

MULTIFACE' ED FLORA PICTURE POST CARDS

The first known printed picture postcard, with an image on one side, was created in France in 1870 at Camp Conlie by Léon Besnardeau (1829–1914). Conlie was a training camp for soldiers in the Franco-Prussian War. The cards had a lithographed design printed on them containing emblematic images of piles of armaments on either side of a scroll topped by the arms of the Duchy of Brittany and the inscription "War of 1870. Camp Conlie. Souvenir of the National Defence. Army of Brittany" (in French). While these are certainly the first known picture postcards, there was no space for stamps and no evidence that they were ever posted without envelopes.

In the following year the first known picture postcard in which the image functioned as a souvenir was sent from Vienna. The first advertising card appeared in 1872 in Great Britain and the first German card appeared in 1874. Private advertising cards started appearing in the United States around 1873, and qualified for a special postage rate of one cent. Private cards inspired Lipman's card were also produced concurrently with the U.S. government postal in 1873. The backs of these private cards contained the words "Correspondence Card", "Mail Card" or "Souvenir Card" and required two-cent postage if they were written upon.

Spanning from approximately 1905 to 1915 in the United States, the golden age of postcards stemmed from a combination of social, economic, and governmental factors. Demand for postcards increased, government restrictions on production loosened, and technological advances (in photography, printing, and mass production) made the boom possible. In addition, the expansion of Rural Free Delivery allowed mail to be delivered to more American households than ever before. Billions of postcards were mailed during the golden age, including nearly a billion per year in United States from 1905 to 1915, and 7 billion worldwide in 1905. Many postcards from this era were in fact never posted but directly acquired by collectors themselves.

This exhibit consists of flora on cards from around the countries of the world. Their beauty, aroma and hues. But the main objective is to highlight their uses in day to day life in all fields and to bring out the importance of protecting our flora for their usefulness to mankind. As we all know human beings are dependent on Nature and an ecological balance is essential if survival needs to exist not merely now but in the future too. Be it human or animals we all live an interdependent life as we say the food chain. My exhibit highlights all these aspects.

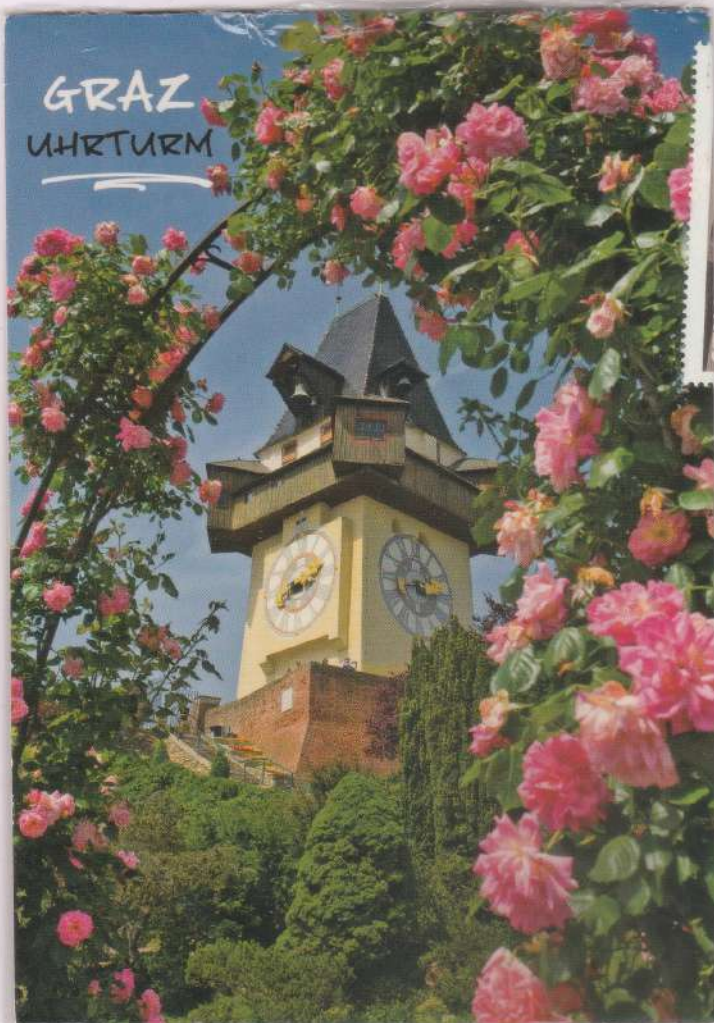
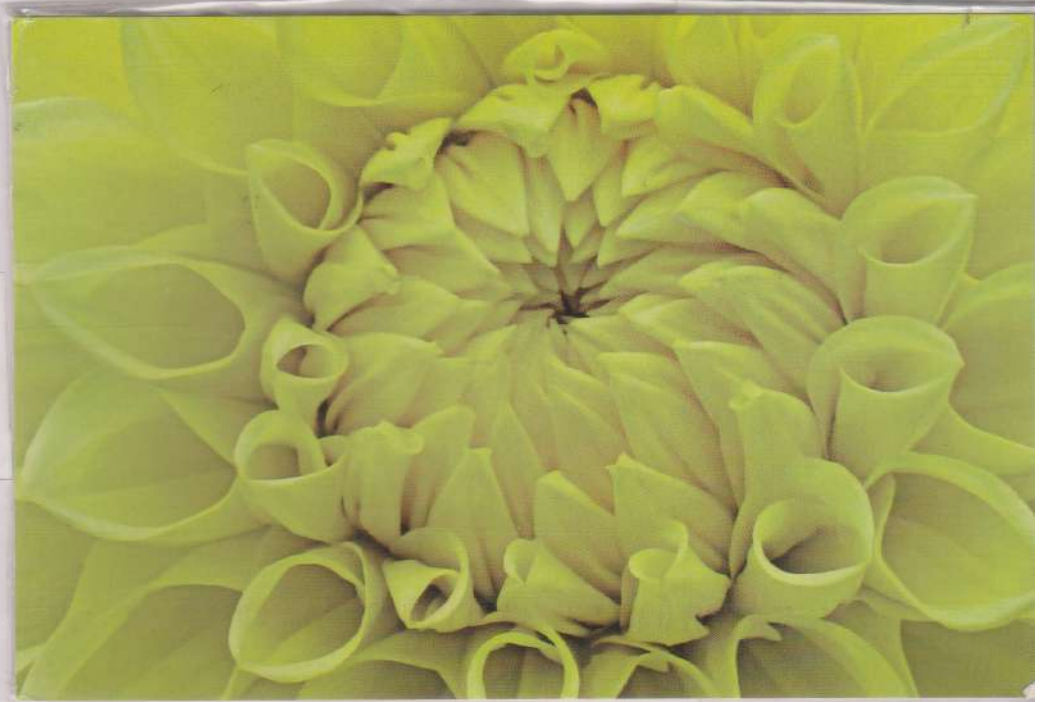
This exhibit creates awareness regarding the existence and preservation of flora through philately which is vast as the species are too varied and vast from region to region, state to state and country to country. In my opinion when we are talking about afforestation and global warming and preservation of nature the scope through philately is vast as it plays an important role to see and learn. We are all aware that flowers adorn the head of women which is considered in a few countries as well as enhancement of beauty, they are used in cosmetics, toiletries, perfumes, food, medicine, household items, beverages, confectionaries etc. In fact they are used in cooking to treat certain illness for eg. neem flower for diabetics and eradicate worms. They also play a major role in embalming bodies. Their usage is multi faceted. We express our joy and sorrow, friendship, love etc through various flowers, bouquets, wreaths etc. The insects help in multiplying flora through pollen from flowers from which they get their food material for eg. Some flowers like the pitcher plant help in eradicating flies etc. Flowers are seasonal mostly bloom in spring, summer, winter etc. One can identify the flowers by the season. Hence the scope of building an exhibit is vast which can be thematic, country wise, botanical family wise, seasons wise, country wise etc. It is an unending subject for one to participate and create awareness and more research may yield more benefits.

PLAN

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II.A.

This card from Australia shows the Dahlia flower which belongs to the Asteraeaceae family and there are more than 42 species in this. flower forms are variable.



II.B.

This card from Austria shows the creeper With flowers around the arch which is roses, Scientific name rosa and belongs to the Rosaceae family, order Rosales and rank Genus. It is a perennial flowering plant that can be a shrub, Climber or trailing with stems that are often armed With sharp prickles.



III.A.

There are 42 species of Dahlia flower which is on the post card. This card is from Belarus and the flower forms are variable with one head per stem. Their diameter is 5 cm to 30 cm. They belong to the Asteraceae family. They have tuberous roots.

III.B.

They are woody plants in the heath family. Scientific name *Rhododendron*. They are either evergreen or deciduous mainly found in Asia. There are 1024 species in this. Order Ericales. They are also found in Pacific North west, California and highlands and mountains of North America.





IV.A.

The Peony or Paeony is a flowering plant in the genus *Paeonia*, the only genus in the family *paeoniaceae*. Peonies are native to Asia, Europe and Western North America. Presently 33 Species are known. The card is from Beijing China. They belong to the Saxifragales order and their Scientific name is *Paeonia*. They belong to the *Paeoniaceae* Raf family and symbol of Indiana.

IV.B.

Tulips form a genus of spring-blooming perennial herbaceous bulbiferous geophytes. The flowers are usually large, showy and brightly colored, generally red, pink, yellow, or white. They often have a different colored blotch at the base of the tepals. internally. Wikipedia

Family: Liliaceae
Scientific name: Tulipa
Order: Liliales
Kingdom: Plantae





V.A.

The Raspberry flower which is purple whose scientific Name is *Rubus Odoratus* belong to the higher classification Of Brambles *Rubus Odoratus* or Virginia raspberry Is a species of *Rubus* native to eastern North America from Nova Scotia west to Ontario and Wisconsin and south along the Appalachian Mountains as far as Georgia and Alabama. Scientific name is *Rubus Odoratus* and family is Rosaceae.

V.B.

This card from Czeslovakia shows the beautiful pin flowers with funa on it,





LA PALMA
ISLAS CANARIAS

VI.A.

The card from Estonia shows the Bird of Paradise flower. It belongs to the Strelitziaceae family. It is a genus of five species of perennial plants native to South Africa. The genus is named after the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz birthplace of Queen Charlotte of the United Kingdom.



VI.B.

The Post card is a French Mail Card from France With white Rose. It is a perennial flowering plant of The genus Rosa in the family Rosaceae. More than 100 species are there.



VII.A.

This card from France shows sunflower, Grass flower and Pansy. The sunflower is a genus of plants comprising of about 70 species. Except for 3 in South America All are native of North and Central America. Family Asteracea and Scientific name *Helianthus*. Grass flowers are wild in growth . The pansy on the other hand is Derived by hybridization from several Species. It belongs to Europe and western Asia. It is known as heartsease.



VII.B.

The card from France shows white daisies. *Symphotrichum ericoides* known as white heath aster. It is a species of flowering plant in the family of Asteraceae native to much North America. The scientific name is *symphyotirchum ericoides*.



VIII.A.

The card with a beautiful pink rose from Finland says in Finnish that a woman knows when a man is in love with her even before he knows. Roses are woody perennial flowering plant of the genus *Rosa* in the family of Rosaceae.



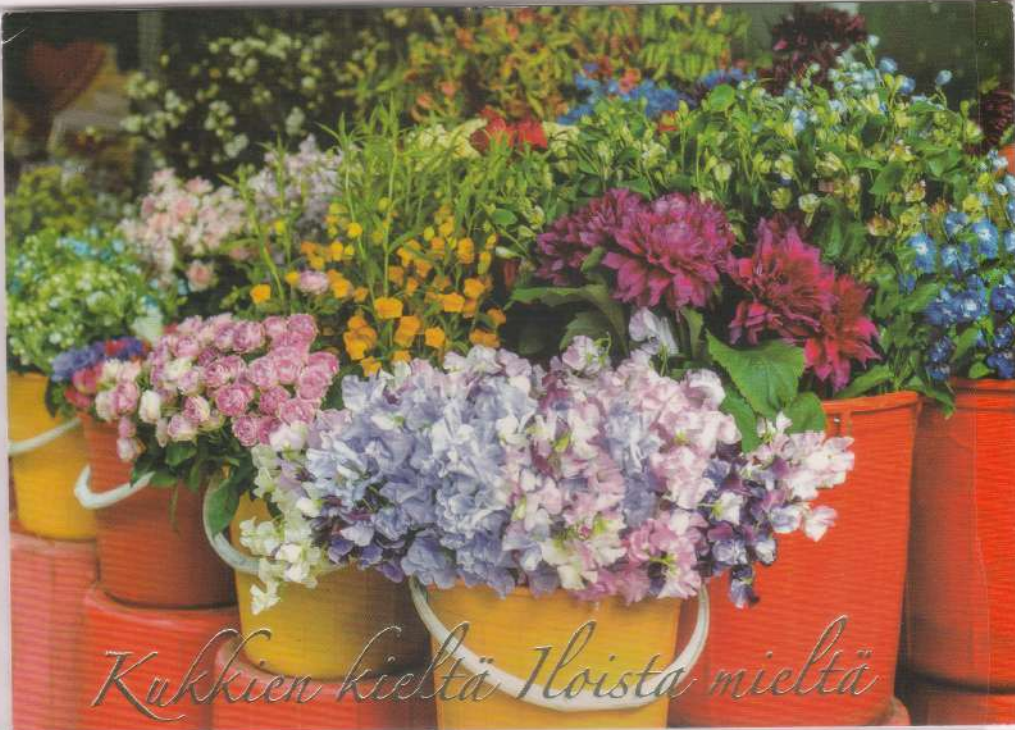
VIII.B.

The card from Finland shows white daisies. *Symphyotrichum ericoides* known as white heath aster. It is a species of flowering plant in the family of Asteraceae native to much North America. The scientific name is *symphyotrichum ericoides*.



IX.A.

The Card depicts the Austrian Flax flower. Each plant makes dozens of flowers for three to four weeks. Flax seeds have high commercial value. It belongs to the family *Linum Usitatissimum* and is a member of the genus *Linum* in the family *Linaceae*.



Kukkien kieltä iloista mieltä

IX.B.

The card shows a flower seller with a variety of hues of flowers.



X.A.

The card from Germany shows Orange Pansy. They are 3-4" blooms and are beautiful orange in colour with a black center also known as Violas. They are cool weather flowers. There are 24 different varieties of pansies. They belong to the viola family.



X.B.

The card from shows white daisies. *Symphyotrichum ericoides* known as white heath aster. It is a species of flowering plant in the family of Asteraceae native to much North America. The scientific name is *symphyotrichum ericoides*. White daisy flower is a symbol of purity and innocence. The flower also represents spirituality.

**XI.A.**

This card from Germany shows Aster flowers. It is a perennial flowering plant in the family Asteraceae. There are around 180 species all but one is restricted to Euroasia. The word aster comes from the Greek word meaning star referring to the shape of the flower head. They are used as food plants by a number of larvae.



Der Strauß, den ich gepflücket,
grüße dich vieltausendmal!
Ich habe mich oft gebücket,
ach, wohl eintausendmal,
und ihn ans Herz gedrückt
wie hunderttausendmal!

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

XI.B.

The card is from Germany with a bunch of flowers of various types and hues. The words on the card mean the bouquet that I have picked let it greet you a thousand times. I have often bent down, ah, well over a thousand times and pressed it to my heart – maybe even a hundred thousand times. It is by famous German writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Such is the power of flowers.



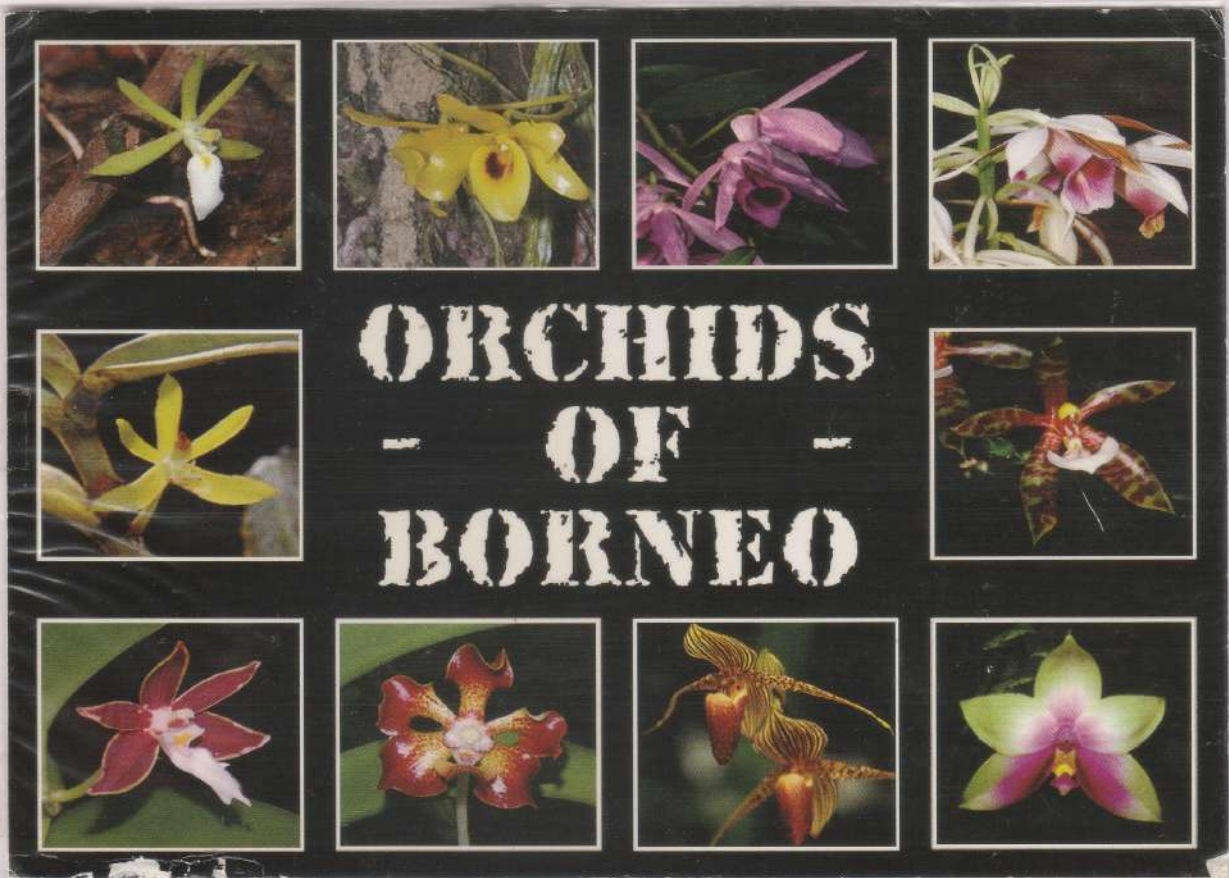
XII.A.

This card from Germany shows Tulips . They form a genus of spring blooming perennial herbaceous bulbiferous geophytes. The flowers are usually large, showy and brightly coloured. They often have a different coloured blotch at the base of the petals internally. They belong to the Liliaceae family and their scientific name is *Tulipa* of the order Lillales. Kingdom Plantae.



XII.B.

This card from Germany portrays the Herb paris known as Einbeere in German. It belongs to the Melanthiaceae family. It occurs in temperate and cool areas throughout Eurasia, from Spain to Yakutia and from Iceland to Mongolia. It prefers calcareous soils and lives in damp and shady places especially woods and stream banks.



XIII.A.

This card from Indonesia shows the various species of the orchids of the island Borneo which is the third largest island in the world. Borneo's rain forests are also home to some extremely rare species of orchids, all highly valued for their exotic aromas and aesthetic beauty. It has been estimated that 2500 to 3000 orchid species grow in the forests of Borneo. Phal bela coerulea, oncidium, Genus Calanthe etc are shown in this post card.

The orchid family orchidaceae is the second largest family of flowering plants with about 800 genera and some 26,000 species distributed worldwide. Orchids are perennial herbs and feature unusual bilaterally symmetric flowers, with masses of pollen known as Pollinia and tiny dustlike seeds.

*Cypripedium*

XIV.A.

Cypripedium Himalacium Rolfe

It is very rare species in the alpine and sub alpine Himalayas in very small scattered area and is strongly fragmented. They have been slowly destroyed due to various reasons and are now in the endangered species. Its common name is Himalayan Cypripedium. The flower size is 7.50 cm. It is found from the Chinese Himalayas, Eastern Himalayas, Western Himalayas, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh (all States in India), Nepal and Bhutan as a small sized, cold to cool growing terrestrial in thin stony soils in open woodland clearings, under small shrubs on steep hillsides, among grass-clad limestone boulders, in crevasses at elevations of 2000 to 5000 metres with a short, erect, sparsely flowered, upto 20 cm long inflorescence with waxy, brittle, very fragrant flowers and no subtending leafy bract. These cards were released by India Post in the year 2016. They issued both plain as well as maxim cards.

*Esmeralda clarkei* Rchb.f

XIV.B.

14 b, *Esmeralda Clarkei* Rchb.f.

This is another significant vandaceous orchid, exploited for beautiful and long lasting flowers. Its common name is Clark's Arachnanthe. The flower size is 5.5 cm to 7.5 cm. It is found in Assam, Eastern Himalayas (in India), Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Myanmar, Thailand and Southern China on rocks along valleys or on tree trunks in open forests at elevations of 1,500 to 2,000 metres as a large to giant sized, cool growing, monopodial epiphyte or lithophyte with an elongate pendant stem carrying oblong-lorate, coriaceous leaves that blooms in the fall to late winter on a 20 cm long, 3 to 4 flowered inflorescence with slightly fragrant flowers.

ids



Cymbidium devonianum

XV.A.

Cymbidium devonianum

Paphiopedilum villosum (Lindl.) Stein:

Its common name is the Hirsute Paphiopedilum. The flower size is 12.5 cm to 15.00 cm. This large sized, cool to cold growing, clump forming humus epiphytic species or rare lithophytes with clear yellow green leaves is found in Assam (India), Myanmar, Thailand, Southern China, Laos and Vietnam in primary Evergreen, wet, closed, mixed and broadleaved, highland cloud forests on tree forks or clumps of ferns 10 to 15 metres above the ground or rarely on cliff faces as a lithophyte at altitudes of 1,100 to 2,100 metres in areas with abundant rainfall. This species is characterised by having 4 to 5 narrowly lanceolate to linear-ligulate, sub-erect, dark yellow green, purple spotted beneath near the base of the leaves and is unequally, acutely bilobed apically. It blooms on a sub-erect to arcuate, terminal to 30.00 cm long, dark green with purple, pubescent inflorescence with an elliptic, glabrous, green spotted maroon floral bract that is as long as the ovary and a single, glossy flower in the fall.



Dendrobium gibsoni Lindl.

XV.B.

Dendrobium gibsoni (Lindl.):

Its common name is Gibson's Dendrobium. The flower size is 3.00 cm to 5.00 cm. It is found in the Himalayas, in Assam (India), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, China and Vietnam at elevations of 650 to 1650 metres as a large sized, warm to cool growing epiphyte or lithophyte on mossy limestone cliffs with centrally swollen, tapering towards the apex, pendulous, ribbed stems carrying 6 to 10 ovate to lanceolate, acute, deciduous leaves that bloom in the spring and summer on a slightly fractiflex, nodding to pendulous, 15 to 20 cm long, 6 to 15 flowered inflorescence arising on older leafless canes.



Aerides Crispum

Orchids

XVIA.

Aerodes crisa is a species of epiphytic orchid native to western India. Scientific name is *Aerides Crispa*.



Dendrobium falconeri Hook

Orchids

XVI.B.

Dendrobium falconi Hook: Its common name is Falconer's *Dendrobium*. Its size is 5 cm to 10 cm. It is found in India in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Sikkim, Chinese Himalayas, Eastern Himalayas, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand and Taiwan as a large-sized, cool to warm growing epiphyte on lightly shaded branches or tree trunks in dense forests or on rocks along valleys at elevations of 800 to 1900 meters with pendant, branching, knotty, soft, slender stems that frequently form roots at the nodes and grow in a tangled mess. The few, linear, grass-like, quickly deciduous leaves arise on new growth at the apex and blooms on a very short, single flowered inflorescence that arises all along the old and new canes with a single, fragrant flower that lasts about two weeks occurring in the spring.



Cymbidium bicolor

Orchids

XVII.A.

Cymbidium bicolor, the two-colored cymbidium, is a species of orchid found in South China to Tropical Asia. Subspecies *Cymbidium bicolor* subsp. *bicolor* Pseudobulb epiphyte *Cymbidium bicolor* subsp. *obtusum*. Pseudobulb epiphyte *Cymbidium bicolor* subsp. *pubescens*.



Cymbidium aloifolium

Orchids

XVII.B.

Cymbidium aloifolium, the aloe-leaved cymbidium, is a species of orchid found in Asia, especially China and southeast Asia from Burma to Sumatra. It can be found growing between rocks or on another plant.



Paphiopedilum venustum

Orchids

XVIII.A.

Paphiopedilum venustum is a species of orchid ranging from eastern Nepal to northeastern Bangladesh.



Vanda Spathulata

Orchids

XVIII.B.

Vanda is a genus in the orchid family, Orchidaceae. There are about 80 species, and the genus is commonly cultivated for the marketplace. This genus and its allies are considered to be among the most specifically adapted of all orchids within the Orchidaceae. It is known as Singapore Orchid. Scientific name *Vanda*.



Esmeralda

XIX.A.

Esmeralda cathcartii (Lindl.):

Its common name is Cathcart's Arachnanthe. The flower size is 7.5 cm to 8.75 cm. It is found in the North-Eastern India, Sikkim, Eastern Himalayas, Nepal, and Bhutan in tropical broadleaf forests near streams in cool shade at elevations of 600 to 2000 metres. This genus was formerly known as *Esmeralda cathcartii*.

It is a giant sized, warm to cool growing, vandanaceous, epiphytic plant with an elongate stem carrying alternate, oblong, coriaceous leaves that blooms in the spring and summer on a stout, axillary, 18.00 cm long, pendulous or horizontal, 3 to 6 flowered inflorescence which is waxy, very fragrant and long lived.

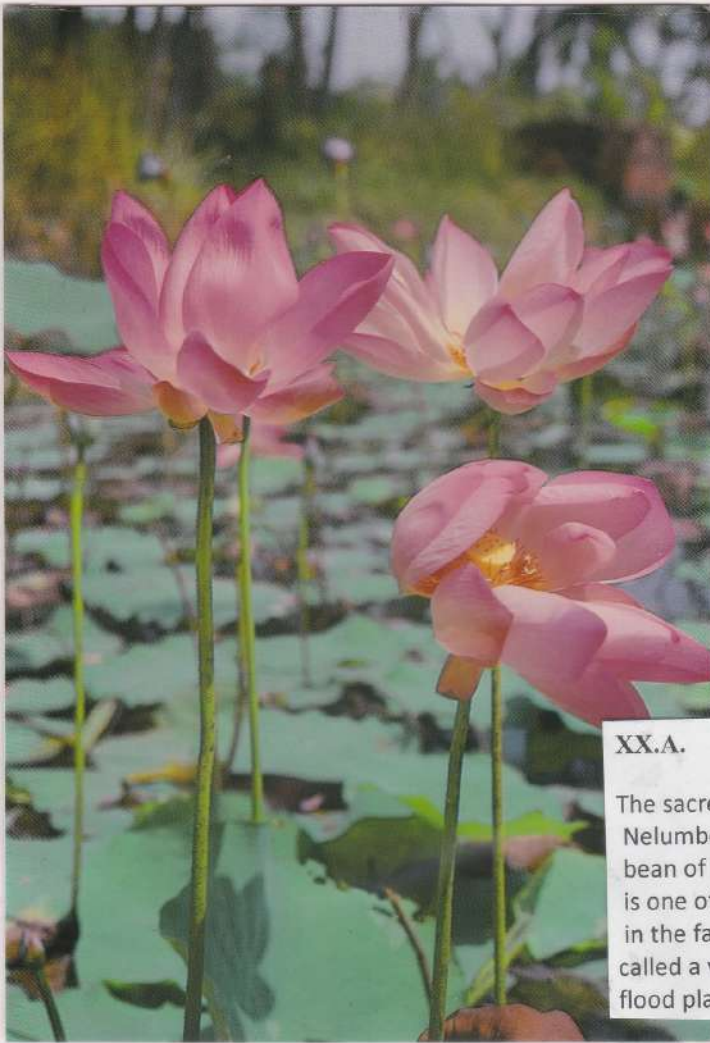


Paphiopedilum villosum (Lindl.) Stein

Orchids

XIX.B.

Paphiopedilum villosum is a species of orchid found Assam, southern China and the Myanmar states of Kachin, Kayah, Shan and the Upper Sagaing region.



XX.A.

The sacred Lotus

Nelumbo nucifera, also known as Indian lotus, bean of India, Egyptian bean or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family Nelumbonaceae. It is often colloquially called a water lily. Lotus plants are adapted to grow in the flood plains of slow-moving rivers and delta areas.



XX.B.

Water Lily or Nymphaeaceae is a family of flowering plants, commonly called lilies.

They live as rhizomatous aquatic herbs in temperate and tropical climates around the world. The family contains five genera with about 70 known species.

XXI.A.

Poppy *Papaver* is a genus of 70–100 species of frost-tolerant annuals, biennials, and perennials native to temperate and cold regions of Eurasia, Africa and North America. It is the type genus of the poppy family, *Papaveraceae*,

Scientific name: *Papaver*. Poppy is a flowering plant and are herbaceous plants often grown for their colourful flowers. It is the source of the narcotic drug opium which contains powerful medicinal alkaloids such as morphine and has been used since ancient times as an analgesic and narcotic medicinal and recreational drug.

**XXI.B.**

Hedychium coronarium is a perennial flowering plant in the *Zingiberaceae* family native to the Eastern Himalayas region of India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan through Northern most Myanmar and Thailand, Southern China to Taiwan in the East.

Scientific name: *Hedychium coronarium*

Family: *Zingiberaceae*

Higher classification: *Hedychium*

Order: *Zingiberales*

Rank: Species

Kingdom: *Plantae*



XXII.A.

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, the night-flowering jasmine or Parijat or hengra bubar or Shiuli is a species of *Nyctanthes* native to South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis is a shrub or a small tree growing to 10 m tall, with flaky grey bark.

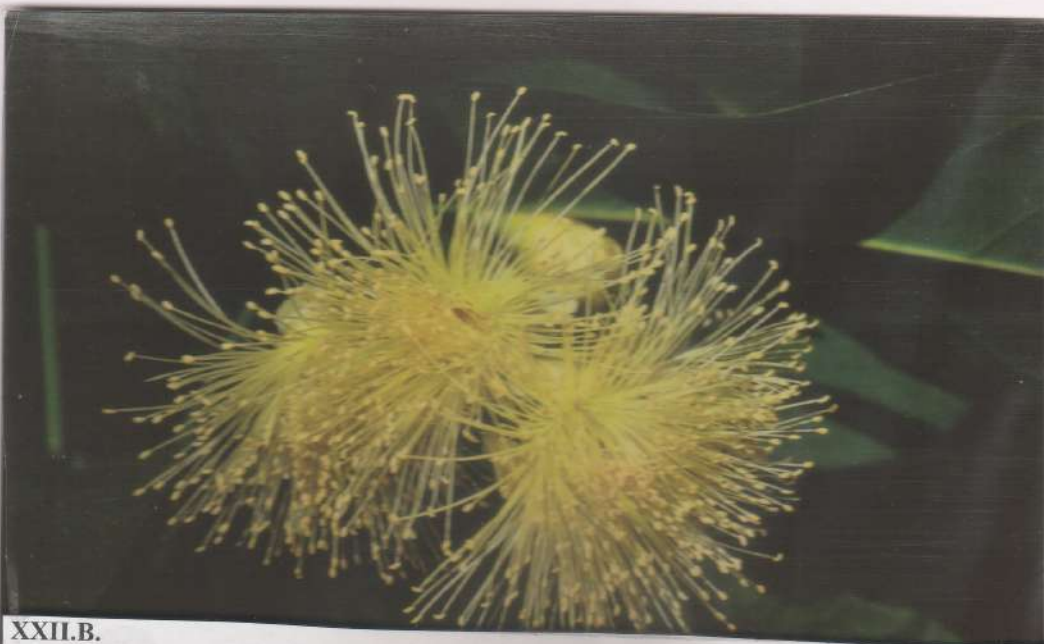
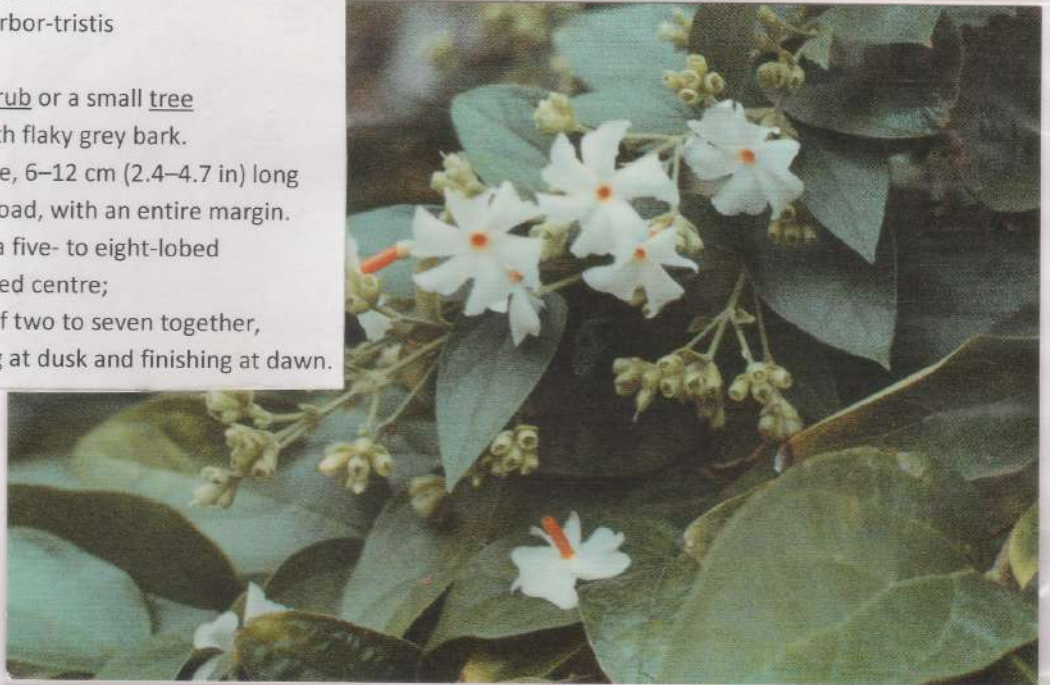
Scientific name: *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*

Family: Oleaceae

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis is a shrub or a small tree growing to 10 m (33 ft) tall, with flaky grey bark.

The leaves are opposite, simple, 6–12 cm (2.4–4.7 in) long and 2–6.5 cm (0.79–2.56 in) broad, with an entire margin.

The flowers are fragrant, with a five- to eight-lobed white corolla with an orange-red centre; they are produced in clusters of two to seven together, with individual flowers opening at dusk and finishing at dawn.



XXII.B.

Flowers: Rose apple flowers are large and showy, white to pale cream and sweetly scented. They are 2 - 4 inches wide and consist mostly of about 300 conspicuous stamens to 1-1/3 inches long. There are usually 4 or 5 flowers together in terminal clusters. The flowers are a rich source of nectar for honeybees.

**XXIII.A.**

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis known colloquially as Chinese hibiscus, china rose, Hawaiian Hibiscus, rose mallow etc is a flowering plant in the Hibisceae tribe of the family Malvaceae. It is widely cultivated in tropical and sub tropical regions, but is not known in the wild. It's native distribution is uncertain. An origin in some part of tropical Asia is likely. It is widely grown as an ornamental plant in the tropics and sub tropics.

**XXIII.B.**

A rose is a woody perennial flowering plant of the genus *Rosa*, in the family Rosaceae, or the flower it bears. There are over three hundred species and tens of thousands of cultivars. They form a group of plants that can be erect shrubs, climbing, or trailing, with stems that are often armed with sharp prickles. Scientific name: *Rosa*, Family: *Rosaceae*.

**XXIV.A.**

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**XXIV.B.**

Nerium oleander is a shrub or small tree in the dogbane family Apocynaceae, toxic in all its parts. It is the only species currently classified in the genus *Nerium*. It is most commonly known as nerium or oleander, from its superficial resemblance to the unrelated olive *Olea*. Scientific name: *Nerium oleander*, Higher classification: *Nerium*

XXV.A.

A cactus is a member of the plant family Cactaceae, a family comprising about 127 genera with some 1750 known species of the order Caryophyllales. A cactus is a member of the plant family Cactaceae, a family comprising about 127 genera with some 1750 known species of the order Caryophyllales.



The word "cactus" derives, through Latin, from the Ancient Greek κάκτος, kaktos, a name originally used by Theophrastus for a spiny plant whose identity is now not certain. [Wikipedia](#)
Family: Cactaceae; Juss., Scientific name: Cactaceae.

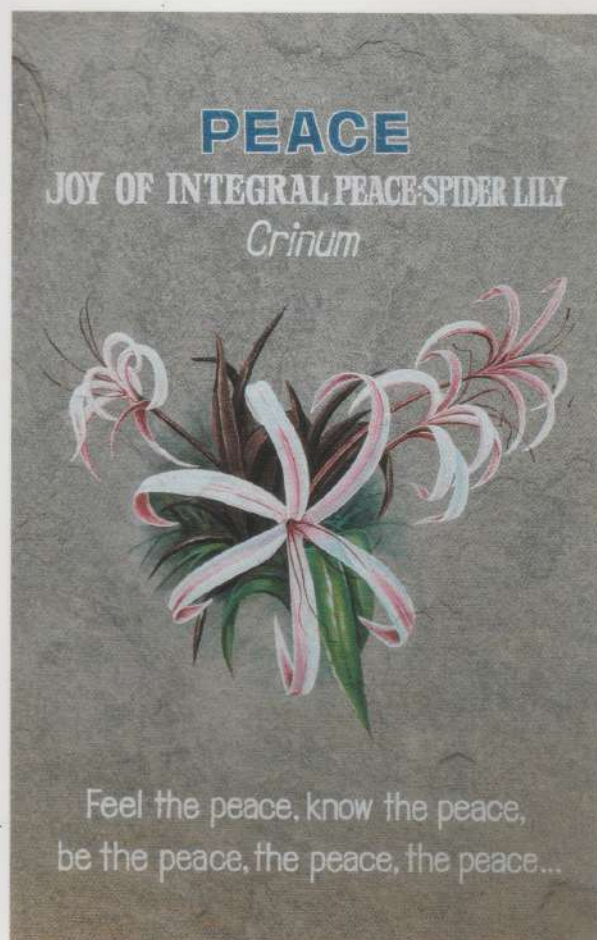
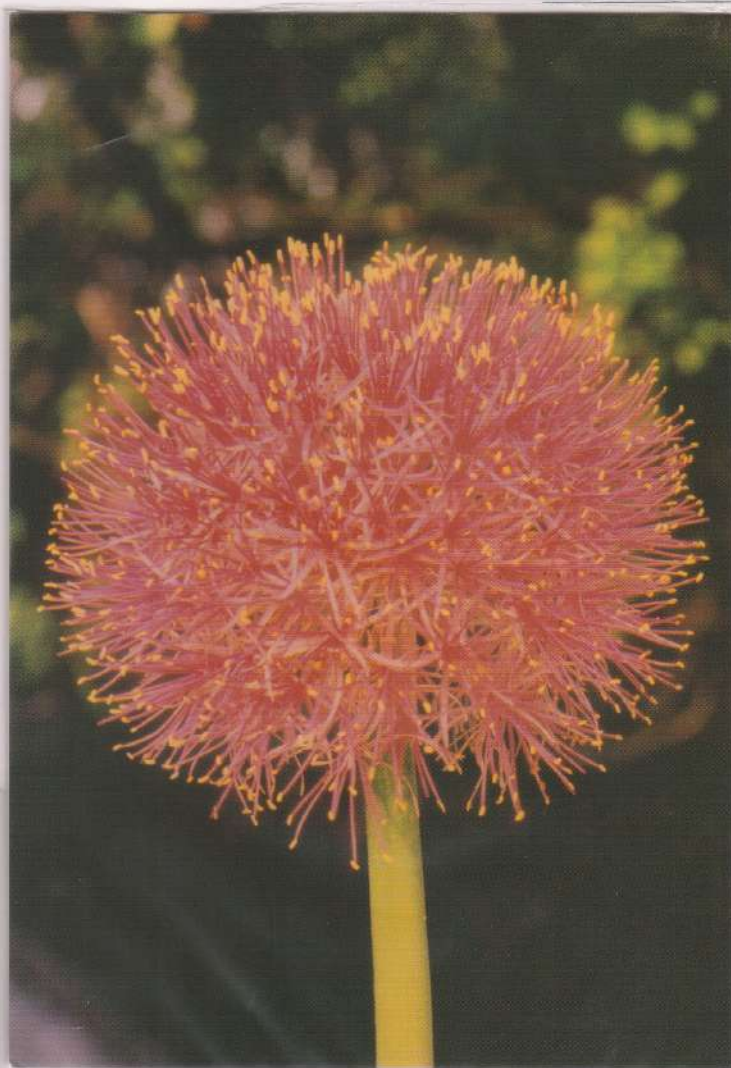


XXV.B.

Clivia miniata, the Natal lily, bush lily, or Kaffir lily, is a species of flowering plant in the genus Clivia of the family Amaryllidaceae, native to woodland habitats in South Africa as well as Swaziland. Given suitable conditions it grows into large clumps and is surprisingly water wise. Scientific name: Clivia miniata, Higher classification: Clivia, Order: Asparagales, Rank: Species, Family: Amaryllidaceae Kingdom: Plantae.

XXVI.A.

Haemanthus is a Southern African genus of flowering plants in the family Amaryllidaceae, subfamily Amaryllidoideae. Members of the genus are known as blood lily and paintbrush lily. There are some 22 known species, native to South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland **Scientific name:** *Haemanthus*
Higher classification: Amaryllidoideae
Rank: Genus

**XXVI.B.**

Crinum is a genus of about 180 species of perennial plants that have large showy flowers on leafless stems, and develop from bulbs. They are found in seasonally moist areas, including marshes, swamps, depressions and along the sides of streams and lakes in tropical and subtropical areas worldwide.

Scientific name: *Crinum*

Higher classification: Amaryllidaceae

Order: Asparagales

Rank: Genus

Kingdom: Plantae

XXVII.A.

Marigolds are a favorite, no-fuss annual that can bring the color of sunshine to your garden, as well as butterflies, bees, ladybugs, and other beneficial insects. Give them full sun and some well-draining soil and watch them bloom from late spring until fall.

PERSEVERANCE

POT MARIGOLD

Calendula officinalis



Perseverance breaks down all obstacles.

HUMILITY

DROPSEED - COUNTRYSIDE SEED

Sporobolus copillaris



Humility is that stage of consciousness in which, whatever the realization, you know the infinite is still in front of you

XXVII.B.

Sporobolus is a nearly cosmopolitan genus of plants in the grass family.

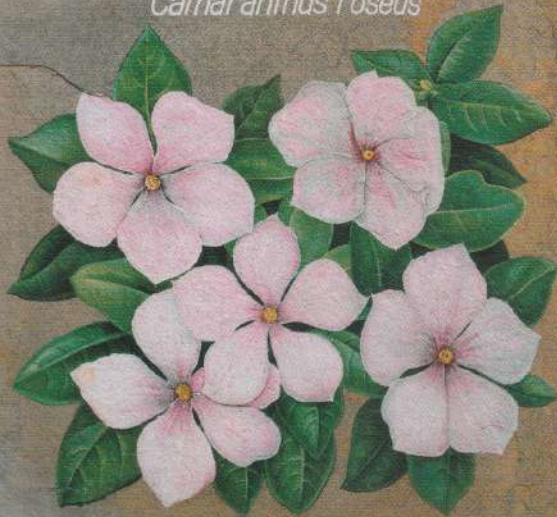
The name *Sporobolus* means "seed-thrower", and is derived from Ancient Greek word σπόρος (*spóros*), meaning "seed", and the root of βάλλειν (*bállein*) "to throw", referring to the dispersion of seeds.

Members of the genus are usually called **dropseeds**^[10] or **sacaton grasses**.

They are typical prairie and savanna plants, occurring in other types of open habitat in warmer climates. At least one species

(*S. caespitosus* from Saint Helena) is threatened with extinction, and another (*S. durus* from Ascension Island) is extinct

PROGRESS
MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE
Catharanthus roseus



Do not think of what you have been,
 think only of what you
 want to be and you are sure to progress.

XXVIII.A.

Catharanthus roseus, commonly known as bright eyes , Cape periwinkle, graveyard plant, Madagascar periwinkle, old maid, pink periwinkle, rose periwinkle, is a species of flowering plant in the family Apocynaceae.

Scientific name: *Catharanthus roseus*

Family: *Apocynaceae*

Kingdom: *Plantae*

Higher classification: *Catharanthus*

Rank: *Species*

Order: *Gentianales* Search Results

GRATITUDE
MORNING GLORY
Ipomoea carnea



The ego thinks of what it wants and has not.
 This is its constant preoccupation.
 The soul is aware of what it is given
 and lives in endless gratitude.

XXVIII.B.

Morning glory (also written as morning-glory) is the common name for over 1,000 species of flowering plants in the family Convolvulaceae, whose current taxonomy and systematics are in flux. some of which are: *Argyreia*. *Astripomoea*. [morning-glory\[1\]](#) is the common name for over 1,000 species of flowering plants in the family Convolvulaceae, whose current taxonomy and systematics are in flux. Morning glory species belong to many genera, some of which are: Known by many names such as the Princess of the Night or the Queen of the Night, the *Cereus* cactus is a species of cactus whose flower only blooms at night, typically between the months of July and October.

XXIX.A.

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, the night-flowering jasmine or Parijat or hengra bubar or Shiuli is a species of *Nyctanthes* native to South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis is a shrub or a small tree growing to 10 m tall, with flaky grey bark

Scientific name: *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*

Higher classification: *Nyctanthes*

Family: Oleaceae

Rank: Species

Kingdom: Plantae

Order: Lamiales

ASPIRATION

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis



The taste for supreme adventure is aspiration, an aspiration that takes hold of you completely...

GOODNESS

BENEVOLENCE: MIGNONETTE

Roseda odorata



Your heart is the home of a luminous goodness, let it govern your whole being.

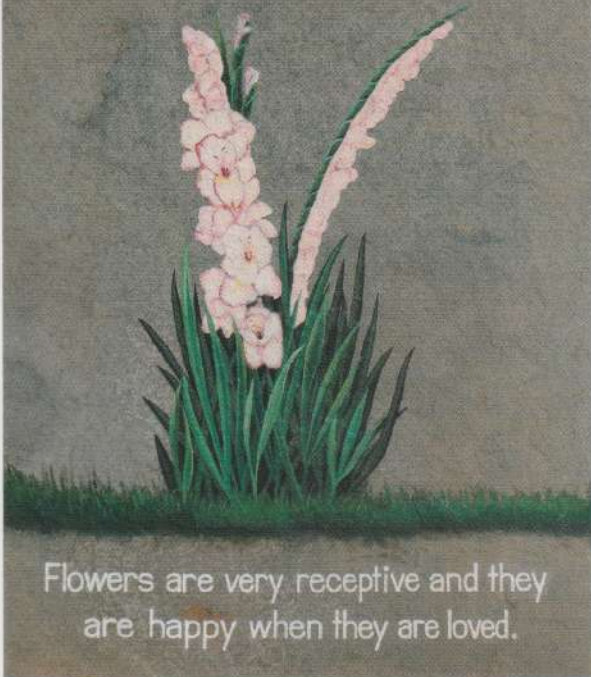
XXIX.B.

Reseda odorata is a species of flowering plant in the reseda family known by many common names, including garden mignonette and common mignonette. It is probably native to the Mediterranean Basin, but it can sometimes be found growing in the wild as an introduced species in many parts of the world. These introductions are often garden escapees; the plant has long been kept as an ornamental plant for its fragrant flowers, the essential oil of which has been used in perfumes. [3] This is an annual herb, producing branching erect stems to 80 centimeters in maximum height. The inflorescence is a spike-like raceme of many flowers. The fragrant flower has six white to yellowish or greenish petals, the upper ones each divided into three narrow, finger-like lobes.

At the center of the flower are up to about 25 stamens tipped with large dangling orange anthers.

Scientific name: *Reseda odorata*

Higher classification:

RECEPTIVITY**GLADIOLUS***Gladiolus hortulanus*

Flowers are very receptive and they are happy when they are loved.

XXX.A.

Gladiolus is a genus of perennial cormous flowering plants in the iris family. It is sometimes called the 'sword lily', but is usually called by its generic name. The genus occurs in Asia, Mediterranean Europe, South Africa, and tropical Africa. The center of diversity is in the Cape Floristic Region.

Scientific name: Gladiolus

Family: Iridaceae

Kingdom: Plantae

Subfamily: Crocoideae

Order: Asparagales

Higher classification: Ixieae

SINCERITY**ASTER***Aster amellus*

Be wholly sincere,
never try to deceive others.
And try never to deceive yourself.

XXX.B.

Aster is a genus of perennial flowering plants in the family Asteraceae. Its circumscription has been narrowed, and it now encompasses around 180 species, all but one of which are restricted to Eurasia; many species formerly in Aster are now in other genera of the tribe Astereae.

The name Aster comes from the Ancient Greek word ἀστήρ (astér), meaning "star", referring to the shape of the flower head. Many species and a variety of hybrids and varieties are popular as garden plants because of their attractive and colourful flowers. Aster species are used as food plants by the larvae of a number of Lepidoptera species—see list of Lepidoptera that feed on Aster.

Asters can grow in all hardiness zones.

Scientific name: Aster

Iberis, commonly called candytuft, is a genus of flowering plants belonging to the family Brassicaceae. It comprises annuals, evergreen perennials and subshrubs native to the Old World. The name "candytuft" is not related to candy, but derives from Candia, the former name of Iraklion on the Island of Crete. The name candytuft is not related to candy, but derives from Candia the former name of Iraklion on the Island of Crete. In the language of flowers the candytuft symbolizes indifference.

Scientific name: Iberis
Family: Brassicaceae
Higher classification: Mustards
Order: Mustards and allies
Rank: Genus
Kingdom: Plantae

EQUALITY
EQUANIMITY: CANDYTUFT
Iberis



Someone who knows how to smile
 in all circumstances is very
 close to true equality of the soul.

GENEROSITY
BALSAM. SNAPWEED
Impatiens balsamina



Nobleness and
 soul's ethere

XXXI.B.

Impatiens balsamina, commonly known as balsam, garden balsam, rose balsam, touch-me-not or spotted snapweed, is a species of plant native to India and Myanmar. It is an annual plant growing to 20–75 cm tall, with a thick, but soft stem. The leaves are spirally-arranged, 2.5–9 cm long and 1–2.5 cm broad, with a deeply toothed margin. The flowers are pink, red, mauve, lilac, or white, and 2.5–5 cm diameter; they are pollinated by bees and other insects, and also by nectar-feeding birds.] The ripe seed capsules undergo explosive dehiscence.

Scientific name: *Impatiens balsamina*
Higher classification: Touch-me-not



Family: Lamiaceae
Order: Lamiales
Kingdom: Plantae

XXXII.A.

The Spiritual Meaning of Flowers - Aspiration for the right attitude.

Clerodendrum is a genus of flowering plants in the family Verbenaceae. Its common names include glorybower, bagflower and bleeding-heart. Its common names include glorybower, bagflower and bleeding-heart. **Genus:** Clerodendrum; L.



Family: Cactaceae; Juss.
Scientific name: Cactaceae
Kingdom: Plantae
Order: Caryophyllales

The Spiritual Meaning of Flowers - Riches.

XXXII.B.

A cactus is a member of the plant family Cactaceae, a family comprising about 127 genera with some 1750 known species of the order Caryophyllales. The word "cactus" derives, through Latin, from the Ancient Greek κάκτος, kaktos, a name originally used by Theophrastus for a spiny plant whose identity is now not certain.

XXXIII.A.

Nymphaea pubescens, the hairy water lily or pink water-lily, is a species of water lily.



Scientific name: *Nymphaea pubescens*
Conservation status: Least Concern [Encyclopedia of Life](#)
Rank: Species
Higher classification: [Water lily](#)
Family: [Nymphaeaceae](#)

The Spiritual Meaning of Flowers - Wealth in the vital

Scientific name: *Butea monosperma*
Family: [Fabaceae](#)
Higher classification: [Butea](#)
Order: [Fabales](#)
Rank: Species
Kingdom: [Plantae](#)



XXIII.B.

Butea monosperma is a species of *Butea* native to tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia, ranging across India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and western Indonesia. Common names include flame-of-the-forest and bastard teak.



A. The Spiritual Meaning of Flowers - Integral silence.



B. The Spiritual Meaning of Flowers - Avatar.

XXXIV.A.

Stinking passionflower

Passiflora foetida is a species of passion flower out of 550 species of *Passiflora* that is native to the southwestern United States, Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, Africa, and much of South America.

Scientific name: *Passiflora foetida*

Higher classification: Passion flowers

Rank: Species

Passiflora foetida (common names: wild maracuja, bush passion fruit, marya-marya, wild water lemon, stinking passionflower, stoneflowerlove-in-a-mist or running pop) is a species of passion flower out of 550 species of *Passiflora* that is native to the southwestern United States (southern Texas and Arizona), Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, Africa, and much of South America. It has been introduced to tropical regions around the world, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Hawaii, and The Maldives. It is a creeping vine like other members of the genus, and yields an edible fruit. The specific epithet, *foetida*, means "stinking" in Latin and refers to the strong aroma emitted by damaged foliage.]

XXXIV.B.

Nelumbo nucifera, also known as Indian lotus, sacred lotus, bean of India, Egyptian bean or simply lotus, is one of two extant species of aquatic plant in the family *Nelumbonaceae*. It is often colloquially called a water lily. Lotus plants are adapted to grow in the flood plains of slow-moving rivers and delta areas.

Scientific name: *Nelumbo nucifera*

Family: *Nelumbonaceae*

Kingdom: *Plantae*

Order: *Proteales*

Higher classification: *Lotus*

Rank: Species



The Spiritual Meaning of Flowers - Radha's Consciousness.



Spiritual Meaning of Flowers - Tenderness for the Divine.

XXXV.A.

Clitoria ternatea, commonly known as Asian pigeonwings, bluebellvine, blue pea, butterfly pea, cordofan pea and Darwin pea, is a plant species belonging to the family Fabaceae. In India, it is revered as a holy flower, used in daily puja rituals.

Scientific name: *Convolvulus pluricaulis*

Higher classification: Bindweeds

Rank: Species

Order: *Fabales* *Clitoria ternatea*, commonly known as Asian pigeonwings,^[1] bluebellvine, blue pea, butterfly pea, cordofan pea and Darwin pea,^[2] is a plant species belonging to the family *Fabaceae*.

In India, it is revered as a holy flower, used in daily puja rituals. The flowers of this vine were imagined to have the shape of human female genitals, hence the Latin name of the genus "*Clitoria*", from "clitoris".

XXXV.B.

Rosa chinensis, known commonly as the China rose or Chinese rose, alternatively known as Bengal rose or Bengal Crimson or Bengal Beauty is a member of the genus *Rosa* native to Southwest China in Guizhou, Hubei, and Sichuan Provinces

Scientific name: *Rosa chinensis*

Higher classification: *Rose*

Rank: Species

Family: *Rosaceae*

Order: *Rosales*

Kingdom: *Plantae*



XXXVI.A.

Haiku flower

A cherry blossom is a flower of many trees of genus Prunus. The most well-known species is the Japanese cherry, Prunus serrulata, which is commonly called sakura .

They are widely distributed, especially in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere including Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Mainland China, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Myanmar, Thailand, Europe, United States, Canada and West Siberia. Along with the chrysanthemum, the cherry blossom is considered the national flower of Japan. All varieties of cherry blossom trees produce small, unpalatable fruit or edible cherries. Edible cherries generally come from cultivars of the related species Prunus avium and Prunus cerasus. It is the National flower of Japan.



XXXVI.B.

Taraxacum erythrospermum

Taraxacum erythrospermum, known by the common name red-seeded dandelion, is a species of dandelion found in much of North America, but most commonly in the north. It is often considered as a variety of Taraxacum laevigatum.

Scientific name: Taraxacum erythrospermum

Higher classification: Dandelion

Rank: Species



XXXVII.A.

Dianthus caryophyllus, commonly known as the carnation or clove pink, is a species of *Dianthus*. probably native to the Mediterranean region but its exact range is unknown due to extensive cultivation for the last 2,000 years.

Scientific name: *Dianthus caryophyllus*

Higher classification: Pink

Symbol of: Ohio

Rank: Species

XXXVII.B.

Geranium is a genus of 422 species of annual, biennial, and perennial plants that are commonly known as geraniums or cranesbills. They are found throughout the temperate regions of the world and the mountains of the tropics, but mostly in the eastern part of the Mediterranean region.

The palmately cleft leaves are broadly circular in form. The flowers have five petals and are coloured white, pink, purple or blue, often with distinctive veining. Geraniums will grow in any soil as long as



it is not waterlogged. Propagation is by semiripe cuttings in summer, by seed, or by division in autumn or spring.

Geraniums are eaten by the larvae of some Lepidoptera species including brown-tail, ghost moth, and mouse moth. At least several species of *Geranium* are gynodioecious. The species *Geranium viscosissimum* (sticky geranium) is considered to be protocarnivorous.

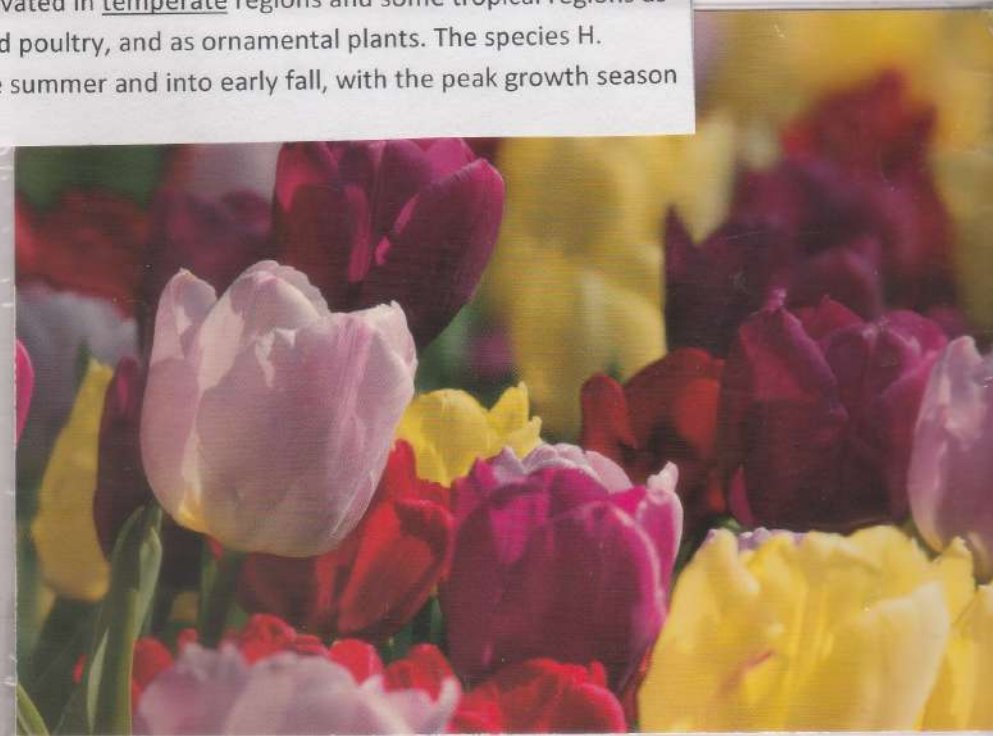
XXXVIII.A.

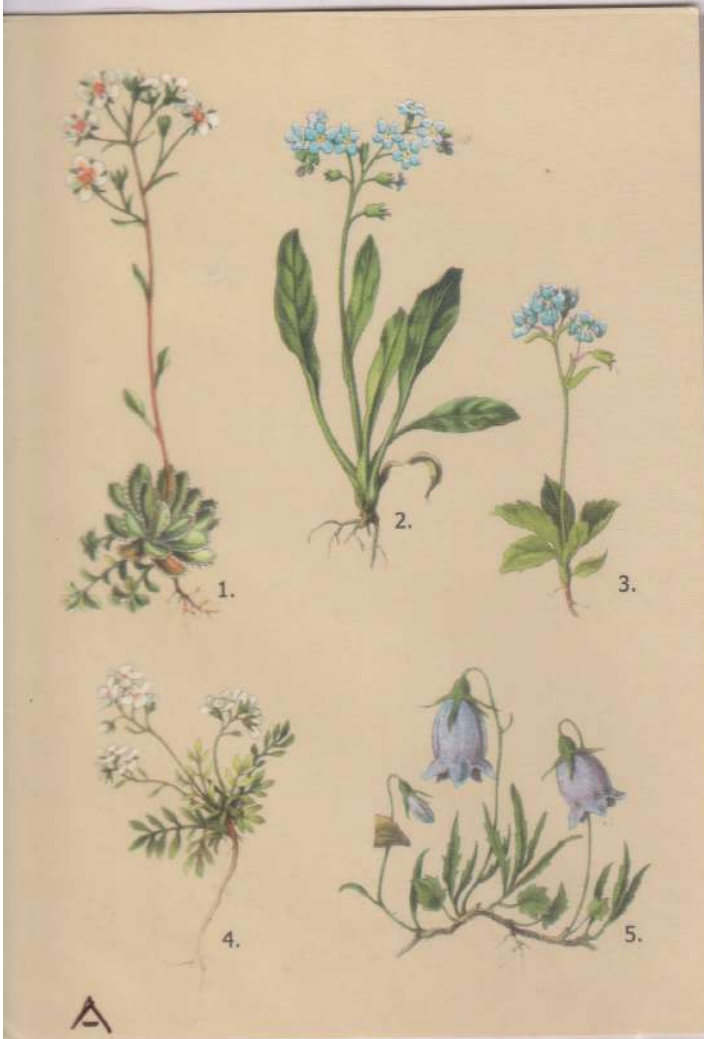
Perennial sunflower species are not as common in garden use due to their tendency to spread rapidly and become invasive. The whorled sunflower, *Helianthus verticillatus*, was listed as an endangered species in 2014 when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a final rule protecting it under the Endangered Species Act. The primary threats are industrial forestry and pine plantations in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. They grow to 1.8 m (6 ft) and are primarily found in woodlands, adjacent to creeks and moist, prairie-like areas.



XXXVIII.B.

Helianthus (/hi:li'ænθəs/)[3] is a genus of plants comprising about 70 species. Except for three species in South America, all *Helianthus* species are native to North America and Central America. The common names "sunflower" and "common sunflower" typically refer to the popular annual species *Helianthus annuus*, whose round flower heads in combination with the ligules look like the sun. This and other species, notably Jerusalem artichoke (*H. tuberosus*), are cultivated in temperate regions and some tropical regions as food crops for humans, cattle, and poultry, and as ornamental plants. The species *H. annuus* typically grows during the summer and into early fall, with the peak growth season being mid-summer.





XXXIXA

This card depicts the alpine species of flowers namely alpestris etc they are basically alpine forget me not, etc.

XXXIX. B

The pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) is a fruit-bearing deciduous shrub in the family 'ythraceae, subfamily Punicoideae, that grows between 5 and 10 m (16 and 33 ft) tall. Young pomegranate in Side, Turkey.

The pomegranate originated in the region extending from Iran to northern India,] and has been cultivated since ancient times throughout the Mediterranean region. It was introduced into Spanish America in the late 16th century and into California by Spanish settlers in 1769. The fruit is typically in season in the Northern Hemisphere from September to February, and in the Southern Hemisphere from March to May. As intact sarcotestas or juice, pomegranates are used in baking, cooking, juice blends, meal garnishes, smoothies, and alcoholic beverages, such as cocktails and wine.

Today, it is widely cultivated throughout the Middle East and Caucasus region, north and tropical Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Central Asia, the drier parts of southeast Asia, and parts of the Mediterranean Basin It is also cultivated in parts of Arizona and the San Joaquin Valley in

California. In the 20th and 21st centuries, it has become more common in the shops and markets of Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

POLSKA 574

Vidya K Bagladi
Nirmal Kater
Kanchady Post
Yeggothi
Mangalore 575 008
INDIE

3rd June 2016

PRIORITY

1. *Shibata granatum* Scop.
2. *Stemodia* L.
3. *Priscum* L.
4. *Boswellia* L.

Hi Vidya,
In the post from
a few plants
that grow high
up in Polih mountains
Have a great day,
ANNY

**XLI.A.**

The garden pansy is a type of large-flowered hybrid plant cultivated as a garden flower. It is derived by hybridization from several species in the section *Melanium* of the genus *Viola*, particularly *Viola tricolor*, a wildflower of Europe and western Asia known as heartsease. Scientific name: *Viola tricolor* var. *Hortensis*, Higher classification: Wild pansy

Order: Malpighiales, Rank:

For simplicity, the older name *Viola tricolor* var. *hortensis* is often used.

The garden pansy flower is 5 to 8 centimetres (2 to 3 in) in diameter and has two slightly overlapping upper petals, two side petals, and a single bottom petal with a slight beard emanating from the flower's center. These petals are usually white or yellow, purplish, or blue. The plant may grow to 23 cm (9 in) in height, and prefers sun to varying degrees and well-draining soils.

**XLI.B.**

Anemone: Anemone is a genus of flowering plants in the family Ranunculaceae, native to temperate zones. The genus is closely related to several other genera such as *Pulsatilla* and *Hepatica*; some botanists include both of these genera within Anemone Scientific name: Anemone, Family: Ranunculaceae, Kingdom: Plantae, Tribe: Anemoneae, Higher classification: Buttercups, Order: Ranunculales.



XLII.A.

The card from Russia shows various stamps issued on flowers.



XLII.B.

This card from Russia shows a green house with flowers of varying hues to show colour and emotions.



XLIIIA.

This card from Russia shows a flower decoration with mixed flowers of hues and types to express joy



XLIIIB.

This card from Sweden shows the Rose which belongs to the Rosa family which has been explained earlier.



XLIV.A.

This card from Taiwan was sent with flowers with the words nice to meet you. As explained the flowers are a symbol of friendship, love and gratitude.



XLIV.B.

Yet another card from Taiwan with flora to express happiness and friendship through correspondence.

**XLV.A.**

This card from US shows the Daffodils window at the Museum of American Art. The daffodils, (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*), also called common daffodil or trumpet narcissus, bulb-forming plant in the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceae*), widely cultivated for its trumpetlike flowers. Daffodils are native to northern Europe and are grown in temperate climates around the world. It is taken as a medicine for cough by some people

XLV.B.

This card from Ukraine has the Iris flower on the post card.

Iris is a genus of 260–300 species of flowering plants with showy flowers. It takes its name from the Greek word for a rainbow, which is also the name for the Greek goddess of the rainbow, Iris. Some authors state that the name refers to the wide variety of flower colors found among the many species.



S146

XLVIA.

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The card from U S A carries the Pomegranate flower with the fruit .



XLVIB.

This card from Texas shows the blue bonnets which is the state flower. Bluebonnet is a name given to any number of purple-flowered species of the genus *Lupinus* predominantly found in southwestern United States and is collectively the state flower of Texas. The shape of the petals on the flower resembles the bonnet worn by pioneer women to shield them from the sun.





SLIPPER ORCHID

XLVII.A.

This card shows the slipper orchid and is from United States of America.

Cypripedioideae is a subfamily of orchids commonly known as lady's slipper orchids, lady slipper orchids or slipper orchids. Cypripedioideae includes the genera *Cypripedium*, *Mexipedium*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Phragmipedium* and *Selenipedium*. [Wikipedia](#)

Scientific name: Cypripedioideae

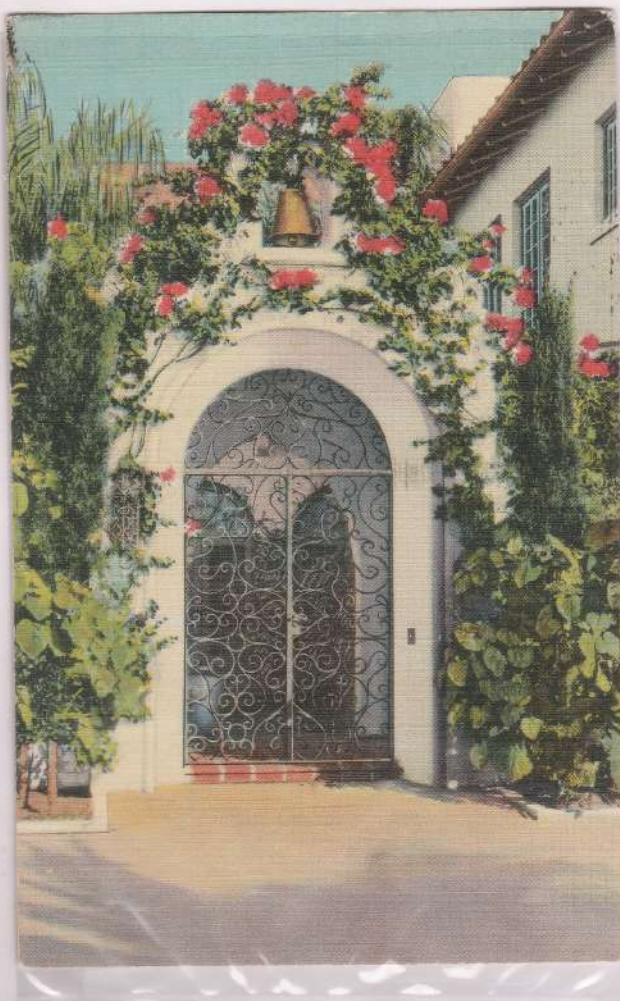
Higher classification: Orchids

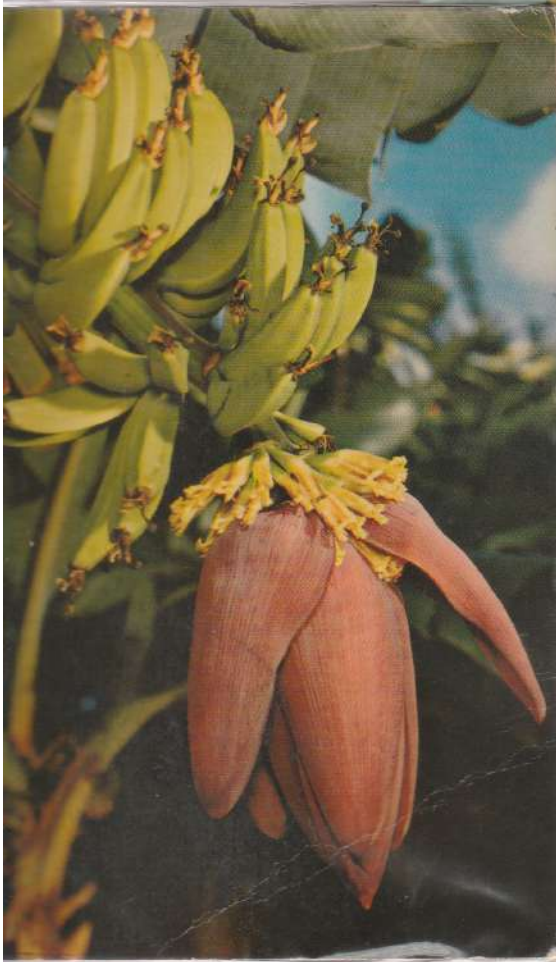
Rank: Subfamily

Family: Orchidaceae

XLVII.B.

This card was sent because of the garden gate and roses. To express friendship and fondness for flowers.





XLVIII.A.

The card again is of beautiful pink roses from U S A.

XLVIII.B.

A **banana** is an elongated, edible fruit – botanically a berry – produced by several kinds of large herbaceous flowering plants in the genus *Musa*. Order = Zingiberales, Family –Musaceae, Genus – *Musa*.

The card from U S A shows the banana plant, with the bananas and flower. One identifies whether the fruit is grown fully by the flower. It has multiple medical properties. Banana flower is which grows from the end of the bunch of bananas & has a dark purple-red blossom. The small flower would be found in the part which would turn in to the **banana**. it is starchy & bitter in taste. It is rich in Vitamine A & Vitamine C and can reduce pain. It included in the diet as the Vegetable

Conclusion:

Flora is a vast topic as each variety has sub classes, colours , family etc. The Hues are so different that ones collection can run into a huge collection. But it is for us to organise it thematically, country wise, family wise etc. It is infact a beautiful topic to do as its uses are also varied and can be classified according to that. My collection was just to bring out the beauty and essence of nature so we can preserve the flora of our globe. While most cards are travelled I have used mint cards also.

Bibliography: Internet and some resource on the cards