

New York Botanical Garden illustrated encyclopedia of horticulture

Garland - The New York Botanical Garden illustrated encyclopedia of horticulture. Vol. 10, Ste



Description: -

- Bureau County (Ill.) -- Genealogy.
- Marriage records -- Illinois -- Bureau County.
- Sexism in language -- Religious aspects
- Sexism in liturgical language
- Placenta
- Plants, Cultivated -- Dictionaries.
- Plants, Ornamental -- Dictionaries.
- Gardening -- Dictionaries.
- Horticulture -- Dictionaries.
- New York Botanical Garden illustrated encyclopedia of horticulture
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- Notes: Errata sheet at the beginning of volume 1.
- This edition was published in 1981



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The Illustrated Dictionary Of Gardening

Abutilons are easy to propagate from tip cuttings in a loose, moist medium, such as a mix of perlite and potting soil.

American Horticultural Society 75 Great American Garden Books

Retrieved November 5, 2019 — via newspapers. Architectural style NRHP reference No. Medicinal, economic, and horticultural interests stimulated massive collection and description of the flora discovered in previously inaccessible lands.

The Illustrated Dictionary Of Gardening

In his Historia naturalis palmarum, published in 3 volumes over the course of 30 years, Karl Friedrich Philipp von Martius described and illustrated all known genera of the palm family with more than 240 chromolithographs, including views of habitats and botanical dissections.

Abutilons by Paula Szilard Imagine a plant that has attractive maple or heart shaped leaves, blooms virtually all the time (though less prolifically in the winter) and is relatively easy to grow indoors. Well, there is such a plant—the Abutilon. This Victorian favorite was often grown in the cool parlors of the day. Hence, one of its names, parlor maple. Also known as the flowering maple or Chinese lantern, the abutilon is not a maple at all, but a hibiscus relative in the Malvaceae family. In spite of all its virtues, it has been eclipsed by its flashier cousin, the hibiscus, with its much larger and showier flowers. In terms of sheer blooming virtuosity; however, the abutilon leaves its lazier cousin in the dust. The abutilon gets its name from the Arabic word for a type of mallow. It is native to the tropical areas of both the old and the new world. The abutilons we cultivate, however, are chiefly species from tropical America and their hybrids. Even the untrained eye will recognize the abutilon's bell or wheel shaped, prominently veined flower and characteristically protruding style, stamens and anthers as similar to the hibiscus. Flower colors are white, melon, orange, yellow, light pink, rose and red. There is no blue. The closest color is a purplish pink (mauve) found in A. x suntense, a hybrid known for its tolerance to colder temperatures (USDA Zones 8

Kostychev, and many other scientists. Abutilons by Paula Szilard Imagine a plant that has attractive maple or heart shaped leaves, blooms virtually all the time though less prolifically in the winter and is relatively easy to grow indoors.

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