

Shevanti, Chrysanthemum (Pink) - Plant



The most popular garden varieties are offered as cushion mums and produce dense, compact low mounds smothered with flowers.

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

449

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Description

Description for Shevanti, Chrysanthemum (Pink)

Each Chrysanthemum flower head is actually a cluster of many flowers, composed of a central group of short disk flowers surrounded by rings of longer ray flowers.

Chrysanthemums are classified into nine categories according to the type and arrangement of disk and ray flowers - Incurved, Reflexed, Intermediate, Late Flowering Anemones, Singles, Pompons, Sprays, Spiders/Spoons/Quills, Charms and Cascades.

For example, the reflexed Chrysanthemum consists of ray flowers that curve downward into an umbrella shape; the quill has tubular ray flowers that radiate from the center of the head.

Common name	Flower colours	Bloom time	Height	Difficulty
Shevanti(Marathi), daisy of florist, hardy garden mum	Pink	Late summer or fall and many cultivars flower in	Up to 3 meters	Easy to grow

spring as well

Planting and care

Chrysanthemums are not specific to any season. Chrysanthemum plants can be grown in any kind of soil, but they require a sunny weather for best performance.

Chrysanthemum seeds are sown in those areas which experience low rainfall during the rainy season.

Chrysanthemums are easy to be grown and are propagated by the division of roots, cuttings, and seeds. Usually, the Chrysanthemum seedlings are transplanted after about a month of sowing. But sometimes seeds can also be sown directly in site and seedlings thin out after germination.

Chrysanthemum plants flower in about three months after sowing. Chrysanthemums have a long flowering period.

Sunlight	Soil	Water	Temperature	Fertilizer
Shevanti plant needs full sun.	It requires well-drained soil.	Water plant once in a week.	Temperature ranging from 20 to 27 degrees C	NA

Caring for Shevanti

- After the transplants, the Chrysanthemum beds should be weeded, hoed and watered regularly. In some cases staking of Chrysanthemum plants is necessary.
- After a few weeks, the Chrysanthemum seedlings are pinched to make them bushy.
- Fertilize when the plants are ready for blooming and discontinue fertilizing after flower buds are formed.
- A careful check should be made to detect diseases or insect/pests and prompt control measures should be adopted to control them.
- The faded Chrysanthemum blooms should be removed regularly as it helps prolong flowering.
- Chrysanthemums are susceptible to aphids and plant bugs, leaf spot and stunt, and foliar nematodes. However, Chrysanthemums benefit from winter protection.

Typical uses of Shevanti

Special features:

Culinary use: Chrysanthemum leaves are steamed or boiled and used as greens, especially in Chinese cuisine. Small chrysanthemums are used in Japan as a sashimi garnish.

Ornamental use: Widely used for decoration purpose. The plant possess anti-inflammatory, anti-gout and anti-thrombic activity. The plant is very effective in the treatment of wounds, tumours, boils and eye irritation.

Medicinal use: The plant possesses anti-inflammatory, anti-gout and anti-thrombic activity. The plant is very effective in the treatment of wounds, tumours, boils and eye irritation. Consult your health expert.

References

- <http://www.flowersofindia.net/catalog/slides/Garden%20Mum.html>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chrysanthemum_morifolium