# Laurus

#### Laurus nobilis

to Laurus nobilis. The laurel is an evergreen shrub or small tree, variable in size and sometimes reaching 7–18 m (23–59 ft) tall. The genus Laurus includes

Laurus nobilis is an aromatic evergreen tree or large shrub with green, glabrous (smooth) leaves. It is in the flowering plant family Lauraceae. According to Muer, Jahn, & Sauerbier, the stem can be 1 metre in diameter and the tree can be as high as 20 metres. It is native to the Mediterranean region and is used as bay leaf for seasoning in cooking. Its common names include bay tree (esp. United Kingdom), bay laurel, sweet bay, true laurel, Grecian laurel, or simply laurel. Laurus nobilis figures prominently in classical Greco-Roman culture.

Worldwide, many other kinds of plants in diverse families are also called "bay" or "laurel", generally due to similarity of foliage or aroma to Laurus nobilis.

#### Laurus

Three species are currently accepted: Laurus azorica, (Seub.) Franco – Azores laurel. Native to the Azores. Laurus nobilis L. – bay laurel, true laurel

Laurus () is a genus of evergreen trees or shrubs belonging to the laurel family. The genus contains three or more species, including the bay laurel or sweet bay, L. nobilis, widely cultivated as an ornamental plant and a culinary herb.

#### Laurus Labs

" Laurus Labs Limited: Annual Report 2021-22" (PDF). Laurus Labs. 2022. p. 7. Retrieved 13 July 2013. " Laurus Labs subsidiary incorporates Laurus Ingredients;

Laurus Labs is an Indian multinational pharmaceutical and biotechnology company headquartered in Hyderabad. Its focus areas include active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), generic formulations, custom synthesis (CDMO), biotechnology, veterinary APIs and agrochemicals. The company was founded in 2005 by Satyanarayana Chava.

Laurus Labs has its eight manufacturing plants located at Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The manufacturing units have received one or more approvals from USFDA, WHO, NIP Hungary, KFDA, MHRA, TGA, and PMDA. The company operates through its subsidiaries in Europe and United States and also offers its services in contract research, clinical research and analytical research through its R&D centers. The R&D centres are based in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and United States.

## Florus and Laurus

Thurston, Donald Attwater, " FLORUS AND LAURUS, MARTYRS (DATE UNKNOWN) ACCORDING to a Greek tale Florus and Laurus were brothers, stonemasons, who were employed

Saints Florus and Laurus are venerated as Christian martyrs of the 2nd century. According to a Greek tale, they were twin brothers who worked as stonemasons. They were originally from Byzantium but settled in Ulpiana, Dardania, south of modern Pristina, Kosovo in the district of Illyricum. They were educated in the art of masonry by two men named Maximus and Proculus, who were Christians.

According to their legend, Likaion, the prefect of Illyricum, employed the brothers in the construction of a pagan temple. The brothers gave their salaries to the poor. When the son of a local pagan priest named Mamertin was injured by a chip of stone from the saints' temple, Florus and Laurus cured the boy after the boy converted to Christianity. Mamertin also decided to convert to Christianity as a result of his son's recovery.

After the temple was built, Florus and Laurus brought together many local Christians there. The group smashed all of the statues of the pagan gods, and a cross was set up in the temple.

The Christians spent the whole night in prayer in the converted temple. As a result of this action, the local authorities had 300 Christians, including Mamertin and Mamertin's son, burned to death.

Florus and Laurus were executed in a different manner; Likaion had them thrown down an empty well. The well was covered over with earth.

Laurus (disambiguation)

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Laurus Škurla (1928–2008), First Hierarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia

Saint Laurus, a second-century legendary Christian martyr

Laurus (book)

Laurus is a 2012 Russian novel by Eugene Vodolazkin set in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It won the Big Book Award and the Yasnaya Polyana Book

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## Camphora officinarum

10149a56-cf6d-47ba-8e6c-96b30a4addce WFO: wfo-0000604955 Laurus camphora Wikidata: Q21975977 Wikispecies: Laurus camphora APDB: 180158 APNI: 192786 GBIF: 3033993

Camphora officinarum is a species of evergreen tree indigenous to warm temperate to subtropical regions of East Asia, including countries such as China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Korea, Japan and India. It is known by various names, most notably the camphor tree, camphorwood or camphor laurel.

## Bay leaf

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The bay leaf is an aromatic leaf commonly used as a herb in cooking. It can be used whole, either dried or fresh, in which case it is removed from the dish before consumption, or less commonly used in ground form.

The flavour that a bay leaf imparts to a dish has not been universally agreed upon, but many agree it is a subtle addition.

Bay leaves come from various plants and are used for their distinctive flavour and fragrance. The most common source is the bay laurel (Laurus nobilis). Other types include California bay laurel, Indian bay leaf, West Indian bay laurel, and Mexican bay laurel. Bay leaves contain essential oils, such as eucalyptol, terpenes, and methyleugenol, which contribute to their taste and aroma.

Bay leaves are used in cuisines including Indian, Filipino, European, and Caribbean. They are typically used in soups, stews, meat, seafood, and vegetable dishes. The leaves should be removed from the cooked food before eating as they can be abrasive in the digestive tract.

Bay leaves are used as an insect repellent in pantries and as an active ingredient in killing jars for entomology. In Eastern Orthodoxy liturgy, they are used to symbolize Jesus' destruction of Hades and freeing of the dead.

While some visually similar plants have poisonous leaves, bay leaves are not toxic. However, they remain stiff even after cooking and may pose a choking hazard or cause harm to the digestive tract if swallowed whole or in large pieces. Canadian food and drug regulations set specific standards for bay leaves, including limits on ash content, moisture levels, and essential oil content.

#### Laurus azorica

Species". "Laurus azorica (Seub.) Franco / Plants of the World Online / Kew Science". Plants of the World Online. Retrieved 4 February 2022. "Laurus azorica

Laurus azorica, the Azores laurel or Macaronesian laurel, is a small, evergreen tree in the laurel family (Lauraceae), found only on the Azores island group in the North Atlantic.

# Laurel wreath

triumph, a wreath made of connected branches and leaves of the bay laurel (Laurus nobilis), an aromatic broadleaf evergreen. It was also later made from spineless

A laurel wreath is a symbol of triumph, a wreath made of connected branches and leaves of the bay laurel (Laurus nobilis), an aromatic broadleaf evergreen. It was also later made from spineless butcher's broom (Ruscus hypoglossum) or cherry laurel (Prunus laurocerasus). It is worn as a chaplet around the head, or as a garland around the neck.

Wreaths and crowns in antiquity, including the laurel wreath, trace back to Ancient Greece. In Greek mythology, the god Apollo, who is patron of lyrical poetry, musical performance

and skill-based athletics, is conventionally depicted wearing a laurel wreath on his head in all three roles. Wreaths were awarded to victors in athletic competitions, including the ancient Olympics; for victors in athletics they were made of wild olive tree known as "kotinos" (???????), (sc. at Olympia) – and the same for winners of musical and poetic competitions. In Rome they were symbols of martial victory, crowning a successful commander during his triumph. Whereas ancient laurel wreaths are most often depicted as a horseshoe shape, modern versions are usually complete rings.

In common modern idiomatic usage, a laurel wreath or "crown" refers to a victory. The expression "resting on one's laurels" refers to someone relying entirely on long-past successes for continued fame or recognition, whereas to "look to one's laurels" means to be careful of losing rank to competition.

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