

Exercise No : 12

Title: Webpage creation using nested frame

Source Code

```
<html>

<head>

<title> H Frame </title>

</head>

<frameset cols= "30%,40%,30%">

<frame src= "forest.html" name= "left">

<frameset rows = "50%,50%">

<frame src="img.html" name= "top">

<frame src= "desc.html" name= "bottom">

</frameset>

<frame src= "list.html" name= "right">

</frameset>

</html>
```

Rose.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> rose </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = " rose desc.html" target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "rose.jpg" width=
"60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Panda.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> panda </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = "panda desc.html"  target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "panda pic.jpg"
width= "60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Jasmine desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>jasmine </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> JASMINE </h1>

<hr color= green>

<p>
```

Jasmine (taxonomic name: Jasminum; /'jæsmɪnəm/, YASS-min-əm[5]) is a genus of shrubs and vines in the olive family of Oleaceae.[4][6][7]:193 It contains around 200 species native to tropical and warm temperate regions of Eurasia, Africa, and Oceania.[7]:194 Jasmines are widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of their flowers. Additionally a number of unrelated species of plants or flowers contain the word "jasmine" in their common names (see Other plants called "jasmine").

```
</body>

</html>
```

Flowers.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> FLOWERS </title>

</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> FLOWERS </h1>
```

```
<hr color= "green" >
```

```
<img src= "flower.jpg" width= "65%">
```

<p> A flower, also known as a bloom or blossom, is the reproductive structure found in flowering plants (plants of the division Angiospermae). Flowers consist of a combination of vegetative organs – sepals that enclose and protect the developing flower, petals that attract pollinators, and reproductive organs that produce gametophytes, which in flowering plants produce gametes. The male gametophytes, which produce sperm, are enclosed within pollen grains produced in the anthers. The female gametophytes are contained within the ovules produced in the carpels.

```
<br>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li> <a href= "lotus.html" target= "top" > LOTUS</a> </li>
```

```
<li> <a href= "rose.html" target= "top">ROSE </a> </li>
```

```
<li> <a href= "jasmine.html" target= "top" > JASMINE </a> </li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Eagle desc.html

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>EAGLE </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> ROSE </h1>
```

```
<hr color= green>
```

<p> You might have seen a flying eagle. Eagles are known as birds of prey because they hunt animals as their food. They are similar to hawks, falcons, and vultures. Due to their strength and soaring flight, eagles held a special place in the human imagination. From ancient times the golden eagle has been a symbol of power. The national symbol of the United States is the Bald Eagle. </p> </body> </html>

Rose desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>ROSE </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> ROSE </h1>

<hr color= green>

<p> A rose is either a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus Rosa (/ˈrouzə/),[2] in the family Rosaceae (/roʊˈzeɪsiː, iː/),[2] or the flower it bears. There are over three hundred species and tens of thousands of cultivars.[citation needed] They form a group of plants that can be erect shrubs, climbing, or trailing, with stems that are often armed with sharp prickles.[3] Their flowers vary in size and shape and are usually large and showy, in colours ranging from white through yellows and reds.

</body> </html>
```

Panda desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>

panda</title>

</head>

<body text= "red">

<h1> facts about panda </h1>

<p> <b> High in dense bamboo forests in the misty, rainy mountains of southwestern China lives one of the world's rarest mammals: the giant panda, also called the panda. Only about 1,500 of these black-and-white bears survive in the wild.

</b>

</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Lion.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> lion </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = "lion desc.html" target= "bottom" > <center> <img src= "lion pic.jpg" width=
"60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Img.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> IMG </title>

</head>

<body>

<p> To view image of the Animal press the name of the Animal </p>

</body>

</html>
```

Fox.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>fox </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = "fox desc.html" target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "fox.jpg" width=
"60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Flamingo.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>flamingo</title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = "flamingo desc.html"  target= "bottom"> <center> <img src=
"FLAMINGO.jpg" width= "60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> DESC</title>

</head>

<body>

<p> To know about the Animal click the above image of the animal </p>

</body>

</html>
```

Peacoack.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>PEACOCK</title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = "peacock desc.html"  target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "PEACOCK.jpg"
width= "60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Lotus.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>fox </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = " lotus desc.html"  target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "lotus.jpg" width=
"60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Lion desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> lion</title>

</head>

<body text= "red" >

<h1> facts about lion </h1>

<p> <b> The lion is a large cat of the genus Panthera native to Africa and India. It has a
muscular, broad-chested body; short, rounded head; round ears; and a hairy tuft at the end
of its tail. It is sexually dimorphic; adult male lions are larger than females and have a
prominent mane.

</b> </p>

</body>

</html>
```

Hyena.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>hyena </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = "hyena desc.html"  target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "heyna.jpg" width=
"60%"> </a> </body> </html>
```

Fox desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>
fox</title>

</head>

<body text= "red">

<h1> facts about fox </h1>

<p> <b> fox, any of various members of the dog family (Canidae) resembling small to
medium-sized bushy-tailed dogs with long fur, pointed ears, and a narrow snout. In a
restricted sense, the name refers to the 10 or so species classified as “true” foxes (genus
Vulpes), especially the red, or common, fox (V. vulpes), which lives in both the Old
World and the New World. Several other foxes belong to genera other than Vulpes,
including the North American gray fox, five species of South American fox, the Arctic
fox (including the blue fox), the bat-eared fox, and the crab-eating fox. </b> </p> <br>

</body> </html>
```

Flamingo.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>FLAMINGO </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> FLAMINGO </h1>

<hr color= green>

<p> Flamingos or flamingoes[a] /fləˈmɪŋɡoʊz/ are a type of wading bird in the family
Phoenicopteridae, which is the only extant family in the order Phoenicopteriformes.
There are four flamingo species distributed throughout the Americas (including the
Caribbean), and two species native to Afro-Eurasia.</P>

</body>

</html>
```


Birds.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> BIRDS </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Birds </h1>

<hr color= "green" >

<img src= "bird.png" width= "65%">

<p> Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves (/ˈeɪvɪːz/),
characterised by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high
metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a strong yet lightweight skeleton. Birds live
worldwide and range in size from the 5.5 cm (2.2 in) bee hummingbird to the 2.8 m (9 ft
2 in) common ostrich. There are over 11,000 living species, more than half of which are
passerine, or "perching" birds. Birds have wings whose development varies according to
species; </p> <br>

<ol> <li> <a href= "peacock.html" target= "top"> PEACOCK </a> </li>

<li> <a href= "flamingo.html" target= "top"> FLAMINGO </a> </li>

<li> <a href= "eagle.html" target= "top"> EAGLE </a> </li> </ol>

</body>

</html>
```

Peacoack.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>PEACOCK </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> PEACOCK</h1>

<hr color= green>

<p> he Indian peafowl (Pavo cristatus), also known as the common peafowl, and blue
peafowl, is a peafowl species native to the Indian subcontinent. It has been introduced to
many other countries. Male peafowl are referred to as peacocks, and female peafowl are
referred to as peahens, although both sexes are often referred to colloquially as a
"peacock". </body> </html>
```

Lotus desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>jasmine </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> LOTUS </h1>

<hr color= green>

<p>
```

Nelumbo nucifera, also known as sacred lotus, Indian lotus,[1] or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family Nelumbonaceae. It is sometimes colloquially called a water lily, though this more often refers to members of the family Nymphaeaceae.[2]</body> </html>

Jasmine.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>jasmine </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = " jasmine desc.html"  target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "jasmine.jpg"
width= "60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Hyena desc.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title>

heyna</title>

</head>

<body text= "red">
```

<h1> facts about heyna </h1><p> Hyenas or hyaenas (/haɪˈjiːnə/ HI-yee-nə; from Ancient Greek ὑαίνα, hýaina),[1] are feliform carnivoran mammals belonging to the family Hyaenidae /haɪˈɛnɪdi:/. With just four extant species (each in its own genus), it is

the fifth-smallest family in the Carnivora and one of the smallest in the class Mammalia.[2] Despite their low diversity, hyenas are unique and vital components of most African ecosystems. </p>

</body> </html>

Forest.html

<html>

<head>

<title>

forest </title>

</head>

<body text= "red" bgcolor= "yellow" >

<h1> welcome to forest </h1>

<p> A forest is an area of land dominated by trees.[1] Hundreds of definitions of forest are used throughout the world, incorporating factors such as tree density, tree height, land use, legal standing, and ecological function.[2][3][4] The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines a forest as, "Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban use."[5] Using this definition, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 (FRA 2020) found that forests covered 4.06 billion hectares (10.0 billion acres; 40.6 million square kilometres; 15.7 million square miles), or approximately 31 percent of the world's land area in 2020.[6] </p>

 Animals

 Birds

 Flowers

</body>

</html>

Eagle.html

<html>

<head>

<title>EAGLE</title>

</head>

```
<body>

<a href = "eagle desc.html"  target= "bottom"> <center> <img src= "eagle.jpg" width=
"60%"> </a>

</body>

</html>
```

Animal.html

```
<html>

<head>

<title> Animal </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Animals </h1>

<hr color= "green">

<img src= "wild animal.png" width= "65%" >

<p> undomesticated animal species, but has come to include all organisms that grow or
live wild in an area without being introduced by humans.[1] Wildlife was also
synonymous to game: those birds and mammals that were hunted for sport. Wildlife can
be found in all ecosystems. Deserts, plains, grasslands, woodlands, forests, and other
areas, including the most developed urban areas, all have distinct forms of wildlife. While
the term in popular culture usually refers to animals that are untouched by human factors,
most scientists agree that much wildlife is affected by human activities.[2] Some wildlife
threaten human safety, health, property, and quality of life. However, many wild animals,
even the dangerous ones, have value to human beings. This value might be economic,
educational, or emotional in nature.<br> <ol>

<li> <a href= "lion.html" target= "top"> LION </a> </li>

<li> <a href= "fox.html" target= "top"> FOX </a> </li>

<li> <a href= "hyena.html" target= "top"> HYENA </a> </li>

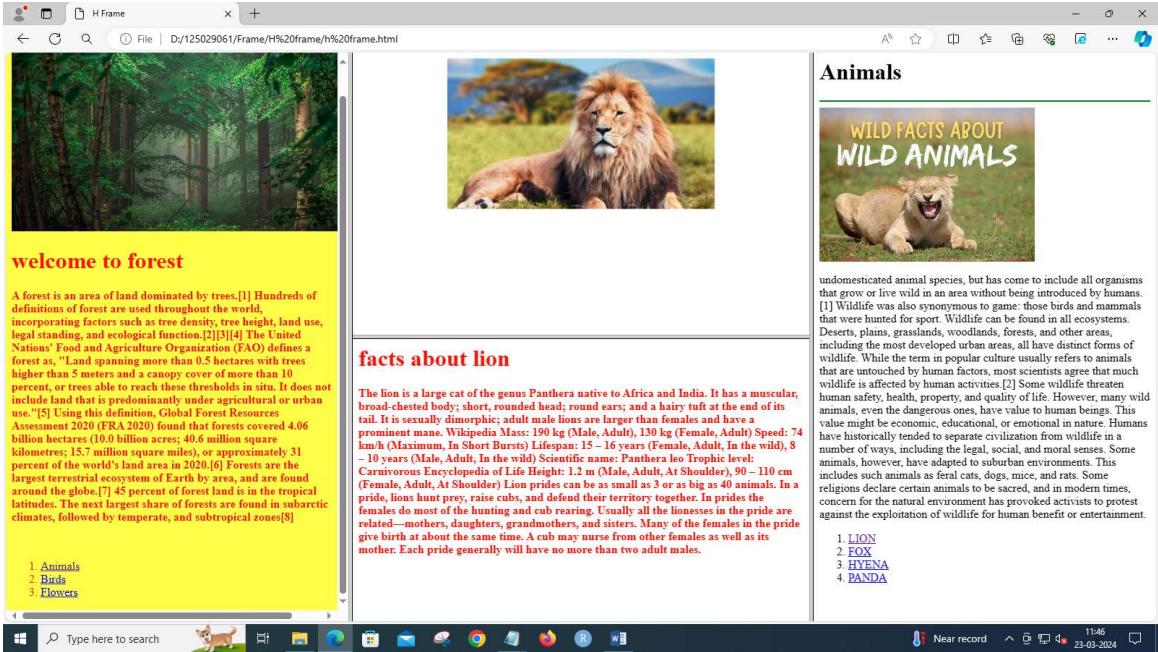
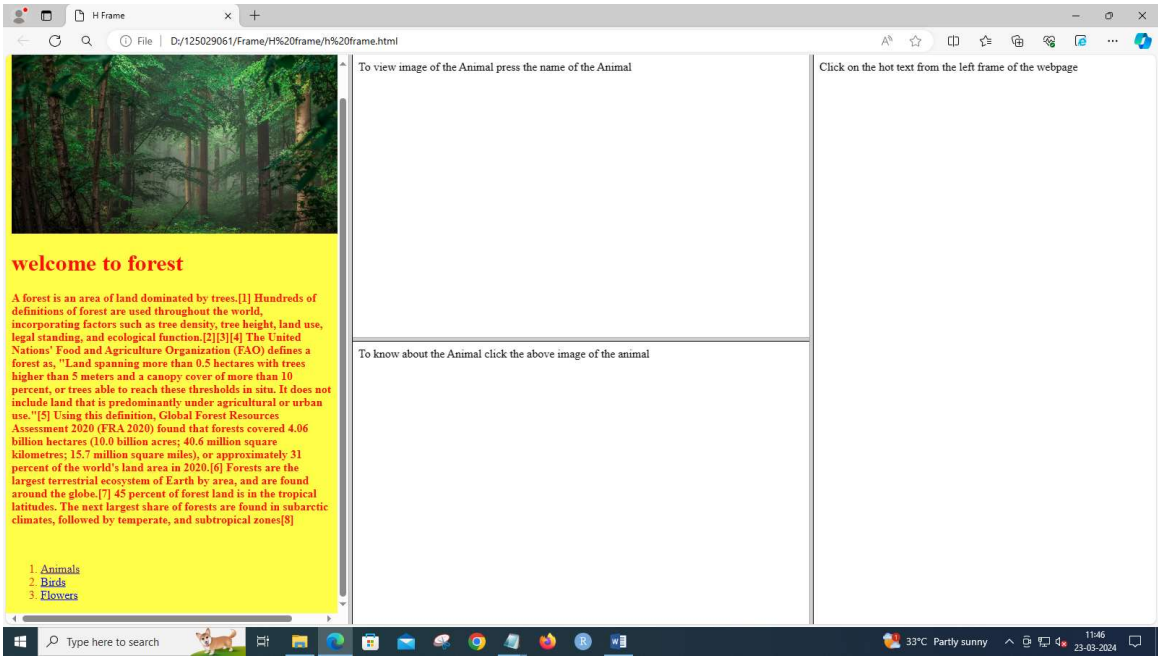
<li> <a href= "panda.html" target= "top"> PANDA </a> </li>


</ol>

</body>

</html>
```

Output






welcome to forest

A forest is an area of land dominated by trees.[1] Hundreds of definitions of forest are used throughout the world, incorporating factors such as tree density, tree height, land use, legal standing, and ecological function.[2][3][4] The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines a forest as, "Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban use."[5] Using this definition, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 (FRA 2020) found that forests covered 4.06 billion hectares (10.0 billion acres; 40.6 million square kilometres; 15.7 million square miles), or approximately 31 percent of the world's land area in 2020.[6] Forests are the largest terrestrial ecosystem of Earth by area, and are found around the globe.[7] 45 percent of forest land is in the tropical latitudes. The next largest share of forests are found in subarctic climates, followed by temperate, and subtropical zones[8]

1. Animals

2. Birds


3. Flowers



facts about fox

fox, any of various members of the dog family (Canidae) resembling small to medium-sized bushy-tailed dogs with long fur, pointed ears, and a narrow snout. In a restricted sense, the name refers to the 10 or so species classified as "true" foxes (genus *Vulpes*), especially the red, or common, fox (*V. vulpes*), which lives in both the Old World and the New World. Several other foxes belong to genera other than *Vulpes*, including the North American gray fox, five species of South American fox, the Arctic fox (including the blue fox), the bat-eared fox, and the crab-eating fox. The red fox is widely held as a symbol of animal cunning, the red fox is the subject of considerable folklore. The red fox has the largest natural distribution of any land mammal except human beings. In the Old World it ranges over virtually all of Europe, temperate Asia, and northern Africa, and in the New World it inhabits most of North America. Introduced to Australia, it has established itself throughout much of that continent. The red fox has a coat of long guard hairs, soft fine underfur that is typically a rich reddish brown, often a white-tipped tail, and black ears and legs. Colour, however, is variable. In North America black and silver coats are found, with a variable amount of white or white-banded hair occurring in a black coat. A form called the cross, or brant, fox, found in both North America and the Old World, is yellowish brown with a black cross extending between the shoulders and down the back. The Samson fox, a mutant strain of red fox

Animals



WILD FACTS ABOUT WILD ANIMALS

undomesticated animal species, but has come to include all organisms that grow or live wild in an area without being introduced by humans. [1] Wildlife was also synonymous to game: those birds and mammals that were hunted for sport. Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems. Deserts, plains, grasslands, woodlands, forests, and other areas, including the most developed urban areas, all have distinct forms of wildlife. While the term in popular culture usually refers to animals that are untouched by human factors, most scientists agree that much wildlife is affected by human activities [2] Some wildlife threaten human safety, health, property, and quality of life. However, many wild animals, even the dangerous ones, have value to human beings. This value might be economic, educational, or emotional in nature. Humans have historically tended to separate civilization from wildlife in a number of ways, including the legal, social, and moral senses. Some animals, however, have adapted to suburban environments. This includes such animals as feral cats, dogs, mice, and rats. Some religions declare certain animals to be sacred, and in modern times, concern for the natural environment has provoked activists to protest against the exploitation of wildlife for human benefit or entertainment.


1. LION

2. FOX

3. HYENA


4. PANDA

Type here to search



Near record

11:46
23-03-2024




welcome to forest

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1. Animals

2. Birds


3. Flowers



facts about heyna

Hyenas or hyaenas (/ˈhaɪˈjɪnə/ HI-ye-nə[ⓘ]; from Ancient Greek ἡύαινα, *hýaina*),[1] are feliform carnivoran mammals belonging to the family *Hyainidae* /*haiˈɛndiː*. With just four extant species (each in its own genus), it is the fifth-smallest family in the *Carnivora* and one of the smallest in the class *Mammalia*. [2] Despite their low diversity, hyenas are unique and vital components of most African ecosystems. [3] Although phylogenetically closer to felines and viverrids, hyenas are behaviourally and morphologically similar to canids in several elements due to convergent evolution: both hyenas and canines are non-arboreal, cursorial hunters that catch prey with their teeth rather than claws. Both eat food quickly and may store it, and their calloused feet with large, blunt, nonretractable claws are adapted for running and making sharp turns. However, hyenas' grooming, scent marking, defecation habits, mating and parental behavior are consistent with the behavior of other feliforms. [4] Hyenas feature prominently in the folklore and mythology of human cultures that live alongside them. Hyenas are commonly viewed as frightening and worthy of contempt. In some cultures, hyenas are thought to influence people's spirits, rob graves, and steal livestock and children.[5] Other cultures associate them with witchcraft, using their body parts in traditional medicine.

Animals



WILD FACTS ABOUT WILD ANIMALS

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1. LION

2. FOX

3. HYENA


4. PANDA

Type here to search



Near record

11:46
23-03-2024




welcome to forest

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1. Animals

2. Birds


3. Flowers



facts about panda

High in dense bamboo forests in the misty, rainy mountains of southwestern China lives one of the world's rarest mammals: the giant panda, also called the panda. Only about 1,500 of these black-and-white bears survive in the wild. Pandas eat almost nothing but bamboo shoots and leaves. Occasionally they eat other vegetation, fish, or small mammals, but bamboo accounts for 99 percent of their diets. Pandas eat fast, they eat a lot, and they spend about 12 hours a day doing it. The reason: They digest only about a fifth of what they eat. Overall, bamboo is not very nutritious. To stay healthy, they have to eat a lot—up to 15 percent of their body weight in 12 hours—so they eat fast.

Animals



WILD FACTS ABOUT WILD ANIMALS


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1. [LION](#)

2. [FOX](#)

3. [HYENA](#)

4. [PANDA](#)




welcome to forest

A forest is an area of land dominated by trees.[1] Hundreds of definitions of forest are used throughout the world, incorporating factors such as tree density, tree height, land use, legal standing, and ecological function.[2][3][4] The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines a forest as, "Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban use." [5] Using this definition, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 (FRA 2020) found that forests covered 4.06 billion hectares (10.0 billion acres; 40.6 million square kilometres; 15.7 million square miles), or approximately 31 percent of the world's land area in 2020.[6] Forests are the largest terrestrial ecosystem of Earth by area, and are found around the globe.[7] 45 percent of forest land is in the tropical latitudes. The next largest share of forests are found in subarctic climates, followed by temperate, and subtropical zones[8]

1. Animals

2. Birds


3. Flowers



PEACOCK

he Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), also known as the common peafowl, and blue peafowl, is a peafowl species native to the Indian subcontinent. It has been introduced to many other countries. Male peafowl are referred to as peacocks, and female peafowl are referred to as peahens, although both sexes are often referred to colloquially as a "peacock". [2] Indian peafowl display a marked form of sexual dimorphism. The peacock is brightly coloured, with a predominantly blue fan-like crest of spatula-tipped wire-like feathers and is best known for the long train made up of elongated upper-tail covert feathers which bear colourful eyespots. These stiff feathers are raised into a fan and quivered in a display during courtship. Despite the length and size of these covert feathers, peacocks are still capable of flight. Peahens lack the train, have a white face and iridescent green lower neck, and dull brown plumage. The Indian peafowl lives mainly on the ground in open forest or on land under cultivation where they forage for berries, grains but also prey on snakes, lizards, and small rodents. Their loud calls make them easy to detect, and in forest areas often indicate the presence of a predator such as a tiger. They forage on the ground in small groups and usually try to escape on foot through undergrowth and avoid flying, though they fly into tall trees to roost.

Birds



Birds are a group of warm-blooded vertebrates constituting the class Aves (ⁱ/ˈɛvɪz/), characterised by feathers, toothless beaked jaws, the laying of hard-shelled eggs, a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a strong yet lightweight skeleton. Birds live worldwide and range in size from the 5.5 cm (2.2 in) bee hummingbird to the 2.8 m (9 ft 2 in) common ostrich. There are over 11,000 living species, more than half of which are passerine, or "perching" birds. Birds have wings whose development varies according to species; the only known groups without wings are the extinct moa and elephant birds. Wings, which are modified forelimbs, gave birds the ability to fly, although further evolution has led to the loss of flight in some birds, including ratties, penguins, and diverse endemic island species. The digestive and respiratory systems of birds are also uniquely adapted for flight. Some bird species of aquatic environments, particularly seabirds and some waterbirds, have further evolved for swimming. The study of birds is called



welcome to forest

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1 Animals

2 Birds

3 Flowers



FLAMINGO


Flamingos or flamingoes[a] /fləˈmɪŋɡoʊ/ are a type of wading bird in the family Phoenicopteridae, which is the only extant family in the order Phoenicopteriformes. There are four flamingo species distributed throughout the Americas (including the Caribbean), and two species native to Afro-Eurasia. A group of flamingoes is called a "flamboyance" When a flamingo spots potential dinner—favorite foods include shrimp, snails, and plantlike water organisms called algae—it plunges its head into the water, twists it upside down, and scoops the fish using its upper beak like a shovel. They are able to "run" on water, thanks to their webbed feet, to gain speed before lifting up into the sky

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1 PEACOCK

2 FLAMINGO

3 EAGLE




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1 Animals

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ROSE


You might have seen a flying eagle. Eagles are known as birds of prey because they hunt animals as their food. They are similar to hawks, falcons, and vultures. Due to their strength and soaring flight, eagles held a special place in the human imagination. From ancient times the golden eagle has been a symbol of power. The national symbol of the United States is the Bald Eagle. Eagles are present all over the world. They fly high in the sky. In this article, we will learn about eagles, the types of eagles, and what does eagle eat. Now, let us start learning about the strong bird eagle.

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1 Animals

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LOTUS

Nelumbo nucifera, also known as sacred lotus, Indian lotus,[1] or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family Nymphaeaceae. It is sometimes colloquially called a water lily, though this more often refers to members of the family Nymphaeaceae. [2] Lotus plants are adapted to grow in the flood plains of slow-moving rivers and delta areas. Stands of lotus drop hundreds of thousands of seeds every year to the bottom of the pond. While some sprout immediately and most are eaten by wildlife, the remaining seeds can remain dormant for an extensive period of time as the pond silt in and dries out. During flood conditions, sediments containing these seeds are broken open, and the dormant seeds rehydrate and begin a new lotus colony. Under favorable circumstances, the seeds of this aquatic perennial may remain viable for many years, with the oldest recorded lotus germination being from seeds 1,300 years old recovered from a dry lakebed in northeastern China [3] Therefore, the Chinese regard the plant as a symbol of longevity. It has a very wide native distribution, ranging from central and northern India (at altitudes up to 1,400 m or 4,600 ft in the southern Himalayas[4]), through northern Indochina and East Asia (north to the Amur region; the Russian populations have sometimes been referred to as "Nelumbo komarovii"), with isolated locations at the Caspian Sea.[5] Today, the species also occurs in southern India, Sri Lanka, virtually all of Southeast Asia, New Guinea, and northern and

FLOWERS



A flower, also known as a bloom or blossom, is the reproductive structure found in flowering plants (plants of the division Angiospermae). Flowers consist of a combination of vegetative organs – sepals that enclose and protect the developing flower, petals that attract pollinators, and reproductive organs that produce gametophytes, which in flowering plants produce gametes. The male gametophytes, which produce sperm, are enclosed within pollen grains produced in the anthers. The female gametophytes are contained within the ovules produced in the carpels. Most flowering plants depend on animals, such as bees, moths, and butterflies, to transfer their pollen between different flowers, and have evolved to attract these pollinators by various strategies, including brightly colored, conspicuous petals, attractive scents, and the production of nectar, a food source for pollinators. [1] In this way, many flowering plants have co-evolved with pollinators to be mutually dependent on services they provide to one another—in the plant's case, a means of reproduction; in the pollinator's case, a source of food [2] When




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ROSE

A rose is either a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus Rosa ('rouza'),[2] in the family Rosaceae ('rou' zeni: r-'),[2] or the flower it bears. There are over three hundred species and tens of thousands of cultivars [citation needed] They form a group of plants that can be erect shrubs, climbing, or trailing, with stems that are often armed with sharp prickles. [3] Their flowers vary in size and shape and are usually large and showy, in colours ranging from white through yellows and reds. Most species are native to Asia, with smaller numbers native to Europe, North America, and northwestern Africa. [3] Species, cultivars and hybrids are all widely grown for their beauty and often are fragrant. Roses have acquired cultural significance in many societies. Rose plants range in size from compact, miniature roses, to climbers that can reach seven meters in height. [3] Different species hybridize easily, and this has been used in the development of the wide range of garden roses.




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1 LOTUS

2 ROSE

3 JASMINE




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JASMINE

Jasmine (taxonomic name: *Jasminum*; /ˈjæsmɪnəm/, YASS-min-əm[5]) is a genus of shrubs and vines in the olive family of Oleaceae [4][6][7]. 193 It contains around 200 species native to tropical and warm temperate regions of Eurasia, Africa, and Oceania.[7]. 194 Jasmines are widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of their flowers. Additionally a number of unrelated species of plants or flowers contain the word "jasmine" in their common names (see Other plants called "jasmine").




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1. LOTUS

2. ROSE

3. JASMINE

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