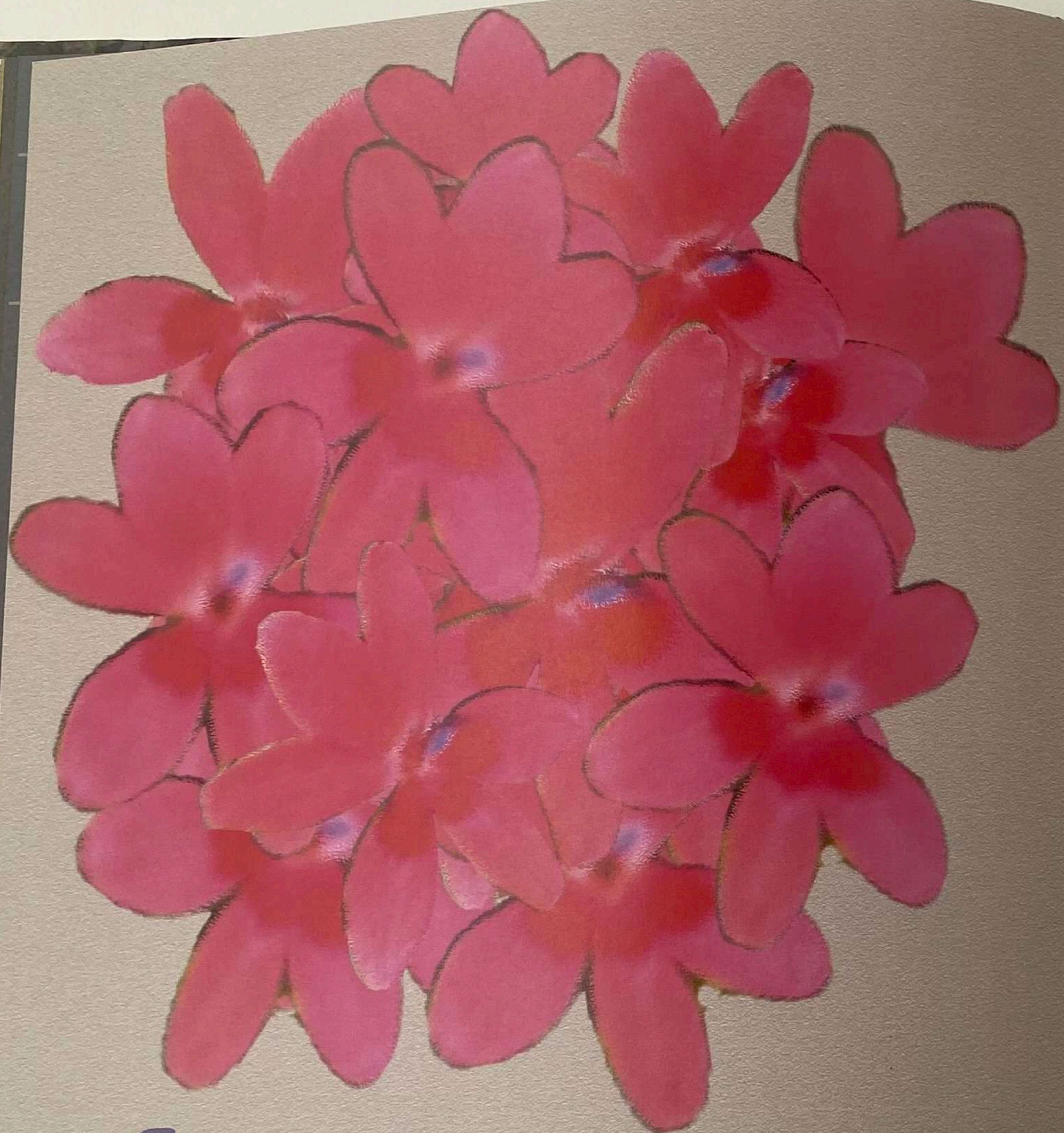
Calliandra

Native to- Tropical America

Flowering season- Sprint to summer

The fragrant blooms resemble giant powder puffs which attribute to the many names it has such as powder-puff, powder puff plant, and fairy duster.

These flowers have long been linked with ideas of elegance and grace. During the Victorian era, when flowers were used to communicate hidden messages, this particular bloom symbolized refined beauty and sophistication.



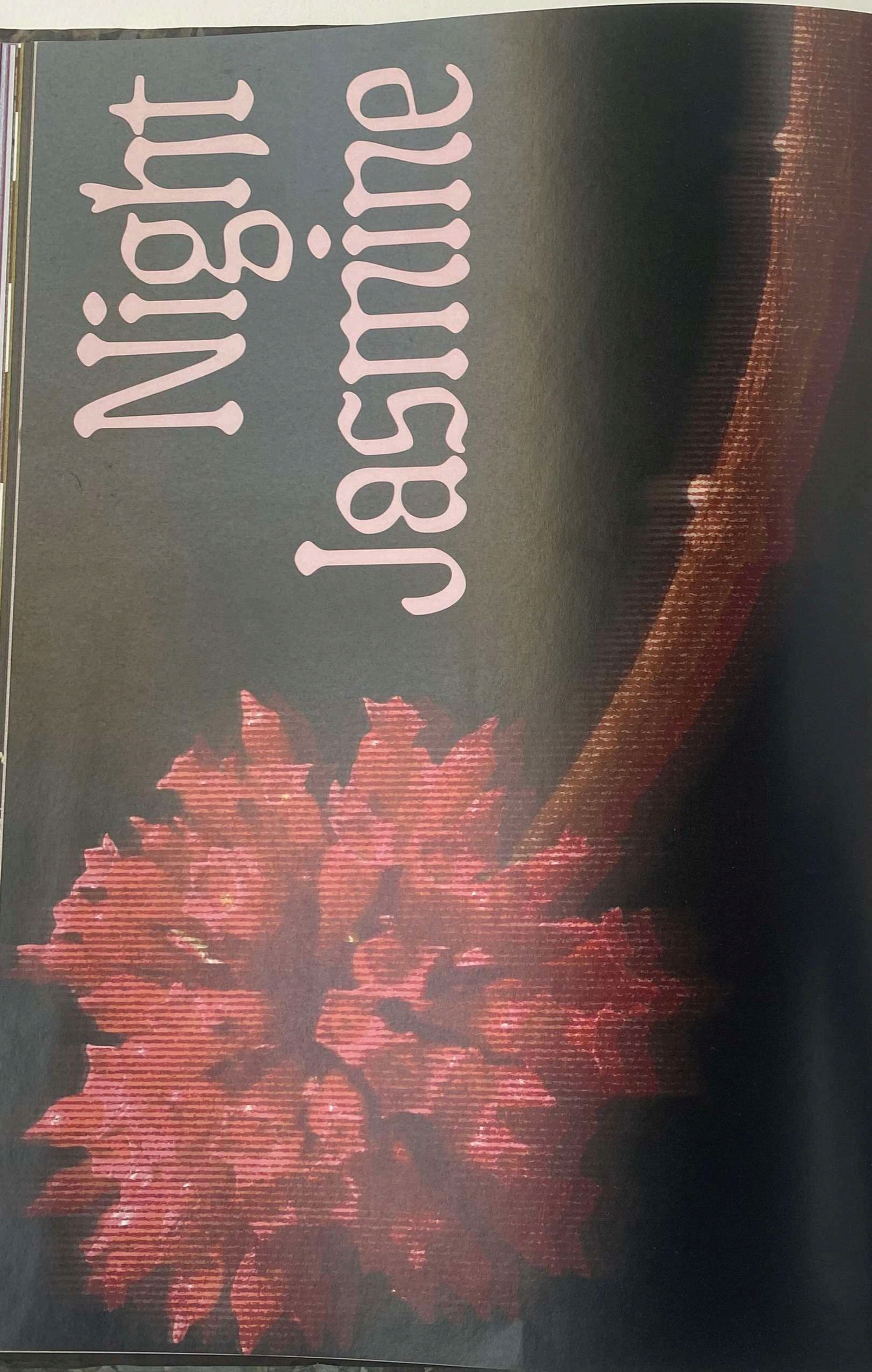
Flowering
Grass

Freesia Laxa

Native to- Southern Africa
Flowering season- Summer

Trust, friendship, innocence, affection, and kindness are feelings that have long been connected to the freesia flower. Traditionally, giving freesias was a way to show unwavering devotion to a friend or mentor. These flowers have been used in baptisms as symbols of purity and truth.

Night Jasmine



Cestrum Nocturnum

Native to- West Indies

Flowering season- Summer to autumn

In various cultures, the Night Jasmine represents both romance and mystery. Its alluring fragrance and blossoms are only present in the absence of light.

In India, this flower is commonly referred to as Raat Ki Rani, which translates to "queen of the night." The origin of this name comes from a legend about a princess named Parijataka, who fell in love with the sun. Sadly, she was left heartbroken and chose to end her life by burning herself. From her ashes, the shrub emerged. As such the plant only blooms at night, as it cannot stand the sunlight.

Hydrangea



Hydrangea Macrophylla

Native to- Asia and Americas

Flowering season- Mid spring to early autumn

The name Hydrangea comes from Latin, coined by the botanist Grovonus, who thought the flower resembled an ancient water pitcher. He combined the words 'hydro', meaning water, and 'angeion', meaning barrel or pitcher, to create the name hydrangea.

In Japan, there is a legend about an emperor who upset a woman he loved due to his neglect as he focused on his work. To express his deep feelings and gratitude, he presented her with a bouquet of blue hydrangeas.

Japanese dogwood



Rosa Moyesii

Native to- China, Japan, and Korea

Flowering season- Late spring to early summer

Dogwood trees are significant to Christianity as there is a legend stating that dogwood trees once grew much taller than they do today. It is said that the wood used to construct the cross on which Jesus was crucified came from a dogwood tree. In response, God cursed the dogwood trees, decreeing that they would always remain small and have slender, jagged branches. However, the legend also claims that God blessed the dogwood trees by giving them their distinct white bracts, which bloom around Easter each year. These bracts serve as a reminder for those who see dogwoods to appreciate their beauty and reflect on the crucifixion.

Macaw Flower



Heliconia Bihai

*Native to- South America and West Indies
Flowering season- Perennial in the tropics*

The Macaw flower has traditionally been linked to pride and creativity, thanks to its vibrant colors and unique shape. Across different cultures, it symbolizes exotic beauty and resilience, frequently representing vibrant tropical environments and lively energy.

Throughout history, the Macaw flower has been honored in Central and South American cultures, often featured in art and folklore. It is commonly viewed as a representation of the richness and diversity found in tropical ecosystems, celebrating the natural beauty of those areas.

Golden

Shrimp Plant



Pachystachys Lutea

Native to- Peru

Flowering season- Perennial in the tropics

The Golden Shrimp Plant isn't merely attractive; it carries significant symbolism as well. It is thought to bring good luck, much like a lucky penny. Additionally, it represents themes of perseverance and self-awareness, making it more than just a plant—it's like a green guru.



GOLDEN TRUMPET

Allamanda schottii

Native to- Brazil

Flowering season- Summer to autumn

The Bush Allamanda flower, often called the Golden Trumpet because of its trumpet-like shape, is traditionally regarded as a symbol of announcements and declarations. Historically, trumpets were used to signal important events, and the flower's shape reflects this significance and spirit of celebration.

Hawaiian



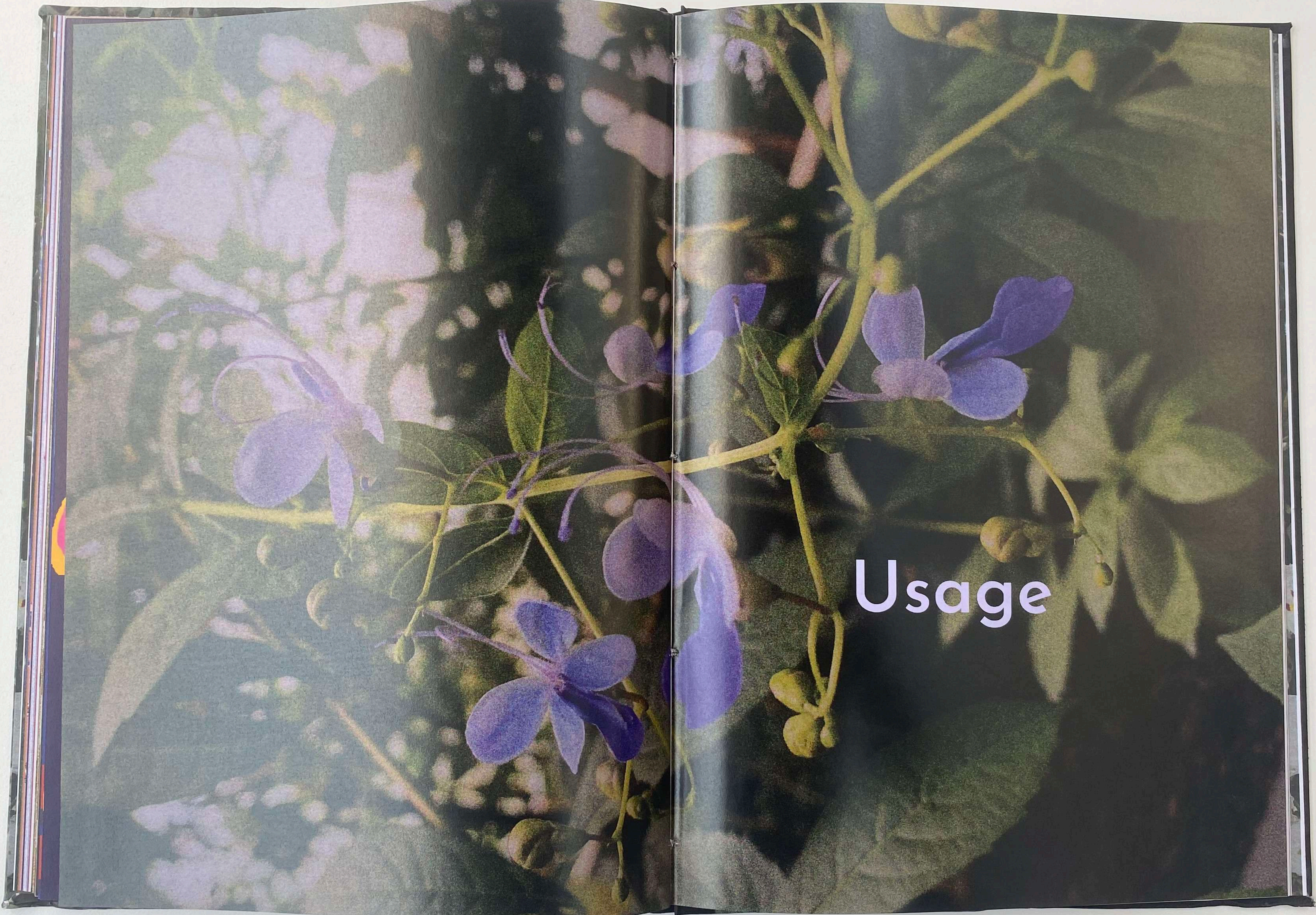
Hibiscus

Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis

*Native to- Hawaiian
Flowering season- Summer*

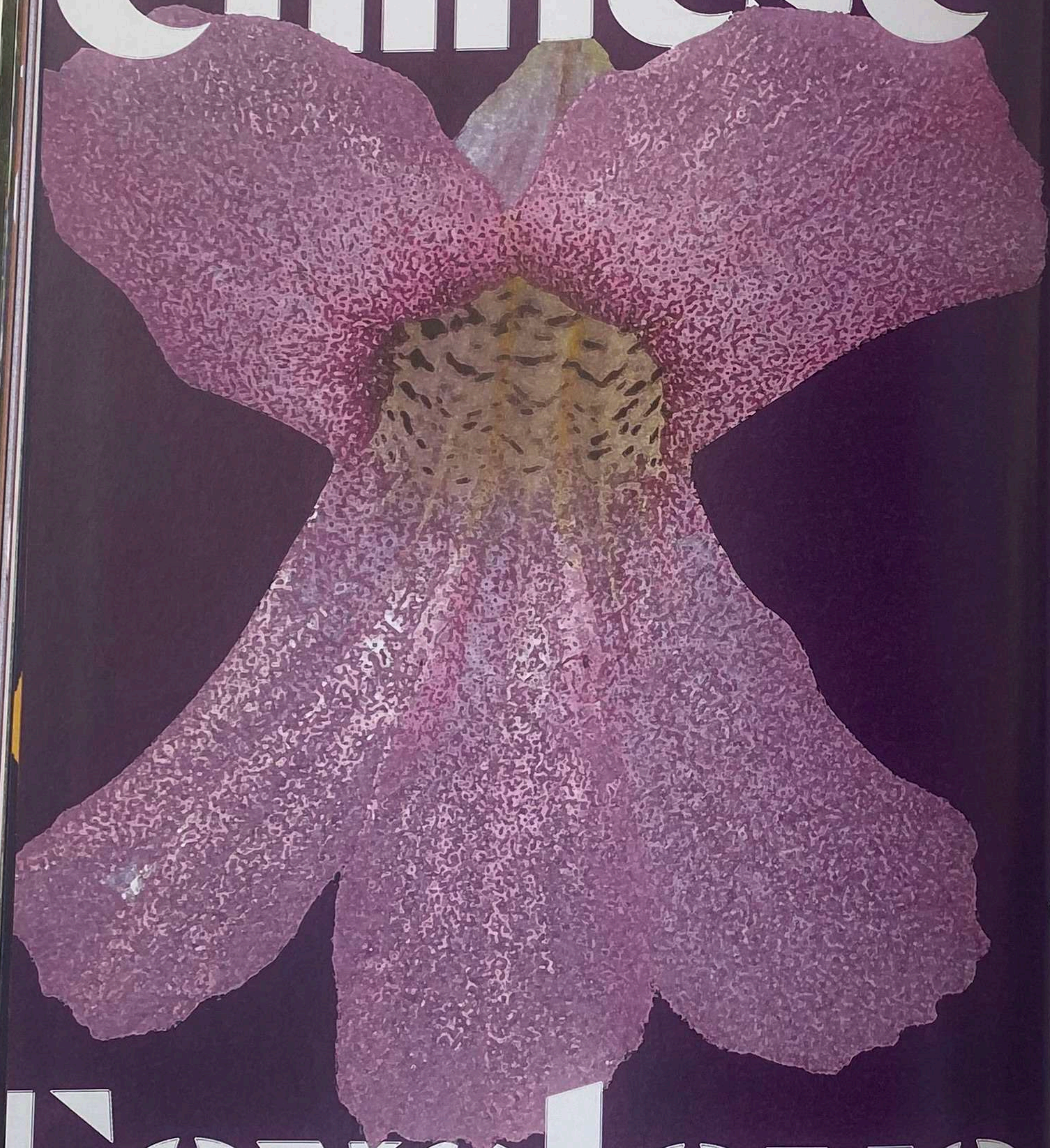
The red hibiscus is associated with the Hindu goddess Kali and frequently appears in Bengali art, often depicted as merging with her figure. Traditionally, the hibiscus serves as an offering to both Kali and the god Ganesha during Hindu worship.

In Pacific island cultures, women often wear the hibiscus flower as a symbol. If the flower is placed behind the left ear, it signifies that the woman is married or in a relationship. Conversely, wearing it behind the right ear indicates that she is single or open to dating. This custom is prevalent in Hawaiian culture, where the hibiscus is linked to the Aloha spirit, embodying love, joy, and harmony.



Usage

Chinese



Foxglove

Rehmannia Piasezkii

Native to- China

Flowering season- Late spring to midsummer

The flowers of this plant are similar in appearance to foxgloves, so they are often called "Chinese foxglove", a name that is also used for the entire genus.

The root is used in Traditional Chinese Medicine to treat tinnitus and hearing loss. It is also utilized in Japanese traditional medicine to address conditions such as asthma, diabetes, anemia, kidney issues, and osteoporosis.

LITTLE
SPUR
FLOWER



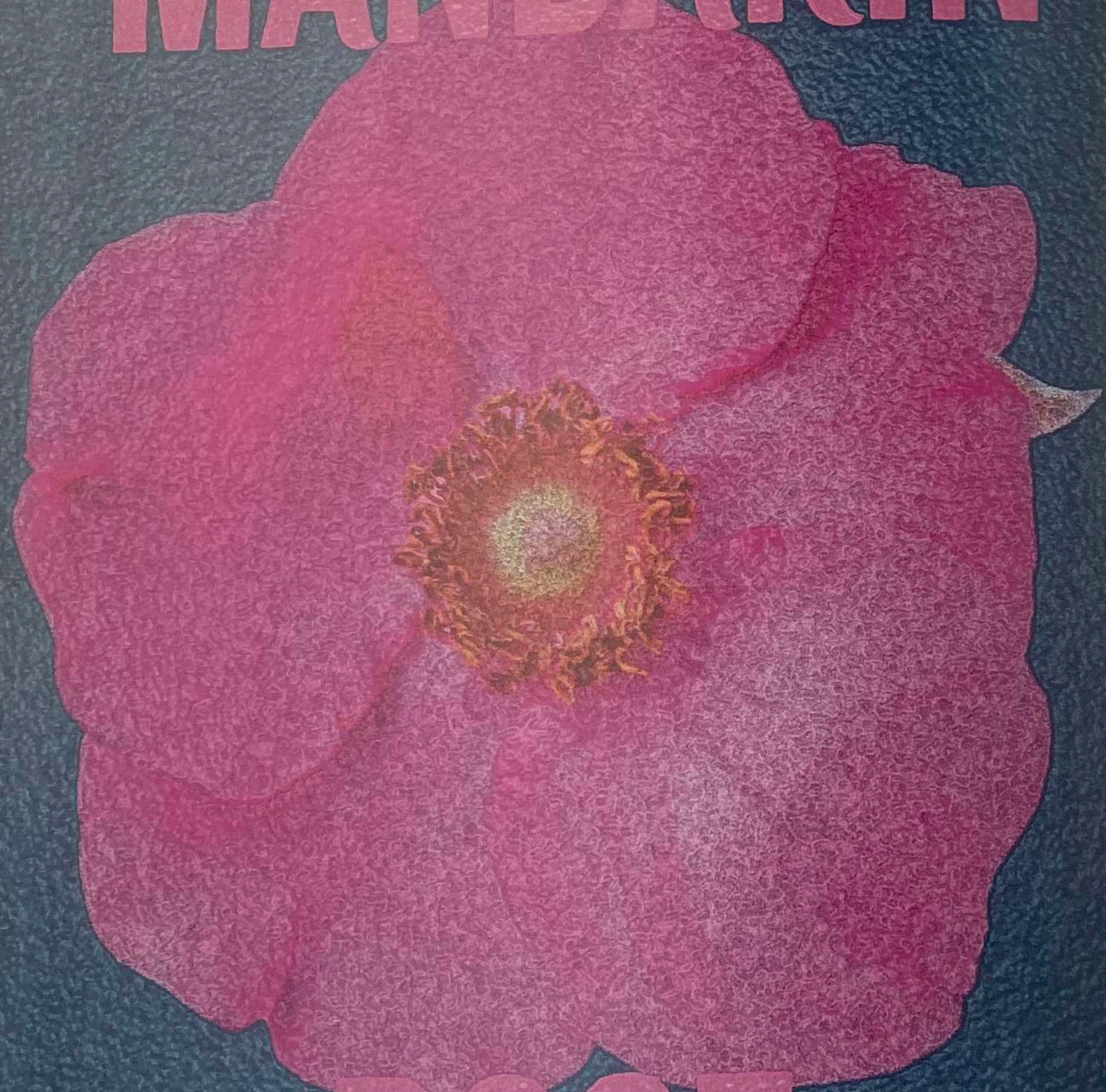
Plectranthus Ciliatus

Native to- Hawaii, Polynesia and Australia
Flowering season- Late summer

The Spurflower blooms towards the end of summer, giving the plant its distinctive name. It has a Hawaiian name ('ala'ala wai nui) that is also shared with the native Peperomia.

The plant is known for its therapeutic qualities, it's often used in traditional medicine to treat conditions like asthma and bronchitis

MANDARIN



ROSE

Rosa Moyesii

Native to- China

Flowering season- Late spring to early summer

Rosa moyesii, often referred to as the Mandarin Rose or Moyes Rose, is native to western China. In the ancient Chinese practice of Feng Shui, the Moyes Rose is thought to enhance energetic vibrations. Placing it in a north-facing direction is believed to promote career growth, as this area is associated with the energizing water element, aligning with the plant's vibrant energy.

Himalayan



Horse-Chestnut

Aesculus Indica

Native to- Northern India and Nepal
Flowering season- Summer

Also known as Indian horse-chestnut, it plays a significant role in the traditional practices of Northern India. Its leaves are used as fodder for cattle, while the seeds are dried and ground into a bitter flour known as tattawakher. This flour is commonly blended with wheat flour to prepare chapatis and is also used to make halwa (Indian sweetmeat) and it is sometimes served as dalia, a porridge-like dish, during fasting periods.

In traditional Indian medicine, the Himalayan horse-chestnut is employed to treat various skin conditions, rheumatism, and as an astringent, acrid and narcotic, and is used for headaches.

Gum Rockrose



Cistus Ladanifer

*Native to- Western Mediterranean basin
Flowering season- Late spring*

The leaves of Cistus Ladanifer produce an aromatic resin that is highly valued in perfumery for its ability to provide a rich, warm amber note. This note enhances depth and sensuality in various scent compositions, especially in oriental, chypre, and amber fragrances.

In the Victorian language of flowers, the gum rockrose represented the idea of impending death.

lobelias



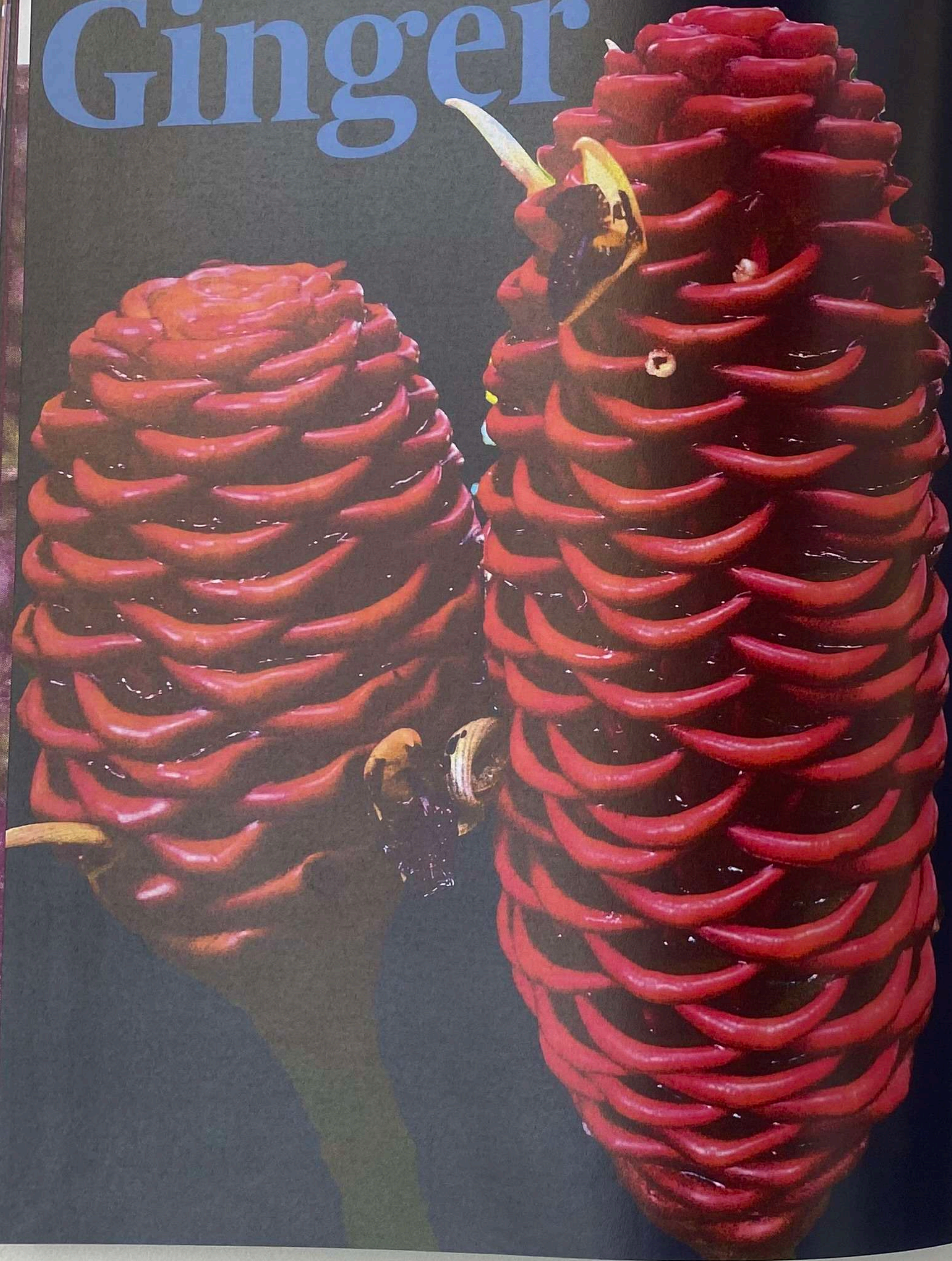
Lobelia Erinus

Native to- Southern Africa

Flowering season- Summer to autumn

Lobelia, commonly known as Indian tobacco, has been used for a long time as an herbal remedy for various respiratory issues, including asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and coughs. Native Americans historically smoked lobelia to help treat asthma.

Beehive Ginger



Zingiber Spectabile

Native to- Southeast Asia

Flowering season- Summer

Beehive ginger has a long history of use for treating burns, headaches, and back pain, and it also serves as a natural food preservative. The leaves are smashed into a thick paste and directly applied to the affected areas.

The plant is also referred to as Shampoo Ginger due to the milky liquid found in its cones. It is often used as a shampoo in both Asia and Hawaii, and it is also included in various commercial shampoo products.

Butterfly Bush



Rothea Myricoides

Native to- Tropical Eastern Africa
Flowering season- Summer to early autumn

The plant is commonly referred to as Clerodendrum Ugandense. The term "Clerodendrum" has its roots in Greek, with "kleros" meaning chance or destiny, and "dendron" meaning tree. This name stems from an ancient belief that one of the two resilient species known in pre-Linnaean Europe was considered "the tree of good fortune," while the other was thought to be "the tree of bad fortune."

Medicinally, the powdered bark of Clerodendrum Ugandense is utilized to address a variety of health issues, including snake bites, sterility, impotence, swelling, chest pain, colds, bleeding gums, indigestion, and headaches. It is also believed to have antimicrobial properties.



Catalog of
Flowers

Catalog of Flowers

Here are all the thirty flowers in the order in which they appear in the book. These are the raw, unedited pictures from the Kew Gardens to appreciate the natural appearance of the flowers.



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02 Mock Orange: page 05



03 Australian Violet: page 07



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Angel Trumpet: page 29

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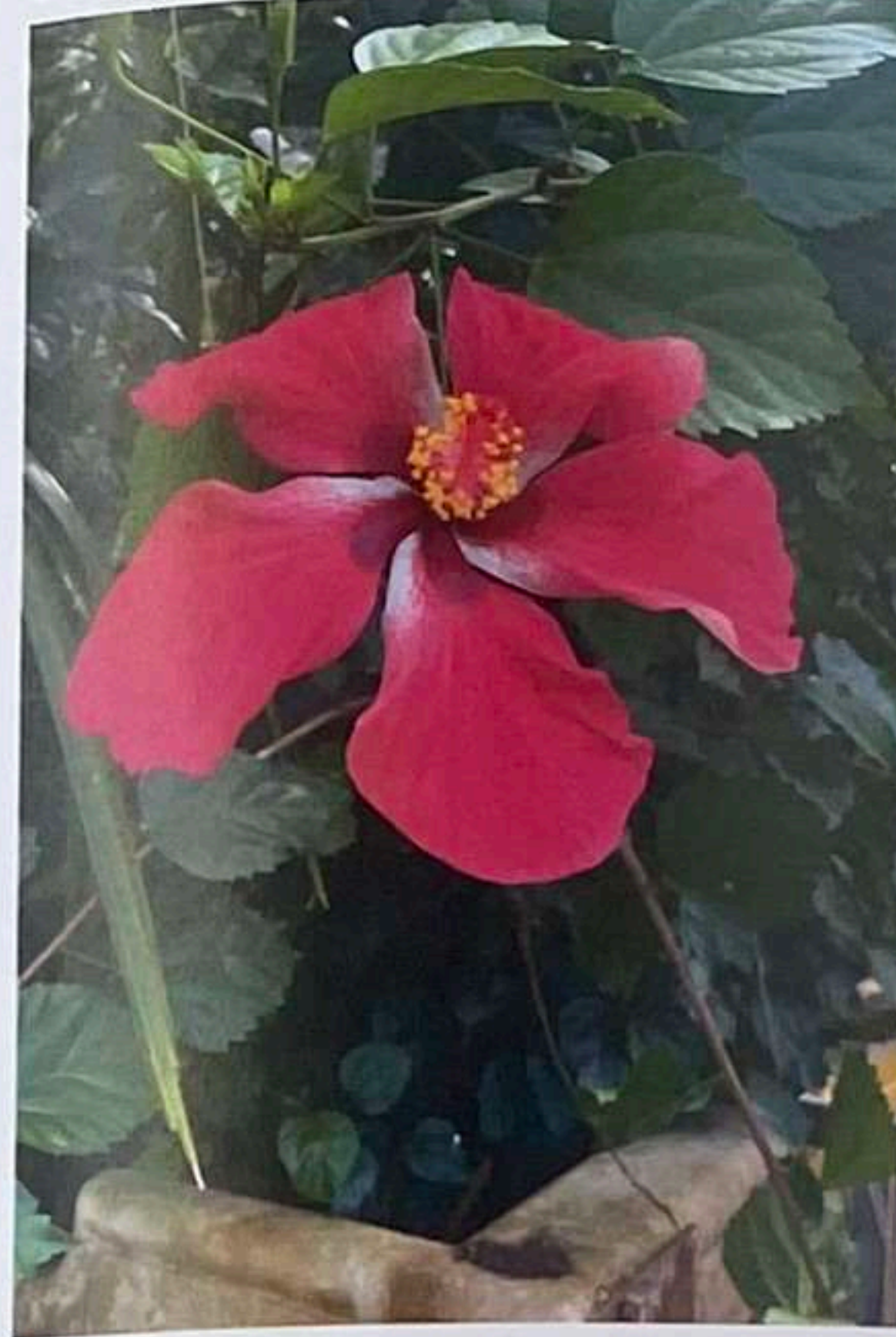
Powder Puff: page 31

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Little Spurflower: page 51

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Night Jasmine: page 35

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Hydrangea: page 37

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Japanese Dogwood: page 39

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Mandarin Rose: page 55

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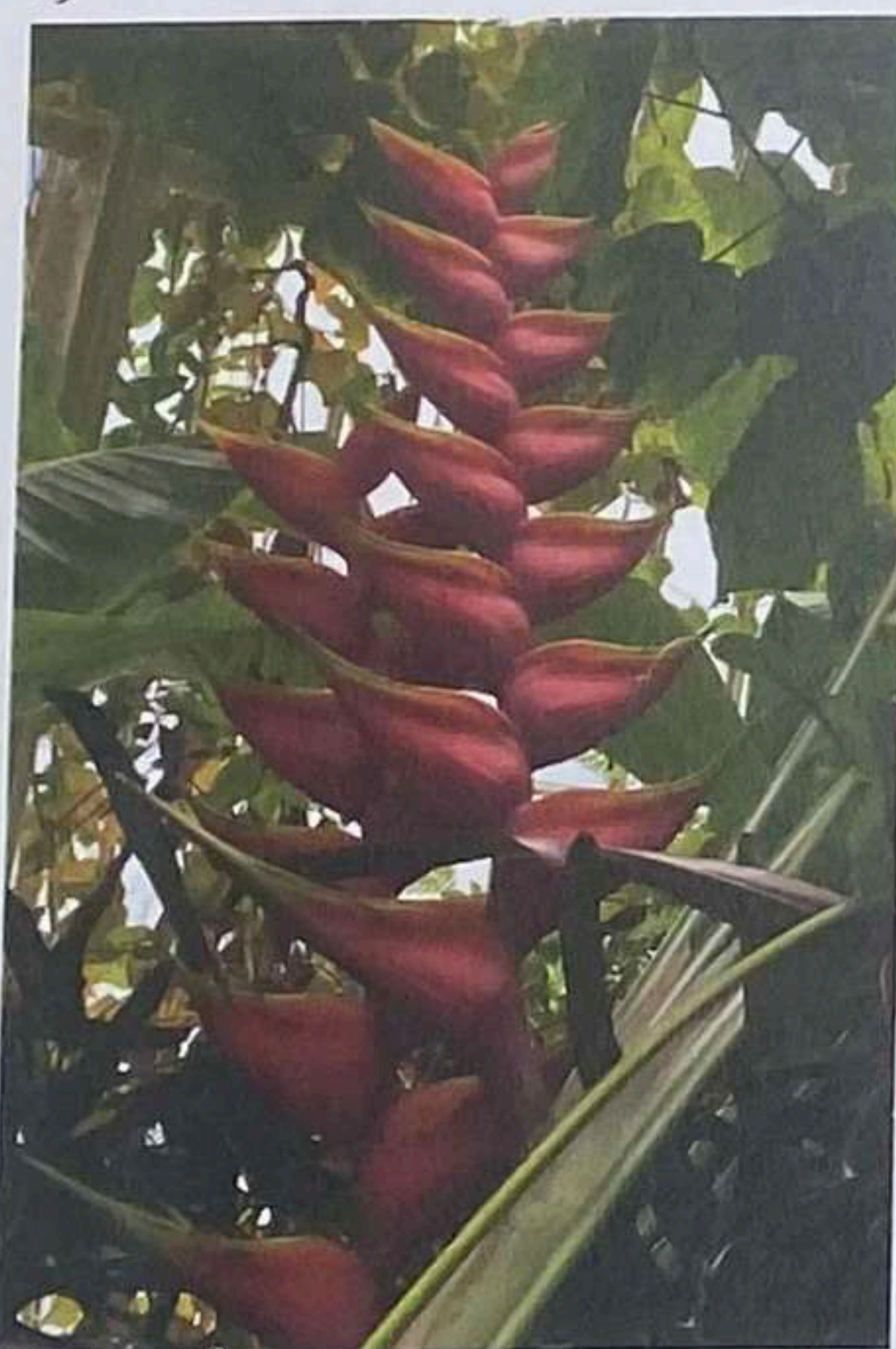
Himalayan Horse-Chestnut: page 57

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Acknowledgement

This book would not have been possible without the support of many individuals. First and foremost, I want to express my gratitude to my tutors for their invaluable guidance, and to my friends for their encouragement. I am especially thankful to Harsh, Devshree, and Mythili for their companionship and assistance in my effort to map all of Kew Gardens. I would also like to extend my appreciation to Ishani, who helped me immensely with the binding of the book.

Summer Blooms

A graphic experience of a collection of thirty summer flowers at the Kew Gardens. The book explores where the flowers originate from, when they bloom and discover fascinating facts about them.



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Map of Flowers



- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 01 Fortune's Sindle | 02 Mock Orange |
| 06 Bridewort | 07 Glandular Crane's-Bell |
| 10 Begonia Bonfire | 11 Indian Shot |
| 14 Powder Puff | 16 Night Jasmine |
| 21 Golden Trumpet | 22 Hawaiian Hibiscus |
| 26 Himalayan Horse-Chestnut | 27 Gum Rockrose |
| | |
| 03 Australian Violet | |
| 08 Peace Lily | |
| 12 Fairy Fanflower | |
| 20 Golden Shrimp Plant | |
| 23 Chinese Foxglove | |
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| | |
| 04 Indian Mallow | |
| 13 Angel Trumpet | |
| 17 Hydrangea | |
| 19 Macaw Flower | |
| 25 Mandarin Rose | |
| 30 Butterfly Bush | |
| | |
| 05 Cathedral Bell | |
| 09 Napoleon's Hat | |
| 15 Flowering Grass | |
| 18 Japanese Dogwood | |
| 24 Little Spurflower | |
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