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Red jasmine flower

Plant species This article is about the plant genus. For the given name, see Jasmine (given name). For other uses, see Jasmine (deambiguation). Jasmine Jasminum officinale, common scientific classification Jasmine Domain: Eukaryota Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Clade Tracheofites: Clade Angiosperms: Eudicots Clade: Asterids Order: Lamiales Family: Ole Tribeaceae: Jasmineae Genus: JasminumL. Type of species Jasminum officinaleL. Species More than 200, see List of Jasminum species[1][2][3] Synonyms[4] Jacksonia hort. former Schltldl Jasminium Dumort. Humb Menodora. And Bonpl. Juss mogorium. Knobl Noldeanthus. Jasmine jasmine common (taxonomic name Jasminum /ˈjæsmunəm/ YASS-min-əm[5]) is a genus of shrubs and vines of the olive family (Oleaceae). It contains about 200 native species from tropical and temperate regions of Eurasia and Oceania. Jasmine is widely cultivated for the characteristic fragrance of their flowers. Several unrelated plants contain the word jasmine in their common names (see Other plants called jasmine). See also: Glossary of botanical terms Jasmine can be deciduous (falling leaves in autumn) or always green (green all year round), and can be upright, spreading or climbing shrubs and vines. Its leaves are supported in opposite or alternating arrangements and can be simple-forming, trifoliated or pinnate. The flowers are typically about 2.5 cm in diameter. They are white or yellow in color, although in rare cases they may be slightly reddish. The flowers are transported in clusters of cimosas with a minimum of three flowers, although they can also be solitary at the ends of the branches. Each flower has about four to nine petals, two locules, and one to four ovulos. They have two snares with very short filaments. Bracts are linear or ovals. The calyx is bell-shaped. They are usually very fragrant. Jasmine fruits are fruits that turn black when ripe. The basic chromosome number of the genus is 13, and most species are diploids (2n=26). However, there is natural polyploide, particularly in Jasminum sambac (2n=39), Jasminum flexile (2n=52), Jasminum mesnyi (2n=39) and Jasminum angustifolium (2n=52). [6] Distribution and habitat Jasmine are native to tropical and subtropical regions of Eurasia, Austrásia and Oceania, although only one of the 200 species is native to Europe. [8] Its center of diversity is in South Asia and Southeast Asia. [9] Several species of jasmine have become naturalized in Mediterranean Europe. For example, the so-called Spanish jasmine (Jasminum grandiflorum) was originally from Western Asia and the Indian subcontinent, and is now naturalized in the Iberian peninsula. [6] Jasminum fluminense (which is sometimes known by the inaccurate name Brazilian Jasmine) and Jasminum dicotomum (Gold Coast Jasmine) are invasive species in Hawaii and [10] [11] Jasminum Jasminum also known as White Jasmine, is an invasive herb in Australia. [12] Taxonomy species belonging to the genus Jasminum are classified under the jasmineae tribe of the olive family (Oleaceae). [6] Jasminum is divided into five sections — Alternifolia, Jasminum, Primulina, Trifoliolata, and Unifoliolata. [4] The name of the genus is derived from the Persian yasameen (god's gift) through Arabic and Latin. [14] Selected species Jasminum sambac Grand Duke of Tuscany Main article: List of jasminum species A cultivar of two jasminum flowers sambac in bloom with an unopened bud. Jasmine shoots Species include:[16] J. abyssinicum Hochst. ex DC. – Forest jasmine J. adenoflalum Wall. – jasmine bluegrape, weather catajasmine, princess jasmine J. andamanicum N.P.Balakr. & N.G.Nair J. angulare Vahl J. angustifolium (L.) Willd. J. auriculatum Vahl – Indian jasmine, flower needle jasmine J. azoricum L. J. beesianum Forrest & Diels – red jasmine J. dicotomum Vahl – Gold Coast jasmine J. didymum G.Forst. J. Wall dispernum. J. Knobl elegans. J. elongatum (P.J.Bergius) Willd. J. floridum Bunge J. fluminense Vell. J. fruticans L. J. grandiflorum L. – Catalan jasmine, jasmine odorant, royal jasmine, Spanish jasmine J. humile L. – Italian jasmine, Italian yellow jasmine J. lanceolarium Roxb. J. Roxb laurifolium. hornem ex. angel-wing jasmine J. malabaricum Wight J. mesnyi Hance – Japanese jasmine, primrose jasmine, yellow jasmine J. multiflorum (Birm.f.) Andrews – Indian jasmine, jasmine star, winter jasmine J. hochst multipartitum. – Wild jasmine starring J. nervosum Lour. J. nobile C.B.Clarke J. nudiflorum Lindl. – winter jasmine J. odoratissimum L. – yellow jasmine J. officinale L. – common jasmine, jasmine, jessamina, summer jasmine, white jasmine J. parkeri Dunn – jasmine J. polianthum Franch dwarf. J. sambac (L.) Aiton – Arabic Jasmine, Sambac jasmine J. simplicifolium G.Forst. J. sinense Hemsl. J. subhumile W.W.Sm. J. subtriplinerve Blume J. wild tortuosum. J. Hemsl urophyllum. Voluble Jacq. Life cycle of arabic jasmine flower Jasmine Flowers Cultivation and widely cultivated uses for its flowers, jasmine is appreciated in the garden, as a house plant, and as cut flowers. Flowers are worn by women in their hair in South and Southeast Asia. Jasmine tea Green tea with jasmine flowers Jasmine tea is traditionally consumed in China, where it is called jasmine flower tea (茉莉花); pinyin: mò lì huà tea). Sambac jasminum flowers are also used to make jasmine tea, which often has a green tea or white tea base, but sometimes an Oolong base is used. Flowers are placed on machines that control temperature and humidity. It takes about four hours for the tea to absorb the fragrance and flavor of jasmine flowers. For the highest grades of tea, this process can be repeated up to seven times. As the tea absorbs moisture from jasmine's fresh flowers, it should be remitted to avoid damage. The flowers used can be removed from the final product, as the flowers no longer contain aroma. Giant fans are used to explode and remove petals from the denser tea leaves. In Okinawa, Japan, jasmine tea is known as sanpin cha. Jasmonates Main article: Jasmonate Jasmine gave name to the hormones of the jasmonate plant, as methyl jasmonate isolated from jasminum grandiflorum oil led to the discovery of the molecular structure of the jasmonates. [17] Jasmoniotos occur ubiquitously throughout the plant kingdom, playing key roles in responses to environmental cues such as heat or cold stress, and participate in the signal transduction pathways of many plants. [18] Jasmine planting is usually done using the stem of an existing plant, or one with roots. On rare occasions, flowers carry dark purple fruits with seeds. The seeds will germinate when sowing and nourished properly. Flowering shrubs are usually breaded before summer, as fresh branches grow and carry flowers during summer. Cultural importance This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Unsourced material can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Jasmine · news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (August 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this model message) Jasmine is grown commercially for domestic and industrial uses, such as the perfume industry. It is used in rituals such as weddings, religious ceremonies and festivals. Jasmine flower vendors sell jasmine garlands, or in the case of thicker motiyaa (hindi) or mograa varieties (in Marathi), jasmine clusters are common. They can be found at temple entrances, in the main roads, and in key business areas. A change in the presidency in Tunisia in 1987[19][20] and the Tunisian Revolution of 2011 are called jasmine revolutions in reference to the flower. Jasmine is a common female name. Jasmine Tea Surface The White Jasmine Branch, paint painting and color on the sea of Chinese artist Zhao Chang in the early twelfth jasmine used as jasmine flower garland blooming national flower Several countries and states consider jasmine as a national symbol. Syria: The Syrian city of Damascus is called Jasmine City. [21] Hawaii: Jasminum sambac (pikake) is a common flower used in laws, and is the subject of many Hawaiian songs. [citation required] Indonesia: Jasminum sambac is the national flower, adopted in 1990. [22] It goes by the name melati puth and is used in wedding ceremonies for ethnic Indonesians, especially on the island of Java. Pakistan: Jasminum officinale is like chambeli or yasmin, is the national national necessary] Philippines: Jasminum sambac is the national flower. Adopted in 1935, it is known as sampaguita on the islands. It is usually hung in garlands that are then used to adorn religious images. [citation required] Thailand: Jasmine flowers are used as a symbol of motherhood. [23] Other plants called Jasmine Jasmine Brazilian Mandevilla sanderi Cape Jasmine Gardenia Carolina jasmine Gelsemium Crape Jasmine Tabernaemontana divaricata Chilean Jasmine Mandevilla laxa Jasmine rice, a type of long grain rice Madagascar jasmine Stephanotis floribunda New Zealand Jasmine Parsonsia capsularis Jasmine Desabroto cestrum nocturnajasmine nyctanthes arbor-trists Orange jasmine Murraya paniculata Red jasmine Plumeria rubra Star jasmine, confederate jasmine Jasmine Trachelospermum Tree (jasmine desambiguation) References ^ Jasminum. Index Nominum Genericorum. International Association of Plant Taxonomy. Retrieved 2008-06-03. ^ 10. Linnaeus Jasminum. Names of Chinese plants. 15: 307. Retrieved 2008-06-03. ^ UniProt. Jasminum. Retrieved 2008-06-03. ^ a b USDA, ARS, National Genetic Resources Program. Jasminum L. Germplasma Resource Information Network. National Germplasma Resource Laboratory. Filed from the original on January 26, 2012. 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