Lotus Flower Scientific Name

It is a herbaceous perennial growing throughout Europe in damp, open locations. As one common name suggests, it is a larger plant than related Lotus species, growing 20–80 cm (8–30 in) tall, with leaflets 10–25 mm (0.4–1 in) long and 10–20 mm (0.4–0.8 in) broad. Five to twelve golden-yellow flowers 10–18 mm (0.4–0.7 in) long are borne in an umbel at the tip of the upright stem. 533936b64f Some sprout immediately, though most are eaten by wildlife. The remaining seeds can remain dormant for an extensive period of time as the pond silt fills 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. 533936b64f Lotus pedunculatus occurs in a wide range of neutral, damp, open habitats, including certain fen-meadow plant associations such as Juncus... 533936b64f Lotus pedunculatus has been introduced to the western side of the United States and is now a prevalent weed in irrigated lawns and draining waste areas. Due to this it is considered a problem in gardens across the west and as a legume promotes other weed growth as a nitrogen fixer. 533936b64f

Lotus berthelotii Among its common names are lotus vine flower, parrot (or parrot's) beak, pelican beak, and coral gem. This plant is widely cultivated but is either extinct in the wild or persists as a few individuals. This plant Lotus berthelotii is a flowering plant endemic to the Canary Islands of Spain, in the genus Lotus of the pea family Fabaceae. In 1884 it was already classed as "exceedingly rare" and plant collection probably

hastened its decline. Among its common names are lotus vine flower, parrot (or parrot's) beak, pelican beak, and coral gem. genus Lotus of the pea family Fabaceae 533936b64f

Lotus pedunculatus The peak flowering period in the United Kingdom is June and July. Lotus pedunculatus has been introduced Lotus pedunculatus (formerly Lotus uliginosus), the big trefoil, greater bird's-foot-trefoil or marsh bird's-foot trefoil, is a member of the pea family (Fabaceae). characteristic "green star" at the end of the flower bud 533936b64f

Nelumbo nucifera It is sometimes colloquially called water lily, though this more often refers to members of the family Nymphaeaceae. 'Lotus'), sacred lotus, pink lotus, Indian lotus, or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family Nelumbonaceae. The lotus belongs in the order Proteales. 'Lotus') or Kamala (Sanskrit: □□□, lit. [citation needed] Lotus pond Developing bud Bud Flower Developing fruit Fruit The scientific name Nelumbo nucifera comes from a Sinhalese name for the plant Nelumbo nucifera, also known as Padma (Sanskrit: □□□□, romanized: Padma, lit 533936b64f

Lotus corniculatus It has a wide distribution and is a favored forage for livestock. Lotus corniculatus is a flowering plant in the pea family Fabaceae.). Common names include common bird's-foot trefoil, eggs and bacon, birdsfoot deervetch, and just bird's-foot trefoil (a name also often applied to other Lotus spp. Common names include common bird's-foot trefoil, eggs and bacon, birdsfoot deervetch Lotus corniculatus is a flowering plant in the pea family Fabaceae 533936b64f

Lotus tenellus is a perennial herbaceous or shrubby plant. The leaves are either unstalked (sessile) or have a very short petiole, and are made up of five pinnate leaflets. The two basal leaflets are 1–5 mm

long. A short axis (rhachis) 1–2 mm long, shorter than the basal leaflets, separates them from the other three leaflets, which are 2–7 mm long, usually longer than the basal leaflets. The stems and leaves have either straight hairs which lie flat along the surface or curved upright hairs – sometimes a mixture of the two. The hairs are not particularly dense, so that the surface is clearly visible. The yellow flowers are arranged in umbels, usually with one to three flowers, occasionally up to four. The peduncule (stem) of the umbel is… 533936b64f == Description == 533936b64f

Nymphaea lotus Nymphaea lotus is Nymphaea lotus, the white Egyptian lotus, tiger lotus, white lotus, or Egyptian water-lily, is a flowering plant of the family Nymphaeaceae. Nymphaea lotus, the white Egyptian lotus, tiger lotus, white lotus, or Egyptian water-lily, is a flowering plant of the family Nymphaeaceae 533936b64f

It is a perennial herbaceous plant. The height of the plant is variable, from 5 to 20 centimetres (2 to 8 inches), occasionally more where supported by other plants; the stems can reach up to 50 cm (20 in) long. 533936b64f == Description == 533936b64f

Lotus tenellus tenellus has yellow flowers, with usually no more than three flowers in each flower head (umbel). Its leaves are made up of five leaflets. L. Its leaves are made up of five leaflets. Lotus tenellus is a Lotus tenellus is a species of flowering plant in the family Fabaceae, native to the Canary Islands. leptophyllus may be treated as a synonym of L. tenellus has yellow flowers, with usually no more than three flowers in each flower head (umbel). tenellus or as a separate species. L. tenellus in Lotus glaucus, a species found in Madeira and the Salvage Islands. Some authors have included L 533936b64f

The name 'bird's foot' refers to the appearance of the seed pods on their stalk. The leaves have five leaflets, but with the central three held conspicuously above the others, hence the use of the name 'trefoil'. There are no tendrils. The flowers are in clusters on a longish stalk. The five green sepals are fused into a tube around the base of the petals. The 5 yellow petals form a shape typical of peas; the lower two are fused into a boat shape, the uppermost is erect and the remaining two are at the sides as wings. The 10 stamens and single carpel are concealed by the petals. 533936b64f == Functional... == 533936b64f

Lotus glaucus glaucus by some authors, which extends its distribution to the Canary Islands. Its flowers are usually orange on opening. herbaceous plant with leaves made up of five leaflets. Lotus tenellus is included in a more broadly circumscribed L. Its flowers are usually orange on opening. Lotus tenellus is included in a more broadly circumscribed Lotus glaucus is a species of flowering plant in the family Fabaceae, native to Madeira and the Salvage Islands. It is a perennial herbaceous plant with leaves made up of five leaflets 533936b64f

Lotus berthelotii is an evergreen prostrate shrub or subshrub, growing to 20 cm (7.9 in) with a creeping or trailing habit. The leaves are divided into 3-5 slender leaflets, each leaflet 1–2 cm long and 1 mm broad, densely covered with fine silvery hairs. The flowers are orange-red to red, shaped like upward facing beaks on short stalks, but slender, 2–4 cm long and 5–8 mm broad. 533936b64f == Description == 533936b64f 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. 533936b64f == Description == 533936b64f Dragon's-teeth is a prostrate or debumbent (curving up at the tips), herbaceous

perennial with branched stems up to about 30 cm long. The leaves are alternate and consist of three leaflets at the end of a short stalk (petiole) about 0.5 cm long. The leaflets are sessile, 10-30 mm long by 4-15 mm wide, oblanceolate, and finely hairy. At the base of the petiole there are two ovate stipules about 10 mm long. 533936b64f == Description == 533936b64f Unlike related species, the stem is always hollow, and the sepals turn back at their tips – these sepal tips form a characteristic "green star" at the end of the flower bud. The peak flowering period in the United Kingdom is June and July. 533936b64f Lotus glaucus is a perennial herbaceous plant, usually forming dense mats, but sometimes somewhat shrubby. The leaves are unstalked (sessile) with five pinnate leaflets. In L. glaucus subsp. glaucus, the two basal leaflets are 1.5–4.5 mm long; a short axis (rhachis), up to 2 mm long, separates the basal leaflets from the other three leaflets, which are 2–8 mm long, longer than the basal leaflets. The leaflets of L. glaucus subsp. salvagensis are generally longer, up to 13 mm. The stems and leaves have straight hairs which lie flat along the surface. The density of these hairs varies; some plants have dense hairs and appear silvery, others have fewer hairs and are greener. The flowers are arranged in umbels, usually with one to three flowers per umbel, occasionally up to five. The petals are initially orange... 533936b64f Lotus plants are cultivated in nutrient-rich, loamy, and often flooded soils, requiring warm temperatures and specific planting depths, with propagation via rhizomes, seeds, or tissue culture. It is harvested by hand or machine for stolons, flowers, seeds, and rhizomes over... 533936b64f The flowers bloom from June to September and develop into small pea-like pods or legumes... 533936b64f

Lotus effect Dirt The lotus effect refers to self-cleaning properties that are a result of ultrahydrophobicity as exhibited by the leaves of

Nelumbo, the lotus flower. The lotus effect refers to self-cleaning properties that are a result of ultrahydrophobicity as exhibited by the leaves of Nelumbo, the lotus flower. Ultrahydrophobicity and self-cleaning properties are also found in other plants, such as Tropaeolum (nasturtium), Opuntia (prickly pear), Alchemilla, cane, and also on the wings of certain insects. Dirt particles are picked up by water droplets due to the micro- and nanoscopic architecture on the surface, which minimizes the droplet's adhesion to that surface 533936b64f

According to Jayne Alcock, grounds and gardens supervisor at the Walled Gardens of Cannington, the renewed Victorian era interest in the language of flowers finds its roots in Ottoman Turkey, specifically the court in Constantinople and an obsession it held with tulips during the first half of the 18th century. In the 14th century, the Turkish tradition sélam had an influence on the language of flowers. Sélam, better known throughout Europe as Turkish love letters , consisted of using a mixture of different objects such as flowers, locks of hair, and pearls which could be wrapped in a handkerchief to create a poetic hidden message. The receiver would then... 533936b64f

Lotus maritimus Lotus maritimus is a species of plant in the legume family, native to Europe, Africa and temperate Asia. It is one of several species known as dragon's teeth. It is one of several species known as dragon's Lotus maritimus is a species of plant in the legume family, native to Europe, Africa and temperate Asia 533936b64f

Language of flowers Emerging untainted from muddy waters, the lotus embodies Floriography (language of flowers) is a means of cryptological communication through the use or arrangement of flowers. Meaning has been attributed to flowers for thousands of years, and some form of floriography

has been practiced in traditional cultures throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa. the lotus flower (□□) holds significant meaning, symbolizing purity and spiritual enlightenment 533936b64f

Flowering takes place in spring and summer (May - August in Britain). The inflorescences arise from the leaf axils and have just one or two flowers on a peduncle that is considerably longer than the adjacent leaf. Each flower is subtended by a 3-lobed bract with narrow, pointed lobes. The flower consists of a reddish-green, hairy calyx up to 15 mm long which splits about halfway along into 5 unequal, pointed teeth. The corolla is about 25-30 mm long and has a pale yellow standard with reddish veins, and darker yellow wings and keel. The flowers have 10 stamens and one style. 533936b64f == Description == 533936b64f == Description == 533936b64f The phenomenon of ultrahydrophobicity was first studied by Dettre and Johnson in 1964 using rough hydrophobic surfaces. Their work developed a theoretical model based on experiments with glass beads coated with paraffin or PTFE telomer. The self-cleaning property of ultrahydrophobic micro-nanostructured surfaces was studied by Wilhelm Barthlott and Ehler in 1977, who described such self-cleaning and ultrahydrophobic properties for the first time as the "lotus effect"; perfluoroalkyl and perfluoropolyether ultrahydrophobic materials were developed by Brown in 1986 for handling chemical and biological fluids. Other biotechnical applications have emerged since the 1990s. 533936b64f

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