



THE NATIONAL FLOWERS

MARGIT KLAMMER



THE NATIONAL FLOWERS FOR A BLOOMING EARTH

A DIGITAL JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD

I have put deeds and tools into your hands

Margit Klammer

2020 - 2021

PREFACE



I congratulate the South Tyrolean artist Margit Klammer on her project of typical flowers from different countries. The porcelain flowers will be exhibited at the upcoming World Climate Summit, which Italy and the UK will host in Glasgow in November 2021. The catalog will be distributed to all delegates.

The artist has meticulously used the corona-related restrictions to embark on a digital journey around the world to discover and collect the respective national flowers. The result is a sympathetic, but at the same time cautionary message to the world not to neglect our efforts to take action against climate change despite Corona.

The increase of extreme weather events at all times of the year as an effect of climate change does not stop at our Alpine region. As Governor of the Tyrol and Chairman of the European Region Tyrol - South Tyrol - Trentino, it is therefore a matter of particular concern to me to continue my commitment to intensified cross-border cooperation in the field of climate protection, because we also want to leave our children and grandchildren an intact living space.

I wish the artist Margit Klammer every success with her message of flowers from the heart of Europe to the participants of the World Climate Summit, which may touch the hearts of many.

Yours
Günther Platter
Governor of Tyrol

A handwritten signature in green ink, which appears to read "Günther Platter". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive script.

LET FLOWERS SPEAK

Not all but most countries have chosen a flower as their national symbol. This flower is usually a significant element of this nation, either in terms of its history, its products, or its culture. Knowing the meaning of this flowers gives us unique insights.

During the long time of travel restriction, I went on a digital journey around the world and thereby discovered the national flowers of the individual countries. Fascinated by all the diversity and beauty I realized that even they will be at risk by climate change and I decided to set them a memorial. And even if every single flower posed a challenge to produce it with porcelain, this material, in its fragility, seemed to me the most suitable medium - fragile beauty on a solid base.

Many different people and organizations on the worldwide web have made their knowledge available to me, but since the information partially contradicted each other, I hope I have selected the right flowers. Nevertheless, in terms of this worldwide cooperation it is important to me to offer as many people as possible the opportunity to discover this smile of the world and to do everything possible to preserve it. Imagine Flora and Fauna is sitting between you on this summit. They would love to be agree with your decisions.

Everyone has unique skills that we can use to save humanity. Mine are only in the artistic expression of my hands.

Let's do our best!

Dedicated to our earth and to all living creatures

Since no flower and no country is more important than the others, I have listed all flowers by their scientific name and in alphabetical order. It is diversity that ensures our survival and makes up our earth.

AUSTRALIA

When in flower, the golden wattle displays the national colours, green and gold.

As one species of a large genus of flora growing across Australia, the golden wattle is a symbol of unity.

Wattle is ideally suited to withstand Australia's droughts, winds and bushfires. The resilience of wattle represents the spirit of the Australian people.

In recent times, the golden wattle has been used as a symbol of remembrance and reflection. On national days of mourning, for example, Australians are invited to wear a sprig of wattle.

The golden wattle has been used in the design of Australian stamps and many awards in the Australian honours system. A single wattle flower is the emblem of the Order of Australia.

pmc.gov.au



GREECE

The flower name is the combination of two words. The first one is derived from Greek letter ἄκανθος acanthus. It means ‘thorn’ which refer to sepals of the flower being thorn. It was derived and copied to the capital name of Corinthian, the name also suggest throne and touchy plant Greek. The second part of the name is derived from the Latin word mollis means “soft, smooth”, also refers to the surface of the leaves.

readnational.com

Greece has several symbolic flowers, thanks to the millennia old heritage and history through which these flowers were ascribed a high importance and meaning. Bear’s Breech is known by several names around the world. The most common place you will find depictions of Bear’s Breech is in the ornate, famous Corinthian Style columns, where the flower’s lush leaves form the distinctive, iconic pattern.

Bear’s Breech symbolizes longevity and immortality. That’s why it is most frequently mentioned as Greece’s national flower, symbolizing the endurance of Greece through the eons and the perseverance of the Greek nation that keeps on living despite adversity.

grecetravelideas.com



CANADA

The maple leaf is closely associated with Canada. It was officially recognized as Canada's arboreal emblem 1996.

Of the 150 known species of maple (genus *Acer*), only 13 are native to North America. Ten of these grow in Canada: the sugar, black, silver, bigleaf, red, mountain, striped, Douglas, vine and Manitoba maples.

Trees have played a meaningful role in the historical development of Canada and continue to be of commercial, environmental and aesthetic importance. Maples contribute valuable wood products and sustain the maple sugar industry; they are ideal for promoting Canada as a world leader in the sustainable management of forests. canada.ca

Canadians have spoken. Bunchberry is the popular choice for our country's new national flower. A nationwide contest to celebrate Canada's 150th anniversary, sponsored by Master Gardeners of Ontario, has embraced the bunchberry, known as *quatre-temps* in French and *kawiscowiminin* Cree, as the winner.

Since the beginning of the National Flower Contest, the little white flower has held the lead with an average of 80 per cent of the on-line vote. Bunchberry changes with the seasons with white flowers in late spring, summer red berries and great fall colour. The Master Gardeners have submitted an online petition to Parliament to have the winner declared Canada's official National Flower.

canadablooms.com



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SENEGAL

Adansonia digitata, the baobab, is the most broad tree types of the class *Adansonia*, the baobabs, and is local to the African mainland. The enduring pachycauls are commonly found in dry, hot savannahs of sub-Saharan Africa, where they overwhelm the scene, and uncover the nearness of a conduit from a remote place. Their development rate is controlled by ground water or precipitation, and their most extreme age, which is liable to much guess, is by all accounts in the request of 1,500 years. They have generally been esteemed as wellsprings of nourishment, water, wellbeing cures or places of haven and are saturated with legend and superstition. Basic names for the baobab incorporate dead-rodent tree (from the presence of the organic product), monkey-bread tree (the delicate, dry natural product is eatable), topsy turvy tree (the meager branches look like roots) and cream of tartar tree (cream of tartar). The trees normally develop as lone people, and are extensive and particular components of savannah or scrubland vegetation. Some live to well over a thousand years old. All baobab trees are deciduous, losing their leaves in the dry season, and stay leafless for nine months of the year.

countriesid.com



GHANA

Adenium multiflorum is the best known of the South African adeniums. It flowers in winter when most of the surrounding vegetation is rather dull by comparison to the brilliant white, pink, crimson, red and bicoloured flowers that cover these plants when they are in full bloom.

The impala lily is on the Red Data lists of Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe where it is regarded as threatened. Most of its range in South Africa falls within the Kruger National Park where it is protected.

The impala lily is known in Africa and southern Africa as a source of fish poison and arrow poison. The poison is prepared from latex in the bark and fleshy parts of the trunk, but it is always used in combination with other poisons. Leaves and flowers are poisonous to goats and cattle, but the plants are sometimes heavily browsed and are not considered to be of much toxicological significance. Despite the toxicity, it is used in medicinal applications and in magic potions.

<http://pza.sanbi.org>.



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The yellow flowers rises from the large rosette formed by the Agave plant. Years ago, fishing rafts were made from the flower's log or stem and fishing bait was made from the white interior pulp of the leaves. <https://ab.gov.ag>

They are not found in the wild somewhere else in North America. The basic names allude to the utilization of the inflexible blossoming stalks to make angling pontoons. The white inside mash of the leaves was likewise utilized for lure. countriesid.com

This plant of the Lily Family is very majestic and noble to look at; it is well named as the word “Agave” is from the Greek “Agave” meaning “noble”. antiguahorticulture.com



LESOTHO

It is an endemic and endangered plant found only in Lesotho. It is widely distributed and occurs in the mountains above 2000 meters above sea level which is characterized by an alpine climate, freezing and dry winter, wet summers that reaches up to 30° with lightning and wild fires during rainy periods. It is usually found on north facing basaltic rocky slopes with generally thin soil.

Most of the remaining habitats are also threatened by overgrazing and unplanned fires in the Maloti Mountains although fire seemed not to be causing a direct impact on the plants.

The use of the plant medicinal is uncertain, although some people suggest a use for skin complaints. Some laboratories investigations indicate potential medicinal properties with further chemical analysis.

The species is extremely difficult to grow in cultivation. Plants which have been removed from their habitat usually do not survive for more than a few years.

lesotho-blanketwrap.com



SAMOA

The islands of Samoa abound in the beautiful flowers that decorate this tropical paradise. Flowers are a big part of Samoan life being used as gifts, to acknowledge a special event or for personal adornment. The ula or flower necklace is commonplace and flowers in general are found everywhere. The Teuila or ginger flower is the national flower of Samoa and is centrepiece for the Teuila Festival held every year. samoapost.ws

It's significance in Samoan culture?

It's color is it's most significant aspect. The teuila is an incredibly vibrant red flower. quora.com



ARMENIA

The generic name, *Althaea*, is derived from the Greek ἄλθειν (to cure), from its supposed healing properties. The name of the family, Malvaceae, is derived from the Latin malva, a generic name for the mallows and the source of the English common name mallow.

It is a perennial species indigenous to Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, which is used in herbalism and as an ornamental plant. A confection made from the root since ancient Egyptian times evolved into today's marshmallow treat, but most modern marshmallow treats no longer contain any marsh-mallow root.

en.wikipedia.org



ISRAEL

In September 2007 the cyclamen, more exactly *Cyclamen persicum*, was elected as the national flower of the State of Israel and as its official representative in the botanical exhibition "We Are One World" held in Beijing. The cyclamen won over by a small margin over the *Anemone coronaria* (6,509 compared with 6,053 votes) in a poll conducted among visitors of the popular Israeli website Ynet. However, in November 2013 the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel and Ynet arranged a larger poll, in which the *Anemone coronaria* was elected as Israel's national flower.

wikipedia.org

Israel's national flower actually changed in 2013 from the cyclamen to the incredibly popular *Anemone coronaria*, also known as poppy anemone. During the winter in southern Israel, Eshkol area of the Negev desert turns red with anemones, bringing a lot of tourism to Israel's south and it even started a festival called Darom Adom, Red South.

judaicawebstore.com



SEYCHELLEN

The tropicbird orchid or orkid payankeis not endemic to the island nation. Raymond Brioche from the National Botanical Gardens Foundation told that the flower should be protected as it is the national flower of Seychelles.

„It is important for people to know that natives must be given the same importance as we give to the endemics, as they have been on our islands for many, many years, which makes it ours.“

The national flower can be seen on the planes of the national airline – Air Seychelles. Brioche said that nowadays the orchid cannot be found easily. „It is rare as people have in the past collected the orchid from its natural habitat and tried to grow the same at their residences, but sadly these plants could not adapt and died, contributing to its rarity.“

The tropicbird orchid or *Angraecum eburneum* is a species of orchid. Their common name is the "comet orchid". They generally grow up to 2 metres in height and grow 10 to 15 flowers per plant. seychellesnewsagency.com



ITALY

It is one of the Italian patri symbols: with its green leaves, its white flowers and its red berries it recalls the flag of Italy.

The strawberry tree began to be considered a symbol of Italy in the nineteenth century, during the Risorgimento. For this reason, the poet Giovanni Pascoli dedicated the ode *Al arbezzolo* to the plant.

„[...] Bloomed ... the strawberry tree under the weight of the lifeless body of the young hero, which he cloaked with green leaves, kissed his forehead with white flowers, caressed his still thirsty lips with red berries“

(Giovanni Pascoli, *At the strawberry tree*)

[wikipedia.org](https://www.wikipedia.org)



HONGKONG

commonly called the Hong Kong orchid tree, is a hybrid leguminous tree of the genus Bauhinia. It has large thick leaves and striking purplish red flowers. The fragrant, orchid-like flowers are usually 10 to 15 centimetres across, and bloom from early November to the end of March. Although now cultivated in many areas, it originated in Hong Kong in 1880 and apparently all of the cultivated trees derive from one cultivated at the Hong Kong Botanical Gardens and widely planted in Hong Kong starting in 1914. It is referred to as bauhinia in non-scientific literature though this is the name of the genus. It is sometimes called the Hong Kong orchid (香港蘭). In Hong Kong, it is most commonly referred to by its Chinese name of "洋紫荊".

[wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bauhinia)

The first Hong Kong orchid tree was found around 1880 by Jean-Marie Delavay, a French Catholic missionary out hiking in the countryside. Near a ruined building, he found a single tree with incredible magenta flowers, and took a cutting. It is believed that all the Hong Kong orchids alive today are the descendants of that single plant. Since the plant was discovered, over 25,000 cuttings have been made and they can be found all over Hong Kong.

[whatsanswer.com](https://www.whatsanswer.com)



GRENADA

ZAMBIA

Grenada's national flower the Bougainvillea (Nyctaginaceae), is a genus of woody climbers.

The original plants came from South America, in the regions around Brazil, Peru and Argentina. Today they grow in the tropical areas of the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, Taiwan, Africa, the Mediterranean, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Australia, Hawaii and the southern United States. The French botanist, Philbert Commerson, discovered the plant and named it after his friend, Captain Louis A. Bougainvillea, an explorer, mathematician and lawyer from Canada. gov.gd

The bougainvillea flowers are small in size and they also have no scents. As a result it is very problematic for them to charm insects such as bees and butterflies to do pollination. However, the flower has its own guiles in order to produce offspring. It expands the buds next to the flower petals and colors them in red, yellow, white, orange. This coloring makes Zambia's national flower symbol, Bougainvillea, look quite like lovely flower petals.

whatsanswer.com



HONDURAS

The rose was the national flower of Honduras from 1946-1969, and was discarded because it was not a native plant of the country. According to an interview given by Antonio Molina, who was curator of the Paul Standley Herbarium of Zamorano University, the Ministry of Education suggested that the government appoint a distinctly Honduran species. Molina himself, together with Paul Standley, proposed the “Virgin’s Orchid” ” (called at that time *Brassavola digbyana*) with its immediate approval in 1969.

After some taxonomic reviews, it was concluded that the national flower is not a *Brassavola*. Rather, the correct species is *Rhyncholaelia digbyana*. There are two populations of *R. digbyana* that extend from the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico to Honduras. The national flower is *Rhyncholaelia digbyana* var. *fimbripetala* and is considered endemic to Honduras.

The Virgin’s Orchid is an epiphytic plant. It grows on trees, and has striking white petals that complement the size and fragrance of the flower. It is found in mixed pine-oak forests at elevations of 2,600 ft. and blossoms between May and August for about a week. It produces abundant seeds and is easy to grow, making it a good candidate to apply tissue culture as a conservation strategy for the species since wild populations have been reduced considerably, particularly by the destruction of its habitat, one of the main problems facing the flora of the country.

zamorano.edu



NAURU

Calophyllum inophyllum is a huge evergreen plant, normally called tamanu, mastwood, shoreline calophyllum, or beautyleaf. It is local to tropical Asia and Wallacea. Because of its significance as a wellspring of timber for the conventional shipbuilding of enormous outrigger ships, it has been spread in ancient occasions by the relocations of the Austronesian people groups to the islands of Oceania and Madagascar, alongside different individuals from the sort Calophyllum. It is additionally a wellspring of the socially significant tamanu oil.

countriesid.com

Calophyllum is also the country's coat of arms between symbols and frigate bird.

nauru.sk



COMOROS

The ylang-ylang tree grows up to 25 meters high, needs a lot of sun and moisture, only grows on fertile soil and is sensitive to wind.

The essential oil of ylang ylang, calming, hypotensive and aphrodisiac, is useful as a tonic and astringent.

Cananga odorata, known as the cananga tree, is a tropical tree that is native to India, through parts of Indochina, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia, to Queensland, Australia. It is valued for the perfume extracted from its flowers, called ylang-ylang (a name also sometimes used for the tree itself), which is an essential oil used in aromatherapy. The tree is also called the fragrant cananga, Macassar-oil plant, or perfume tree. [wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cananga_odorata)



BOLIVIA

It was declared a national flower, during the presidency of Bautista Saavedra, by Supreme Decree of January 1, 1924. It was consecrated as a National Flower because it displays the colors of the national flag in its beautiful corbados, destined to revive and beautify the tradition and the glories of the Andean peoples. This beautiful flower was already featured in the heraldry of the powerful Tawantinsuyo empire.

On April 27th, 1990 the Bolivian government passed a law declaring the Kantuta Tricolor AND the Patuju Bandera should both be Bolivia's national flowers as a symbol of union between the regions, ethnic groups, cultures, and natural resources of the Republic.

boliviabella.com

PERU

In Peru it is commonly known as Qantu, Qantus or Qantuta in Peru. Cantuta is also called the sacred flower of the Incas. Cantuta is native to the Andes of Peru and Bolivia between twelve-hundred meters directly above sea level and thirty-eight-hundred.

It is believed that the sacred essences of Incas found in it is what made water stay pure longer. People promoted its cultivation throughout Tawantinsuyo, the Inca Empire. They devoted it to the Sun, their god. In this way it became known as the sacred flower of the Incas and the national flower symbol of Peru.

whatsanswer.com



THAILAND

It was only named as Thailand's national flower in October 2001. It is known locally as the Ratchaphruek (means a royal tree) and/or Chaiyaphruek, the actual flower may be referred to as dok koon. Ratchaphruek flowers originally come from India, they can also be found growing in Indonesia however the Indonesian variety of Chaiyaphruek is usually purple in colour. Part of the reason the Ratchaphruek was chosen as Thailand's national flower is its bold yellow colour. Yellow is associated with Buddhism, the country's majority religion. Yellow is also seen as the colour of glory, harmony, and unity.

thaiwithnancy.co.nz



BRAZIL

COLOMBIA

VENEZUELA

The Brazilian flower was named in connection with William Cattley in 1824 . The inventor was the first to bloom a specimen of labiata flower. In ancient Greece it is believed to the symbol of fertility and virility.

It's an elegant and stylish flower. It is full of unique qualities which range from child born determination, can grow anywhere, rareness, attractiveness and long lasting nature.

readnational.com

The Cattleya is the flower for which orchids are known worldwide. There are several species in Colombia, most of them endemic, but Cattleya trianae is the one most commonly found throughout the country. Cattleya trianae was named afer the Colombian naturalist José Jerónimo Triana and it was selected as a National symbol by botanist Emilio Robledo.

Orchids of different colors, shapes, textures ans sizes proliferate in almost the entire country, although the area of greatest population lies in the Andes, at altitudes between 1.000 and 3.000 meters.

colombia.co

Venezuela declared Orchid as it's National Flower on May 23rd year 1951. So in Venezuela, it is also known as flor de mayo "May Flower".

tripne.com



RUSSIA

Russia made its official declaration about the flower in 1998. Its name comes from Greek and means “earth apple.” However, it was first cultivated in Russia and some parts of Asia. Found almost everywhere on the vast territory of the country, the flower is deeply rooted in the Russian culture.

Chamomile has always played an important role in the life of the people who used it for many different purposes, from treating various health conditions to enjoying its mild taste in drinks. To this day, Chamomile tea is a staple in every family and a great idea for a gift to Russia. Without further ado, here’s our guide to everything you need to know about Russia’s national flower: the chamomile.

Chamomile is one of the most ancient medicinal herbs known to mankind. The flower’s amazing medicinal properties have been recognized since ancient times. There’s enough evidence indicating that both ancient Egyptians and Romans used chamomile in teas and beverages, balms and ointments, incenses and perfumes.

russianflora.com



MALTA

Cheirolophus crassifolius, the Maltese centaury, Maltese rock-centaury or Widnet il-Baħar, is a species of flowering plant in the family Asteraceae. It is endemic to Malta, where it has been the national plant of Malta since 1973. Its natural habitats are cliffs and coastal valleys. It is threatened by habitat loss. Around the year 2000, it was transferred to Cheirolophus, in the light of genetic studies done in that year. The name Cheirolophus means hand-crest, referring to the hand-shaped bract tips of the most species in this genus, while crassifolius mean thick leaves.

[wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheirolophus_crassifolius)

The Maltese rock-centaury is classified as Critically Endangered and is therefore protected. 1,000 or so individuals grow in limited areas prone to human disturbance, including quarrying and development. Invasive plant species and insects also threaten the Maltese rock-centaury.

[guidememalta.com](https://www.guidememalta.com)



JAPAN

In Japan, the chrysanthemum is recognized as the national flower because it is the Imperial Emblem of Japan. It is printed on the cover of a Japanese passport, you can see it in Japanese embassies abroad, and Shinto shrines. It is also displayed on diplomatic buildings and any other place where the symbolic state authority of His Majesty the Emperor should be demonstrated. The origin of this symbol dates back to the time of Emperor Go-Toba (1180 - 1239), with His Majesty choosing the flower as his personal emblem. Chrysanthemums first came to Japan from China in the fifth century. Chrysanthemum cultivation began in Japan during the Nara and Heian periods (710-1185). The flower was planted throughout Japan at that time. It then steadily gained popularity in the Edo period (1603 - 1868).

Chrysanthemums present the noble class and the fall. You can find Japanese restaurants that use culinary quality chrysanthemums to decorate food, and the flower remains a common motif in traditional Japanese arts such as ikebana, porcelain decoration, and kimono design.

The official day of the chrysanthemum is known as Chōyō, which literally means 'Chrysanthemum Festival' (Kiku no Sekku), and it is one of the five sacred events in Japan. It is usually celebrated on the 9th of the 9th, September 9th. A ritual is performed both in Shinto shrines and in Buddhist temples. The festival then focuses on the desire for longevity and is often enjoyed by drinking chrysanthemum's sake.

tctour.co.jp



YEMEN

Since the early time, flowers have attracted us with their unique beauty and cool fragrances. But some of these exceptional 'gifts of nature' possess unbelievable characteristics that are unknown to many of us. State Flowers are a special design or visual object representing a quality.

The word Arabica used for the type of coffee by the botanist Carolus Linnaeus with the wrong/uncertain belief that it is rooted in the Arabian Peninsula which is modern-day Yemen. The topic still in the discussion that it was cultivated in East Africa for the first time or found in the Arabian Peninsula.

Most of the people believed that the name Coffea Arabica class of the plant is originally highlighted in 7th century at what time the bean go across the Red Sea from Ethiopia to existing Yemen and lower Arabia, hence the name became "Arabica" The beautiful flower star like leaves, cherry fruit and dried seeds all have own importance. Due to all the above-mentioned facts Coffee becomes the national flower of Yemen.

readnational.com



FINLAND

The lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*) is Finland's national flower. It's also called May bells, Our Lady's tears and Mary's tears. Their Finnish name, Kielo. cgtn.com

It is the symbol of purity, sweetness and beauty. In the "language of flowers", the lily of the valley symbolizes the return of happiness. Because of its sweet fragrance, various uses and symbolism, Lily of the valley is very popular in Finland and because of the popularity it became Finland's national flower in 1967. whatsanswer.com

SERBIA

One of the most popular flowers in Serbia is the Lily of the Valley as it is its national flower. It is usually well known for its strong and sweet fragrance. It is an extremely poisonous flowering plant which is found all over the Northern Hemisphere in Europe or Asia. It is a symbol of sweetness, beauty, and purity. The lily of the valley symbolizes the return of happiness. Because of its various uses, symbolism and sweet fragrance, the Lily of the valley became a very popular flower in Serbia and because of that it even became Serbia's national flower. Serbia has a lot of gorgeous natural beauties and the Lily of the Valley definitely adds to it. inserbia.info



NIGERIA

Costus is the largest genus of the family Costaceae. There are about 80 species, all of which are tropical. They occur in Asia, Africa, Australia and the Americas. They are characterized by having leaves that grow spirally along a pseudostem. Underground structures are in the form of rhizomes. Plants in this genus are mostly shade-loving, although some species can tolerate sun. They also love moisture, both in the ground and in the air. pacificbulbsociety.org

The national flower of the country is Costus Spectabili, in other words, it is Yellow Trumpet. The flower is painted on the Coat of Arms but for an inexplicable reason, the flowers are painted red. The flower is lovely and can be found all over the country. It symbolizes the beauty of the nation, its uniqueness, and prosperity. nigerianembassy.co.il



ESTONIA

The campaign to choose a national flower was organized by The Estonian Wildlife Protection Society. The televised contest was carried out in 1967-68. The ornamental blue cornflower was the favourite. In choosing it, several considerations were taken into account: general popularity, decorative appearance, easy applicability as an artistic motif, and domestic origin.

estoniacourse.weebly.com

Due to the popularity, nice decorative appearance, attractive and choice full for gift purposes, the state body designated the Cornflower as the national flower of Estonia in 1988.

GERMANY

Germany does not have an official national flower. The cornflower was elevated to the national flower in the 19th century for its Prussian blue color. In the Middle Ages, the cornflower was important as the flower of Mary, it can be found on Gothic winged altar pictures and other images. Around 1800 the cornflower underwent a fundamental change in meaning in Germany. From a dreaded field weed it changed to a symbol of a new naturalness and with the formation of myths about Queen Luise, who died young in 1810, to the "Prussian flower".

de.wikipedia.org



CYPRUS

The national plant of Cyprus is the Cyprus cyclamen. Endemic to the island, they are prevalent throughout the island except for the central plain. From December to April, this area is awash with another kind of cyclamen—the Persian cyclamen. All cyclamens are propagated by tuber and seeds. The tubers are poisonous the ancient Greeks are said to have poisoned their arrows with them. Cyclamens are protected species. anassa.com

LEBANON

Although Lebanon does not have a national flower, but only the cedar as the national tree, the information about the Cyclamen as the national Flower can be found on the symbolhunt website.

SAN MARINO

Originating from the Middle East, the *Cyclamen persicum* naturally grows in countries such as Palestine, Syria, San Marino, Greece, Turkey, Tunisia or even Mediterranean islands like Rhodes, Cyprus and Sicily. It belongs to the family of Primulaceae, sub family of Myrsinoideae, the order of Ericales, tribe of Cyclamineae and kingdom of Plantae. Due to its hard plant, scented flowers, home and garden beauty and its traditional use in herbal medicine it becomes the famous and national flower of San Marino country. whatsanswer.com



MEXICO

In 1963, President Adolfo López Mateos decreed that the dahlia, one of Mexico's numerous "gifts to the world", should be the nation's national flower. And so it remains today - a perfect symbol of the beauty and diversity found throughout the the country.

With more than 30,00 native flowering plants to choose from, who would have thought that the humble dahlia would become Mexico's national flower?

The earliest known description of the dahlia (known to the Aztecs as *acocoxóchitl*) comes from the Franciscan friar, Bernardino de Sahagún, who arrived in New Spain in 1529. The Aztec name is believed to derive from "plant with tube-like stems" and the Aztecs are said to have used them to carry water.

Later in the sixteenth century, the dahlia is described in the Codex Barberini, dating from 1552, and lost for centuries prior to its rediscovery in the Vatican Library in 1929. This codex, an Aztec herbal, was written by Martin de la Cruz and Juannes Badianus, two Indians educated at the College of Santa Cruz, Tlatelolco. It begins with maladies affecting the head, and proceeds towards the feet. The dahlia, we learn, was not only useful for carrying water, but also for treating epilepsy. Later scientists found that Atlantic starch, a kind of diabetic sugar extracted from dahlia tubers, was useful (prior to the development of insulin) in the treatment of diabetes.

mexconnect.com



BARBADOS

The Pride of Barbados blooms all year round, the more common varieties are a fiery red and yellow "sunset colour" although other variations can be found. The National Flower is accepted as the red variety with the Yellow Margin on the petals. It appears on the Barbados Coat of Arms. Other varieties are yellow or orange/pink. References to this flower were recorded as early as 1657.

barbados.org

MADAGASCAR

It is noted for its plant like leaves and flashy showcase of blooms. In numerous tropical pieces of the world it is developed as a decorative tree and in English it is given the name imperial poinciana, flashy, fire of the timberland, or "fire tree".

countriesid.com

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

It is named after Monsieur de Poincy, the first French Governor of St. Kitts, who is said to have introduced it to the region. Its scientific name is *Delonix Regia*, and is said to have originated in Madagascar.

The flamboyant is one of the most beautiful trees of the tropics, with its umbrella-shaped crown, fernlike compound deciduous leaves, and huge red and yellow clusters of scalloped flowers followed by long, black seedpods. The seedpods are locally referred to as "Shack-Shack", because of the sound they tend to make when shook. It blooms from May to August, requires a deep soil, but can tolerate dry climates.

stkittsnevisla.org



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

As at to date, Papua New Guineado not have any official national flower.

However, Dendrobium lasianthera or Sepik Blue orchid were unofficially deemed to be the national flower. The flower is unique to the Yimas Lakes region of the East Sepik Province , Papua New Guinea and have another beautiful name : “Lady Veronica Somare”,(nicknamed after PNG’s Prime Minister Sir Michael Somare’s wife). It is highly regarded throughout the world because of its purity of color and form. A large sized, hot growing epiphyte from damp, humid river and streams in lowland forests of Papua and New Guinea below 100 meters in elevation.

kwgls.wordpress.com

Dendrobium is a class of for the most part epiphytic and lithophytic orchids in the family Orchidaceae. It is an enormous family containing in excess of 1,800 species that are found in different living spaces all through quite a bit of south, east and southeast Asia, including China, Japan, India, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, New Guinea, Vietnam and a considerable lot of the islands of the Pacific.

countriesid.com



MONACO

SLOVENIA

SPAIN

One of the oldest cultivated flowers in the world is Red Carnation. It is famous and appreciated for its decorative appearance, attractive fragrance, and long-lasting blooming period.

It is a part of various traditions and culture of Spain.

The red carnation is the symbol of Deep Love and Admiration. White carnation symbolizes Pure Love and Good Luck, Pink carnation represents A Mother's Love and Yellow carnation is the symbol of Disappointment or Rejection.

Carnations help to relieve stress, weakness, depression, insomnia, and female hormonal imbalances. It used in massage oils to treat skin irritations or reduce the appearance of wrinkles and treat chest congestion.

“Dios” meaning gods and “anthos” meaning flower. So it referred as the flowers of the gods.

hartproperty.es



BRUNEI

Big, bright and beautiful are words that best describe Brunei's National Flower, the Simpor! Beautifully illustrated on the one-dollar note of Brunei, the Simpor can also be found most commonly alongside rivers, particularly the Temburong River. There are 8 locally known species of Simpor and some species are used to cure wounds and stop bleeding like the Simpor Bini. Resilient in nature with the ability to grow and survive anywhere, the Simpor flower is significant to Brunei as it symbolizes the country's success and development. Simpor was titled as the national flower of Brunei during the APEC Summit which Brunei hosted in 2000. bruneitourism.com



ICELAND

The mountain avens or, 'Holtasóley', was voted the National Flower of Iceland by the public in 2004. It is a white Arctic-alpine flowering plant and it flourishes in every region of Iceland.

Throughout the ages, humans have made use of its herbal qualities; mainly as an astringent as well as an agent to reduce inflammation. Dried Holtasóley leaves once served as a valuable substitute to highly coveted tobacco and tea.

In Icelandic folklore, the flower is allegedly imbued with the power to attract wealth from the earth.

This folk-belief most likely contributed to another name the plant has been given: 'Thief's Root' and historically thieves were frequently hung at sites where the flower was found in abundance.

guidetoiceland.is



BELIZE

“The symbols of our country tell the world about us as a people. These symbols are those things seen in a glance that sum up our characters, intelligence, and environs”

Hon. Philip Goldson

The National symbol’s selection was carried out a few months before Independence in September 21, 1981. A National Symbols committee on a bi-partisan basis comprising of the two major political parties was arranged in accordance to the provisions of Chapter 107 of the Belize Constitutional Conference Report of 1981. This Committee made the decision that the selection process would be made by consensus and that the deliberation would not be reported. Based on this decision the committee reviewed submissions and chose a national tree, bird, flower and animal.

sagnaciobelize.com

The Black Orchid (*Encyclia Cochleatum*) is the National Flower of Belize. This orchid grows on trees in damp areas, and flowers nearly all year round. Its clustered bulblike stems vary in size up to six inches long and carry two or three leaves. The black orchid flower has greenish-yellow petals and sepals with purple blotches near the base. The “lip” (one petal of special construction, which is the flower’s showiest) is shaped like a valve of a clam shell (hence the name *Encyclia Cochleatum*) and is deep purple-brown, almost black, with conspicuous radiating purple veins.

pressoffice.gov.bz



ARGENTINA

Locally also known as "Ceibo". The tree Erythrina is a South American tree grows to a height of 12-18 meters, having the flower of carmine red color. The Erythrina Cristina Galli is also known as cock's comb, coral tree, Cockspur coral tree, Crybaby tree. The Erythrina Cristina Galli flower blossom from November till February. On 2nd December 1942, Argentina declared the Erythrina Cristina Galli as it's National Floral emblem. tripne.com

URUGUAY

The Ceibo Cristina Galli officially declared the national flower of Uruguay for multiple reasons. Few of them are the red flower tree grows in many parts of the country in the form of forests. It makes the beauty of homes, gardens, streets and parks due to its attractive red colors like the rose which is the national flower of America and Iraq. Besides this, it is used in national and public songs, poems and imprinted on the national coat of arms bears its color. It is the native and most popular flower of Uruguay. It is hermaphrodite and has approximately hundred 100 species. The root is the main root of a plant growing straight downward from the stem with nodules produced by the type of bacteria which perform nitrogen-fixing. The advantage of live bacteria associated in Galli official relation between two different species of organisms that are interdependent with the tree, get benefit from each other. In this case, the tree of Ceibo flower absorbs the nitrogen and gives feedback which fulfills the bacteria need of organic substances. readnational.com



SÃO TOMÉ UND PRÍNCIPE

The torch ginger, also called ginger flower, red ginger lily, torch lily, wild ginger or Philippine wax flower, is a species of plant from the genus *Etlingera* within the ginger family. It is grown and used in many ways. It is used as a food and spice. The budding inflorescences and semi-ripe fruit bunches are used locally as a substitute for tamarind as a spice in curry. The leaves are cooked with rice. The fruits are candied. Half-ripe fruits are eaten in soups and stews. Ripe seeds are eaten raw.

de.wikipedia.org

Most people have never heard about the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe. This island nation is the second-smallest in Africa, covering 1,001 square kilometers (about 386 square miles). Located in the Gulf of Guinea, right next to the equator, it is composed of the two main islands of São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as associated islets. Despite its small size, these oceanic islands hold a remarkable wealth of biodiversity. Their forests have some of the highest concentrations of unique species worldwide and are surrounded by deep, rich seas, a fact attested to by the variety of cetaceans using their waters, the four species of sea turtles nesting on their beaches, and its large sea bird colonies.

In 2012, the whole island of Príncipe and surrounding waters and islets were classified as a Man and Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO - a classification that has helped promote sustainable development goals in the country's smaller island.

news.mongabay.com



BENIN
DJIBOUTI
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
GERMANY
MALI
NIGER
REPUBLIC OF CONGO
SIERRA LEONE
TAJKISTAN
UGANDA
WESTERN SAHARA

Dedicated to all countries that have not yet chosen a national flower as a symbol of their country and their culture. It symbolizes high sensitivity.



CAPE VERDE

CHAD

ERITREA

The Gerbera daisy, was discovered in 1884 near Barberton, South Africa, by Scotsman Robert Jameson. While the flower's scientific name, *Gerbera jamesonii*, recollects the name of its founder, the meaning of its common name draws from German naturalist Traugott Gerber. Breeding programs that began in England in 1890 enhanced the flower's quality and color variations. The Gerbera currently ranks as the fifth most popular flower in the world behind the rose, carnations, chrysanthemum, and tulip Gerbera is a symbol of love, beauty, innocence, and positive emotion.

whatsanswer.com



ZIMBABWE

The Flame Lily sprawls over rocks or low bushes and prefers savannah and thickets. It grows in the northern and eastern reaches of South Africa and into Zimbabwe and east Africa.

The Flame Lily is the national flower of Zimbabwe and a diamond brooch in the shape of a Flame Lily was presented to the crown princess, now Queen Elizabeth during her visit to then Rhodesia in 1947. The Flame Lily is considered an invasive danger in part of Australia where it has spread rampantly. The plant has poisonous properties and is responsible for many deaths in livestock. krugerpark.co.za



UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan does not have a floral emblem. Instead, cotton represents the plants in the country.

Cotton is a staple that grows in a boll which is a protective covering around the cotton seeds. It is fibrous in nature and is pure cellulose. When natural conditions prevail, the bolls result in increased seed dispersal. Fiber from this plant is used in making a textile. It is very breathable and the use of this fabric dates back to the fifth Millennium BC. Fragments of this fabric were found in the Indus Valley Civilization remains. Genetically modified cotton strains have been produced that show resistance to insects. This ensures large production of cotton as the plant is susceptible to attack by insect species.

Organic cotton is produced without adding any fertilizers or pesticides to enhance biodiversity.

Harvesting is done mechanically as a machine is used to take out the cotton bolls without harming the plant itself.

Cotton is used for the treatment of dysentery, headaches, and fever. Women also use it during menstrual cycles and to expel the afterbirth.

nationalflowerof.com



TONGA

Garcinia is a genus of flowering plants in the family Clusiaceae native to Asia, America, Australia, tropical and southern Africa, and Polynesia. Many species are threatened by habitat destruction.

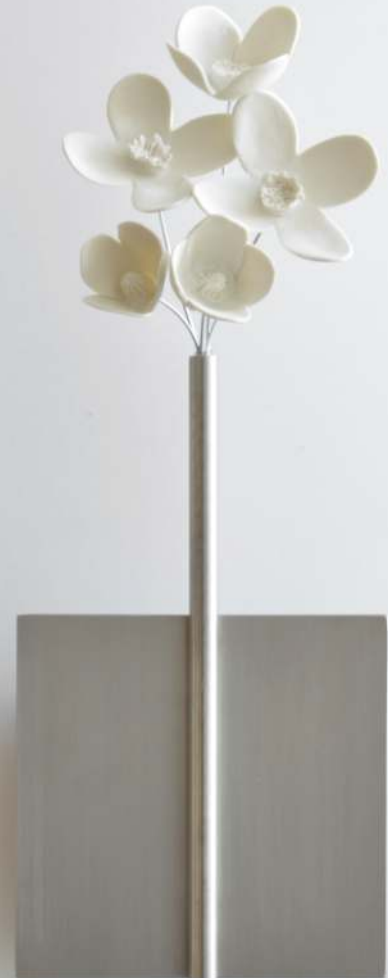
The heilala flower is considered the most chiefly of flowers in Tongan culture. It is prized for its fragrance and often used to make garlands or kaho.

Heilala is traditionally used medicinally for morning sickness; as an eyewash; for skin rashes and stomach ache.
en.wikipedia.org

The plant acts as a source of materials for the locals and is also associated with medicine. The major reason for cultivation in the Samoan Islands and Tonga is for the edible fruit. It is found in different habitats and can thrive in both wet and dry forest regions.

The bark from this plant is used for medicinal purposes. The leaves from this tree are crushed and then they are soaked in water which is then used to treat any eye problems.

Wood is used for building houses and the locals make use of it in construction. The flower is used for making necklaces and garlands that people wear at weddings and other ceremonies such as graduation.
nationalflowerof.com



COSTA RICA

The national flower of Costa Rica is called the purple country girl, or Guaria Morada in Spanish. Based on Tico tradition, the flower brings good luck and fortune. It has a long history tied to the land and its inhabitants, and without a doubt, it's our favourite flower!

The native Costa Ricans even used to adorn their heads with the large purple plant. However, the Guaria Morada owes its scientific name, *Cattleya skinneri*, to James Batemen, an English botanist.

In 1937, there was a vote to select the favorites for the national flower of Costa Rican. Horticulturalists, college students and political officials participated in the poll. It wasn't until June 15, 1939, that the purple country girl was officially designated Costa Rica's national flower. In the department of agriculture's building, former Costa Rican President Leon Cortes Castro signed the purple flower forever into the books of national history.

Thirty three years later, president Jose Figueres Ferrer issued a decree setting the second week of March as the "Costa Rican Orchid week".

Traditionally, Ticos would grow the gorgeous plant to put on the inner courtyards, roofs of houses, in gardens and inside the adobe walls. This type of custom was common in older cities, such as Cartago, Santo Domingo de Heredia and Escazu.

In many respects, this orchid symbolizes the beauty of the Tico spirit. It also represents the fragility and elegance of nature.



JAMAICA

With the approval of the Cabinet a select committee, known as the National Flower Committee, was appointed initially to make recommendations for the choice of a National Flower.

The Jamaica Horticultural Society had been giving consideration to the choice of a National Flower from 1959. A short list of 14 flowers had previously been prepared and given wide publicity in order to determine public opinion. On the basis of the response, the Jamaica Horticultural Society recommended to the National Flower Committee that the flower of the Lignum Vitae be chosen as the National Flower of Jamaica. This suggestion was approved.

Lignum vitae, *Guaiacum officinale* is indigenous to Jamaica and was found here by Christopher Columbus. It is thought that the name “Wood of Life” was then adopted because of its medicinal qualities. The tree grows best in the dry woodlands along both the North and South coasts of the island. In addition to shedding an attractive blue flower, the plant itself is extremely ornamental. The wood is used for propeller shaft bearings in nearly all the ships sailing the Seven Seas. The wood is also used in the manufacturing of curios, sought after by visitors and nationals alike. There is also a thriving export trade.

nli.gov.jm



BOTSWANA

Our national flower is a creeper that enhances global wellness, the sengaparile. It is also known as Kalahari Devil's claw or as the grapple plant and lengakapitsi. Indigenous to the Kgalagadi, sengaparile is a creeper with tendrils that radiate from an underground tuber and are about 2 m long.

The fruit, which is covered with hooks meant to attach onto animals in order to spread the seeds, is a medicinal herb that has been used for centuries across Southern Africa, as well as in the Kgalagadi, to treat a range of illnesses.

As Devil's Claw, sengaparile was introduced to western medicine from the late 1800's as a herbal remedy for indigestion. Root extracts contain the iridoid glycoside, harpagoside, which has been found to be effective in the treatment of degenerative rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, tendonitis, kidney inflammation and heart disease. It is now widely used as a herbal medicine in some countries for its anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties.

Traditionally the secondary tubers are sliced and sun dried before being pulverized or boiled and drunk as tea. Nowadays they are also packaged into capsules. For the continued proper and sustainable harvesting local communities have started voluntarily practice of rotational harvesting by harvesting in different directions away from the village each year, to give the resources time needed to recover.

[facebook.com/BotswanaGovernment](https://www.facebook.com/BotswanaGovernment)



CUBA

The Butterfly flower is Cuba National Flower since 1936
It is native from the India eastern Himalayas region.

During the independence war, patriotic women chose this flower to adorn their hair where they kept important clandestine messages.

The rhizome of the butterfly flower may have properties to treat diabetes as well as for other uses in medicine. For its pleasant fragrance and beauty, it is chosen to decorate Cuban homes.

anahavana.com

The White Ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*) called “Mariposa” in Cuba, has become so common in the island that it has been selected as the national flower.

These flowers are white, with an exquisite perfume, although there are many varieties including yellow and salmon pink.

It is extremely abundant during the rainy season, and it can grow up to six feet tall. It is characteristic of the Cuban scenery. It was commonly sold in the streets, frequently used in bridal bouquets, and for offerings to Saints and to the deceased.

circuloguainero.org



UKRAINE

Sunflowers (sunyashniki) are especially loved in Ukraine, where golden fields of them face the sunrise in the east. They are Ukraine's national flower, and in folk imagery represent the warmth and power of the sun, which was worshipped by pre-Christian Slavs.

Ukrainians have always loved flowers. Flowers fill the yards of village houses, and are woven into wreaths (venki) for girls to wear at celebrations. They're embroidered on fabrics and painted on walls, wooden furniture, and household items in a folk art called petrykivka, added to UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

In a strange twist, the fact that Ukraine is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of sunflower seeds and sunflower oil is partly due not to pagan practices, but to those of the Orthodox Church. mircorp.com



BOLIVIA

On April 27th, 1990 the Bolivian government passed a law declaring the Kantuta Tricolor AND the Patuju Bandera should both be Bolivia's national flowers and "...they shall always be represented crossed over each other with one stem of the Kantuta Tricolor leaning toward the right and one reed of the Patuju Bandera leaning toward the left, as an interlaced symbol of union between the regions, ethnic groups, cultures, and natural resources of the Republic."

boliviabella.com

SURINAME

Suriname is still known today as the greenest country in the world. The jungle is immense and has a particularly large diversity of wild fruits, orchids, medicinal plants, trees and shrubs. Flowers and especially plants are very important within Surinamese culture. The Central Suriname Nature Reserve, covering nearly 3,950,000 acres (1,600,000 hectares), was established in June 1998 in west-central Suriname. It is one of the largest protected areas of rainforest in the world and was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2000.

On the way there will be a plant that is very striking because of its bright yellow and orange color. It is the palulu, the national flower of Suriname.

knini-paati.com



EAST TIMOR
HAITI
MALAYSIA
MICRONESIA
SALOMON ISLAND
SOUTH COREA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
VANAUTU

The Hibiscus flower represents everything that is female related. These flowers are true symbols of female energy. It is also a symbol of beauty and charm. This gorgeous flower is a perfect gift for someone who you consider to be worthy of its beauty and delicate nature. The Hibiscus flower is also considered to be a representation of glory especially in the Victorian era. This flower was gifted to people who were considered worthy of it and not everybody was able to get this flower as a gift.

flowermeanings.org



GAMBIA

'Progress, Peace, Prosperity' is the national motto of gambia and its national flower the hyacinthus which is a little sort of bulbous, fragrant blossoming plants in the family Asparagaceae, subfamily Scilloideae. countriesid.com

The name Hyacinth was also derived from the word jacinth which means a blue gemstone, and the name was certainly given because of the flower's color. There are also many different names in various cultures, but this is the most common known name for this beautiful flower.

The Hyacinth flower name comes from a Greek legend that revolves around the Greek god Zephyr, who was a god of the west wind, Apollo who was the god of sun and a young man called Hyakinthos. The Zephyr god fought for the attention of the beautiful young man against Apollo. One day the young boy was learning how to throw a discus and Apollo was teaching him. after Zephyr saw this, he got angry and decided to send a strong wind. The wind started blowing and it carried the discus away and back again. The discus went directly to Hyakinthos, striking and killing him.

After Apollo saw the tragedy, he was heartbroken. In the spot where the young boy died a flower sprung. In honor of the Hyakinthos, Apollo gave the name Hyacinth to the flower. This symbolic meaning remained the same throughout history.

flowermeanings.org



ALGERIA

The algerian national flower Tectorum represents royalty.

CROATIA

The national flower of Croatia is a symbol of peace among nations.

FRANCE

France's national flower, or fleur-de-lis, has been used to represent French royalty since the 13th century and is said to signify perfection, light and life. In heraldic designs used by the French monarchy, the three petals also represented wisdom, faith and chivalry. In modern France, people believe the flower represents pureness, brightness, solemnity and freedom. Louis VII of France loved the iris most. He officialized the flower as the exclusive royal decoration by wearing a blue robe with golden irises on his coronation. Because he favored the iris, the flower was called "the flower of Louis" (fleur-de-loys) which sounded like (fleur-de-lys) in French.

JORDANIA

The black iris, symbol of Jordan, symbolizes Royalty, Hope, Faith, Bravery and Wisdom.

Iris flower got its name after the Greek goddess Iris. This goddess, according to myths and legends, was able to use the rainbow to create a bridge between earth and the heaven. This ancient culture believed that Iris's coat was actually a rainbow because it was multicolored and it resembled a rainbow.

flowermeanings.org



TUNISIA

The national flower of Tunisia is jasmine. It was chosen as a symbol for the 2010 Tunisian Revolution. [wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)

Jasminum grandiflorum, likewise referred to differently as the Spanish jasmine, Royal jasmine, Catalan jasmine, among others. countriesid.com

Jasminum is a symbol of love, divine hope and optimism for the future, dedication, fidelity, innocence and purity. flowermeanings.org



PAKISTAN

For thousands of years, the jasmine plant has been cultivated not only for the beauty of its small, white, star-like flowers, but it has also been prized for its intoxicating scent. Originating in the foot hills of the Himalayas and Ganges plains, the plant was cultivated and brought to India, China, the Middle East and other regions. From there, it spread into France, Italy and the Mediterranean, and eventually it was introduced to the rest of Western Europe and Britain. Today, jasmine is grown and cultivated all over the world in its many varieties.

Since jasmine has been cultivated all over the world for its flowers and scent, there are different varieties, and each type of jasmine is associated with different meanings. In Pakistan, Jasmine is a very common plant and one can find it in any garden. Because of its attractive scent, the white jasmine symbolizes attachment and represents amiability and modesty; therefore, Jasmine was named the national flower of Pakistan.

pakculturalsociety.org

SYRIA

It is always said, that the Government of Syria has no official national flower but the citizens of Syrians consider jasmine flower as their native flower. Due to the flower attraction and symbolism, it is now officially considered as a Syrian national flower.

readnational.com



INDONESIA

Jasmine. This beautiful and sweet smelling flower has been titled as “The Flower of Nation” (Puspa Bangsa).

There are many types of Jasmine in Indonesia but specifically Indonesia chose *Jasminum Sambac* to represent Indonesia as a national symbol.

Literature mentioned that the origin of this species is from Southern area of Asia continent, such as India. However, the flower has been important part in Indonesia people daily life since long time ago. talkingindonesia.com

Melati (*Jasminum Sambac*), a small white flower with a sweet scent, has long been considered a sacred flower in Indonesian tradition as it symbolizes purity, holiness, graceful simplicity and sincerity. en.wikipedia.org

PHILIPPINES

The Philippines made the Sampaguita (Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum Sambac*) as its national flower in 1934 because it symbolizes purity and cleanliness due to its color and sweet smell. It is popularly strung in garlands presented to visitors and dignitaries and is a common offering for religious imagery. en.wikipedia.org

OMAN

Not to forget the fragrant Jasmine that has become the national flower of Oman! symbolhunt.com



CHILE

With its bright pink flowers, the Chilean bellflower or copihue is an easily identifiable plant that is native to its namesake country. As the Chilean national flower, it's also an important symbol of the country's identity and culture. It is the only species of the lapageria and grows in areas of Valdivian temperate rainforests. Despite once growing widely, the Chilean bellflower is now rare. As a result of poorly controlled logging practices whereby native species are replaced by fast-growing pines and eucalyptus is the Chilean bellflower a rare and endangered species.

In 1977, the Chilean bellflower was declared the national flower of Chile, a ruling that made it illegal for people to pick the plant in an effort to prevent it from extinction.

During the Chilean independence festivities held on September 18 and 19 each year, bars and ramadas are decorated with plastic Chilean bellflowers as a representation of Chilean identity and national pride. It is an evergreen climbing plant. It can take up to ten years for the first blooms to grow on a Chilean bellflower. Copihue comes from the word "kopiwe" or "to be mouth down" and is the name given to the plant by the indigenous Mapuche people of Chile.

blogpatagonia.australis.com

Lapageria rosea, is named after Empress Josephine Lapagerie, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte.

gardeningknowhow.com



PORTUGAL

Lavender was well known in ancient Rome as a type of medicinal herb at the time, and the Romans, famous for enjoying their hot baths, would add lavender to the water to enjoy the pleasant, relaxing aroma. Apparently the scientific name for lavender, “lavandula,” comes from “lavare” - Latin for “to wash” - and ultimately in Portuguese translates to “lavar”.

The fragrance of lavender brings an unrivalled sense of relaxation. Perhaps because they bring such a relaxing effect, one of the meanings of lavender in the language of flowers is “silence” or “faith”. theportugalnews.com

A flower that represents refinement, grace and elegance, with a certain note of royalty. fantasticgardeners.co.uk



AUSTRIA

ESWATINI

SWITZERLAND

In Austria it is considered the national flower, because hardly any other alpine plant is associated with so many myths and symbolic stories as with edelweiss.

The delicate mountain flower with white felted petals, is so strongly associated with the Alps that it is difficult to imagine that it originally comes from the Himalayas and Siberia.

It was not until the second half of the 19th century that the plant, previously referred to by Zurich botanists as the "woolly flower", became generally known as edelweiss and achieved cult status in Switzerland. nachrichten.at

This flower signifies deep love and devotion whereby men harvest the flower on daring steeps and fatal climbs to prove love, courage and to show occasions of devotion. A flower of purity that instills a great sense of patriotism with its meanings. swaziland579.wordpress.com

By the way, studies have shown that this fluffy hair is also a perfect protection against UV radiation, which is particularly high in the mountains. en.wikipedia.org



DENMARK

The government of Denmark declared Marguerite Daisy botanically known as *Argyranthemum Frutescens* as the National Flower of the Country. Marguerites produce large, single, daisy-like flowers most of the summer.

It is used to decorate wedding reception and beds of garden. It is the native habitation of some species of butterflies. Marguerite daisies are being endangered by humans and animals. At least 2 species are greatly endangered, and 1 is critically endangered. According to history, when Princess Margrethe was born in 1940, soon after the Nazi invasion of Denmark, protruding jewelers made the Daisy jewelry. It was a tribute to the princess of Denmark. It became very popular soon and also it became a symbol of patriotism. It is said that the Daisy flower is the favorite flower of the princess who is now Queen Margrethe II of Denmark. She often wears, various types of the jewelry. Women of Denmark also like to wear it on festive occasions. It is a token of their roots. whatsanswer.com

LATVIA

The Latvian national flower is the pīpene or daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*). This common wildflower blossoms in June, just in time to be woven into festive wreaths for the Midsummer festivities (Jāņi). It continues to bloom until September, providing Latvian flower lovers, decorators and celebrants with their most popular accent for floral gifts and arrangements throughout the summer. consulateoflatvia.com / latvia.eu



BOSNIA ERZEGOVINA

Lilium bosniacum is a lily native to Bosnia and Herzegovina. It's also known as Zlatni Ljiljan , Bosnian for golden lily. It is the symbol of Bosnian people. As a rare species, it is on the "Red List" of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lilliumbosnicum is the scientific name of Golden Lily and it is commonly known as Asiatic Golden Lily, Oriental Golden Lily and stylized Golden Lily. It is also known as BosanskiLjiljan.

Golden Lily is the most popular flower and the most traditional flower of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is used as presents for decoration and other special occasion like birthday celebrations. People of Bosnia and Herzegovina love to grow flowers.

For of all these aspects, Lilly was chosen as the National Flower symbol.

whatsanswer.com



LICHTENSTEIN

VATICAN CITY

Liliumcandium is the scientific name of lily and it is commonly known as Asiatic lily, Oriental lily and stylized lily. Also known as Madonna lily or White Lily. Lilly is the most traditional flower which is used as presents, express emotions and greetings. It also used for decoration purposes in the special occasions like wedding, anniversary and birthday celebrations. White and waxy lilies are a symbol of Virgin Mary.

White lilies represent modesty and virginity, orange lily is for passion, yellow lily symbolizes jollity. whatsanswer.com



QATAR

The Qataf is the Official National Flower of Qatar. It is also known as Lemonium or Sea Lavender. It grows along the country's coastal line and has beautiful pink and lilac flowers which can also be decorated inside houses and other places.

Easy to grow, Sea Lavender performs best in full sun in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils. Drought tolerant once established.

Qataf or Limonium is a genus of about 150 species of annuals, biennials, perennials, and subshrubs grown for their sprays of papery flowers in summer and autumn. The genus has a subcosmopolitan distribution in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North America. They are native to coasts, salt marshes, and deserts around the world, and therefore need sandy or stony soil.

This flower symbolizes success, beauty, sympathy, and remembrance. The profound meaning of Limonium conveys "I miss you". Limonium blooms in spring and summer. They come in an incredible range of colors such as blue, lilac, yellow, white, pink, and purple. whatsanswer.com



SWEDEN

The Twin Flower - *Linnaea borealis* is the national flower of Sweden. It is named after Carl Linnaeus who is considered to be the father of taxonomy; that is, the scientific classification of living things. Linnaeus' system, that he developed nearly 300 years ago, now known as the "Linnaean Classification System" is pretty much what is in use today for classifying flowers. It includes that familiar Latin-based two component system.

Linnaeus was born 1707 in the Swedish province of Småland

The "Smålands" flower is a very delicate wild plant that grows in the spruce forest. It is about one inch (2,5cm) high grows in pairs and smells like vanilla. noddingtoniongardens.com



BELARUS

The National Flower of Belarus is Flax. Flax is grown all over the world but was first grown in countries near Belarus.

In Belarus, common flax is not just a pretty flower. It is also historically a cornerstone of the country's economy. People in what is now the independent country of Belarus have been cultivating flax for more than 200 years. Its bright blue flowers appear on the country's emblem, and there are even folk songs in the bloom's honor.

But why love it so much? First, the conditions in Belarus are perfect for cultivating flax. It's almost as if the plant and the land were made for each other. Common flax grows well even without much water and doesn't need much fertilizer. As such, it's a very stable crop. Even more importantly, every part of the plant is useful and there's no need for waste. These two features alone make it a sustainable crop. Finally, linen – the textile made from flax – is both comfortable and hygienic. There are reasons it symbolizes purity, and one of them is that linen is naturally antibacterial and can help reduce bacterial and fungal growth.

Who would have thought such an unassuming flower could be so powerful? Of course, it's no secret to the Belarussian people who value its beauty and practicality enough to have made it their national flower. russianflora.com



EGYPT

INDIA

MALAWI

VIETNAM

Ancient Egypt was perhaps the first country to recognize national plants and flowers. Specifically, these were the Lotus and Papyrus, symbolizing Upper and Lower Egypt, respectively. And now the pure white Egyptian Lotus Flower.

It is the only plant to fruit and flower simultaneously. If we go through the history of North Africa, the White Egyptian Lotus plays a vital role in the history and has been featured in architecture, literature and art. It also brightened ancient history of Buddhism and Hinduism.

Spiritually the Lotus is taking important part of both Hinduism and Buddhism. The Lotus is considered sacred in Hindu and Buddhist mythology. Devi Swaraswati, Devi Laxmi and Dev Brahma are illustrated to seat on Lotus. According to the Buddhist mythology, Lord Goutam Buddha walked with Red Lotus and the red lotus bloomed by his every step.

The National flower is also the symbol of purity, prosperity, wealth, serenity, birth, re-birth and fertility. whatsanswer.com



GUATEMALA

With independence from Spain (1821) celebrated this month, it's a good time to discuss one of Guatemala's national symbols, the national flower-Lycaste Skinneri Alba- more commonly known as the Monja Blanca.

In 1933 Mrs. Letitia Southerland, president of the international flower show held in Miami Beach, Florida, wrote a letter to Guatemalan President Jorge Ubico to thank him for sending a beautiful group of native orchids. Noting that Guatemala did not have a national flower, she asked that he consider the exquisite Monja Blanca. Following her suggestion President Ubico declared it the national flower of Guatemala in 1934.

References to orchids are found throughout many cultures dating back to the Greeks, who attributed healing and aphrodisiac qualities to them. They were also studied by Greek philosopher and naturalist Theophrastus (374-287 BC), a pupil of Aristotle.

One legend has it that Orchis, the son of a nymph and a satyr, during some festivities, got drunk and committed the sin of making love to a priestess, punishable by death by the gods. After he begged the gods to be spared, they agreed on the condition that later in life Orchis provide satisfaction to men. He was transformed into an orchid and the ancient Greeks attributed erotic powers of the deceased Orchis to these flowers.

revuemag.com



NORTH KOREA

In its full shape and beauty, magnolia symbolizes the national character and mettle of the resourceful and indomitable Korean people.

Magnolia is a deciduous, broad-leaved tree belonging to the Magnoliaceae family. It is a Korean species which has been propagated in wide areas of the country from ancient times and has existed throughout the time-honoured history of our nation. It grows thickly in all areas that are at a lower altitude than 1,400 metres, so excluding the mountainous regions of such northern areas of Korea as Jagang and Ryanggang Provinces.

In particular, it thrives at the foot of mountains of such areas as Kangwon, North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces.

Magnolia grows well in places where the average annual temperature is 8-10 degrees C., with the minimum temperature being 30 degrees C. below zero and the maximum, 33 degrees C.

It requires good soil and humidity for growing; it does not grow well in extremely dry soil or in standing water.

Magnolia is extremely resistant to the cold and to damage by blight and harmful insects. exploredprk.com



MAURITANIA

Malva sylvestris is a types of the mallow class Malva in the group of Malvaceae and is viewed as the sort species for the family. Known as basic mallow to English-speaking Europeans, it obtained the normal names of cheeses, high mallow and tall mallow, Mauritanian mallow as it moved from its local home in Western Europe, North Africa and Asia through the English-talking world. *Malva sylvestris* is a spreading herb, which is a yearly in North Africa, biennial in the Mediterranean and a lasting somewhere else.

countriesid.com

The genus name is derived from the Greek word “malakos”, which means “soft” or “mellow”, in reference to the special qualities of the plant in softening and healing.

Malva symbolizes love, protection and health.

The plant is considered to be a guardian of a house. It is also a symbol of national and spiritual roots. atozflowers.com



MOZAMBIQUE

Markhamia zanzibarica, also known as bell bean tree or maroon bell-bean, is a species of plant in the family Bignoniaceae. It is found in East Africa and Southern Africa, from Kenya to South Africa. en.wikipedia.org

Striking, bell-shaped flowers bloom in creamy-yellow with maroon petals and neck flecks. What makes these little delicate flowers unique is that they erupt from the old wood, like the trunk or branches. Pollinated flowers will slowly transform into spiraling, twisted bean pods and dangle from the tree until they pop open to release flat winged seeds. In its native habitat the pinnate leaves with fine toothed margins are enjoyed by local elephants. urbantropicals.com



MARKHAMIA ZANZIBARICA - MAROON BELL-BEAN

BUTHAN

With the monsoon in the air it's time for blue poppy to flourish, the monsoon bring along with it rain, heat, dampness and moisture a pre requisite for the delicate blue poppy to thrive.

The national flower, blue poppy, is one of the most exquisite and rare flowers in the country and found at elevations of around 3,000m to 4,000m above sea level. Blue poppy, with its scientific name *Meconopsis* spp, has 13 species and falls under the family of *papaveraceae*. Blue poppy also comes in pink, white and red colors and are found in the country.

The white-coloured blue poppy is endemic and found in Haa, a quaint town in south western Bhutan. About eight species are found in blue, while one species is red in color, and a few are white and purple.

Blue poppy starts flowering from June to August and they need lots of moisture to grow. They grow on sandy and moist soil. Blue poppy grows across the Himalaya and they survive in extreme conditions, such as freezing temperatures. And it's amazing how this rare flower can grow in extreme conditions, and yet it is frail in nature. Blue poppy is said to flower once, after which it seeds and withers. It takes about two to three years for the seeds to grow into a plant.

It was in the early 90s that the blue poppy was declared as the national flower of Bhutan.

Blue Poppy is the national flower because it's said that blue blood runs through it and it's a rare flower. windhorsetours.com



FIJI

The Tagimoucia (pronounced tahng-ee-mow-theea) is the official flower of this island nation and there is an amazing story behind it. Plus, what makes it so unique is that it only grows on one particular island called Taveuni and nowhere else in Fiji and the world!

The legend behind the Tagimoucia says that once upon a time there was a princess. She had given her heart away to a young man, but her father had promised her hand to another in an alliance. Heartbroken, the princess ran away from the village up into the island's forests. She stopped by the island's lake and wept her heart out. The gods must have looked upon her fervour with kindness, because when the villagers went up the mountain they found a new flower with beautiful red and white blossoms. There forth, the Tagimoucia flower and the princess' story are forever entwined in history.

Over the years, scores of scientists and horticulturalists tried to transplant the flower in other areas of Fiji and the world, but all efforts have come to naught. This flower (officially known as *Medinilla waterhousei*) grows only in the caldera of the island's volcano and nowhere else. Plus, because of its rarity and beauty, it is especially prized amongst Fijians and looked upon it with reverence and a sign of good fortune.

hideawayholidays.com.au



MONTENEGRO

The mimosa is a very ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree that we appreciate for its winter flowering, in yellow and fragrant glomeruli, like *acacia dealbata*, commonly called winter mimosa. In Latin, the mimosa is called *acacia*. The plant belongs to the *fabaceae* family.

Associated with spring festivities, *Mimosa* grew freely everywhere around Montenegro for the past couple of centuries. The blossoming flower marks the beginning of the spring season. Thus, it is considered as the National Flower of Montenegro.

sountrymagazinemontenegro

The *mimosa pudica* is also called Balkan Sensitive plant, Sleepy plant, Action Plant, or Touch-me-Not Shameplant.

Mimosa pudica is a crawling yearly or lasting blooming plant up to about 1 meter high of the pea/vegetable family *Fabaceae* and *Magnoliopsida* taxon. The compound leafes overlay internal and hang when contacted or shaken, safeguarding themselves from damage, and re-open a couple of minutes after the fact. The stem is erect in youthful plants, however moves toward becoming crawling or trailing with age. The blooms are creepy crawly pollinated and wind pollinated.

countriesid.com



CAYMAN ISLANDS

The National flower of the Cayman Islands, the Wild Banana Orchid (*Myrmecophila thomsoniana*) is one of many indigenous plant species on our island but it is certainly the most unique and recognizable.

It is found only in the Cayman Islands and blooms on all three islands in April and May. The flower in Grand Cayman looks different than that in the sister islands. The flower on Grand Cayman has white blossoms and purple lips, whereas those on Little Cayman and Cayman Brac are yellow in colour. It is one of the 26 varieties of orchids that are native to Cayman.

The banana orchid is endangered. According to the IUCN red list, the flower is threatened by accelerating habitat loss to accommodate housing and tourism development.

These flowers are called banana orchid because of their long banana-like bulbs that turn yellow in the sunshine.

According to the Department of the Environment, Banana Orchids have, in the past, been threatened by commercial collections for international trade. They are now protected by the National Conservation Law.

cayman.loopnews.com



ANDORRA

Also known as the poet's narcissus or the pheasant's eye. The petals represent the parishes of the Principality, and the two coloured crown in the centre represents the two co-princes of Andorra. blog.fantasticgardeners.co.uk/europe-national-flowers

In Andorra, if any one flower has a lead role in artistic inspiration, it is undoubtedly the poet's narcissus, from the daffodil family. This fragile flower with six white petals and a yellow crown with red trim grows half hidden in the spring and is hailed as the national flower of Andorra.

With a scientific name like *Narcissus poeticus*, there's no doubt about the poetic nature of this flower, as it has been present in the poetry and poetic prose of a long list of Andorran authors. Through their lyrics, they have exposed this fragile white flower with paper-thin petals and a delicate, thin, curved stem and they have described its intense characteristic perfume. illa.ad

Narcissus poeticus is a plant that was discovered and later described in a journal called *Species Plantarum* by a Swedish scientist and botanist who studied zoology and nature extensively named Carlos Linnaeus, where its publication was made around 1753. The name *Narcissus* comes from Greek mythology where it speaks of a young man named *Νάρκισσος* or *Narkissos* who was the son of the God *Cephissus* in union with a nymph named *Leiriope* who had great beauty. en.wikipedia.org



BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is a country of rivers and travel by boat is very common in Bangladesh. The national flower is Shapla, and it represents the many rivers in Bangladesh where it is found in two colors mainly pink and white.

The Waterlily or Shapla is a medicinal plant and in Indian Ayurveda, it was already discovered centuries ago. In modern science researches also proved it's medicinal properties and the research stated that it also bearing medicinal properties as an antidiabetic and antihepatotoxic.

tripne.com

SRI LANKA

The beautiful Nil Manel or blue water lily, was declared as the national flower of Sri Lanka in 1986. Again in 2016, the national flower was officially announced as the Water Lily, more commonly known as the Manel flower, and not limited to the Nil Manel. According to Buddhist legends, this flower was one of the 108 auspicious signs found on Prince Siddhartha's footprint. It is said that when Lord Buddha died, lotus flowers blossomed everywhere that he had walked in his lifetime.

amayaresorts.com

The flower is a symbol of purity and virtue. There are many instances of the flower being mentioned in the Sanskrit literature.

Waterlily is an ornamental flower. Srilanka uses it in their cultural festivals for decoration purposes. Waterlily also has edible parts like tubers and rhizomes as food items mainly.

nationalflowerof.com



AZERBAIJAN

The Khari-bulbul is a flower endemic to the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and grows only in the Shusha region. It has become a symbol of longing for thousands of Azerbaijani refugees forced out of their homes by Armenian occupation.

[quora.com](https://www.quora.com)

The Flower of Karabakh is the khari bulbul (*Ophrys Caucasica*) which is often associated with the town of Shusha. Legends say that the flower is grown only in Shusha, but ten different species have been found throughout the old Soviet Union territories.

Khari means "bee" and Bulbul means "nightingale." There are two stories behind the name of the flower. Some state the flower is named Khari Bulbul because when looking closely at the flower, one can see a close resemblance to a bee or bird.

The flower is still used in traditional medicine. It is a symbol of Azerbaijan, Shusha, and Karabakh. When looking at the Azerbaijani 20 manat currency dedicated to Karabakh, the khari bulbul is featured on the front side.

[karabakhfoundation.com](https://www.karabakhfoundation.com)



ROMANIA

In Romania, several proposals have been made for choosing a national flower but none of the proposals has been finalized by a legislative act to formalize the national flower. One of them is the *Paeonia tenuifolia*.

It is a herbaceous species of peony that is sometimes called the fern leaf peony. It is native to the Caucasus Mountains of Russia and the Black Sea coast of Ukraine, spreading westward into Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia and eastward to northwestern Kazakhstan. It was described by Linnaeus in 1759. The scented red flowers have numerous yellow stamens in the centre. *P. tenuifolia* flowers earlier than other peonies, and dies down early too. This is probably because it grows in steppes, with dry and hot summers. The seeds of this species germinate above the soil in full light, which is exceptional among peonies.

en.wikipedia.org

KOSOVO

Paeonia peregrina is the inofficial national flower of Kosovo and a species of flowering plant in the peony family Paeoniaceae, native to Southeastern Europe and Turkey. It is an erect, herbaceous perennial with 9-lobed, deeply divided leaves. Single, glossy red flowers, 10–13 cm in diameter, with prominent yellow stamens, bloom in spring.

The blood flower or the Peony of Kosovo is one of the symbols of Kosovo.

en.wikipedia.org



CHINA

A national flower represents the culture and spirit of a country. In the Chinese culture, many flowers have been given cultural and literary connotations. Flowers were usually featured in ancient literature, such as poems, as representations of the people's morals and personalities.

The plum blossom, for example, represents persistence and nobility. One of the most important reasons behind the flower's popularity is that it has been a favorite of the Chinese people for quite a long time.

The peony originated in China, and has been planted since 4,000 years ago. It was considered a symbol of the country during the Tang Dynasty (618–907), and was the favorite flower of the people at that time. In Chinese culture, the peony represents prosperity, elegance, solemnity, and is nicknamed the “monarch of the flowers”.

According to the China Flower Association, besides for admiration and decoration, the peony can also be used as medicine or as an ingredient in food.

news.cgtn.com



ALBANIA

BELGIUM

NORTH MACEDONIA

PALESTINE

POLONIA

Red poppies not only decorate the countryside, they can also be used in various ways in the day to day life. And the linkage to the history with the veterans of World War is what makes these gorgeous flowers the national flower of Belgium.

Palestine is the country of wildflower and the wealthiest country in the world for the variety of wildflowers. Red Poppy is also native to Palestine and the painful symbol of blood shading in Gaza valley or east Jerusalem. After a long and gloomy winter, red poppies began to appear across the battlefields. This event led to the acceptance of red poppies as important national symbol.

Very few flowers have played such a significant role in religion, politics and medicine as the poppy. These bright red flowers have often enchanted poets and helped the doctors for centuries. The national flower of Poland, not only contains medicinal and edible qualities, but also symbolizes very deep emotions.

whatsanswer.com



SINGAPORE

On 15 April 1981, Vanda Miss Joaquim was selected as Singapore's National Flower. It was selected from among 40 flowers, out of which 30 were orchids. Among the several varieties of Vanda Miss Joaquim, the variety "Agnes" was chosen in particular for its vibrant colours, hardiness and resilience – qualities that reflect the Singapore spirit.

Singapore is the only country to have a hybrid as her national flower. Vanda Miss Joaquim is the first registered plant hybrid from Singapore. A park, the Vanda Miss Joaquim Park, and several roads have been named after our national flower.

nparks.gov.sg

As something of a Frankenstein orchid, the so-named Vanda Miss Joaquim was created from cross-breeding two flower species in the 1890s by Singapore-based Armenian horticulturalist, Agnes Joaquim. Her status as national flower has earned the Vanda Miss Joaquim some serious weight. From Singapore's bank notes and coins to stamps and souvenirs, you'll find motifs of the unique orchid where you least expect them. In itself, the flower embodies Singapore's multicultural heritage; a celebration of the harmony enjoyed among the city's four key ethnic communities.

Unsurprisingly, orchids are also used in medicine. The flower's herbal extracts help with medical conditions including hypertension, migraines, allergies and cramps.

marinabaysands.com



PARAGUAY

In Paraguay, it is locally known as mburucuyá in Guaraní.

The main reason as to why the blue passionflower is the national flower of Paraguay lies in the fact that these flowers of unique beauty can be found in excessive amount in the forests and also in the walls along the houses of Paraguay. The mass availability made this white beautiful flower the national flower of Paraguay. *Passiflora caerulea* is a woody climber.

It is edible to humans, but bland in flavor. In tropical climates, it will flower all year round. Though the fruit is edible, it is rather insipid when eaten raw. It can be a substitute for blackberries. A tea can be made of the flower which is believed to alleviate stress and anxiety. However, tetraphyllin B and epi-tetraphyllin B, cyanogenic glycosides which liberate hydrogen cyanide when activated by enzymes, have been found in the leaves. It is possible to boil away most of the cyanide.

To sum up, though the blue passionflower may not relate a whole lot to the culture and traditions of Paraguay, it is still the national flower of this country because no other flower grows in this excessive amount as the Blue Passionflower. It is truly an amazing beauty. whatsanswer.com



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The flower of the caoba was the national flower declared on July 16, 1957 by Decree No. 2944. There has always been confusion about the national tree and the national flower and now it is clear. On July 12, 2011, la Rosa de Bayahibe was declared a national flower. godominicanrepublic.com

The colloquial name for the Bayahibe Rose is “mata de chele” or “palo de chele”, meaning “money tree”, so called because the way the plant wraps up its seeds has the form of money.

Its natural habitat includes subtropical or tropical dry forests that are found on the Southeast coast of Hispaniola; particularly around the town of Bayahibe, its namesake. It is critically endangered due to habitat loss.

Is a dioecious cactus that resembles a shrub and reaches up to 6 metres in height. Its trunk is surrounded by groups of spines which erupt in bunches. Its succulent leaves are elliptical in shape and are a bright green color. The flower of the *P. quisqueyana* is pink in color and blooms from the ends of its branches. Its fruits are yellow and contain black seeds.

It is one of the most rare cactus because it has leaves, it has a pretty flower and it is a plant that is in danger of extinction and that was on the verge of disappearance. But being a plant that nobody cared about, it has become well cared for by the neighbors and innkeepers of Bayahibe, given that it is a jewel of the unique nature of that area.

saonadreamsweb.com



PANAMA

Since 1936, this orchid is the national flower of the Republic of Panama declared in the Flower Festival.

en.wikipedia.org

It is from the *Peristeria* genus, which is from the group of plants belonging to the orchid family whose common name in English is "Dove Orchid" or "Holy Ghost Orchid". The common name of this genus comes from the Greek word -peristerion- which means -of dove. burica.wordpress.com

The type species, *Peristeria elata*, has white flowers, famous for its unique column shape, resembling the dove's head. The flower is fragrant and its central part resembles the dove's body.

However, the smell coming out of these flowers is not sweet or sacred at all. In fact, it is said to resemble the smell of beer!

This Flower of the Holy Spirit is a large-sized orchid with big, round pseudobulbs. A mature plant could have pseudobulbs the size of a child's head. It typically has three to five leaves per pseudobulb. The flowers are long-lasting, and successively opened are about two inches wide.

suellensfloral.com



BAHRAIN

The species name *dactylifera* "date-bearing" comes from the Greek words *daktylos*, which means "date" also "finger", and *fero*, which means "I bear". The fruit is known as a date. The fruit's English name, as well as the Latin both come from the Greek word for "finger", *δάκτυλος*, because of the fruit's elongated shape.

en.wikipedia.org

Throughout human history, the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.) has been an integral part of the rich heritage of the Kingdom of Bahrain. Dates have played a fundamental role in the economy and the social life of Bahrain's patrimony. However, the revolutionary changes that have accompanied the discovery of oil have had a massive impact on the cultivation of date palms. A number of factors have reduced interest in making investments in date palm cultivation; among them are socioeconomic changes, climatic conditions, limitation of freshwater, salinization of agricultural lands, and the spread of indigenous and invasive alien pest species. In spite of the challenges, Bahrain is striving to care for date palms as a state symbol and national treasure. Ex situ Germplasm gene banks, in vitro facilities, and quarantine regulations and legislations have been established for the date palm. Consequently, improving date palm industry is a necessity to emphasize that the date palm tree is a valuable asset that unites and integrates the variant parts of the ecosystem and keeps it intact as a stable, well-defined, and sustained entity.

researchgate.net



LIBERIA

Black pepper is a blossoming vine in the family Piperaceae, developed for its natural product, which is generally dried and utilized as a zest and flavoring, known as a peppercorn. Whenever new and completely develop, it is around 5 mm in distance across and dim red, and contains a solitary seed, similar to all drupes. Peppercorns and the ground pepper got from them might be depicted basically as pepper, or all the more decisively as dark pepper (cooked and dried unripe organic product), green pepper (dried unripe natural product), and white pepper (ready organic product seeds). Dark pepper is the world's most exchanged zest. The pepper plant is a perpetual woody vine growing up to 4 m in tallness on supporting trees, posts, or trellises. It is a spreading vine, establishing promptly where trailing stems contact the ground. The blossoms are little, delivered on pendulous spikes.

countriesid.com



KIRIBATI
LAOS
MARSHAL ISLANDS
NICARAGUA
PALAU
TAVALU

In Nicaragua *Plumeria rubra* is a symbol of love and is known under the local name "sacuanjoche". In South East Asia is considered sacred. In Laos *Plumeria alba* is known under the local name champa or "dok champa". In Bengali culture, plumeria, is associated with funerals and death. In the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia, the plumeria is often associated with ghosts and cemeteries. In Sri Lankan tradition plumeria is associated with worship. In Eastern Africa, frangipani are sometimes referred to in Swahili love poems. For the Hindu culture, especially in India, flower is treated as the symbol of loyalty. From the Laotian perspective Dok Champa represents sincerity and joy in life. Dok Champa is also the symbol of luck. Balinese called it Bunga Jepun or javanais called it bunga kamboja. Based on Hindu philosophy, frangipani blooms in the fourth full moon and Balinese called it Sasih Kapat. The flower is also considered a "natural essence", so frangipani flowers can be interpreted as natural extracts that bring enlightenment and saris of goodness.

en.wikipedia.org



BURUNDI
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOMALIA
SOUTH AFRICA

The King Protea, is a flowering plant. Its flower head is the largest in the genus Protea: the species is also known as Giant Protea, Honeypot or King Sugar Bush. It is widely distributed in the south-western and southern parts of South Africa of the fynbos region.

The artichoke-like appearance of the flower-heads of the king protea lead to the specific name 'cynaroides', which means 'like cynara' the artichoke. The name does not do justice to the beautiful flower-heads of this protea, which is the largest in the genus. A number of varieties in colour and leaf shapes are found, but the most beautiful is the pink coloured flower.

www.gov.za

The king protea has been South Africa's national flower since 1976. The protea was chosen as it symbolises SA's beauty and, according to www.info.gov.za, the protea represents the "flowering of our potential as a nation in pursuit of the African Renaissance". The protea symbolises the holistic integration of forces that grow from the Earth, and are nurtured from above. The most popular colours of Africa have been assigned to the protea - green, gold, red and black."

Proteas belong to the Proteacea family and the genus Protea, the name derived from the Greek god Proteus, who was able to change his form at will. tablemountain.net



CAMEROON

Prunus africana is the scientific name of Red Stinkwood and it is commonly known by the common names African cherry, pygeum, iron wood, red stinkwood, African plum, African prune, and bitter almond. It is an important tree for local livelihoods and international trade. The timber was previously much sought after, because it is straight-grained, quite heavy, hard and strong, with a dark red color and gives a nice polish. It was used for heavy construction such as bridges, decks and flooring and also in the production of poles, carvings, tools and utensils. Other than being native to the country, these provide enough reasons for the Red Stinkwood to be declared as the national flower of Cameroon. *Prunus Africana*, is a large, straight, evergreen tree that often grows to around 20 meters in height and occasionally with buttressed roots. Despite a wide natural range, spanning across Africa, it is highly sought-after for its medicinal uses. This has led to its threatened status.

[whatsanswer.com](https://www.whatsanswer.com)

CHINA TAIWAN

Three buds and five petals - symbolises Three Principles of the People, the five branches of the Government, the Five Races Under One Union, the Five Cardinal Relationships, Five Constants and Five Ethics according to Confucian philosophy. The plum blossom symbolises the faithful, the resolute and the holy; it represents the national spirit of Republic of China nationals.

[wikipedia.org](https://www.wikipedia.org)



MYANMAR

The Padauk, also known as the Thingyan flower, is the favorite national flower symbol of Myanmar people. The Padauk blossoms in tiny fragrant yellow-gold flowers after the first showers in April, coinciding with the Myanmar New Year Festival and the Thingyan (Water Festival). Once in bloom, the entire tree turns gold overnight.

Padauk has very important role in Burmese culture. The first month of the Burmese traditional lunar calendar starts from mid-April, when Padauk flowers bloom. So, it is closely associated with New Year Festival. During the celebrations, people present gifts in the form of flower petals in a silver bowl to their deities.

Besides, it is a favorite flower of poets and artists. It is often depicted on pottery and ceramics or sculpted in stone as well. Therefore, the flower has long become a part of everyday life in Myanmar. The Padauk can be found throughout the country. The wood of the tree is also used for making furniture.

myanmartravel.com



LIBYA

The pomegranate is a deciduous bush in the family Lythraceae that develops somewhere in the range of 5 and 10 mtall. The pomegranate began in the locale stretching out from cutting edge Iran to northern India, and has been developed since old occasions all through the Mediterranean district. It was brought into Spanish America in the late sixteenth century and into California by Spanish pioneers in 1769. Today, it is broadly developed all through the Middle East and Caucasus area, north and tropical Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, the drier pieces of southeast Asia, and parts of the Mediterranean Basin. The name pomegranate gets from medieval Latin pomum "apple" and granatum "seeded". The little tree has different barbed branches and is very enduring.

countriesid.com

The pomegranate's botanical name *Punica granatum* shows it originates from the Roman Carthage . Its healing properties were already recognised in antiquity. Owing to its aesthetic shape, this delicious fruit features in various symbolic representations and its many seeds make it a symbol of fertility. Resembling an imperial orb, it stands for temporal power, while theologically, it represents the Church and priesthood.

Pomegranates already symbolised fertility, beauty and eternal life, in Greek and Persian mythology. The Ancient Greeks considered a pomegranate a symbol of fertility and associated it with the goddesses Demeter, Persephone, Aphrodite, and Athena.

alimentaryum.org



KUWAIT SAUDI ARABIA

The national flower of Kuwait is Arfaj. Its scientific name is *Rhanterium epapposum*. It belongs to Asteraceae family. The plant is native to the deserts of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. But locally it is known as Arfaj or Al-Arfaj. In 1983 it became the Kuwait state flower.

It is well known desert food plants for camels and sheep. When cold temperature overcome the flowers of Kuwait produces leaves quickly after rainfall. In a few months, the branches and newly formed leaves become energetic and the brownish yellow flower becomes enormous, attracting insects and birds. It changes with seasons.

In summer, when the earth has dried out the leaves fall and the branches become naked and woody with living fibers. In times of stress, these changes may be important in increasing the chance of survival, water and reserve material stored in the stems to remain alive by allowing it to have few hidden outgrowth. With conditions improvement, the reserves are moved into buds providing new growth.

Arfaj fruit is abundant in numbers it forms in late spring and falls off the branches after maturity. Gather under the flower and remains sleepy until favorable conditions for germination prevail. Every flower contains about 6-8 seeds that are moved by wind or water.

readnational.com



NEPAL

Rhododendron is the combination of two ancient Greek words - Rhodon which means rose and Dendron which means tree. Rhododendron is the largest genus in the family Ericaceae, within 1,024 flowering species. The average estimates vary from 850 to 1000 and are morphologically diverse. Rhododendron plants occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and in the mountain of South-East Asia.

Rhododendron-The National Flower of Nepal is famous as Lali-Gurans. There are more than 30 species of rhododendron in Nepal, with dozens of types, sizes, and colors like red, pink, and white. In Nepal, the bush Arboretum is the most celebrated and engaging amongst all 30 species of rhododendrons in the hills of Nepal.

As per the record of 1901, George Atkinson, then outgoing Governor admiring the eye-catching flowering plant said, "I know none more beautiful than Rhododendron". And the state bodies selected Red Rhododendron as the National Flower of Nepal. Nepal is proud of its beauty. So, it becomes the foremost beloved flower of all Nepalese. Everyone respects this flower, thinking of it as the national image without any flaws. The pharmacology of Rhododendron species has been used in ancient medicines. For a long time, people are making antioxidants, flavonoids, and other phenolic compounds.

edushadows.com



CAMBODIA

Known scientifically as *metrelle mesnyi*, the rumduol is a type of plant that grows between 8 and 12 metres tall, with a stem diameter of 20 to 30cm.

One of the reasons behind the rumduol's allure is its fragrant smell, which is particularly potent in the late afternoons and evenings when its sweet perfume hangs heavy in the air.

In traditional medicine, which is still widely practised across rural Cambodia, the flowers are used to treat dizziness and help the heart and blood pressure, while the bark is used to treat fever. It bears fruit. The plant bears clusters of fruit that turn to a dark red when ripe. It is edible and can be found at the many markets across the country.

In 2005, the rumduol was officially made Cambodia's national flower in a royal decree by King Sihamoni. It was also flagged up as a symbol of environmental preservation by the government.

Places are named after it. There are several places in Cambodia that have rumduol in their names.

The stems are often used by locals as firewood and construction material for houses, boats and other items. Beautiful Cambodian women are often referred to as rumduol, and it is also used as a female name in the country.

theculturetrip.com



ROMANIA

The botanical name is derived from the common names 'dog rose' or similar in several European languages, including classical Latin and ancient Greek.

It is sometimes considered that the word 'dog' has a disparaging meaning in this context, indicating 'worthless' as compared with cultivated garden roses. According to The Oxford Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, the English name is a direct translation of the plant's name from classical Latin, *rosa canina*, itself a translation of the Greek *κυνόροdon* ('*kunórodon*'); the name arose out of the belief in classical times that the root was a cure for the bite of a mad dog. It is known to have been used to treat the bite of rabid dogs in the 18th and 19th centuries. The origin of its name may be related to the hooked prickles on the plant that have resemblance to a dog's canines. en.wikipedia.org

MOLDOVA

There are a number of national symbols of Moldova, representing Moldova or its people in either official or unofficial capacities. The shells of rose hips from dog roses contain high levels of antioxidants, mainly polyphenols and ascorbic acid, as well as carotenoids and vitamins B and E. Rose hips contain a high amount of carotenoids and ascorbic acid along with natural sugars, organic acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids, phenolics, and essential oil, making them excellent for consumption. The wild plant is used for stabilising soil in land reclamation and specialised landscaping schemes. The cultivar *Rosa canina* *Assisiensis* is the only dog rose without thorns. wikivisually.com



GEORGIA

Rosa laevigata, the Cherokee rose, is a white, fragrant rose. It is an evergreen climbing bush, scrambling over different bushes and little trees to statures of up to 5-10 meters.

countriesid.com

Georgia is a country with quite a complex geography. Caucasus region of Eurasia is where this country is located. The National Flower of Georgia is Rosa Laevigata, the Cherokee rose and is a white flower which grows mostly in Georgia, Taiwan, and China. It is a beautiful flower with white color and a fragrance used to make many of the top perfumes in the world. The English name of the flower was not given until it reached United States around the year 1780.

helonational.com

It is an evergreen climbing shrub, scrambling over other shrubs and small trees to heights of up to 5–10 metres. The flower is commonly associated with the Trail of Tears, the forced relocation of Native Americans in the southeastern United States. Its white petals are said to represent the tears the Cherokee women shed during the period of great hardship and grief throughout US government-forced march from the Cherokees' home to U.S. forts, such as Gilmer. The flower's gold center is said to symbolize the gold taken from the Cherokee tribe.

en.wikipedia.org

A rose is the symbol of love & beauty, honor, faith, devotion, passion and sensuality.



MALEDIVES

The National Flower of the Republic of Maldives is "Finifenmaa", the commonly known Pink Rose, which is botanically identified as *Rosa polyantha*.

"Fiyaathoshi Finifenmaa" has a high regard among the Maldivians and the Pink Rose is one member of the Rose family which could be easily grown in Maldivian soil.

Finifenmaa was declared the National Flower on 25th July 1985.

commons.wikimedia.org

The name *Rosa polyantha* was given in 1843 by the German botanists Philipp Franz von Siebold and Joseph Gerhard Zuccarini for a multi-flowered rose from East Asia. However, it turned out that the Swedish botanist Carl Peter Thunberg had already described the same rose as *Rosa multiflora* in 1784.

de.wikipedia.org



BULGARIA
BURKINA FASO
CZECH REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
IRAN
IRAQ
LUXEMBOURG
MOROCCO
RWANDA
SAINT LUCIA
SLOVAKIA
TOGO
TURKMENISTAN
UNITED KINGDOM
USA

A Rose is a Rose is a Rose and also the world most
recognized symbol of love and beauty



LITHUANIA

Most national flowers usually hail from the country they are recognized, but that isn't the case when it comes to this fragrant specimen. The rue isn't only the national flower of Lithuania, it's also a religious symbol. Originally, Catholic missionaries grew Rue flowers in their own private gardens as a tribute to the Virgin Mary. This actually makes a lot of sense because the Rue is a symbol of virtue and maidenhood.

In the late Middle Ages, Catholic missionaries brought the Rue over to Lithuania. The Rue is such a hardy plant you can find it growing in even the harshest of soils. Because of this, missionaries believed they could protect you from evil, including the evil eye and even snake venom. Other people believe the Rue also has special magical powers and properties to thwart them from evil.

Because the Rue was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it is also believed that is the main reason new brides wear headpieces made of this beautiful flower as they walk down the aisle.

Medicinally, the Rue has been used in different holistic ways, such as being applied directly to the skin for help with inflammation caused by arthritis, dislocation, earaches, toothaches, and even headaches. People also use the rue as an excellent insect repellent. Not only is Rue great for minor injuries, but the aromatic scent from is also potent and used for essential oils. It is sharply herbaceous, with a distinct orange scent and bitter, acrid notes. russianflora.com



DOMINICA

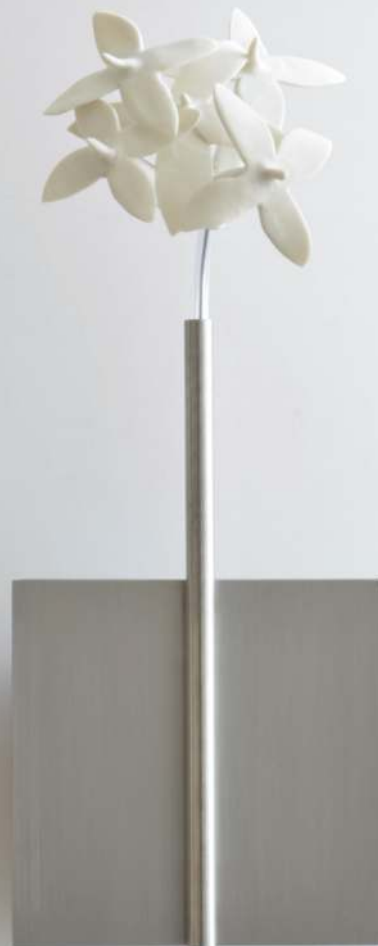
The flower honoured as our National Flower is a wild xerophitic plant known botanically as *Sabinea carinalis*, commonly known as Carib Wood or 'Bwa Kwaib'. It was legislated as the National Flower, along with the Coat of Arms and National Flag in 1978. (The National Emblems of Dominica Act, 1978) (Act No. 18 of 1978).

As an indigenous plant, one of the reasons for which it was selected, it has survived our entire history, and hopefully, will be with us for all time. It can therefore be said to represent the continuity of our young people.

When in bloom, it displays precocious bright scarlet flowers along the entire length of its branches, and is found growing along dry coastal areas. Distribution in the wild is low, but it is an extremely hardy plant. When grown at high elevations, even in good soil, 'Bwa Kwaib' will be bushy but not flower profusely. Around April, when in full bloom, the plant presents a magnificent spectacle.

Its hardiness and scarlet flowers are reminiscent of our strong rugged and resourceful people with an ability to survive and overcome problems, and Dominica's ability to triumph despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

dominica.gov.dm



NORWAY

In Norway we actually have two national flowers, one, "bergfrue" - saxifraga cotyledon- meaning "mistress of the mountains", was chosen at an international botanical congress in Amsterdam 1935, probably without the participation of any members of the Norwegian people, except the botanists, of course. This plant grows more widely in the mountains than in the woods.

The other one is called "røsslyng"- calluna vulgaris - "ling" or "heather" in English. Anyone who has wandered through the woods in the fall, or across the wide mountain plateaus, will have met this sweet-smelling, unpretentious little plant - and that includes most of the Norwegian population. Suitably, this one was chosen in a large radio programme in 1976 and probably reflects a widespread fondness for nature and hiking.

tuvala.blogspot.com



MONGOLIA

The Scabiosa Butterfly Blue was declared as the national flower of Mongolia on October 25, 2014. In order to choose the national flower, a two-month long survey was held by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Mongolia. 1000 respondents including botanic researchers, experts, student, tour operators and tourists voted for the most preferred one and the scabiosa came out on top of the list and became the national flower of Mongolia. This flower symbolizes a harmonic lifestyle with the nature.

Scabiosa Butterfly Blue is the national floral symbol of the Mongolian people. This Scabiosa cultivar is a compact perennial with gray-green leaves and a long bloom period featuring pretty lavender-blue flowers that look like pincushions surrounded by frilly petals. It's nice when used as edging or in large groups in borders or rock gardens. Ber Tsetseg or Scabiosa comosa is widely popular across Mongolia. In summer, Scabiosa comosa blooms for three months. It is found in colors ranging from pale blue to light purple.

After the flowers have dropped, the calyces together with the bracts form a spiky ball that may be the reason for the “pincushion” common name.

whatsanswer.com



IRELAND

The shamrock, a small clover which is now the national flower of Ireland, was an important symbol to the ancient Irish Druids as a plant naturally displaying the triad with its three heart-shaped leaves.

The Celts believed that everything important in the world came in threes; the three dominions of earth, sky and sea, the three ages of man, and phases of the moon; so a plant with three leaves would have been held in high regard.

It is believed that St Patrick, on seeing the importance of this small plant to the Druids, used the shamrock to illustrate the Christian teachings of the Holy Trinity, thus spreading the word of Christianity throughout the land in a way that appealed to the people.

The shamrock was thought to have mystical properties and the ability to predict the weather; its leaves turn skyward when a storm is brewing.

The shamrock became a symbol of rebellion against the Crown in the 19th century and anyone caught wearing one, risked the hangman's noose! Today it is Ireland's most well know national symbol recognised throughout the world.



NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has a myriad of interesting native plants and flowers to share, but the kōwhai is quite special. This stunning yellow blossom is widely regarded as the country's national flower and is particularly known for being a clear marker of the beginning of spring.

Kōwhai flowers were traditionally used by Māori to make yellow dye. And the kōwhai tree was a key medicinal source for them. The bark in particular was used to treat injuries and kōwhai ashes were also incorporated in ringworm treatments. Māori are partly to thank for the kōwhai's widespread dissemination. They used to plant kōwhai trees around old settlement sites and sacred places. It is believed that plantings in some places like Wellington were the direct result of Māori tribal invasion and disputes.

Kōwhai are known to grow in a diverse range of habitats. This includes riparian forests, coastal cliff faces and inland scrubs. Kōwhai are quite tough and enduring, and this enables them to tolerate various soil types.

Many native birds have an affinity for kōwhai nectar. Tui, bellbirds, kākā and kererū in particular rely on kōwhai nectar as a seasonal food source.

As a cultural symbol, the kōwhai has inspired a number of creative endeavours. The flower makes an appearance on local artwork, in folktales, and it's featured on postage stamps, as well as the country's old two-cent coin. theculturetrip.com



SAINT VINCENT

The Soufriere Tree or Spachea Perforata is a member of a fairly well represented family of the tropical floras, namely Malpighiaceae.

The Soufriere Tree was reported to have been collected on the volcano in 1804, i.e. before the 1812 eruption, by Dr. Alexander Anderson the Medical Officer and Curator of the Gardens. An old specimen of the tree is still to be found in the Gardens along with much younger trees. The tree air layers quite readily and will root from cuttings also; but both trees at the Gardens have never fruited or set seed even though they flower profusely and the flowers are bisexual.

The outstanding feature of the Soufriere tree is that it is a purely endemic species, known from Saint Vincent only and it has not been found in the wild since. Specimens were sent to few Gardens and a plant has been established in the Trinidad Botanic Gardens. Most plants in the Lesser Antilles are widely distributed, endemic species being relatively few, unlike in the Greater Antilles where they are far commoner.

tourism.gov.vc



GABON

Spathodea is a monotypic sort in the blossoming plant family Bignoniaceae. The single species it contains, *Spathodea campanulata*, is normally known as the African tuliptree, wellspring tree, pichkari or Nandi fire. The tree develops between 7 - 25 m tall and is local to tropical dry woods of Africa. The bloom bud is ampule-formed and contains water. These buds are regularly utilized by youngsters who play with its capacity to squirt the water. The sap in some cases stains yellow on fingers and garments. The open blooms are glass molded and hold downpour and dew, making them alluring to numerous types of winged creatures.

countriesid.com



TANZANIA

Syzygium aromaticum is a tree in the family Myrtaceae, native to Indonesia with the aromatic flower buds known as cloves, and commonly used as a spice. The plant is commercially harvested in Indonesia, as well as in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Seychelles, and Tanzania. Due to its numerous pharmacological activities, *S. aromaticum* can be considered as a potential drug candidate for many ailments. We have reported the anticancer, antidiabetic antiinflammatory, antinociceptive, antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal, antioxidant, and antithrombotic properties, as well as other biological activities and constituents of this plant.

[sciencedirect.com](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Clove, *Syzygium aromaticum*, is a tropical and evergreen tree growing up to 20 m in height and 30 cm in trunk diameter. It has clusters of bright red flowers located on the ends of branches. The bark is gray. The leaves are large, reddish when young and turn dark green upon maturity. The fruits are oblong, red, and fleshy, containing one or two seeds. Cloves contain essential oil which is used medicinally against pain, nausea, vomiting, internal parasites, chills, headache, toothache, colds, arthritis, rheumatism, and impotence. The flower buds are chewed as breath freshener or as relief from toothache. Further, flower buds are edible, usually dried and used as spice. The essential oil, on the other hand, can also be used as food flavoring.

[pfaf.org](https://www.pfaf.org)



BAHAMAS

The Yellow Elder was chosen as the national flower of the Bahamas because it is native to the Bahama Islands, and it blooms throughout the year.

Selection of the yellow elder over many other flowers was made through the combined popular vote of members of all four of New Providence's garden clubs of the 1970s - the Nassau Garden Club, the Carver Garden Club, the International Garden Club, and the Y.W.C.A. Garden Club. They reasoned that other flowers grown there - such as the bougainvillea, hibiscus, and poinciana - had already been chosen as the national flowers of other countries.

bahamas.gov.bs

The plant is cultivated as an ornamental and blooms throughout the year. It has characteristic sharply-toothed, lance-shaped green leaves and large bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. It is drought-tolerant and grows well in warm climates. The flowers attract bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Yellow Elder produces pods containing yellow seeds with papery wings. The plant is apparently desirable fodder in fields grazed by livestock. It also readily colonises rocky, sandy and cleared land, occasionally becoming invasive.

The leaves and roots of the plant contain "bioactive compounds which may have medicinal uses". Honey bees are attracted to the flowers but "unlike most flowering plants, the honey produced from Yellow Elder's nectar / pollen is poisonous".

rollingharbour.com



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The United Arab Emirates cultivates some impressive varieties of flowers but its national flower is Tribulus Omanense. This flower normally grows in diverse climates and deserts. Tribulus flower is a subtropical herb with a yellow flower, it thrives a prickly or spiny fruit. It is also recognized as a puncture vine just because of its sharp spines it is so sharp that sometimes it can flatten a tire. Mostly people used different parts as medicine.

This flower found only in yellow color and its singular color choices correspond to egalitarianism, equality, and brotherhood. It means Arab promotes social equality and wants justice in the whole community. Another reason for their selection is the extensive or ample availability of the Tribulus in its country, it cultivated in rich amounts among the entire state. As yellow color promotes brotherhood and friendship so it considers a loveable flower in UAE.

This flower has some chemicals in it that maybe boost the hormones in animals. Tribulus flower is used for the treatment of tumors of the nose sore throat or kidney stones. Its pills are also useful if the patient having heart problems, high cholesterol, high blood pressure including chest pain. For the problems of digestion, intestinal gas, constipation, or inflammation in tissues. For male sexual problems, it is also helpful. Few people use its pill or powder for stimulating appetite and mood enhancer, it use also improves athletic performance. Women use it to tone their muscles.

arabianpetals.ae



MAURITIUS

Trochetia is a genus of flowering plants endemic to the Mascarene Islands. There are five species of Trochetia in Mauritius. The most popular one is Trochetia boutoniana 'Boucle d'Oreille'. It was named after French botanist Louis Bouton. The only known wild source population used to be the slopes of Le Morne Brabant. The flowering time is from June to October. This bell-shaped flower has since then been successfully propagated and has been reintroduced in the wild and in private and public gardens in various location in the island. Trochetia was declared the National Flower on the 12th March 1992, when Mauritius achieved the status of Republic.

The habitat consists of humid forests with a high annual rainfall or mountainous slopes which are directed windwards. Plants from the genus Trochetia belong to the few plants worldwide that can produce coloured nectar. Some scientists, like the Danish ecologist Jens Olesen assume that this could be linked to bird species which have pollinated this plants in the past and are extinct today. However, recent research has demonstrated that not only do endemic Phelsuma geckos pollinate some of the species, but that they actually prefer coloured over clear nectar.

govmu.org



KENYA

There is no Kenya national flower as such. Kenya has never officially adopted a flower as it's national symbol.

But there may be an unofficial one. Kenya is a large exporter of flowers, especially tropical orchids. That's why some have suggested that the tropical orchid could function as the national flower. kenya-advisor.com

The Tropical Orchid is the unofficial national flower of Kenya. It comes from the Orchidaceae family. Orchids are the genus of the Kenya's national flower. Kenya is a large exporting country tropical flower the world. Most probably around 250+ types of Orchid with the all variety of both color and texture are grown in Kenya and it has minimum 22000 species found all through the world, which made them the largest flower family of the world.

The Kenyan people use orchid in decoration purpose as well as medical purpose also. Kenya earns large amount of foreign currencies through exporting of Tropical Orchid every year.

To sum up, the national flower of Kenya, Tropical Orchid is a symbol of Love, beauty, Fertility, Refinement, Delicacy and Charm also the symbol of national spirit, pride and identity of Kenya. whatsanswer.com



AFGHANISTAN
HUNGARY
KAZAKHSTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
NETHERLANDS
TURKEY

The cultivation of tulips began in Persia, most probably in the 10th century and in early 15th century, the Tulips were brought to Hungary from Turkey and became widely popular in a little matter of time. It was also the favorite flower of King of the Ottoman Empire.

Tulips are the symbol for love, passion, perfect lovers and romance.

Since 1950 Netherlands has been at the center of the world flower trade. Nowadays, Netherlands is the first producer and exporter of Tulips in the World and because of this, tulip is considered as the national flower of Netherlands; perhaps no one item symbolizes the Netherlands more succinctly than the tulip. Tulip, Netherlands' national flower symbol, symbolizes different things depending on color and variations.

en.wikipedia.org

Kazakhstan is the home of the tulip and it is worth noting that 11 species out of the 40 are endemic to Kazakhstan, and 18 are on the Endangered Species List. [.kazakhstan.travel](https://www.kazakhstan.travel)



EQUATORIAL GUINEA GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU

Vernonia djalonensis is a critically endangered species of plants in the family Asteraceae. It is native to the West African country of Guinea. en.wikipedia.org

Guinea is one of the most biologically diverse countries in West Africa, which can generally be separated into four natural regions with very different characteristics. So, we first decided to run a regional campaign to find four regional winners followed by a final to confirm the national flower of Guinea.

The Republic of Guinea is on a mission; to boost awareness of their incredible biodiversity through a new National Flower Campaign. Kew scientist Charlotte Couch, working on the Tropical Important Plant Areas of the Republic of Guinea: In April 2016 we were awarded Darwin Initiative funding from the UK government. The results of the campaign have been collated and we have just announced the winners for the four regions: Guinée Maritime: *Diospyros feliciania*; Moyenne Guinée: *Vernonia djalonensis*; Haute Guinée: *Dissotis linearis* Guinée Forestière: *Habenaria jaegeri*

National flower winner for the moyenne Guinée is *Vernonia djalonensis*. In a 2018 public vote, *Vernonia djalonensis* was voted as the national flower of Guinea, a decision which is currently awaiting government approval. [kew.org](https://www.kew.org)



GUYANA

The *Victoria amazonica* is the largest water lily in the world. In Guyana, it is known as The *Victoria Regia* Lily. It is our National Flower which can be seen on our Coat-of-Arms. The *Victoria Amazonica* has several other names including the *Victoria Lily*, *Amazon Water Lily*, or *Giant Water Lily*. This flower is native to the waters of the Amazon River basin. The *Giant Water Lily* or the *Victoria amazonica* can be found in South American countries like Brazil, and Guyana but can be grown in most tropical areas in the world. The first discovery of the *Victoria amazonica* was in Bolivia in the year 1801.

The *Victoria amazonica* is an aquatic perennial with rhizomatous qualities. The unique leaves of the *Giant Water Lilies* never cease to amaze with their monstrous size and buoyancy. They grow as large as 10 feet in diameter, meaning a small child or several can fit on one leaf! Leaves are typically yellowish-green in colour but a coppery red colour underneath. On the undersides of the leaves and stems, there are sharp prickles. The submerged stalk can be up to 26 feet long. Unlike the *Lotus* plants, the flowers and leaves of the *Giant Water Lily* float on the water's surface instead of breaking through the surface of the water. The flowers of the *Victoria amazonica* bloom only at night. When these flowers bloom for as long as 2-3 days, they are white but as they age they turn pinkish to rose-purple going on to the third day. These beautiful flowers emit a rather powerful smell, a mixture of the smell of bananas and pineapple.

thingsguyana.com



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The national flower, the Chaconia, is also called “Wild Poinsettia” or “Pride of Trinidad and Tobago”, is a flaming red forest flower, belonging to the family Rubiaceae. This flower owes its botanical name *Warszewiczia Coccinea* to the Polish-Lituanian plant collector Joseph Warszewicz. The title “Chaconia” was given in honour of the last and most progressive, Spanish Governor or Trinidad, Don Jose Maria Chacon.

This flower, known by its long sprays of magnificent vermilion usually blooms around the time of the nation’s anniversary of Independence. As an indigenous flower it can be said that it has been witness to our entire history. In this way it represents the cycles of life and the continuity of the nation. The colour of this bloom also echoes the symbolism found in the red of the Flag and on the Shield of the Coat of Arms.

news.gov.tt



ANGOLA NAMIBIA

The Welwitschia Mirabilis is a plant which is endemic to the Namib desert in Namibia and Southern Angola. Named after the Austrian botanist Friedrich Welwitsch who "discovered" the plant in 1859, some of the specimen are estimated to be between 1000 and 1500 years old.

Apart from a dense network of roots close to the ground surface with a diameter of up to 30 metres the Welwitschia also has a taproot that is able to reach groundwater provided that it stands at about 3 metre depth. Most of the water however is taken up by the fine network of roots. Water is provided in the form of dew as rain is an absolute exception. The leaves are arranged in such a way that they are well capable of storing water. Welwitschia has female and male specimens, pollination takes place with the help of insects.

In Angola it is called n'tumbo - stump, the Herero name it onyanga - desert onion, and in Afrikaans it is called "twee-blaar-kanniedood" -two-leave-can't-die. This name describes two characteristic attributes of the Welwitschia: its durability as a desert plant and the fact that it only has two leaves. These two leaves grow continuously, but slowly and pretend, as they are torn with increasing age, to have several leaves or even a whole heap of leaves. With time these leaves frazzle even at their tips as the wind, the hooves of antelopes and other Welwitschia-eaters and some unobserving tourists take their toll. info-namibia.com



EL SALVADOR

'La Flor de Izote' is native to El Salvador and Guatemala. It has been the national flower since 1995. It can be eaten like a vegetable and can also be used to make fibers for textiles. The flower bud is used to prepare pupusas, the national dish!

helenxtrejo.com

Izote flower was officially recognized as "national flower of El Salvador", by the Legislative Assembly on 21 December 1995.

It is a plant that blooms between April and May have multiple stems and elongated leaves, originating in the Mesoamerican region, belongs to the family of Liliaceae and authorize the Liliiflorales, including many genera and species. For its usefulness and versatility is used by the textile industry as ornamental, as food and for the manufacture of alcohol, detergents, baskets and ropes.

sites.google.com



ETHIOPIA

The National flower of Ethiopia is Calla Lily it is also known as Arum lily, it is a very beautiful flower and is very familiar in Africa, Swaziland etc. They are mostly of white color with tremendous shaped petal.

This is not Only the National flower of Ethiopia but also the National Flower of Saint Helena - Island nation, because it grows on a large scale. It is the National flower of Ethiopia because of its abundance, color and uses. Ethiopian people consider white calla lily as the Sign of peace. helonational.com

Zantedeschia aethiopica known as calla lily and arum lily is a species in the family Araceae. *Zantedeschia aethiopica* is a rhizomatous herbaceous lasting plant, evergreen where precipitation and temperatures are sufficient, deciduous where there is a dry season. Its favored living space is in streams and lakes or on the banks. It develops to 0.6– 1 m tall, with huge bunches of expansive, bolt formed dull green surrenders over to 45 cm long. The inflorescences are substantial and are created in spring, summer and fall, with an unadulterated white spathe up to 25 cm and a yellow spadix up to 90 mm long. The spadix delivers a black out, sweet scent. countriesid.com



SCOTLAND

And last but not least, Scotland's national flower as a good omen for this climate summit.

In truth, no one knows for certain how the purple-flowered thistle rose to such lofty significance. But one legend has it a sleeping party of Scots warriors were saved from ambush by an invading Norse army when one of the enemies trod on the spiky plant.

His anguished cry roused the slumbering warriors who duly vanquished the invader and adopted the thistle as their national symbol.

Scotland is home to not just one, but several varieties of thistle, some native and others exotic, and no one is quite sure which is the true symbol of Scotland. Is it the Spear or Musk Thistle? Or maybe it's the poetic-sounding Melancholy Thistle or Our Lady's Thistle? And what about the Cotton Thistle?

The thistle has been an important symbol of Scottish heraldry for over 500 years. It also represents one of the highest honours the country can give an individual. Founded by James III in 1687, the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle is an order of chivalry which is bestowed to those who have made an outstanding contribution to the life of Scotland and the greater United Kingdom.

visitscotland.com



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„making peace with
nature is the defing
task of the 21st
century.

It must be the top, top
priority for everyone,
everywhere“

ANTÒNIO GUTERRES
United Nations Secretary-General
2 december 2020



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Impressum

Graphic concept and design

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The information about the flowers comes from various
websites. Likewise, the photos of the flowers on the cover.

Printed in Italy