



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

**D. P. Bhosale College, Koregaon**

**Department of Botany**

**2021-22**



**Green Corner Wallpaper**

**Floricultural Crops**

**Marigold, Gerbera, Rose**

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# Marigold

**Binomial Name** – *Tagetes erecta*

Marigolds (*Tagetes* species) are easy to grow, economical, bloom reliably all summer, and infrequently have insect and disease problems. They are a popular warm-season annual with bright, long-lasting blooms.

**Soil:**

Well drained loamy soil is found suitable. The soil pH should be 7.0 to 7.5. Saline and acidic soils are not suitable for cultivation.

**Seeds and sowing:**

The seeds are sown throughout the year. Nursery is raised with 1.5 kg seeds/ha and the seedlings are transplanted after four weeks on one side of the ridge at 45 x 35 cm spacing. Treat the seeds with *Azospirillum* (200 g in 50 ml of rice gruel) before sowing.

**Irrigation:**

Irrigation is done once in a week or as and when necessary. Water stagnation should be avoided.

**Manuring:**

During last ploughing, incorporate 25t/ha of FYM. Apply 45:90:75 kg NPK/ha as basal and 45 kg N/ha as top dressing 45 days after planting.

**After cultivation:**

Weeding should be done as and when necessary. Irrigation should be given immediately after planting and life irrigation on third day after planting. Water stagnation should be avoided. Based on the soil moisture condition, irrigation should be done.

**Nipping/tipping:**

Thirty days after planting terminal portion should be tipped / removed to encourage the branching.

**Varieties:**

1) Bonanza Marigold 2) Little Hero Marigold 3) Bounty Marigold 4) Hero Orange Marigold 5) Queen Sophia Marigold 6) Safari Scarlet Marigold 7) Safari Tangerine Marigold 8) Tiger-Eyes Marigold 9) Yellow Jacket Marigold 10) Safari Mixture Marigold 11) Signet Marigold  
12) Lemon Gem Marigold 13) Spanish Tarragon Marigold 14) Pot Marigold 15) Irish Lace Marigold 16) Zenith Lemon Yellow Marigold 17) Zenith Red Marigold 18) Mexican Marigold

## **Pest and Disease Management**

### **Pest Management:**

#### **Bud caterpillars (*Helicoverpa armigera* and *Phycita* sp.):**

Eggs are laid singly on young buds. Larvae feed on developing flowers by damaging florets. Larvae of *Phycita* sp. feed on heads of buds and flowers.

#### **Control:**

Collection and destruction of infested buds and flowers can prevent the further spread of the disease. Sprays of Endosulfan 0.07% or Methyl Pathion 0.05%.

#### **Aphids (*Aphis gossypii*):**

Aphids mainly infest lower surface of flowers and base of petals. Nymphs and adults suck the sap from the flowers causing discolouration and withering.

#### **Control:**

Spraying of Oxydemeton methyl 0.05% or Monocrotophos 0.05%.

#### **Thrips:**

Thrips infest young leaves, buds and flowers and suck the sap. Affected leaves get distorted, while petals of flowers turn brown and dirty.

#### **Control:**

Two or three sprays of Oxydemeton methyl, Diemthoate 0.05%, at 10 days interval.

**Red spider mite (*Tetranychus* sp.):**

These mites sometime appear on the plant near flowering time. Plants give dusty appearance. It can be controlled by spraying Metasystox 25 E C, or Rogor or Nuvacron 40 E C or Kethone @ 1 ml/l of water.

**Hairy caterpillar (*Diacrisia oblique*):**

This caterpillar eats away foliage. This caterpillar can be controlled by Nuvan or Thiodan at 1 ml/l of water.

**Disease Management:****Fungal diseases:****Damping off:**

It is caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* and appears as brown necrotic spots girdling the radicle, later on extends to plumule and pre-emergence mortality. When infected seedlings are pulled, the root system appears fully or partially decayed. Seeds should be treated with Captan @ 3 g or Carbendazim @ 2.5 g per kilogram of seeds before sowing.

**Flower bud rot:**

It is caused by *Alternaria dianthi*. The disease mainly appears on young flower buds and results in dry rotting of buds. Symptoms are less prominent on mature buds but these buds fail to open. To control this disease regular spraying of the crop with Dithane M- 45 @ 0.2% should be followed.

**Powdery mildew (*Oidium* sp. *Leveillula taurica*):**

*Oidium* sp. causes powdery mildew in marigold. Whitish, tiny, superficial spots appear on leaves, later on the whole aerial parts of the plant is covered with whitish powder. The disease can be controlled by spraying with Karathane (40 E C) @ 0.5% or dusting with sulphur powder at fortnightly intervals.

**Control:**

Foliar application of sulphur compounds, Carbendazim, Triadimefon, Fenerimol, Penconazole and Triforine.

**Wilt and Stem rot (*Phytophthora cryptogea*):**

The fungus attacks roots and collar portions of the plants. In nurseries the infection results in damping off and is aggravated by high soil moisture. In the field the infected plants show wilting.

**Control:** Treat soil with Captaf, Mancozeb and Metalaxyl.

**Collar and root rot:**

(*Pellicularia filamentosa*, *P. rolfsii*, *Pythium ultimum*, *Sclerotinia sclerotiarum*):

It is caused by a number of pathogens and common ones are *Phytophthora* sp. *Rhizoctonia solani*, *Pythium* sp. Collar rot is caused either in nursery or in grown-up plants. It can be prevented by soil sterilization or by using healthy seedlings. Rotting of root and collar portions is noticed resulting in wilting of the plant.

**Control:** Soil fumigation and planting healthy seedlings

**Leaf spot and blight:**

(*Alternaria* sp., *Septoria* sp., *Cerospora* sp.):

Brown circular and brownish grey spots appear.

**Control:** Spraying fungicides regularly.





**Zenith Lemon Yellow**



**Zenith Red**



**Mexican Marigold**



**Mexican Marigold**



**African Yellow**



**African Vanilla**



**Blue Purple Special Marigold**

# GERBERA

Binomial Name – *Gerbera jamesonii*

Gerbera belongs to the family Compositae and is native to South African and Asiatic regions. In India, it is distributed in the temperate Himalayas from Kashmir to Nepal at altitudes of 1300 to 3200 M. Gerbera (*Gerbera jamesonii*) commonly known as Transwal Daisy or African Daisy is an important flower grown throughout the world under wide range of climatic conditions.

**Climate:** Gerbera cultivation can be done under wide range of climatic conditions. In tropical climate, gerbera flowers are grown in the open but in subtropical and temperate climate they are protected from frost and cultivated in greenhouse/shade net house. Day temperature of 22 –25<sup>0</sup>C and night temperature of 12<sup>0</sup>C to 16<sup>0</sup>C is ideal for cultivation. It requires approximately 400 w/m<sup>2</sup> light intensity on the plant level.

**Soil and its preparation:** A well drained, rich, light, neutral or slightly alkaline soil (ph 6.5 to 8.0) is most suitable for gerbera cultivation and production. The roots of Gerbera go as deep as 50-70 cm. Therefore soil should be highly porous and well drained upto 50 cm to have better root growth and better penetration of roots. Land should be ploughed deep 2-3 times and brought to a fine tilth. Raised beds of 30 cm height, 1.0 -1.2 mt width should be prepared leaving 30-50 cm between two beds. Well decomposed FYM, sand and coconut peat/paddy husk in 2.1:1 proportion should be added to the beds.

**Soil sterilization for Gerbera Cultivation:** Before starting gerbera cultivation, disinfection of the soil is absolutely necessary to minimize the infestation of soil borne pathogens like Phytophthora, Fusarium and Pythium which could otherwise destroy the crop completely. The beds should be drenched/fumigated with 2% formaldehyde (100 ml Formalin in 5 lt. water/mt<sup>2</sup> area or Methyl Bromide (30g/m<sup>2</sup>) solution and then covered with a plastic sheet for a minimum

period of 2-3 days. Then beds should be watered thoroughly to drain the chemicals before planting.

**Propagation:** Commercially gerbera can be propagated by asexual method.

**Division:** – Propagation through division of clumps in June/July is the most common method.

**Micropropagation:** Recently, this method is gaining popularity for rapid and large scale multiplication. Shoots tips, inflorescence, buds, flower heads, capitulum and mid ribs have been used as explants for micropropagation and MS (Murashige & Skoog) medium is best suited as culture media.

**Time of planting:** – Planting for Gerbera cultivation is done in 2 seasons

**Spring (Jan, Feb and March):** Spring planting is best for 1.5 year culture.

**Summer (June-July):** Suitable for 1, 1.5 and 2 year cultures. Planting in autumn and early winter is less profitable due to high heating cost and low light intensity during November & December.

Planting should not be done in late August or September as the crop will not have sufficiently developed to enter and endure severity of winter.

**Method of Gerbera Planting:** Growing of gerbera flowers in raised bed improves drainage and aeration. At the time of planting, the crown of gerbera plants should be 1-2 cm above soil level. As the root system establishes the plants are pulled down.

**Spacing:** – The spacing between the rows should be 30-40 cm and 25-30 cm within the row accommodating 8-10 plants/m<sup>2</sup>.

**Manures & fertilizers for Gerbera Planting:** Gerbera flowers requires plenty of organic matter and ample of nutrients in the form of major and minor nutrients for proper growth and production. Application of 7.5 kg FYM/m<sup>2</sup> gave better results.



Application of 10:15:20 g NPK/m<sup>2</sup>/months during first 3 months of planting and 15:10:30 NPK/m<sup>2</sup>/month from 4<sup>th</sup> months when flowering starts in 2 splits at 15 days intervals found to be desirable for good growth and flower production.

Apart from this, spraying with micronutrients like boron, calcium, magnesium and copper @ 0.15% (1.5g/ltr water) once a month is recommended to get better quality blooms.

**Weeding & Hoeing:** In gerbera crop, weeding & hoeing is an important operation. Weeds are problem upto 3 months after transplantation when plants are in vegetative stage. Therefore, weeding should be done at fortnight interval upto 3 months and at 30 days interval after 3 months.

**Irrigation:** Immediately after plantation, irrigate the plant with overhead irrigation for 4 weeks to enable uniform root development. Thereafter regularly through drip irrigation system is desirable.

The average requirement is about 500-700 ml/day/plant depending upon the season and stage of the crop.

### **Varieties**

TNAU  
Varieties : YCD-1, YCD-2

Red : Ruby Red, Sangria

Yellow : Doni,Supernova, Mammut, Talasa

Rose : Rosalin, Salvadore

Pink : Pink Elegance, Marmara, Esmara

Orange : Carrera, Goliath,Marasol

Cream : Farida, Dalma, Snow Flake, Winter  
Queen

### **Diseases on Gerbera**

#### **Important Diseases:**

**Fungal Diseases:** Root rot (*Pythium irregularae*, *Rhizoctonia solani*) ; Foot rot ( *Phytophthora cryptogea* ) ; Sclerotium rot (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) ; Blight ( *Botrytis cinerea* ) ; Powdery mildew ( *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, *Oidium crysiphoides* ) ; Leaf spots ( *Phyllosticta gerberae*, *Alternaria spp.* )

**Viral disease** (Cucumber mosaic virus and Tobacco rattle virus)

**Insect-pests:** White fly ; Red Spider Mites ; Nematodes ; Aphids ; Leaf miner ; Caterpillars

**Root rot: *Rhizoctonia solani***

**Symptoms:**

The infection result in stunted growth.

Ultimately the entire plant dry.

*Rhizoctonia solani* causes more losses and can attack older plants.

**Management:**

Soil sterilization controls the diseases.

Drenching with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 2g/litre of water

**Powdery mildew:**

***Erysiphe chichoracearum* and *Oidium erysiphoides* f.sp. *gerbera***

**Symptoms:**

The fungus forms white powdery coating on the foliage.

**Management**

Spraying with 0.2% Wettable sulphur controls *E. Chichoracearum*.

Diseased leaves should be removed and destroyed.

**Blossom blight: *Phytophythora palmivoras***

**Symptoms:**

The disease appears as light brown, irregular, water-soaked spots on flower stalks and petals.

The spots increase rapidly and coalesce with one another and form distinct depressed lesions.

Under humid conditions the infections become severe involving the entire flower head and resulting in blossom blight and stalk rot.

The disease is favored by drizzling rains and cool moist weather.

The fungus is soil-borne and the infection starts from the base touching the soil.

**Management:**

Use of disease-free soil for cultivation reduces the disease incidence.

Affected flowers should be collected and destroyed. Excessive watering should be avoided.



Ruby Red Gerbera



Doni Gerbera



Supernova Gerbera



Mammut Gerbera



Rosalin Gerbera



Salvadore Gerbera



Goliath



Dalma



Winter queen



Snow Flake



# ROSE

## **Binomial Name – *Rosa indica***

Rose has always been admired for its beauty and fragrance. It occupies the first position in International market of cut flowers. Rose cultivation in India is becoming more and more popular because of its increase in demand as cut flower and higher commercial gains.

Commercial rose flower growing include production and sale of plants, flower and their products. The rose flowers are marketed either as loose flowers or as cut flowers. In loose flower trade fully developed flowers suitable for garland making are marketed. These flowers are also used for worshipping.

## **Cultivation of Rose**

**Climate:** Moderately cool climate with bright sunshine and free ventilation is very good for rose cultivation in India. Most rose cultivars grow best at a temperature range of 15-27<sup>0</sup>C producing good quality and quantity of flowers.

**Soil and its Preparation:** The ideal soil for rose flowers should be medium loam having sufficient organic matter, proper drainage and pH of 6.0 to 7.0. The soil should be thoroughly dug or ploughed 20-30 cm deep and kept open to sun for at least 15 days.

For rose plant cultivation, after removing the weeds, the field should be reploughed and leveled. The land with high water table is not suitable for rose cultivation.

**Planting:** Before rose planting, prepare a small pit (30×30 cm) to accommodate the earth ball of a new plant. Though the planting of roses on plains can be done from August to March but the best time is September-October.

In the hills the best planting time is February-March.

**Spacing:** Different spacing is recommended for cultivation different types of rose used for different purpose. Hybrid Tea and Floribunda roses for beautification in

the gardens are planted at a distance of 75 cm while, Polyantha and Miniature roses require about 45 cm spacing and climbers and standards planted about 2 meters apart. A closer spacing of 40×20 cm is normally followed for plantations in green house.

**Propagation:** Rose flowers are commercially propagated by 'T' or shield budding on the rootstock. But rootstocks and miniature roses are propagated by cuttings. The best time of budding is from December to February.

**Selection of rootstock:** The selection of rootstock depends on the soil and climatic condition of the place and different rootstocks are used under different conditions. *Rosa indica var. odorata* in Jammu conditions is commonly used for budding.

**Budding Procedure:** The budding is done about 5-8 cm above the ground level on a strong stem of the root-stock, about the thickness of an ordinary pencil after cleaning the stem and removing the thorns.

The other branches on the root-stock plant are removed, leaving only a single stem for budding. Bud wood about 2.5 cm long is taken from below the faded flower with the help of a sharp knife by cutting a little in to the bark.

This bud is then inserted in the T shaped incision (about 2.5 cm) made on the stem of root-stock after opening the top with the help of the flat end of the knife. Later, alkathene taps, about 45 cm long and 6 cm wide is bound around the bud point, keeping the eye open and after union of buds, budding starts growing.

**Manure and Fertilizer:** Manuring in case of new planting is done at the time of preparation of rose beds or pits, and for the established plants the normal practice is to add well decomposed FYM 8-10 kg/pit just after pruning.

For applying NPK through fertilizers we require a mixture of about 50 gm/ plant or 10 kg/ 100 sq mt. A mixture of Urea, Single Super phosphate and Potassium Sulphate in the ratio of 1:3:2 in three applications, first at pruning second at the end of December when the first flush is over and third at the end of February.

**Interculture operations:**

**Pruning:** Correct pruning is an essential factor for success in rose growing and therefore, it should be done with precision and care. The best time of pruning is when rains are completely over and winter is approaching. This condition prevails under North Indian Plains from end of September to middle of October.

**Pinching:** Removal of a part of terminal growing portion of stem is called pinching which is practiced in newly budded plants to promote axillary branching.

**Disbudding:** To keep only the central bud and removal of others bud cause development of a quality bloom which is generally followed in hybrid tea roses for cut flower purpose.

**Harvesting stage:** The flowers for decoration and marketing should be cut at the tight bud stage when the buds show their colour but the petals have not yet started unfurling.

**Varieties:****Introduction:**

Roses are symbol of beauty, fragrance and are used to convey the message of love. In India roses are grown for cut flowers, making essential oil, rose water and gulkand. Dry petals of roses are also used for making incense sticks. Roses are native of Himalayas regions, Asia, China, Japan, Europe and North America. There are about 150 species but very few species have played a major role in evolving modern roses. These species are *Rosa gallica*, *R. damascena*,

*R. Wichuriana*. Modern roses are derived from crosses between the Chinese roses (*Rosa Chinensis*) and the European roses (*R.gigantea*, *R. damascena* and *R. moschata* ). grouped into the following classes.

**Hybrid Teas:**

- 1) **Red and dark red:** Black Velvet, Crimson Glory, Happiness
- 2) **Orange:** Hawaii, Super, Star, Duke of Windsor
- 3) **Yellow:** Summer Sunshine, Golden Giant, Kiss of Fire, Double Delight

- 4) **Pink:** Eiffel Tower, First Love, First Prize
- 5) **White:** Virgo, White Christmas,
- 6) **Bicolor:** Suspense (red and yellow), Perfecta (pink and white),
- 7) **Lavender:** Blue, Africa Star, Paradise
- 8) **Novel Color:** Careless Love
- 9) **Fragrant Roses:** Fragrant Cloud, Sugandha

### **Floribunda:**

These have been produced by crossing Hybrid Tea and dwarf polyantha.

- 1) **Red:** Rob Roy, Jantar Mantar
- 2) **Orange:** Scarlet, Independence, Shola
- 3) **Yellow:** All Gold, Fugitive, Gold Bunny
- 4) **Pink:** Queen Elizabeth, Mercedes
- 5) **White:** Iceberg, Himagini
- 6) **Lavender:** Angel Face, Lavender Princess
- 7) **Bicolor:** Red Gold, Fantasia
- 8) **Multi Color:** Banjaran, Madhura

### **Polyantha:**

Ideal, Swati, Echo, Madam Gladstone

### **Miniature:**

These are also called as Baby roses. They are compact but dwarf plants. These were introduced from China as Pigmy rose (*R.Chininsis* variety minima). These are mostly ideally suited for edging, pots, rockeries or window gardens.

- 1) **Red:** Red Flush, Little red
- 2) **Pink:** Rosemarin

- 3) **Orange:** Sum Blaze, Mary Marshal
- 4) **Yellow:** Yellow Doll, Summer Butter
- 5) **White:** Cinderella
- 6) **Lavender:** Jewel
- 7) **Multi Color:** Puppy Love, Party Girl
- 8) **Bicolor:** Sassy Lassy

### **Climbing and rambling:**

These produce long arching canes and need some support to keep them upright.  
Show Girl, Prosperity, Golden Showers, Delhi Pink Pearl, Casino

### **Shrub Roses:**

Cocktail, Joseph's Coat

### **Introduction:**

Roses are symbol of beauty, fragrance and are used to convey the message of love. In India roses are grown for cut flowers, making essential oil, rose water and gulkand. Dry petals of roses are also used for making incense sticks. Roses are native of Himalayas regions, Asia, China, Japan, Europe and North America. There are about 150 species but very few species have played a major role in evolving modern roses. These species are *Rosa gallica*, *R. damascena*, *R. Wichuriana*. Modern roses are derived from crosses between the Chinese roses (*Rosa Chinensis*) and the European roses (*R.gigantea*, *R. damascena* and *R. moschata* ). grouped into the following classes.

### **Climate and Soil:**

Roses require fertile and clay loam and loam soils. Soil should be deep having good water holding capacity with proper drainage. Roses do well in soils having pH upto 6.0 to 7.5 but it can also grow satisfactorily in alkaline soil with pH upto 8.4. The soil pH can be brought in safe limits by adding gypsum or other acidifying agents in alkaline soil whereas pH of acidic soil can be raised by



adding well ground dolomite lime stone. Rose can be successfully cultivated in mild climate with good sunshine. It ceases to grow at very low temperature.

### **Planting:**

The place selected for planting roses should be dug thoroughly to a depth of 90-120 cm and kept open for few days. The soil should be dried and refilled with 10-15 kg/sq.m. well rotten farm yard manure and good garden soil at the top. The spacing between plants varies with the vigour of the variety but generally H.T. varieties can be planted at the distance of 75cm from each other while for the varieties of floribundas which are used for massing, a distance of 60 cm can be kept.

For planting roses, best time is from end of September to middle of October but it can be extended upto November. At the time of planting roses, the soil of the size of earth ball should be removed from the bed and plant should be placed in this pit. Soil should be refilled and well pressed. Care should be taken that bud union is just above the ground. Light pruning i.e. tipping back of the branches should be done. After planting, frequent irrigation, removal of root suckers manuring should be done.

### **Propagation:**

Roses are commonly propagated by “T” or shield budding on the rootstock. The common rootstock used in Edourd rose (*R. floribunda*) or (*R. multiflora*). Recently *R. indica* has found better than the former rootstocks.

### **Intercultural operation Pruning:**

About 3 to 4 days before pruning, watering is withheld. Rose is generally pruned during the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of October, from 7<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>, and about 6 to 7 weeks of pruning, the plants start flowering. The old Hybrid Tea bushes are pruned by removing all old and useless wood and shortening the previous season’s thick shoots by half their length, keeping about 5 to 6 eyes on each stem. The

Floribundas are pruned moderately. The climbing of rambling roses needs almost no pruning.

### **Irrigation:**

Water requirement of roses depend upon soil type and seasons. Light soils require more frequent irrigation than heavy soils. During summer, water requirement is more than winter. Therefore, irrigation is adjusted in a way that soil is moist but not wet. During rainy season, watering is generally not done except during drought period. During winter, irrigation is done at about 7-10 days interval whereas during summer it should be done at an interval of 5-6 days. Heavy watering at comparatively long intervals is more useful than frequent light watering.

### **Pest and Diseases:**

#### **Insect-Pests**

- **White ants**

They attack the plants and damage the root system and slowly plants die completely. White ants can be controlled by applying 5% B.H.C. and 5% DDT @ 2.5-5 g/pit at the time of planting.

- **Red scale**

The branches are covered with a reddish-brown incrustation under which the insect sucks the juice of the plants. This pest can be controlled by spraying malathion or parathion or 0.25% Sevin in April and again in October or by the application of Thimet in the ground.

- **Aphids**

These appear in winter months on leaves and flower buds. This can be controlled by spraying 0.1% Malathion or by applying granules of Thimet.

- **Digger Wasp**

Damaging freshly pruned rose plants controlled by applying 1% BHC or DDT in fungicide at the cut end at the time of pruning.

### **Diseases**

- **Die-back** (*Diplodia roseum*).

This appears after pruning. The drying up and blackening of pruned shoots start from the downwards. For its effective control, the pruned cut end should be painted with a fungicidal paint, prepared of 4 parts copper carbonate, 4 parts of red lead and 5 parts of linseed oil.

- **Black spot** (*Diplocarpon rosae*)

This disease appears in November and continues till the end of March. Conspicuous circular black spots (less than 1 cm) with fringed margins appear on either side of leaf. Leaves become chlorotic dry up and prematurely drop. It can be easily controlled by spraying 0.2% Captan or Ferbam fungicides at fortnightly intervals.

- **Powdery mildew** (*Sphaerotheca pannosa* var. *rosae*)

It is a serious disease in warm, humid and cool weather conditions. Young growing shoots and leaves are covered with white powdery growth. Infected leaves turn purplish and drop. Flower buds may fail to open. It can be checked by dusting 80% sulphur or spraying 0.1% Kerathane fungicide.

# Varieties of Rose



**Suspense Bicolour**  
black velvet



**Star Rose**  
Red and Dark Red



**Perfecta Bicolour**  
Orange



**Lavender Bicolour**  
Duke of Windsor



**Lavender Angel Face**  
Kiss of Fire



**Multicolour**  
Pink Rose



**Sunbeam veranda: Compacta Floribanda**



**Multicolour**



**Multicolour**





**Rosa hybrida- Bicolour**



**Miniature Yellow**



**Miniature Pink**



**Blue**



**Bicolour Blue**



**Black**



**Paul's Scarlet: Pink**



**Climber: White**





Koregaon, Maharashtra, India  
Sultanwadi Rd, Koregaon, Maharashtra 415501, India  
Lat 17.687065°  
Long 74.175583°  
26/01/22 09:05 AM



Koregaon, Maharashtra, India  
Sultanwadi Rd, Koregaon, Maharashtra 415501, India  
Lat 17.687065°  
Long 74.175583°  
26/01/22 09:10 AM



Koregaon, Maharashtra, India  
Sultanwadi Rd, Koregaon, Maharashtra 415501, India  
Lat 17.687065°  
Long 74.175583°  
26/01/22 09:06 AM



Koregaon, Maharashtra, India  
Sultanwadi Rd, Koregaon, Maharashtra 415501, India  
Lat 17.687065°  
Long 74.175583°  
26/01/22 09:05 AM