

## Chapter 1 : Liliium - Wikipedia

*Names and pictures of all flowers. Bergamot aka: Bee Balm Scarlet Beebalm Scarlet Monarda Oswego Tea Crimson Beebalm.*

Posted by Nadia Carriere Advertisement Now that summer is here, flowers are bountiful wherever you look. They charm us and bring happiness, fragrance, and beauty to our lives. These baby names inspired by flowers are lovely, and many of them are gender neutral, suitable for both boys and girls. Naming your child after one of the most beautiful things in nature is a lovely thing. In the late 19th century, naming babies after flowers, plants, and trees was the thing to do and a popular trend. Parents have been using many of these names for years, and celebrities are just a few of the people who have jumped on the flower naming trend. From Begonia and Zinnia to Aster and Yarrow, these are 50 of the sweetest baby names inspired by flowers. Dahlia The flower Dahlia was named after Anders Dahl, an 18th century botanist. Zinnia Butterflies adore Zinnias! They are a member of the aster family. Camellia These creamy, fragrant roses are beloved for their incredibly gorgeous look and aroma. Petunia Petunia is essentially the name of a flower, but did you know it is Native American in origin? Acacia The Acacia flower is small but mighty. Blossom An obvious choice. The stigmas inside are yellow, and that is what is commonly used as a spice. This is a gender neutral name that works for both boys and girls. Bluebell The Bluebell is a delicate flower that looks so dainty and smells divine. When Disney made the film, they decided to use both names making Briar-Rose a pseudonym for Princess Aurora as she hid in the forest. Carnation The Carnation is a cheerful flower with a fresh and floral scent that is easy to fall in love with. Narcissus Narcissus is another name for Daffodil and is used for both boys and girls. Jessamine Jessamine is a French name that means Jasmine. Clover Clover is a blossom that is also a symbol of prosperity and good luck. Daisy White, happy and full of life, Daisy is a sweet name for your little girl! Poppy Jamie Oliver named his daughter Poppy. Indigo Indigo is a plant from India that creates a deep bluish purple dye that is jewel-like in tone and depth. With its beautiful purplish blue shade, the violet is one of the sweetest flowers that tends to grow in the wild. Sage Sage is an aromatic herb and is also used to name a wise person. This is a name that is commonly used for both boys and girls. Olive The olive flower is dainty, white and resembles a star with its four petals. Sorrel The red sorrel flower calls the Caribbean its home. Flora A name that means flower in just about every language. Gardenia Also known as the cape jasmine, the gardenia is one of the most fragrant flowers there is. William Did you know that there is a sweet William flower? Yarrow Yarrow is a strong scented herb that blooms in a bright yellow shade. Heather Heather is a beautiful pink and purple flowering plant that thrives in Scotland and symbolizes admiration. Cedar We associate Cedar with woods and trees, however there is also a Cedar flower that is simply beautiful! Jasmine Yes, Princess Jasmine was named after this flower! Its creamy blossoms and gorgeous fragrance is sought after by hundreds for perfumes and teas. Cypress Resembling a five-pointed star, Cypress flowers are adorable! Lilac Lilac bushes are my favorite. Their purple, pink and white blossoms symbolize spring as they bloom and fill the fresh air with fragrance. Elm Elm is a common middle name and is a strong tree name that blooms delicate white flowers. Ivy English Ivy looks stunning on old brick houses. Its bloom is quite interesting with unique green flowers and tiny little yellow specks. Beyonce and Jay-Z recently named their daughter Blue Ivy. Lotus Lotus flowers represent purity and beauty in Asian cultures. They are breathtaking flowers and an aquatic plant that blooms white and pink. Amaranth Named after a family of flowers and plants, Amaranth can be used as a boy or girl name Amarantha. This is another name that suits both boys and girls. It is also a beautiful bulbous flowering plant.

### Chapter 2 : List of Flower Names With Their Meanings and Alluring Pictures

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Check new design of our homepage! They grace every occasion in the true sense of the term. You would be surprised at the meanings and symbolism associated with possibly all the flowers in existence. Gardenerdy Staff Last Updated: Jan 29, Vibrant-colored, eye-catching wild flowers catch our fancy every time we pass a florist. In fact, there are different kinds of flowers that we come across in our day-to-day life, but we hardly know their names. Each of these fragile blooms also have a specific meaning and they are significant in their own way. This is evident from the fact that flowers are an important part of every celebration. Names and Meanings of Flowers Flowers have been associated with various names, meanings and symbols since time immemorial. Each flower bears a meaning and has a unique symbol. Some flowers convey good wishes, some show solemn sympathy, while some simply say, "I love you. When it comes to naming flowers, we can say that they are classified in the same manner as other plants. To put in simple words, each of the different flower types has two names - common name and scientific name or Latin name. The common names may vary according to the language and region, while the scientific names of flower are accepted throughout the world. At times, two flowers that look similar may bear the same nickname or common name. Or else, a single flower specimen may have two different common names within the same region. The ICBN follows binomial system of taxonomy for assigning scientific flower names, which in turn uses two words for naming flowers. The first word is the genus name genera to which the flower belongs and the second word is a species name. In some scientific names, author citations, in abbreviated forms, are used after the species name. For example, the scientific name with author citation for Damask rose is *Rosa damascena* Mill. He had published the scientific name of Damask rose for the first time according to the rules and regulations of the ICBN. This article sheds light on the list of flower names, their meanings, and pictures.

**Chapter 3 : Flowers Names: 50 Baby Names Inspired By Flowers | Disney Baby**

@Nikki yes "Katniss" is the common name for a real plant found across the U. S. in boggy or low-lying areas. It has white flowers, arrowhead shaped leaves (at least one variety has long slender leaves) and edible tubers.

Main parts of a mature flower *Ranunculus glaberrimus*. Diagram of flower parts. Floral parts The essential parts of a flower can be considered in two parts: A stereotypical flower consists of four kinds of structures attached to the tip of a short stalk. Each of these kinds of parts is arranged in a whorl on the receptacle. The four main whorls starting from the base of the flower or lowest node and working upwards are as follows: Perianth, Sepal, and Corolla flower Collectively the calyx and corolla form the perianth see diagram. Petal Androecium from Greek andros oikia: Stamens consist of two parts: Gynoecium from Greek gynaikos oikia: The carpel or multiple fused carpels form a hollow structure called an ovary, which produces ovules internally. Ovules are megasporangia and they in turn produce megaspores by meiosis which develop into female gametophytes. These give rise to egg cells. The gynoecium of a flower is also described using an alternative terminology wherein the structure one sees in the innermost whorl consisting of an ovary, style and stigma is called a pistil. A pistil may consist of a single carpel or a number of carpels fused together. The sticky tip of the pistil, the stigma, is the receptor of pollen. The supportive stalk, the style, becomes the pathway for pollen tubes to grow from pollen grains adhering to the stigma. The relationship to the gynoecium on the receptacle is described as hypogynous beneath a superior ovary, perigynous surrounding a superior ovary, or epigynous above inferior ovary. Structure Although the arrangement described above is considered "typical", plant species show a wide variation in floral structure. The four main parts of a flower are generally defined by their positions on the receptacle and not by their function. In some families, like Ranunculaceae, the petals are greatly reduced and in many species the sepals are colorful and petal-like. Other flowers have modified stamens that are petal-like; the double flowers of Peonies and Roses are mostly petaloid stamens. Specific terminology is used to describe flowers and their parts. Many flower parts are fused together; fused parts originating from the same whorl are connate, while fused parts originating from different whorls are adnate; parts that are not fused are free. When petals are fused into a tube or ring that falls away as a single unit, they are sympetalous also called gamopetalous. Connate petals may have distinctive regions: A sympetalous flower, with bilateral symmetry with an upper and lower lip, is bilabiate. Flowers with connate petals or sepals may have various shaped corolla or calyx, including campanulate, funnelform, tubular, urceolate, salverform or rotate. Referring to "fusion," as it is commonly done, appears questionable because at least some of the processes involved may be non-fusion processes. For example, the addition of intercalary growth at or below the base of the primordia of floral appendages such as sepals, petals, stamens and carpels may lead to a common base that is not the result of fusion. A normal zygomorphic *Streptocarpus* flower. An aberrant peloric *Streptocarpus* flower. Many flowers have a symmetry. When the perianth is bisected through the central axis from any point and symmetrical halves are produced, the flower is said to be actinomorphic or regular, e. This is an example of radial symmetry. When flowers are bisected and produce only one line that produces symmetrical halves, the flower is said to be irregular or zygomorphic, e. Flowers may be directly attached to the plant at their base sessile—the supporting stalk or stem is highly reduced or absent. The stem or stalk subtending a flower is called a peduncle. If a peduncle supports more than one flower, the stems connecting each flower to the main axis are called pedicels. The apex of a flowering stem forms a terminal swelling which is called the torus or receptacle. Inflorescence The familiar calla lily is not a single flower. It is actually an inflorescence of tiny flowers pressed together on a central stalk that is surrounded by a large petal-like bract. Inflorescence In those species that have more than one flower on an axis, the collective cluster of flowers is termed an inflorescence. Some inflorescences are composed of many small flowers arranged in a formation that resembles a single flower. The common example of this is most members of the very large composite Asteraceae group. A single daisy or sunflower, for example, is not a flower but a flower head—an inflorescence composed of numerous flowers or florets. An inflorescence may include specialized stems and modified leaves known as bracts. Floral diagrams and floral formulae Main articles: Floral formula and

Floral diagram A floral formula is a way to represent the structure of a flower using specific letters, numbers and symbols, presenting substantial information about the flower in a compact form. It can represent a taxon , usually giving ranges of the numbers of different organs, or particular species. Floral formulae have been developed in the early 19th century and their use has declined since. The use of schematic diagrams can replace long descriptions or complicated drawings as a tool for understanding both floral structure and evolution. Such diagrams may show important features of flowers, including the relative positions of the various organs, including the presence of fusion and symmetry, as well as structural details. It has compressed internodes, bearing structures that in classical plant morphology are interpreted as highly modified leaves. The transition must take place at a time that is favorable for fertilization and the formation of seeds , hence ensuring maximal reproductive success. To meet these needs a plant is able to interpret important endogenous and environmental cues such as changes in levels of plant hormones and seasonable temperature and photoperiod changes. Florigen is produced in the leaves in reproductively favorable conditions and acts in buds and growing tips to induce a number of different physiological and morphological changes. This occurs as biochemical changes take place to change cellular differentiation of leaf, bud and stem tissues into tissue that will grow into the reproductive organs. Growth of the central part of the stem tip stops or flattens out and the sides develop protuberances in a whorled or spiral fashion around the outside of the stem end. These protuberances develop into the sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels. Once this process begins, in most plants, it cannot be reversed and the stems develop flowers, even if the initial start of the flower formation event was dependent of some environmental cue. Yvonne Aitken has shown that flowering transition depends on a number of factors, and that plants flowering earliest under given conditions had the least dependence on climate whereas later-flowering varieties reacted strongly to the climate setup. Organ development Main article: ABC model of flower development The ABC model of flower development The molecular control of floral organ identity determination appears to be fairly well understood in some species. In a simple model, three gene activities interact in a combinatorial manner to determine the developmental identities of the organ primordia within the floral meristem. These gene functions are called A, B and C-gene functions. In the first floral whorl only A-genes are expressed, leading to the formation of sepals. In the second whorl both A- and B-genes are expressed, leading to the formation of petals. In the third whorl, B and C genes interact to form stamens and in the center of the flower C-genes alone give rise to carpels. The model is based upon studies of mutants in *Arabidopsis thaliana* and snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*. For example, when there is a loss of B-gene function, mutant flowers are produced with sepals in the first whorl as usual, but also in the second whorl instead of the normal petal formation. In the third whorl the lack of B function but presence of C-function mimics the fourth whorl, leading to the formation of carpels also in the third whorl. Most genes central in this model belong to the MADS-box genes and are transcription factors that regulate the expression of the genes specific for each floral organ. Floral function See also: Plant reproductive morphology A "perfect flower", this *Crateva religiosa* flower has both stamens outer ring and a pistil center. The principal purpose of a flower is the reproduction of the individual and the species. All flowering plants are heterosporous, producing two types of spores. Microspores are produced by meiosis inside anthers while megaspores are produced inside ovules, inside an ovary. In fact, anthers typically consist of four microsporangia and an ovule is an integumented megasporangium. Both types of spores develop into gametophytes inside sporangia. As with all heterosporous plants, the gametophytes also develop inside the spores are endosporic. In the majority of species, individual flowers have both functional carpels and stamens. Botanists describe these flowers as being perfect or bisexual and the species as hermaphroditic. Some flowers lack one or the other reproductive organ and called imperfect or unisexual. If unisex flowers are found on the same individual plant but in different locations, the species is said to be monoecious. If each type of unisex flower is found only on separate individuals, the plant is dioecious. Flower specialization and pollination Further information: Pollination syndrome Flowering plants usually face selective pressure to optimize the transfer of their pollen , and this is typically reflected in the morphology of the flowers and the behaviour of the plants. Others use biotic vectors including insects entomophily , birds ornithophily , bats chiropterophily or other animals. Some plants make use of multiple vectors, but many are highly specialised. Cleistogamous flowers are

self-pollinated, after which they may or may not open. Many Viola and some Salvia species are known to have these types of flowers. The flowers of plants that make use of biotic pollen vectors commonly have glands called nectaries that act as an incentive for animals to visit the flower. Some flowers have patterns, called nectar guides, that show pollinators where to look for nectar. Flowers also attract pollinators by scent and color. Still other flowers use mimicry to attract pollinators. Some species of orchids, for example, produce flowers resembling female bees in color, shape, and scent. Flowers are also specialized in shape and have an arrangement of the stamens that ensures that pollen grains are transferred to the bodies of the pollinator when it lands in search of its attractant such as nectar, pollen, or a mate. In pursuing this attractant from many flowers of the same species, the pollinator transfers pollen to the stigmas arranged with equally pointed precision of all of the flowers it visits.

### Chapter 4 : Flower Names for Girls - Flower Baby Name Ideas

*Here is a list of flower names along with their symbolic meanings. Find out how to use the language of flowers to express deep-felt emotions like love, longing, anticipation, jealousy, hope, and so on.*

### Chapter 5 : Names Of Spring Flowers

*Names and images of flowers - have you ever seen a flower and wondered what it was called, or heard a flower name and wished to know what it looked like? Browse below to find the common flower name of all types of flowers that people love and repeatedly choose when they choose a flower arrangement to celebrate a special occasion.*

### Chapter 6 : Flower Names | Flower Baby Names for Girls | Baby Names

*The Name of the Flower, Vol. 1 [Ken Saito] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. When her parents unexpectedly die, Chouko is sent to the homes of different relatives until she is taken in by Kei Mizushima.*

### Chapter 7 : List Of Flower Names A To Z With Pictures. Common And Easy To Grow Types.

*Flower names for girls were first popular around the turn of the last century and have started to bloom again as modern baby names. Flower names that work for babies range from the exotic from Amaryllis to Zinnia to the everyday, such as Daisy, Lily, and Rose.*

### Chapter 8 : Flower, Rose Names for Girls

*Samantha. As far as names go, Samantha is a fairly new name having been created in the late 18th-century in the southern U.S. It leaped Read more about Samantha.*

### Chapter 9 : About Your Privacy on this Site

*This was the name of the Aztec goddess of love, flowers and the earth, the twin sister of Xochipilli. XOCHITL f Native American, Nahuatl, Spanish (Latin American) Means "flower" in Nahuatl.*