# Autumn Flowers

Autumn is the season of the primary harvest. Autumn falls during September - November in the Northern hemisphere, and during March - June in the Southern hemisphere. Crops are harvested during Autumn. Leaves change color are at their beautiful best.

Some of the flowers blooming in autumn are: Acashia, Allium, Alstromeria, Amaranthus, Anemone, Baby's Breath, Bittersweet, Carnation, China berry, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Echinops, Freesia, Gerbera Daisy, Gladiolus, Hypericum, Iris, Juniper, Kangaroo paw, Kalancheo, Liatrus, Lily, Asiatic, Lily, Gloriosa, Misty Blue, Orchid, Pepper berry, Protea, Queen Ann's Lace, Quince, Rover, Roses, Rowen berry, Salvia, Solidago, Statice, Star of Bethlehem, Sunflower, Yarrow, Zinnia.

## Chrysanthemum

*From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*[*(link).*](https://www.wikipediaBroken.org/)

**Chrysanthemums**, often called 'mums', are a genus of about 30 species of flowering plants in the family Asteraceae, native to Asia and northeastern Europe.

The genus once included many more species, but was split several decades ago into several genera; the naming of the genera has been contentious, but a ruling of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature in 1999 resulted in the defining species of the genus being changed to **Chrysanthemum indicum**, thereby restoring the economically important florist's chrysanthemum to the genus **Chrysanthemum**. These species were, after the splitting of the genus but before the ICBN ruling, commonly treated under the genus name **Dendranthema**.

**Chrysanthemums** were cultivated in China as a flowering herb as far back as the 15th century BC. An ancient Chinese city was named Ju-Xian, meaning "*chrysanthemum city*". The plant is particularly significant during the Double Ninth Festival. The flower was introduced into Japan probably in the 8th century AD, and the Emperor adopted the flower as his official seal. There is a "*Festival of Happiness*" in Japan that celebrates the flower.

The flower was brought to Europe in the 17th century. Linnaeus named it from the Greek word *chrysous*, golden (the colour of the original flowers), and -*anthemon*, meaning flower.

**Chrysanthemums** are broken into two basic groups, Garden Hardy and Exhibition. Garden hardy mums are perennials capable of being wintered over in the ground in most northern latitudes. Exhibition varieties are not usually as sturdy. Garden hardies are defined by their ability to produce an abundance of small blooms with little if any mechanical assistance (ie. staking) and withstanding wind and rain. Exhibition varieties on the other hand require staking, over-wintering in a relatively dry cool environment, sometimes with the addition of night lights.

**Salvia**

*From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.*

**Salvia** is the largest genus of plants in the mint family, **Lamiaceae**, with approximately 900 species of shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and annuals. It is one of three genera commonly referred to as sage. When used without modifiers, sage generally refers to **Salvia officinalis** ("common sage"); however, it can be used with modifiers to refer to any member of the genus. The ornamental species are commonly referred to by their scientific name **Salvia**. The genus is distributed throughout the world, with the center of diversity and origin appearing to be Central and South Western Asia, while nearly 500 species are native to Mexico and Central and South America.

The name is derived from the Latin *salvere* ("to save"), referring to the long-believed healing properties of salvia. The Latin was corrupted to '*sauja*', to the French '*sauge*', and to the old English '*sawge*', and eventually became the modern day '*sage*'. Pliny the Elder was the first to use the Latin name salvia.

**Salvia** species include annual, biennial, or perennial herbs, along with woody based sub-shrubs. The stems are typically angled like other members in **Lamiaceae**. The flowers are produced in spikes, racemes, or panicles, and generally produce a showy display with flower colors ranging from blue to red, with white and yellow less common. The calyx is normally tubular or bell shaped, without bearded throats, and divided into two parts or lips, the upper lip entire or three-toothed, the lower two-cleft. The corollas are often claw shaped and are two-lipped with the upper lip entire or notched and spreading. The lower lip typically has three lobes with the middle lobe longest. The stamens are reduced to two short structures with anthers two-celled, the upper cell fertile, and the lower imperfect. The flower styles are two-cleft. The fruits are smooth nutlets and many species have a mucilaginous coating. Salvia species are used as food plants by the larvae of some **Lepidoptera** (butterfly and moth) species including the bucculatricid leaf-miner **Bucculatrix taeniola** which feeds exclusively on the genus and the **Coleophora** case-bearers **C. aegyptiacae**, **C. salviella** (both feed exclusively on **S. aegyptiaca**), **C. ornatipennella** and **C. virgatella** (both recorded on **S. pratensis**).

The defining characteristic of the genus **Salvia** is the unusual pollination mechanism, which consists of two stamens (instead of the typical four found in other members of the tribe **Mentheae**) and the way the two stamens are connected to form a lever. When a pollinator enters the flower for nectar, the lever activates causing the stamens to move and the pollen to be deposited on the pollinator. When the pollinator withdraws from the flower, the lever returns the stamens to their original position. As the pollinator enters another flower of the same species, the stigma is placed in a general location that corresponds to where the pollen was deposited on the pollinator's body. It is believed that this is a key factor in the speciation of this large group of diverse plants. However, it now appears that somewhat different versions of this lever mechanism have evolved in the tribe Mentheae, and that **Salvia** is not monophyletic.