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Tulipa gesneriana pdf

Tulipa gesneriana phylum. Tulipa gesneriana. Tulipa gesneriana taxonomy. Tulipa gesneriana flower extract.

Your help is appreciated. We depend on donations to help keep this site free and up to date for you. Can you please help us? Species of plant Tulipa gesneriana Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Monocots Order: Liliales Family: Liliaceae Subfamily: Lilioideae Tribe: Lilieae Genus: Tulipa Subgenus: Tulipa subg. Tulipa Species: T. gesneriana Binomial name Tulipa gesnerianaL. Synonyms[1] Synonymy Tulipa coronaria Salisb. Tulipa hortensis Gaertn. Tulipa stricta Stokes Tulipa pubescens Willd. Tulipa cornuta Redouté Tulipa laciniata Fisch. ex Bellerm. Tulipa campopetalala Delaun. ex Loisel. Tulipa stenopetalala Delaun. ex Loisel. Tulipa bonarotiana Rebolul Tulipa strangulata Rebolul Tulipa media C.Agardh ex Schult. & Schult.f. Tulipa repens Fisch. ex Sweet Tulipa bicolor Raf. Tulipa scabriscapa Fox-Strangw. Tulipa unguiculata Raf. Tulipa neglecta (Rebolul) Rebolul Tulipa serotina Rebolul Tulipa varipicta Rebolul Tulipa spathulata Bertol. Tulipa didieri Jord. Tulipa fransioniana Parl. Tulipa platystigma Jord.

Tulipa gesneriana

Tulipa billietiana Jord. Tulipa mauritiana Jord. Tulipa planifolia Jord. Tulipa mauriana Jord. & Fourr. Tulipa acutiflora DC. ex Baker Tulipa elegans Baker Tulipa fulgens Baker Tulipa retroflexa Baker Tulipa mauriannensis Didier Tulipa macrospeila Baker Tulipa connivens Levier Tulipa etrusca Levier Tulipa lurida Levier Tulipa passeriniana Levier Tulipa sommieri Levier. Tulipa baldaccii Mattei Tulipa marjolletii E.P.Perrier & Songeon Tulipa segusiana E.P.Perrier & Songeon Tulipa saracenicca E.P.Perrier Tulipa perrieri Marj. ex P.Fourn. Tulipa grengioloensis Thommen Tulipa montisandrei J.Prudhomme Tulipa rubidusa Lieser Tulipa sedumii Lieser Tulipa norvegica Lieser Tulipa gesneriana, the Didier's tulip[2] or garden tulip, is a species of plant in the lily family, cultivated as an ornamental in many countries because of its large, showy flowers.



This tall, late-blooming species has a single blooming flower and linear or broadly lanceolate leaves. This is a complex hybridized neo-species, and can also be called Tulipa × gesneriana.[3] Most of the cultivars of tulip are derived from Tulipa gesneriana. It has become naturalised in parts of central and southern Europe[4] and scattered locations in North America.[5] Illustration and excerpt of Tulipa gesneriana. This hybrid is widely believed to have originated in Tian Shan of China, from the collections of the sultan of the Ottoman Empire in Istanbul, as is the case with other species of tulips that came into Europe.[1] In 1574, Sultan Selim II ordered the Kadi of A'azaz in Syria to send him 50,000 tulip bulbs. However, Harvey points out several problems with this source, and there is also the possibility that tulips and hyacinth (sümbül), originally Indian spikenard (Vardostachys jatamansi) have been confused.[6] Sultan Selim also imported 300,000 bulbs of Kefe Lale (also known as Cafe-Lale, from the medieval name Kaffa, probably Tulipa schrenkii) from the port of Kefe in Crimea, for his gardens in the Topkapı Sarayı in Istanbul. They are hybridized with other species present in the collections.[7] Tulipa schrenkii is genetically very closely related to Tulipa gesneriana, and sometimes classified in the same species. Tulipa gesneriana was introduced to western Europe from Constantinople in 1554. It was first described in 1559 by Conrad Gesner.[8] When the tulip originally arrived in Europe from the Ottoman Empire, its popularity soared and it quickly became a status symbol for the newly wealthy merchants of the Dutch Golden Age. As a mosaic virus began to infect bulbs, producing rare and spectacular effects in the bloom but weakening and destroying the already limited number of bulbs, a speculative frenzy now known as tulip mania was triggered between 1634 and 1637. Bulbs were exchanged for land, livestock, and houses, and the Dutch created futures markets where contracts to buy bulbs at the end of the season were bought and sold.[9] A single bulb, the Semper Augustus, fetched 6,000 florins in Haarlem — at that time, a florin could purchase a bushel of wheat. The flower and bulb can cause dermatitis through the allergen, tuliposide A, even though the bulbs may be consumed with little ill effect. The bulbs may be dried and pulverised and added to cereals or flour.[citation needed] The sweet-scented bisexual flowers appear during April and May.

Bulbs are extremely resistant to frost and can tolerate temperatures well below freezing — a period of low temperature is necessary to induce proper growth and flowering, triggered by an increase in sensitivity to the phytohormone auxin.[10] The UK National Collection of Tulipa spp. is held by T. Freeth at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.[11] Anthocyanins have been found in various tulip flowers, such as Tulipa gesneriana, Tulipa fosteriana and Tulipa eichleri.[12] References ^ a b "Kew World Checklist of Selected Plant Families". World Checklist of Selected Plant Families (WCSP). Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Retrieved 25 May 2019. ^ USDA, NRCS (n.d.). "Tulipa gesneriana". The PLANTS Database (plants.usda.gov). Greensboro, North Carolina: National Plant Data Team. Retrieved 12 December 2015. ^ Maarten J. M. Christenhusz, Rafaël Govaerts, John C. David, Tony Hall, Katherine Borland, Penelope S. Roberts, Anne Tuomisto, Sven Buerki, Mark W. Chase, Michael F. Fay, Tiptoe through the tulips – cultural history, molecular phylogenetics and classification of Tulipa (Liliaceae). Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society 172, 2013, 312 ^ "Tulipa gesneriana [Tulipano di von Gesner] - Flora Italiana". Iurig.altervista.org. Retrieved 25 May 2019. ^ "Tulipa gesneriana". County-level distribution map from the North American Plant Atlas (NAPA). Biota of North America Program (BONAP). Retrieved 25 May 2019. ^ Harvey, John H. (1976). "Turkey as a Source of Garden Plants". Garden History. 4 (3): 24. doi:10.2307/1586521. JSTOR 1586521. ^ Pavord, Anna (1999). The Tulip. London: Bloomsbury. p. 41. ISBN 9781582340135.



^ Rev. John Marius Wilson (Editor) The Rural Cyclopaedia; Or A General Dictionary of Agriculture, and of the Arts, Sciences, Instruments and Practise, necessary to the farmer, stockfarmer, gardener, forester, landsteward, farrier, &c. Volume 4, (1857), p. 498, at Google Books ^ Goldgar, Anne, Tulipmania: Money, Honor, and Knowledge in the Dutch Golden Age, University of Chicago Press, p. 322. ^ Rietveld, Patrick L.; Wilkinson, Claire; Franssen, Hanneke M.; Balk, Peter A.; van der Plas, Linus H.W.; Weisbeek, Peter J.; de Boer, A. Douwe, "Low temperature sensing in tulip (Tulipa gesneriana L.) is mediated through an increased response to auxin", Journal of Experimental Botany, v.51, no. 344, March, 2000, p. 587-594. ^ "Plant Heritage - National Collections Scheme, UK Garden Plants". www.nccpg.com. Retrieved 25 May 2019. ^ N. Marissen, W. G. van Doorn and U. van Meeteren, International Society for Horticultural Science Proceedings of the Eighth International Symposium on Postharvest Physiology of Ornamental Plants, 2005, p. 248, at Google Books External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Tulipa gesneriana. Retrieved from "