Bougainvillea glabra Choisy in DC.

Systematic Position

Kingdom: Plantae

Phylum: Tracheophyta

Class: Caryophyllales

Order: Equisetopsida

Family: Nyctaginaceae

Genus: Bougainvillea

Species: Bougainvillea glabra



Popular names: Glory of the garden, Paper flower, Booganbel, Baganbilas,

Bouganvila.

Nature: Climber

Flowering time: March to October

Plant distribution: Bougainvillea is a native of Brazil and is widely cultivated throughout world because of its beautiful flowers.

Gardening notes:

1. Light: It requires full sun and is heat tolerant.

2. Water: It is drought tolerant but may require water 1-2 times during hotter parts of the year.

3. Propagation: By branch and root cuttings.

Economic importance: 1. it is grown commonly as an ornamental plant.

Plant description: It is an evergreen, climbing woody vine;

Root- Tap root, branched; Stem- Aerial, weak, branched, solid, herbaceous above and woody below, cylindrical, fibrous, bark- light brown, spiny;

Leaf- Simple, alternate, green, cordate, glabrous, blade 5-6 cm long, 4-5 cm wide, globular, ovate, acuminate apex, prominent midrib and veins, unicostate, reticulate venation, petiolate, petiole- 2-3 cm long, green, fibrous, stipulate, stipules- spiny, green; **Inflorescence-** Cymose;

Flower- Complete, small, insignificant, pinkish cream, hermaphrodite, actinomorphic, hypogynous, occurs in threes, bracteate, bracts- three, colored, large, attractive, covering the whole flower, pedicellate, pedicel- reddish, 2-3 cm long, fibrous, ebracteate; Sepals- 5, attached in a narrow tube with five whitish pink lobes, reddish, inferior, valvate aestivation; Petals- creamish lobes, many, joined, wavy; Stamens – 5, anthers- yellow, basifixed, longitudinal dehiscence, filaments- thin, yellow, connate basally; Carpel- 1, ovary- superior, basal placentation, style- short with swollen base, ending in tufts of hairs, green, stigma- terminal, hairy.

Some close-up pictures of plant parts



