

STATICE: DRIED BEAUTY OF FLORICULTURE

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Abstract: -

Statice (*Limonium spp.*), also known as Sea Lavender, is a versatile ornamental plant highly valued in both fresh and dried floral markets. Its vibrant, papery blooms retain color and form after drying, making it ideal for decorative use. Popular cultivars like Fortress, Midnight, and QIS Series offer diverse flower colors and qualities. Statice can be dried using various techniques, with air drying being the most accessible. Dried statice products, such as wreaths, bouquets, potpourris, and pressed flower art, add significant value by creating long-lasting, aesthetic items for home decor. The plant's ethylene resistance and durability further enhance its commercial appeal.

Introduction

retain/their color and structure even after Statice (*Limonium* spp.), commonly drying, enhancing its appeal in the dried known as Sea Lavender or Marsh Rosemary, is not only a beloved ornamental plant in the flower market. With over 120 species, global flower industry but also a valuable including popular varieties like *Limonium* source for dehydration and drying products. sinuatum and Limonium latifolium, Statice is celebrated for its longevity and ethylene Renowned for its vibrant blooms and resistance, ensuring that its beauty endures resilience. Statice excels in both fresh and long after harvesting. The dehydration process dried arrangements, making it a staple for florists and enthusiasts alike. adds significant value to Statice, transforming

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The plant's unique papery flowers



it into long-lasting decorative elements that symbolize remembrance and serve various purposes in floral design. From wreaths to bouquets, dried Statice offers versatility and a lasting charm that enriches both commercial and domestic floriculture markets.

Botanical Description

Statice plant typically reaches a height of 45–60 cm, featuring lance-shaped, sometimes lobed leaves. Its small true flowers are surrounded by papery bracts and come in a variety of colors, including purple, white, yellow, blue, pink, and lavender. The flowering season extends from spring to summer, showcasing its vibrant blooms.

Popular Cultivars and Varieties

Over the years, various statice cultivars have been bred to meet specific market demands. These cultivars vary in flower color, stem thickness, and overall growth habits. **F** Asuitable for drying. Fortress Series is Features thin stems and vibrant, long-lasting flowers. Midnight Series is Known for its deep blue flowers, highly sought after in dried arrangements. QIS Series is Recognized for producing high-quality seeds and consistent blooms. **Dried** flowers are both Indian and inter both Indian b

HARVESTING AND HANDLING

Statice can be harvested multiple times throughout its flowering season, providing a continuous supply of blooms. Harvesting should be done when around 75% of the blooms are open to ensure the best color and form retention for both fresh and dried flower use. The stems should be cut close to the base without removing too many leaves, as this will allow the plant to continue producing new flowers.

What is drying

Drying of flower is a preservation method that involves extracting moisture from them. For centuries, dried flowers have been a key element in home decor. These dried botanicals include not only flowers but also petals, buds, stems, roots, fruits, and leaves. They can be used in various forms natural, dyed, bleached, or preserved—limited only by one's creativity and imagination.

Reasons to use dried flowers

- Dried flowers are highly sought after in both Indian and international markets.
- There is a wide availability of materials
- About 80% of flower species can be effectively dried and preserved.
- The drying process is inexpensive and simple to execute.
- Creating various designs does not require specialized training or costly equipment.
- Dried flowers retain their market value longer than fresh ones when properly preserved, packaged, and managed.
- Their versatility allows for a variety of crafts and arrangements tailored to individual tastes and styles.

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Table1: Types of dehydration techniques

- Dried botanicals offer distinctive options for indoor decoration.
- Arrangements made from dried materials are long-lasting and require minimal care.
- Drying flowers expands gardening possibilities without the need for complex equipment or prior experience.

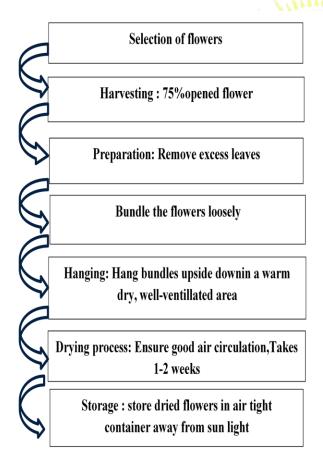
Air Drying Technique for Flowers

Air drying is an excellent method for beginners and works well for many types of flowers, while embedding them in desiccants like silica gel or borax helps retain their natural shape and color. Sand drying provides robust support but requires careful handling

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S. No.	Technique	Description	
1	Air Drying	The simplest method; flowers are tied in bundles and hung upside	
		down in a warm, dry area. Takes 1-3 weeks to dry.	
2	Embedding Method	Flowers are dried by embedding them in desiccants like silica gel, borax, or sand. Effective for maintaining shape.	
3	Sand Drying	Fine, clean sand is used to support flower heads while drying. Takes about three weeks; sand does not affect the flower.	
4	Borax Drying	Flowers are placed in borax to minimize shrinkage and maintain color. Requires careful placement and can take 2 weeks.	
5	Silica Gel Drying	This lightweight desiccant dries flowers quickly and can be reused. Flowers should be stored in airtight containers.	
6	Hot Air Oven Drying	Flowers are dried at low temperatures in a convection oven, ideal for compact flowers. Takes several hours to days.	
7	Microwave Drying	A quick method that retains color and freshness, usually taking 2-5 minutes, with a setting time of 4-5 hours.	
8	Water Drying	Stems are placed in water, which evaporates as the flowers dry. Effective for specific flowers like hydrangeas.	
9	Pressing	Plants are placed between absorbent papers and pressed for 5-10 days. Excellent for flat flowers and foliage.	
10	Preserving with Glycerin	Glycerin preserves foliage's soft texture, allowing it to be cleaned and used indefinitely, though color may fade.	
11	Freeze	lowers product temperatures and removes moisture as vapor under	
	Drying	a vacuum, utilizing sublimation. This process preserves the original shape, color, and texture of the products,	
12	Sun Drying	Sun drying involves placing containers upside down in direct sunlight to accelerate dehydration, typically taking 3-4 days to complete the process. This method relies on natural heat to remove moisture from the contents	



due to the fragility of the dried flowers. Both borax and silica gel techniques offer minimal shrinkage, with silica gel drying flowers the fastest. For quicker results, modern methods like hot air oven and microwave drying effectively maintain freshness. Water drying is a simple approach that allows specific flowers to retain their appearance, while pressing is ideal for crafting, keeping flowers flat and accessible for art projects. Additionally, glycerin preservation is perfect for maintaining the soft feel of foliage in decorative arrangements.



Statice flowers are popular for dried floral arrangements, and several dehydration

methods can be used, Among the different techniques of drying Air drying is best because Easy ad not cost effective to the users.

Air drying is one of the simplest and most popular methods for preserving flowers and foliage. Here is a step-by-step explanation of the process:

1. Selection of Flowers

Choose flowers that are at their peak freshness and are 75% open. Avoid flowers with high moisture content or those that are wilting.

2. Preparation

Remove Leaves: Strip off excess leaves from the stems to minimize moisture and prevent mold during drying.

Bundle Flowers: Gather the flowers and tie them together at the stem ends using rubber bands, string, or pipe cleaners. Create loose bundles to ensure good airflow between the flowers.

3. Hanging

Find a Suitable Location: Hang the bundles upside down in a warm, dry, and well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight. Ideal locations include attics, closets, or any dry, airy space.

Use Hooks or Ropes: Use hooks, nails, or a clothesline to suspend the bundles. Ensure they are spaced out adequately to allow air to circulate freely around each bundle.

4. Drying Process

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Air Circulation: The key to effective air drying is good air circulation, which helps evaporate moisture. It typically takes 1 to 3 weeks for flowers to dry completely, depending on the humidity levels and the thickness of the flower petals.

Monitor Progress: Check the flowers periodically for dryness. They should feel stiff and papery to the touch when they are fully dried.

5. Storage

Once dried, handle the flowers carefully as they can be fragile. Store them in a strong container, such as a cardboard box, away from direct sunlight and moisture to maintain their appearance and prevent breakage.

Precautions during Drying

- Avoid High Humidity: Ensure the drying area is not too humid, as this can lead to mold growth.
- Choose the Right Flowers: Not all flowers are suitable for air drying; some varieties may wilt or lose their shape.
- Drying Time Variability: Be aware that different flowers may require different drying times, so it's essential to check them regularly.
- Air drying is a natural and effective method to preserve the beauty of flowers while maintaining their color and shape, making it a favorite choice for craft enthusiasts and those creating floral arrangements.

Table 2: Different value-added products of statice				
Product	Description	Image		
Dried Flower Wreaths	Seasonal Homedecor,especially popular in autumn and winter			
Potpuris	Dried flowers mixed withessential oil for fragnance			
Presses Flower Art	Used in greeting cards,bookmarks,and framed displays			
Dried Flower Bouquets	Long lasting bouquets for vintage theme decor			

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