EFFECTIVENESS OF MORPHON CARDS IN LEARNING ABOUT VARIOUS ORGANISMS

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Morphon simply means animal, creature, structure, being, body, entity, person or plant. Morphon cards are thick white A4 sheets having a colour picture or diagram of an organism drawn by students without a heading or label. This morphon card is supported by the description cards with the corresponding organism, including their common name, Tamil name and scientific name with short description in Tamil about that organism. The objective of the study was to improve the level of 'identification and description of organisms in science' among the students of eighth grade by the application of morphon cards through post-test. In this study, single group pre-test and post-test experimental design was adopted. The sample used was the total strength of 18 students (7 boys and 11 girls) of class eighth studying through Tamil medium in Government Middle School, Theperumanallur village, Thiruvidaimarudur block, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. The findings of the study showed that t-value for the scores on pre-test and post-test in identification and description of organism for eighth class students was determined to be 8.04, which is found to be significant at 0.01 level. Moreover, Cohen's d effect size analysis between pre-test and post-test was estimated to be 1.895, which was found to be very large. There is the request by the investigator that science teachers must implement this modest strategy in their teaching-learning, which can be further useful in understanding biodiversity of the known and unknown areas.

Keywords: Illustration of Organism, Learning Biology, Learning Morphology, Learning through Diagrams, Spotter Description, Spotter Identification

There are huge number of flora and fauna in the world. Biology is the study of these organisms. But a student finds it very difficult to identify or name these organisms by simply looking at them. An individual must have basic knowledge of the morphology of an organism. Morphology is the study of the external structures of any organism. Various organisms exhibit enormous variations in colour, shape, size, structure, texture, pattern, etc. Different types of organisms show different morphology. Students need to remember many organisms for understanding the concepts in biology.

The investigator observed and interacted with the science teacher and students of class eight with the consent of Head Mistress of the selected school. During the interaction with the students, the investigator had come to know that they had some difficulty in relating the organisms with concepts. After the perusal of the science textbooks, the investigator recognised that some organisms were just mentioned or given as examples and majority of them were not illustrated as diagrams or photographs. Thus, investigator got an idea of developing a learning strategy to overcome the perceived difficulty in learning organisms.

A learner-generated external visual representation depicting any type of content, whether structure, relationship or process, created in static two dimensions in any medium is referred as diagram (Quillin and Thomas, 2015). Diagrams are frequently used in teaching and learning of science. There are numerous images, photographs, schematic diagrams and naturalistic drawings on each page of biology textbooks and they are a big part of teachers' classroom instruction (Roth, Bowen and McGinn, 1999; Pozzer and Roth, 2003).

While conducting learning activities by referring to the material in the textbooks. students are asked to read and learn the important things in the textbook (Zoller, 2000). The difference between reality and concept taught in the classroom makes it hard for students to understand topics in biology (Cimer, 2007). Many schools do not carry out practical activities and experiments to strengthen the concept of the topics, which makes students study biology by relying on theories only. The learning delivered by the teacher only pursues the material demanded by the curriculum so, it is lacking in conducting experimental activities that help students' deeper understanding (Cimer, 2012). Liu, Won and Treagust (2014) have demonstrated a variety of different ways that experienced biology teachers used; diagrams were used in their teaching to enhance student interest and understanding of biological concepts. These findings can be used to help other biology teachers to develop a better understanding of the different roles and functions of different types of diagrams in teaching biological concepts. Diagrams have distinctive characteristics that make them an effective medium for communicating

research findings but they are even more impressive as tools for scientific reasoning (Sheredos et al., 2013).

Such frequent use of diagrams is not just because they are a nice visual addition to textual explanation of science concepts but because they are an integral part in constructing and communicating scientific facts and processes (Lynch, 1988). Novick (2006) has found that in order to understand what diagrams represent, students need sufficient knowledge in both scientific content and diagrammatic conventions.

Academicians must understand the fact that drawing is a process skill, which is integral to the practise of science, used in the generation of hypotheses, the design of experiments, the visualisation and interpretation of data and the communication of results (Schwarz et al., 2009; Ainsworth, Prain and Tytler, 2011). As cognitive research continues to explore the complex processes by which people learn with visual representations, multi-disciplinary teams are needed if the research and development needed to improve visualisation in science education is to take place (Kozma.) 2003: Gilbert, 2008). Based on the related studies discussed earlier, the investigator strongly believed that the diagram based self-learning strategy definitely tackle the learning about organisms mentioned in the textbooks.

Morphon Cards

Knowing and visualising the organism make it easier for the students to deduce its nature, habitat, features, functions and economic importance. This will also help students to quote relevant examples, when they study any biological concept. The investigator thought

of creating cards, each one having a colour picture or diagram of an organism drawn by the student without the name of the organism initially of postcard size. Later as the students found difficulty in drawing and colouring small organisms, it was decided to use A4-size sheets. In the beginning of the research, these cards were named as Bio-Cards. As the science book include viruses also in their concept, which are non-living, the investigator thought of naming such cards as Morphon Cards is much better than that of Bio-Cards, Diagram Cards, Picture Cards or Creature Cards. Moreover the name morphon resembles morphology of the organism. 'Morphon' simply means animal, creature, structure, being, body, entity, person or plant. The idea of morphon cards was inspired from the library catalogue and its linkage to the corresponding book. Similarly, the morphon cards are thick white A4-sized sheets having a colour picture or diagram of an organism drawn by students without a heading or label and are supported or linked by the description cards of the corresponding organism which includes their common name, Tamil name, scientific name with short description in Tamil about that organism.

Learning morphology motivates students to understand difficult concepts in higher classes. It is linked to multiple aspects of knowledge, for example, it can be useful in comparative analysis and for deeper understanding of biology concepts presented in textbooks. Students will find ease in remembering the examples of the concepts. In other words, by knowing the organism itself, the specific characteristics and functions of the same can be remembered easily. In order to remember these organisms, the investigator strongly believes

that specific morphon cards, i.e. self-made coloured picture cards will be useful for the deeper understanding of the science concepts. These cards can be arranged alphabetically like a library catalogue. Morphon card is an initial effort to make picture encyclopedia for the class. At the initial stage, this strategy seems useful in learning the organisms given in the text. Shortly, this can be extended to learn organisms beyond the text for quenching students' curiosity and creativity.

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the present knowledge level in the 'identification and description of organisms in science' for students of eighth grade
- To enable the students of eighth grade to create morphon cards for the organisms mentioned in science textbooks of Classes VI. VII and VIII
- To encourage the students to learn or play with morphon cards in the identification and description of organisms in science'
- To improve the level of 'identification and description of organisms in science' among the students of eighth grade by the application of morphon cards

Delimitations of the Study

- The investigator limited the study to one school, namely Government Middle School at Theperumanallur, Thiruvidaimarudur taluk of Thanjavur district.
- The investigator limited the study to 18 students of Class 8.

- The organisms are delimited to three terms of science books of Classes VI, VII and VIII.
- The intervention was carried out for 10 working days.

Hypothesis of the Study

There is significant mean difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of Class 8 students in the identification and description of organisms in science.

Research Design

In this study, single group pre-test and post-test experimental design was adopted.

Sample and Sampling technique

The sample used was the total strength of 18 students (7 boys and 11 girls) of Class 8 studying through Tamil medium in Government Middle School, Theperumanallur village, Thiruvidaimarudur block, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. The convenience sampling technique was adopted.

Pre-test

In order to determine the initial level of the students in identification and description of organisms in science, pre-test was conducted at the beginning of the treatment through spotters shown via PPT displayed by LCD projector (as shown in Appendix 1a) containing photos or diagrams of 40 organisms. Students were asked to identify all the 40 organisms and write their common name, Tamil name and scientific name and few examples are shown in Appendix 2. Students were instructed to

write short description about that particular organism. A scoring key was used for assessing the identification skills in pre-test as common name or Tamil name was allotted half mark, scientific name was allotted half mark and short description about that picture was allotted one mark. Thus for each spotter two marks were allotted. Therefore, pre-test was conducted for the total of 80 marks.

Intervention

Students were made into six heterogeneous groups of three members each. Each group was allotted first term books from Class VI. VII or VIII. All groups were instructed to find out and prepare a list of organisms shown or mentioned in that particular allotted term book. After completing the names of the organism in a particular book, groups were instructed to take next term book or books of other class and repeat the same. A list of 60 organisms were finalised without overlapping or repeating of the organisms under the supervision of the investigator and the science teacher of that school. The final list of 60 were divided into six groups with 10 organisms each. The investigator defines the morphon cards and description cards, and instructs about the preparations of those cards as shown in Appendix 1b. On the first day of morphon and description card preparation as shown in Appendix 1c, each group of students prepared two Morphon Cards and corresponding two description cards as sets. Thus, in total 12 sets were made. These cards were circulated among themselves for learning, playing, identification and description with reference to organisms. Similarly, in next five days, all the groups have completed their allotted Morphon Cards with the corresponding description cards. Therefore, now students have 60 sets.

of Morphon Cards and description cards as shown in Appendix 3. All the 60 Morphon Cards and description cards were interchanged, discussed and learned by playing small quizzes.

Post-test

In order to understand the effectiveness of morphon cards, a post-test was given to the students at end of the intervention using practical spotters as shown in Appendix 1d, which were nothing but the Morphon Cards prepared by students during the intervention. The students were made to sit outside the classroom as shown in Appendix 1e, and were sent inside the class with sufficient gap as shown in Appendix 1f and asked to identify

the organism and write their common name, Tamil name and scientific name with short description about that particular identified organism and the same pre-test scoring key was followed in the post-test. After the spotters, students were asked to sit in the allotted places for writing the description of that organism as shown in Appendix 1g. Moreover, oral feedback and the dissemination of this research were done in the school to help other science teachers as shown in Appendix 1h.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The performances of students in their pre-test and post-test are shown in Fig. 1.

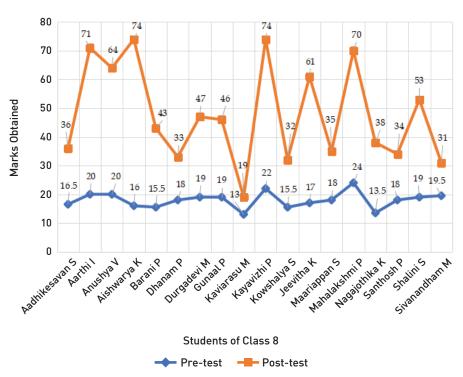


Fig. 1. Profile of pre-test and post-test scores in the identification and description of organisms

Table 1: The Mean, Standard Deviation, t-value and Cohen's d Effect Size for Pre-test and Post-test Scores for Identification and Description Skills

Variable	Pre-	test	Post	-test		df	p-value	Cohen's d Effect Size
Identification and Description Skills	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S. D.	t-value			
	17.97	2.77	47.83	17.26	8.04	17	0.001	1.895

These raw scores were further analysed through SPSS version 21 and the output were tabulated and shown in Table 1.

The perusal of Table 1 showed that mean scores of the pre-test and post-test in the identification and description of organisms among eighth grade students were found to be 17.97 and 47.83, respectively. The t-value for the mean scores on pre-test and post-test was determined to be 8.04, which is found to be significant at 0.001 level. Hence the hypothesis, 'There is significant mean difference between the pre-test and post-test scores of eighth grade students in the identification and description of organisms in science', was accepted. Further, the magnitude of the difference between mean scores of pre-test and post-test for identification and description skills of eighth grade students was estimated to be 1.895 through Cohen's d effect size analysis, which was found to be very large (Sawilowsky, 2009).

Findings of the Research

The t-value for the scores on pre-test and post-test in identification and description of organism for Class 8 students was determined to be 8.04, which is found to be significant at 0.001 level.

The Cohen's d effect size analysis between pre-test and post-test in identification and description of organisms of Class 8

students was estimated to be 1.895, which was found to be very large.

Conclusion

Interest in biology can be well created and maintained among students. For Class 8, it worked very well but the real effect of this method can be noticed in the higher classes, where more number of organisms are needed to be remembered. The investigator found that students felt difficulty in remembering scientific names but were well verse in the identification through Tamil vernacular name of the organisms. Thus, there is the humble request by the investigator that science teachers must implement this modest strategy in their teaching-learning, which can be further useful in understanding biodiversity of the known and unknown region.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1. Pre-test, intervention and post-test images



a) Pre-test: Shown through PPT (Clamydomonas)



b) Intervention: Explaining the Morphon Card strategy



c) Intervention: Learning to prepare Morphon Cards



d) Intervention: Morphon Cards prepared by students

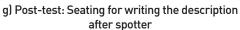


e) Post-test: Boys and girls were made to sit outside the class



f) Post-test: Students were sent inside the class with sufficient gap







h) Research dissemination in the school

Appendix 2. List of few organisms with their common, Tamil and scientific name used in the description cards of the research study

S.No.	Common Name	Vernacular Name (Tamil)	Scientific Name	
1.	Onion	Vengayam	Allium cepa	
2.	Potato	Uralai Kizhangu	Solanum tuberosum	
3.	Mushroom	Kaalan	Agaricus bisporus	
4.	Floating crystal wort	Riccia	Riccia fluitans	
5.	Shoe flower	Sembaruthi	Hibiscus rosacinensis	
6.	Pumpkin	Parangikai	Cucurbita pepo	
7.	Frog	Thavalai	Rana hexadactyla	
8.	Neem	Vembu	Azadirachta indica	
9.	Ginger	Inji	Zingiber officinale	
10.	Garlic	Poondu	Allium sativum	
11.	Lemon	Elumichai	Citrus limon	
12.	Jackfruit	Pala maram	Artocarpus heterophyllus	
13.	Mango	Maa maram	Mangifera indica	
14.	Coconut	Thennai	Cocus nucifera	
15.	Banana	Vazhai	Musa paradisiaca	

Appendix 3. Some Morphon cards with their corresponding description cards used in the study

Morphon Card	Description written by student in Tamil	Description in English		
Frog	Tamil Vernacular Name: Thavalai Scientific Name: Rana hexadactyla Rang hexadactyla Rang hexadactyla Rang hexadactyla * Shannber Affernan ombalumago anabloom" only onto Affernan ombalumago anabloom" only onto Affernan ombalumago anabloom * Has a Shannber Berker Affer Ben Endownthan has been anables anabloom ombalumago.	Rana hexadactyla This classification in scientific taxonomy means 'without a tail'. It is referred to as Anura. Adult specimens have long hindlimbs that connect the body and tail. They can be found in small ponds and pools. Frogs from South Africa are known to possess a severe toxin.		
Mushroom	Tamil Vernacular Name: Kaalan Scientific Name: Agaricus bisporus * இங்குற்று எடுன் என்று முறிப்புரல் மக்கும் என்றை மூறிப்புரல் மக்கும் மக்கிர் முன்காகள் இந்தை படி இவிச்சில் காணர்கள் மக்கிரைம் கொள்கள் கொள்கை மடி இந்திகள் கொணர்கள் மக்கிரியில் கொணர்கள் கொணர்கள் மக்கிரியில் கொணர்கள் கொணர்கள் மக்கிரியில் காணர்கள் மக்கிரியில் * அதைவ இணைகள் மக்காமாகும். * அதைவ இணைகள்	Agaricus campestris The fruiting bodies of this fungus are only visible to the eyes. Agaricus is a type of mushroom that can be found in various places such as meadows, pastures, decaying wood and garbage. Therefore, they are referred to as 'fairy rings'.		
Euglena	Scientific Name: Euglena gracilis பெற்றோனா தன்பட்டுமை என்னர்படி தீண்ட கரையின்றனாரல் இவை இடம் வயாகின்ண.	Euglena gracilis It has a mixed mode of nutrition. They move with the help of long flagella.		

Paramecium

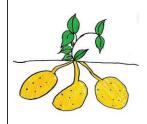
- Tamil Vernacular Name: Paramecium
- Scientific Name: Paramecium caudatum



Paramecium

- Paramecium is a single-celled organism that lives in water.
- It moves through its small cilia.
- A single-celled organism like Euglena.

Potato



- Tamil Vernacular Name: Urulai kizhangu
- Scientific Name: Solanum tuberosum

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2 இணைக் கிண்டு

Solanum tuberosum

- Its stem is very narrow and resembles a plate.
- Its flesh is used for storing food for leaves.
- There are two types of tuber.
- In the stem tip of a potato plant, the auxiliary bud is found.
- It is covered with countless layers of the leaves.
- The tuber stores food inside, for example, garlic, onion, etc.

Chlamydomonas



- Tamil Vernacular Name: Chlamydomonas
- Scientific Name: Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

เมื่อแบบเลือยและเลง

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Chlamydomonas Sp

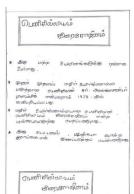
- Chlamydomonas is a simple, unicellular freshwater alga that is motile.
- They have a spherical or oval shape.
- Algae found in ponds, ditches, and water tanks are generally oval in shape.
- They possess both a narrow anterior and posterior end.
- Their cell is surrounded by a thin cellulose cell wall.
- Cytoplasm is found between the cell membrane and the chloroplasts.

Penicillium



Tamil Vernacular Name: Penicillium

Scientific Name: Penicillium chrysogenum



Penicillium chrysogenum

- This is toxic to other organisms.
- The first antibiotic, penicillin, was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1938.
- The antibiotic penicillin is obtained from the fungus Penicillium chrysogenum.
- It is used to treat infections such as tetanus and diphtheria.

Lemon



Tamil Vernacular Name: Elumichai

Scientific Name: Citrus limon

वाकीम्युक्कासमूनम्येक

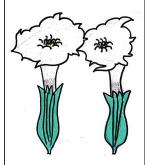
सीट्यान भागां

- ചെയ്യുട്ടുക്കെടുന്നുന്ന് വ്യാത്ത്യായിന്നുള്ള .
- . මෙතු අවසත්වර සහතනයා ක එම අව
- * Ditras aports maranghar masan.

Lemon

- The lemon is a royal citrus fruit.
- It is very tasty.
- Its colour is bright.
- Its surface is shiny.

Datura



Tamil Vernacular Name: Oomatha poo Scientific Name: Datura mete

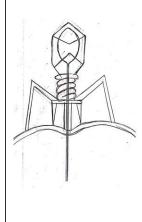
இனமுக்கம் பூ

Lและ@บน ขางลาบกุ 💥 വേഴിയ ക്രിവിള്ള വരായത്താൽ ടിയ തട്ടോ. 🛊 ഇത് എത്തം , ഇന്റ്ളിയോധയമ്മും കുത്തതിൽ സ്വേഷനവയും BEOWNMEN SHOWED WYSTERMANTHED - CHESTOPHYNICAS ಶ್ರಾರೂಗಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಲಾಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನುವಾ ಅತ್ತು ಗುವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆಗಳ್ತು ಪಾರ್ಯಾಗ್ರಾಪ್ರಮಾರ್ಚ to de se la company de la comp കുറിൽ സമ്യത്തെ മുളിന്മെ വരുവന്ന അത്വലവം ചുത്തുവേ 🛊 ന്നുർച്ച് പ്രത്യൂഷയാ സമ്യത പ്രവ്യാഗ്രാവ വരുത്തുന്നു വരുത്തു വരുത ളുള്ള സൂറ്റിക്കുന്നത്തു. මන්ත්‍රයේ ව වාසිකත සහවුණ ඉත්‍රයාදනක වූර්තියා ෆකත Baranips Artosant inflore filia Brigarouna ളതായള്ള ഇത്ത്യല്ല് 10 ന്ദ്രായമാരവൻ ഇന്ന എക്ക്യർ diung-augurhaur max Hosios galbaro-ususago എത്രത്ത് എത് ക്രാത്രത്തെ പ്രവേശം പ്രത്യാത്ര ക്ര තුරුත් වැතරුණල් ලාංකයෙක්වා පාක්ෂණමුද් සුක්ද ரோத்திருகம்பல **மகத்து ஐ**லக அமைவுமையு புகுணர்சி

Oomatha poo

- A large erect shrub with a significant height.
- Characterised by solitary leaf arrangements, the leaves are not complete but consist of leaflets that are elongated.
- The leaf structure is net-like with a central vein. The flowers are large and have a colour that is a mix of green and white, with a tubular shape; some varieties are without a stalk, while others have a stalk.
- The sepals are five, greenishwhite in colour, and fused together in a tubular structure.
 The fused sepals have a broad mouth with ten lobes, resembling a funnel shape.
- Two fused petals form a cap-like structure, resembling a roof, which results in four petal lobes.

Bacteriophages



Scientific Name: Chlamydomonas reinhardtii

กาเลากิยุกาเยาละบุง

- # பாஜாதேரோமால் இதாண்றன. # பாஜாதேரோம் இதாண்டியன்
- ক্রিফ্রেছ দেওি প্রক্রিক্তান্তর্গ ক্রান্ত্রজ্জনাথাত প্রক্রিক্তান্তর্গ * প্রাক্রিক্তান্তর্গনাঞ্জ
- அතායුත්ම යා අවස්ථාවේ සැස්සේ මාණුත්ත්ව රෙකුන්මේ සැස්සේ මාණුත්ත්ව නොල සාස්සේව්ම සම්බන්ධ
- Chlamydomonas is a genus of unicellular green algae known for its distinctive two flagella, enabling motility in aquatic environments. It is often used as a model organism in scientific research due to its simple structure and ease of cultivation. It can photosynthesise and thrive in various conditions, including freshwater and soil.
- Found in freshwater environments worldwide, including ponds, lakes and moist soils.
- Used in research for studies on photosynthesis, cell biology and genetics; potential applications in biotechnology and biofuels.

Green Peas



Tamil Vernacular Name: Pachai Pattani

Scientific Name: Salmo salar: Pisum sativum

வாகர் காமானர்

- * ലാവസ്ത്രീന്ന ഇത് ഉത്തായത്ത് ശ്രാത്രമ്മ കൂട്ടിയെട്ടിൽ വാത്രാഗ്രഹ്ത്രത്ത് * ഇത്ത്യ അത്ത്യേക്കാന്ത്യ ലാസ്ക്രീക്ക് പ്രാരി ചാത്രൂട്ടിൽ തക്കാഴത്ത്യത്ത്. * Down to the property of the party of the p
- * The Company Second is Second to the Company of th
- अ मुंद्राव कार्य कार्य

Pisum sativum

- The tips of the plant's branches have transformed into tendrils.
- These support the plant to climb.
- The tip of the leaf has become a tendril
- In climbing plants, both the leaf and its parts have adapted into long wire-like support structures.
- A prime example of climbing structures is the pea plant.

Salmon Fish



Tamil Vernacular Name: Salmon Meeni

Scientific Name: Salmo salar

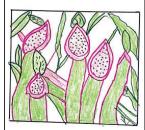


- * सार्व्यक्त वाक्यांक क्रिलेक्ट क्रिनिकी യുപൂർനമാത്ര.
- * கூளிர் அரத்தபிராணி, சித்தைஎயும்பு வகாடர் வடையமை.
- * 1719 கொடிர்ம தால் அமைந்பு , வான்டனஷ் வெள்ணர் டமை.
- * கிப்பெயர்ச்சிக்கி, கிணையான பக்க क्या किर्मिय त्रिक्तिय व्यवस्था क्रिक्तिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया മാരാച്ചത്തി തമ്മിയത്ത്വ

Salmon

- Salmon are fish that live in water.
- They are cold-blooded vertebrates with a bony structure.
- They have a body structure similar to that of a boat, with fins on both sides.
- A pair of lateral fins and an unpaired dorsal fin assist them in locomotion

Pitcher Plant



Tamil Vernacular Name: Kudayai Thayaram

Scientific Name: Nepenthes alata

ரைப்பந்தள் Neppardhes sp

രൂന്നു കുന്നാര്യത്തെൽ നൽതെക ശിരുത്തുവേണ്ട 🗶 rvie പ്രമയപ്പന്നും സ്ക്രാനു ക്ലമ ആഗന്ത്യ മയാപ്രന്നു கவர்க்க அடுக்கின்றன. இலையின் உடியகுதி . අයන් වන්න වාහන්තික්වන නොවැඩික්වන නොවැඩි യുള്ള സ്വാക്കുക്കുന്നു സത്താര്യൂ ആരാഷന് ආදා අද අද ක්රම මාන වෙන විද්යා මාන වෙන විද യമ്ദ്രൂൽയയ സെർക്ലയ്യായ -

Nepenthes

• In the pitcher plant, the leaves transform into traps, attracting and capturing insects and small animals. The upper surface of the leaf secretes digestive droplets. Using these droplets, the leaves consume the insects and obtain nitrogen from them.

Shoe Flower



Tamil Vernacular Name: Sembarathi Scientific Name: Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

- * இது பிறகாரபான நிறம் உடையகு.
- மாழுவரா இரம்கள் கட்டியர்கள் இந்த இரம்கள் இரம்கள் இரம்கள்
- இதன் துனிடில் கும்றம் தன்மையுக
- * இலக் இவு நகற்றுக்கு வர்களைப் வற்றுக்கையான
 - திரை சாப்பில் முற்ற குர்ப

(ชุลัสสินน์มุษา

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

- It has a bright colour.
- The base is seen to be broad.
- The slender part above is called the stalk, which resembles a flower.
- The pollen grains are located in the upper part. Its adhesive property is significant.
- It serves as a section that holds nectar which when consumed leads to improved blood circulation.

Phylanthus



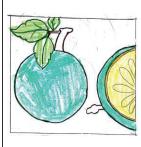
Tamil Vernacular Name: Keezhanelli Scientific Name: Phyllanthus amarus

- .. புவவபுத்து அமாரவ
- പ്രത്യക്തിൽ ആട്ടിയ എത്തെന്നുള്ള **
- * മാസ്ത്രായ പ്രത്യാത്രത്തിലേക്ക് പ്രത്യായിൽ പ്രത്യായിൽ ക്രത്യായിൽ പ്രത്യായിൽ പ്രത്യായിൽ
- കായു r സ്പ്രൂറ്റി ന. ഇവുന്നു . സ് പ്രീഷ്ട്രിൽ കാരുത്തെല്ല 2003 වන වන සම්වූද් වන සම අතුර අත්තිය සහ සම්බූද් වන සම අතුරු වන සම්බූද් වන සම්බූද්
- * ୧୯୩୩ରି ଖରଣି ଲିଲି କମ୍ମିଶି ଆହିନ୍ତ ହରର ଔଞ୍ଜଳି ଅନୁମନ୍ଦି ଆଜ ନିନ୍ଦ୍ରମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ୍ୱର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ୍ୱର ହରର ଔଞ୍ଜଳି ଅନୁମନ୍ଦ
- ক্ষি দিন ওাৰ্জনুতাই গ্ৰহণগৈত্ৰ প্ৰকাশন আছুইপ আনগাড় প্ৰশান্ত ওাৰ্জনুত জাছুইপৰ আৰাষ্ট্ৰ প্ৰশান্ত প্ৰশান্ত জাছুইপৰ আৰাষ্ট্ৰ

Phyllanthus amarus

- Keezhanelli is a medicinal herb.
- Furthermore, this herb is known to reduce the level of sugar in the blood.
- The plant produces chemical substances like hypophyllanthin, phyllanthin that have been identified as toxic only to fish and frogs.
- Keezhanelli oil can be obtained by grinding the plant, boiling and filtering, it can help relieve bodaches
- If the root of the *Keezhanelli* plant is taken and chewed, it will immediately stop hiccups.

Bilva tree



Tamil Vernacular Name: Vilvam Scientific Name: Aegle marmelos

जंगारा विद्यामार्थ रिक्टिक

* कुछ @ १८१२ छ। प्राप्तिक्ट अपूर्वकार)

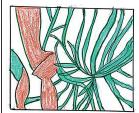
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क्षेत्रस्थितक कार्यक्ष्मात्रक्ष क्ष्मात्रक्षित क्षात्रस्थित क्षात्र क्ष

Aegle marmelos

- This belongs to the Rutaceae family.
- Its fruit is useful in curing/treating digestive problems.
- It cures ailments such as stomach disorders and dysentery.

Vanda



Tamil Vernacular Name: Vanda Thavaram Scientific Name: Vanda sp

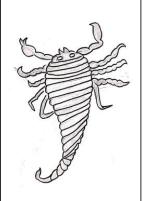
வாண்டா நாவுறும் Vanda ep

வானட்டாத் தாவரம் அதாம் அத் தாவரமாக நோக்களில் வளகும், இதன் எதாற்கு வோக்களில் உள்ள சையன் இள கால்மின் ஈ.ரப்பதத்தை வறின்து ஒளிச்சுள்க்கைக்கி உதவுகின்றன.

Vanda Thavaram

 The Vanda plant grows as an epiphytic plant in trees. Its roots absorb moisture from the air, aiding in photosynthesis.

Scorpion



Tamil Vernacular Name: Thel

Scientific Name: Pandinus imperator



- * ලැසුගේ සහ සංඛ්‍යා ගාල කරනු දැන්නේ සහ මාසුගත්ව ලැසු වැඩිම කියාව ලබා දැන්නේ සහ මාසුගේ කියාවේ ගාල කරනුවේ දැන්නේ සහ
- മുക്തം. * 8താനിൽ വടന്തർ ക്യത്വാത്യ രാജ്യത്വാധന്ത്വേള - ഇത് തോഗ ചെന്നീനി ക്രീൻർഗ്യം.
- അന് , 10തി ഇന്ത്രത്തെ പ്രവർ , ഡെഡ വിവൻക്ക്
 അന്നെഡ് , 0ത്സൻ ഇന്റെ ൽ നമ്മാൻ ഇത്തരം
 13ന്ത്ര തന്നേർ ഡത്യർ ആ ഇന്ത്ര .
- കയാ വരുത്പത്ത്യാലെ നിയത്ത് വയ്യി വയും
- ് കൂത്താം വർഗ് ക്രാവ്യാപ്പിൽത് ഉൻത്താനാര് കൂത്താം തന്ത്രസ്ഥാക്ക് ഉൻത്രാത്തം

Pandinus 8P

Scorpion

- The scorpion is an arachnid that possesses venomous characteristics.
- There are 1,500 species within this group.
- The scorpion's pincers are adapted for hunting prey.
- Pincers will be helpful to protect itself from humans and large animals.
- Among all these, the 'Tunisian fat-tailed scorpions' contain extremely potent venom.
- These are primarily found in North African countries.

Cuscuta



Tamil Vernacular Name: Cuscuta Scientific Name: Cuscuta campestris

cuscuta sp

අතාම්යා අත්තුව අවතේවා අත්තියේ ලේ අත්තුව අවත්වා අත්තුව අවත්වා අත්තුව අවත්වා අත්තුව අවත්වා අත්තුව අත්

Cuscuta sp

 The parasitic plant known as Cuscuta spreads through other plants and various hosts using its haustoria to extract nutrients from them. This type of root is generally found in parasitic plants.

Cyanobacteria



Tamil Vernacular Name: *Nilapasumpasi* Scientific Name: Cyanobacteria (various species, e.g., *Nostoc, Anabaena*)



*@สองกานการ์เกาแกง อเลยของ ยลกำรัสเตา

* අතුරුණුවල් ගැනැදැදැල්ගෙන මිලිනුගැන්නුව

Nilapasumpasi (Blue-green algae)

- It belongs to the phylum Cyanobacteria.
- It helps in fixing nitrogen in the soil.

Turmeric



Tamil Vernacular Name: Manjal Scientific Name: Curcuma longa



- * இந்தரைச் கிழ்த் நக்கி வடிட வடிவல் இருச்சிம்.
- * இன்போல் விலாம் இருக்கு ஆன்றால் விலாக இருக்கு * இது மூட்டிக்கு இருக்கு இருக்
- ම සාක්ක අත්තාන්ත් කරන කරන නැතිමා ද අත්තා ගිලකින් කිකලාන්තර සාක්ක අත්තාන්ත් අත්තාන්ත් කරන සාවාට

ம் இவக்கு உர்க்குமாவடு மட

Manjal

- This plant has a circular base.
- It has much shorter stem than other flat land plants.
- Each cluster grows and forms young plants.
- From the sheath of the leaves, one (or many) clusters are formed.

Acalypha



Tamil Vernacular Name: Kuppaimeni Scientific Name: Acalypha indica



- இது பிரீ இபார் நடும்பதி இடும்பத்தைக்
- * എത്ത് ഇതാൻ ലേന്റ്വേഹ് വയുമിയുന് ഇന്നും താൻക കെർക്കണൽ വധിമുമുന് ഫരത്തു പരിക്കാൻ കിട്ടിയും
- මත්ත මත්වක්කා වනතාර කත්ව මත්තාව විශ්‍ය වනතාර කත්ව වත්තාව විශ්‍ය වනතාර වත්තාව වත්ත්‍ය විශ්‍ය වනතාර වත්ත්‍ය විශ්‍ය වනත්‍ය ව
- එන්න අත්ත්‍ය අත

அகாலிஃபா இன்னா

Kuppaimeni

- This belongs to the Euphorbiaceae family.
- Drinking a mixture of its leaf juice and lemon juice kills intestinal worms.
- The paste obtained from grinding the leaves treats skin eruptions.
- Applying a paste of Kuppaimeni and turmeric and bathing with it will heal wounds on the body.

Tamil Vernacular Name: Spirogyra Spirogyra Spirogyra Scientific Name: Spirogyra sp • A green alga with a filamentous வூறையில் முற்ற • Spiral-shaped chloroplast is observed. യായുന്നുക്കുന്ന ജീതന്നുള്ളവാൾ വരുക്കുന്നുകൾ പ്രത്യക്കാ Cylindrical-shaped strands piled up one above the other. La la constante • Nucleus is found in the centre செல்கள் அன்றன் of the cell. • Spirogyra is filamentous in முடிக்கில் 2:00 nature. வர்கோ நகர்கள் Colocasia Tamil Vernacular Name: Seppa Kizhangu Seppa Kizhangu Scientific Name: Colocasia esculenta • This is a tuber that stores nutrients in a spherical shape. செப்பங்கிடிங்கி • On its surface, we can find * නම් ලනයා වාජනා ව කළුවාද * raised buds. These are called 'eyes'. * श्रीकां क्रांका कार्यां कार्यां कार्यां क्रांकी மக்கும் மாகும்கம் • If this tuber is planted by * இலை கண்கள் சுவர்வில். cutting a portion along with its buds, it will sprout and produce अव्यक्ति व्याप्ती प्रजीताच्या संताच्या व्याकायात प्रवासित पाळवाचात new plant. கூளைக்கும் புகிய காலம்கண்குக் ம். Riccia Tamil Vernacular Name: Eeral Pasi Riccia sp Scientific Name: Riccia fluitans • These are members of the ground-level bryophytes. Uoronut. Hage • They possess a simple நிக்கியா . structure than moss. • Protonema stage is not observed in these. ത്യാല് അന്ത്വാകരാ • Sporophyte is very simple and has a short lifespan. Henrier Luckton நின்சியா

Penicillium

Tamil Vernacular Name: Penicillium Scientific Name: Penicillium notatum

- * റിഷ്ട്ര പ്രതിയുട്ടിയില് പ്രതിയുട്ടിയില് പ്രതിയുട്ടിയില് പ്രതിയുട്ടിയില് പ്രതിയുട്ടിയില് പ്രതിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരവരിയുട്ടിയില് പരവരിയുട്ടിയില് പരവരിയുട്ടിയില് പരവരിയുട്ടിയില് പരവരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരവരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില്ന്ന് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയുട്ടിയില് പരിയ
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- * మీతామి 120 కిడ్డాబుకుండాని క్లోగేతోల్పిప్ మార్చికి మీతానికి మార్చికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మీతానికి మ

Penicillium

- Penicillin (Penicillium notatum), is like neomycin, gentamicin, and erythromycin antibiotics.
- They are produced from fungal sources.
- These are used as medications to treat various diseases.

Indian pennywort



Tamil Vernacular Name: Vallarai Scientific Name: Centella asiatica

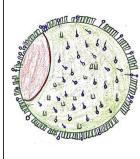
Lauragaa

- * గాలు తాలులు కార్యాలు అంటులు మండ్రాలు కాలులు జిల్లు మార్చాలు మండ్రాలు కాలులు తాలులు కాలులు కాలులు
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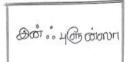
Vallarai

- The stem grows upwards and leaves lay flat to the surface of the ground.
- Then it bends and touches the soil to grow.
- Later it grows above the ground.
- Its roots and leaves create a new plant, just like strawberry.

Influenza Virus



Tamil Vernacular Name: Influenza Scientific Name: Orthomyxoviruses sp



- ж இந்த கூடிரல் சுராண்டை அவகிக்கர்கள் காக்கிக்கர்
- , வன்வர், ஆ இன் உடித்தின் நம்வண்ணப் விவக்க
- * இது குமையல்பினர் வயண்டியி

Influenza

- This virus attacks the nose, lungs, throat and so on.
- This virus is contagious in nature and can spread through the air.
- This virus is spherical in shape.

Tamil Vernacular Name: Vengayam Allium cepa Onion • Onion grows under the soil. Scientific Name: Allium cepa • It is a multicellular DOODSHIP STERME organism. • Onion cells can be seen under a microscope. * റെയ്യെയാം വധനത്തിൽ തിതാന്ധ്വര്ം * Opinionuis வைங்காய ப்பியின்றாணவர்களு TOF-BBID வுமுடில் ரமாக രയന്ത്രത്ത്വര് பல எலு்கு**ரு**க்கு ஒர் எகுக்கக் - BITE LITERS Claretonuis Tamil Vernacular Name: Madhuvam Yeast Yeast • The enzymes like invertase Scientific Name: Saccharomyces and zymase present in the cerevisiae yeast create alcohol by HOUSE. breaking down sugarcane molasses. * നുത്യുത് ഉത്തെ മത്ത്യുട്ടുത് കുഴുമുന്നു പ്രത്യായും പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായം പ്രത്യായ • It is used in the preparation of bread and cake. ्रिम्म मिन्ना COORCEPTIONS 4108 . නුක් කත්කායන · ව * BIB OLEUTA Pumpkin Tamil Vernacular Name: Parangikai Parangikai • This is a member of the Scientific Name: Cucurbita pepo melon family. • It is used in cooking. பரங்கிகாவ *Meion ผิดเก็บรู้อาด อะกำรัฐส อาลิ में क्री में मार्कार्य मार्कारिकी में

Tamil Vernacular Name: Nephrolepis Nephrolepis Sword Fern • Nephrolepis is a non-flowering Scientific Name: Nephrolepis sp plant. Collison Omasical • It belongs to the class Pteropsida. ்வகும்படும் அன்ற அன்ற மாகும்வர்கள் * முறாப்சிடா வடும்பைச் செருக்குகு. Tamil Vernacular Name: Arugampul Cynodon sp Bermuda grass • Grass is a type of monocot plant. Scientific Name: Cynodon dactylon • It helps to make lawn in the garden. cynodon sp * HON जीए क्रीसंबा अव्याप्त करिए। * Od Jon: Litelia Lown Bring a tookhad. Snail Tamil Vernacular Name: Attapuchi Macrochlamys indica • These organisms have Scientific Name: Macrochlamys indica segmented body. Macochlamys indica • Mostly bisexual organisms (bisexual and unisexual). • Targeting the larvae or Anabaena * இவல்கி உழிரிகள், உல் கணப்பக்களாகப் நிக்கப்படுள்ளன algae. * రువారిస్టు చివారామాదార్లు గత్తుకుంచా అత్తునిత్తి చివారిగు అయివాస్తుగానులు * రువారిస్టు చివారామాద్రు గత్తుకుంచా అత్తునిత్తి చివారిగు ALCOLULIA BE

Sago Palm Adeno Virus Scientific Name: Adenovirus

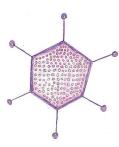
Tamil Vernacular Name: Sago Panai

Scientific Name: Cycas revoluta (गवसम्बाधका

- నాలుగేట్లు జిల్లువిగ్గాత్రిమ్మండి. కార్యులు గిర్మామిగి శ్రాయంశాల్కి యట్లు కొరామిగించి శ్రామాలు రాజ్యులు సాంయాగ్రామంలు కరామిగించి
- * कामक्या कुळात प्रकालक क्राह्म करा क्राह्म * മാത്രു ഇഡ്യായില് വിത്രായം വിത്രായം ഇഡ്യായി വിത്രായില് വിത്രായില് വിത്രായില് വിത്രായില് വിത്രായില് വിത്രായില് വ
- * വാന്റെൽതാനും ക്രിയോഗത്തെ ത്രത്തെ ക്രൂബ്യാൻ ത്രത്തെ തുണ്ടുന്നും വാര്യത്തി എട്ടാസാർ ത്രത്തെ അര്യത്തേവേൾ വേണ്ടുത്തിരുന്നോർ

Cycas

- The tree consists of stems and leaves, and is non-flowering in
- The female reproductive structure is known as the ovary, which develops into seeds.
- Vascular tissues include xylem and phloem, which consist of cortex cells.



Tamil Vernacular Name: Adenovirus

SIN SOTT MAJETON

- 🐇 மைய்யூ பழர்கி நிவத் திழிரா இடியுவைய
- कान्यां केव्यान व्यक्तिक क्ष्मित कार्यात त्यात त्यात कार्या कार्य ക്കാതരം.
- * இனவ இயாடுள்ள மன்றும் இயாரம் முறையகளுக் கிடைப் பட்டமைகளாகம்.
- 🛧 ഇവത്ത് കൂപ്പിന്നാം വാത്ത്യം വരുന്നു י שומע ליים שחעום לותשום י מסמפם
- ് പ്രശേഖനന ചാര്യപ്രവാത്ത് പ്രവേശവര്യ ക 10000 කැළුල අම්ම යනගා.

Adenovirus

- A virus is a very small particle.
- These consist of genetic material and proteins.
- They are classified as living and non-living entities.
- In Latin, the term 'virus' means poison.
- Viruses are 10,000 times smaller than bacteria.

Aloe Vera



Tamil Vernacular Name: Sothu Katralai Scientific Name: Aloe barbadensis

SIBOUT POURT

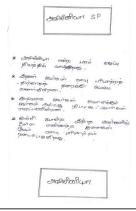
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Aloe vera

- Aloe vera belongs to the Liliaceae family.
- Its leaves are associated with medicinal properties and can help cure skin allergies.
- It is used as a remedy for stomach ulcers.
- It also keeps the body hydrated and helps in reducing body heat.

Avicennia

Tamil Vernacular Name: Avicennia Scientific Name: Avicennia marina



Avicennia sp

- These trees are found in marshy areas.
- Its roots develop above the surface for the purpose of respiration.
- This type of roots is referred to as respiratory roots or pneumatophores.
- In these roots, gas exchange occurs through small openings; and is similar to the process of breathing.

Purple-fruited Pea Eggplant



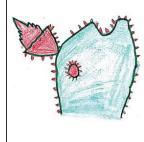
Tamil Vernacular Name: Thoothuvalai Scientific Name: Solanum trilobatum



Solanum trilobatum

- It belongs to the family Solanaceae.
- The leaves and fruits of this plant are used as medicine for cough and cold.
- It is also used as medicine for tuberculosis and asthma.

Cactus



Tamil Vernacular Name: Chapathikalli Scientific Name: Opuntia indica

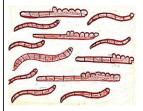
apuntia sp.

- * सियान्ड्रेनीहे क्लिजी Copuntia) नर्जयक क्लिजी (GBB प्रदेशकार्क हर्नाकृष्ट अर्थ ह्यारीजाव्यक्तीर्थ
- * গ্রিনাপ্তরাদ্বর্জ জনকার্টিগড়ির ভর্তান্তর্ভিক্রিল জর্ললা কর্মাপ্ত প্রাষ্ট্রক্রী জর্মান্তর্ভিক্রিল জর্ললের কর্মক দ্রী কুরিক্রানান্ত্রিক.
- স্কলিক্তির চার্নারিক্তানা কর্মান্ত্রিক্তির ক্রর্নার্নার
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Opuntia sp.

- The prickly pear (Opuntia) is a genus belonging to the cactus family.
- The commonly seen prickly pear is a species known as Indian prickly pear.
- The fruits of prickly pear variety are used in cooking.
- It is named 'Indian prickly pear' because it is cultivated and grown for culinary purposes.

Earthworm



Tamil Vernacular Name: Mannpuzhu Scientific Name: Lumbricus terrestris

மண்புழு

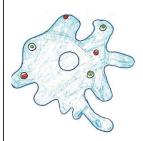
Lumbricina sp

- மன்புடுவின் உடல் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்ற இணைக்க பல மணமாயங்களால் அண்கு நீன்வுஜர்வே ஈடுங்கிவுஜர்கும் இதனையான வரைகளை கிகு சிகாண்டுள்ளது.
- அதன் உண்கர் அத்துடுகியுள் தசைகரைபன், இனைக்கப்படி சீடா என்றும் அராளமாக தீடிசிகர் லாளன். அந்த நீடிசிகள் சுறையும் பத்திக்கொள்ள வதவுகின்றன.
- ളത്വാരു വ്യാരം വരുത്തിൽ കുടുത്തു പ്രവേശം പ്രത്യാരുത്തു വ്യാരം വരുത്തു പ്രവേശം പ്രത്യാരുത്തു പ്രവേശം പ്രവേശം വരുത്തു പ്രവേശം പ്രവേശം
- அதன் இதை முன் புறை பிரும் வரும் இதன் பிரும் இதன் பிரும் இதன் பிரும் இதன் பிரும் இதன் பிரும் பிரும் இதன் பிரும் இதன் பிரும் பிரும் இதன் பிரும் பிரும்
- ගත්තැරු වැවත් සිංගල්කානුන් ඔතුතුන් ඉත් පමණිතාය ඉත් පතරස්ති කිලන්නි අතු කිත්තාල අතුතු අතුත් පතරස්ති කිලන්නි අතු කිත්තාල

Lumbricina sp

- The body of the earthworm is made up of many segments connected to each other. It contains muscles necessary for elongation and contraction.
- At the posterior end of its body, there are bristle-like structures called setae, which are attached to the muscles. These setae help in gripping the soil.
- During the movement, the earthworm first expands the anterior (front) part of its body, while anchoring the posterior (back) part to the ground.
- After stabilising the anterior part, it allows the posterior part to relax.
- Then, after shortening its body length, it moves the posterior part forward. In this way, it moves gradually over time.

Amoeba



Tamil Vernacular Name: Amoeba Scientific Name: Amoeba proteus

गापद्याल

- * കൂല് ആത ത്ത് ഉൾക്ക
- இது இன்ன ஒருந்தல் இடப்பயள்ளே சுவார்ந்தல் மற்றும் இரைப்படுக்கும் அக்கிய அணைந்து சுறும்பூருக்குள்ளும் அம்றுக்கும் அருக்கும் அருக்குறைய் அருக்கும
- மனப்புடுவின் உடல் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்ற இனைருக்கப்பட்ட பல வணப்புள்ளே ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்ற இன்றைக்கப்பட்ட சுடுங்குவஜல்கும் ஒன்றையான ஐனசுணை இத சொண்டுளர்ளது.
- * அதன் உடல்கர் அந்நடுக்கும் தனைகளைபன், தி.சி.சு.ர் வள்ளை அந்த கு.சி.கர். சுறநடைய பற்றிக்கொள்ள அந்த கு.சி.கர். சுறநடைய
- ളത്വാദർ മുമരംവാഗും വണ്ടുകൾ ഇത്തുക്കുന്നു. എവ്വയിക്കാന തുപ്പുത്ത എത്രേൻ ഇത്തുക കവ്വയിക്കാന തുപ്പുത്ത എത്രേൻ ഇൻക്ക
- அதன்படிகு மன்படுதினை நிலையுமுத் செவது, பின்படுதின்ய துனர்வடையுள் சுவல்றேறு.
- * பின்னர் உணன் நின்னவுக் இன்றை ஒரு நின் பஞ்சியை அள்ளோக்கி இஞக்கி அடு வில்காற சிறிஞ்சிறிஞ் கழுப்ப் அன்னொருக்கிச் சகல்கிறத

Amoeba proteus

- Amoeba is a single-celled organism.
- It performs various functions, such as digestion, movement, respiration and reproduction.
- Amoeba ingests food particles present in the water. This food is ingested through a process called phagocytosis.
- The process of digestion occurs through simple means. Waste removal is carried out through the cell membrane.
- Respiration takes place via the surface of the body.
- Amoebas have finger-like extensions known as pseudopodia. These extensions assist in the ingestion of food and in movement.

Tamil Vernacular Name: Volvox Volvox globator Volvox Scientific Name: Volvox globator It is a green-coloured algae. • It is found in the shape of വനത്മനങ്ങ spherical colony. <u> ಅನ್ಯುಕ್ಕಾರಿಗಾಗು ಪ್ರಾಭಾರಾ</u>ತಿ Lactobacillus Tamil Vernacular Name: Lactobacillus Lactobacillus acidophilus • These bacteria are found in Scientific Name: Lactobacillus acidophilus yogurt. BoneseTLBnessionen • It appears in rod shape. * कार्याया क्याकार्य क्याकार्य भ பாக்டிகியா. * இத்தி வடிவக்கில் காணப்படுகிகை. Tamil Vernacular Name: Agaya Thamarai Pterocarpus indicus Pterocarpus • Agaya thamarai or vengai, also Scientific Name: Pterocarpus indicus known as the water lily or onion Plenocoupus indicus lily, is a floating dicot perennial plant. In English, it is also referred to as water hyacinth. * अस्यामें ह्या एळा अख्यात श्वास्त्र १ क्या हे ह्या १ व्या १ स्ट्रा • This plant is native to tropical வி வுகு அவர் நிருவத் நிருவத் நிருவத்த ชิเลขายนการ South America. It was later introduced to HarisayA restor valentaland अन्ति * continents, such as North वाकारमेष्ट भाकामिष्ट्रा कार्यातु . America, Asia, Australia, and * ชิติลแลกิตุ ของรูการะยาง ปละลู จบกษณะผลา Africa for ornamental purposes. गानिह अन्य अन्य क्षाया वात अवस्था अन्य अन्य भाग