

## Chapter 1 : History of Floral Design - The Flower Expert - Flowers Encyclopedia

*Flower Arranging European Styles [Lyn Constable] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Shows how to create a stunning range of flower arrangements with expert guidance, practical information.*

Eastern and Western art of flower arrangement styles and characteristics Eastern and Western art of flower arrangement styles and characteristics The emergence and development of arts and culture, is inseparable from the soil to nourish it, this is the kind of soil culture and development of regional art, traditional culture, national customs and habits and so on. To floral art, because it nourishes the soil various, forming two floral oriental art of flower arranging and Western types, these two have a very different style of art types and characteristics, is to do a simple description and comparison. First, the oriental art of flower arrangement styles and characteristics Oriental flower arranging, to representatives of China and Japan. Its style and features the following: Respect for nature, Nature, Nature as the first purpose “ seek to shape the performance of floral beauty and color of natural beauty, against deliberately artificial. The form of free and lively, both norms, not Standardized. To accord with Ziranzhili, rich natural interest in principle. Pay attention to poetic, pay attention to mood creation “ not only on floral beauty and color of physical beauty, but also pay attention to flowers teaser to spend Tech, Vivid, that the pursuit of meaning and rich floral works of artistic conception of poetic beauty. Appreciate the works of both the shape and color of the United States, and thus deeply appreciate the beauty of its conception, the vast content of the work in the surf, to more in-depth understanding and interpretation of floral works. Line shape, attention to individual lines of the United States “ very sophisticated floral oriental floral selection and concise, do not order to win, but to the attitude and quality of floral materials first, focus on the individual lines show the floral beauty, it works using flowers Type less, the numbers are small, simple colors. If the Qing Shen Fu said: Take a bottle, do not get the second color. Composition using asymmetric nature “ floral oriental works of the natural contour with asymmetric composition, although there are vertical, inclined, flat type, hanging type form of 4 kinds of basic composition, but not strictly the same format, through the scattered high and low momentum echo, pitch stare, rigid tortuous nature of each was wonderful, ever-changing formation of the asymmetric shape. His work fresh and clean, beautiful scene, without any form or format restrictions, arranged according to the needs of the theme or the environment, give full play of creative talent. Floral personification “ Since ancient times, people love flowers, flowers, the flowers and trees on the strong feelings generated in order to spend as partners, to take the friendship of the many touching stories handed down. The seasonal characteristics, so that works full reality of the appeal, make people really feel the touching scene of the season. Emphasis on the unity of work and the environment “ Oriental flower arranging and the environment focus on the unity of work and coordination. Only floral display in their work environment, adapt to, the work features beautiful shaped the theme of quality can be fully realized. Floral works of creation, only the specific function of the environment into account, dimensions, color, display location, the design layout requirements, etc. Second, the Western style of floral art and features of the main To Europe and the United States representative. Because by its traditional culture, national customs and aesthetic awareness of the impact of Western floral art has its own unique style and features. Pay attention to the overall beauty of color floral materials, design the U. Focus on the overall appreciation of beautiful patterns and colors. Basic composition in the form of regular geometric shapes “ the main composition in the form of Western flower arrangement is a wide range of geometry. If there are symmetrical isosceles triangle, inverted T-shaped, fan-shaped, hemispherical, spherical, diamond, oval, etc. More intensive and neat floral arrangement to form a full variety of structured graphics. Works of floral species and large quantities, rich colors “ Western style works for the completion of regular shape and colorful, with floral variety, quantity, color changes and more. Works very sophisticated use of color, have higher achievement, giving the elegant, dignified and generous feelings. Through the appearance of forms, themes “ Western style works more directly with the appearance form to illustrate the theme, such as with a red heart-shaped work, the performance of the theme of love, with cross-shaped work, condolences, etc. Third, the new East-West Development floral art Into the information age, the East-West exchanges become more

frequent floral art, through mutual exchange, mutual integration, complementarity, and excel. Western flower drawing flower line shape of the advantages of the East, so that works appear to be more active, more fluid, more attractive, and also draws on the natural composition Eastern floral asymmetric strengths, breaking the neat geometry of the constraints, the floral works, With refreshing progress. Oriental flower to flower as an example China, with the introduction of western flowers, especially the extensive use of ritual flower arrangements, traditional flower arranging an urgent need to adapt to the times, there must be a new development. Oriental flower arranging how to maintain both the style and features, but also conform to the new era of aesthetic changes, to better absorb the strengths of the Western art of flower arrangement to enrich themselves, to form the new characteristics of the times Oriental floral art system is the need for our efforts over a long period to resolve the issue. First, in-depth study and explore the traditional art of flower arranging, to inherit and carry forward. This is the origin of oriental art of flower arrangement is in the future to further promote the basis of oriental art of flower arrangement.

### Chapter 2 : Chinaflower's Blog -Eastern and Western art of flower arrangement styles and characteristics

*Our flower arranging style today is influenced by the rich accumulation of flower arranging history from the past, primarily Asian, European and Early American. American midth century traditional.*

Buy From OurStores Flower Arrangements Enhancing the beauty of flowers with artistic arrangement is the art of flower arrangements. Flower arrangements are an important part of the ambience on any occasion , weddings, birthdays, parties or any other events in life. Flower arrangement is an organization of design and color towards creating an ambience using flowers, foliage and other floral accessories. Flower arrangement is not an art to be reserved only for special occasions. A few flowers on the kitchen table can be as important in their own way as a full scale decoration for a big occasion. Flower arrangements beautify homes and offices alike and are also used as centerpieces for a table. Flower arrangements are made out of fresh cut flowers, dried flowers and artificial flowers as well. Roses are the most popular flowers used in floral arrangements, closely followed by carnations, gerbera daisies and chrysanthemums. Origins of Flower Designing The Chinese were the first to put water in a container of cut flowers. So, while the Chinese were arranging flowers aesthetically in a container, the rest of the world was braiding garlands, making wreaths and flinging petals. Japan grasped the vision of combining cut flowers, water and containers from China with such enthusiasm and inspiration that different schools of flower arrangement art emerged with masters who created philosophies and, design principles sprang into existence. The Japanese culture expanded flower arrangement into a meditative practice, which had its roots in beliefs and philosophies. Flower arrangement became an art form that inspired contemplation and transcended decorative and devotional functions. Different Styles of Flower Arrangements Broadly, there are three styles of arrangements in the world of floral arrangements. The emphasis is on the Lines in the floral arrangement. The emphasis is on the Use of many flowers as a mass in the floral arrangement. There are no rules at all. These floral arrangements are based on the taste of the floral designer. But, it is more close to Oriental than Traditional style of arranging flowers in its inclination towards importance to lines. Principles of Flower Arrangement Although the art of floral arrangement encompasses many principles, there are at least six important principles. It decides the structural pattern of the floral arrangement. It is a visualized plan about the size and shape of the floral arrangement. The design is essentially determined by the location, occasion and the materials available. It emphasizes on the use of materials in a floral arrangement which gives stability to the arrangement. The two most important elements of Balance of an arrangement are the form and color of the floral arrangement. Again, balance is of two types viz. The two sides of the floral arrangement have equal amount of materils placed on either side of the floral arrangement. The two sides of the floral arrangement are not equal but still have equal visual weight. Color plays a vital role here. Dark colors give a visual effect of weight and so are used low in the arrangement. So also, lighter colors are more appropriate for the outer and upper portions of the floral arrangements. It deals with the proportions of different components of the floral arrangement. It thus emphasises on the use of material used to that of the size of the container holding the floral arrangement. The central portion of the floral arrangement from where the flowers and foliage of the arrangement appear to be emerging from is known as the focal point of the arrangement. Hence, larger and dark colored flowers are usually used in the focal point of the floral arrangement. This principle takes care of the appropriate use of flowers for the occasion. It also takes care of the blending of colors of the flowers used in the floral arrangement and that of the container such that they contrast each other. Floral bouquets are simple and easier to assemble than a formal flower arrangement. Bouquets made of roses are the most popular, followed by carnations , gerbera daisies and chrysanthemums. Centerpieces are nothing but the normal floral arrangements, designed to be placed on tables when dinners are hosted on such occasions like Thanksgiving day, Christmas, etc. You can convey a theme for the occasion using a memorabilia or traditional decorations. The buffet table lends itself to an elaborate still life of flowers, fruits and vegetables. Floral baskets are flower arrangements done in baskets of varied depths. Flowers for the floral baskets should therefore be chosen on the basis of the depth of the basket. Cornucopia is a horn-shaped wicker basket typically filled with various kinds of festive fruits and

vegetables, which is very popular as a gift on Thanksgiving day. A floral arrangement in the form of a circular garland, usually woven of flowers and foliage, that traditionally indicates honor or celebration. Wreaths are especially very popular on funerals as a symbol of honoring the deceased. Besides, they are also very much used on occasions like Thanksgiving day and Christmas to welcome the guests as welcome wreaths when dinners are hosted. Thus, Ikebana is the art of arranging flowers in water. Ikebana emphasizes most on measurement, the scale of floral arrangement. The main aim of Ikebana is to bring nature indoors and make it live in the floral arrangement that is being made. Originally, the first school of Ikebana was divided into three styles. The Shin - The formal style involved an erect linear arrangement in a bronze container, arranged on a carved teakwood stand. The Gyo, or semi-formal school - The school features flowing, sweeping lines and the use of a variety of containers. The So, or informal school - The school displayed flowers in bamboo vases, baskets, and natural wood containers as well as in pottery. The flowers are seated on bases of bamboo or natural wood.

**Basic Designs in Making Flower Arrangements** There are three basic designs for flower arrangements viz. All flower arrangements are based on one of these flower arrangement designs or derived from them.

**Line Arrangement of Flowers** Designs composed primarily of line material have minimum flowers and foliage established in the focal area. The open form emphasizes the beauty of the plant material. A bare branch, a piece of decorative wood or a pine branch creates a well-defined line design. The addition of a few flowers and leaves is all that is needed to achieve a dramatic effect.

**Mass Arrangement of Flowers** Full, flowing and symmetrical, a generous mixture of flowers arranged in a decorated China vase portrays the typical mass design so reminiscent of Victorian opulence and elegance. Mass designs are usually triangular, oval, and circular or fan shaped.

**Line-Mass Arrangement of Flowers** Line-Mass creations employ the use of mass for a greater feeling of depth. Plant material is placed to form an orderly outline and massed to create a focal area with gradual changes from line at the periphery of the arrangement to mass within the central axis. Line-mass designs have an open form with symmetrical or asymmetrical balance.

## Chapter 3 : Types of Flower Arranging | Home Guides | SF Gate

See more *Flower Arranging: European Styles* by Lyn Cons Email to friends Share on Facebook - opens in a new window or tab Share on Twitter - opens in a new window or tab Share on Pinterest - opens in a new window or tab.

Styles[ edit ] Many nations have their own style of floral arranging. This is dependent on what flower varieties are readily available, and the culture of the nation. Ikebana[ edit ] Child learning the art of Ikebana. Today, florists in Japan also sell pre-arranged or done-while-you-wait ikebana to go. Ikebana is a style of floral design that originated in Japan. Best known for its simplicity of line and form, Ikebana is a design style primarily practiced[ citation needed ] for personal enjoyment. It has three parts of alignment: English Garden[ edit ] English Garden style is traditionally an English form of floral design. Stems are placed in a radial fashion and feature abundant use of seasonal flowers and foliage. The flowers are usually arranged with minimal space between the blooms and foliage is used to accent the flowers as these are the main feature. Arrangements generally feature negative space and incorporate asymmetric placement of materials. The style stands in direct contrast to traditional radial arrangements such as English Garden. Modern designs are identified by their play on the space used between each bloom, which is often dramatic, and the play on the use of color and different textures, which can be quite experimental. The Dutch designs use a lot of different kinds of greens are used in a natural way. Stones, bark and mosses are used in these designs. Significance of particular flowers[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Flower market in Aalsmeer Tulip shop in Amsterdam Typically, a florist will organize flowers by season and holiday. Flowers have various different meanings in different cultures. The holidays and events for which flowers are used vary. Poppies are used to remember fallen soldiers only in Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries. People often prefer flowers that are associated with their ethnic group or country and the cultural meaning of the flower color strongly affects their choice and use. Colors convey different meanings to different groups so that, for example, various colors may be associated with luck or death or love. A flower such as a red rose might communicate love in some cultures, whereas in others, it might be considered indecent or simply puzzling. The vastly divergent attitudes to the color white can also lead to miscommunication and sometimes give offense. White, for example, represents death in many Asian cultures, whereas white is usually a symbol of purity and innocence in countries with a European heritage. Fresh flower sources[ edit ] There are usually three major sources of fresh flowers for retail florists: The majority of these are supplied by specialist horticultural and cut flower suppliers. Internationally there are hundreds of wholesale flower markets and auctions, the largest of which is located in Aalsmeer, the Netherlands: Within North America, Miami is considered to be the main distribution point for imported fresh flowers. Many local wholesalers purchase fresh flower stock from importers in Miami to resell to local florists in their areas. Flower auctions are run using the Dutch clock system and are mainly located in Canada: Toronto , Montreal , and Vancouver. Floristry shops[ edit ] Front page of Sunday Magazine of the St. Illustration is by Marguerite Martyn. In the Netherlands gardeners start to sell flower arrangements from around 1600. At that time the flower shops also had small greenhouses where they sold their flowers from. To keep them fresh, the flowers will be refrigerated and kept in water, generally in glass or plastic vases or other containers. Most stores have a separate work room in which the design florist or designers can work on orders with more privacy. The flowers sold in florist shops typically represent the varieties abundantly available in the season but also include blossoms flown in from around the world. Basic varieties in temperate latitudes include roses , tulips , irises , orchids and lilies. Fashion sometimes plays a role in floristry; what is considered the flower that everyone needs to have today can change very quickly. Some shops also stock gift baskets, fruits , and chocolates as well as flowers, whereas some shops will purchase these things only when needed for an order. Floral business is seasonal and is heavily influenced by the following holidays and events: Supermarket flowers[ edit ] Supermarket display under fluorescent lighting Cut flowers are widely sold in supermarkets and petrol stations. These outlets offer a limited selection, usually in the form of mixed bouquets and roses by the dozen. Flowers purchased at these

outlets are generally less expensive than the flowers purchased at a florist shop. Professional florists may offer a greater selection, higher flower quality, or more skillfully arranged flowers. Online flower delivery In the United States, the number of florists has dropped since a peak of over 27, in to fewer than 20, in The World Wide Web has contributed to this decline by making alternatives more accessible. Floral wire services take a percentage of customers order value for orders provided through their websites and additional fees for the transmission of orders to local florists. ProFlowers , Interflora , Teleflora , FTD typically function as order gatherers and will work with local florists to have the order delivered. It usually consists of phenol-formaldehyde plastic. Due to an additional treatment with detergents , the substance can soak up water and increase the longevity of arranged flowers.

## Chapter 4 : History of flower arrangement - Wikipedia

*The Difference of American & European Style Flower Arrangement find more videos in [blog.quintoapp.com+rosedougo](http://blog.quintoapp.com+rosedougo) and in [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) \*Free flower.*

In this flower arrangement, the flowers and leaves are arranged in the shape of a fan. The leaves are like the flower blades. Some differently colored flowers are also used for this flower arrangement. The same or different types of flower with various colors are used for this type of flower arrangement. The empty space within the flower arrangements are filled up by using the fillers. These are gorgeous in looks with wonderful shape and size. Thus, this flower arrangement is very popular. Elliptical flower arrangement In this type of flower arrangement, the flowers are placed and arranged in the form of an ellipse. The flowers, which are commonly used for this purpose are roses, sunflowers, dahlia, lotus, tuberoses, lilies and many more. Thus, only bright flowers are used for this purpose. The flowers are bright as well as sweet scented. These are mostly bouquet arrangement and ideal to be presented in birthday, wedding and other types of parties. These are really attractive in looks. The best color combination of the flowers is used for this flower arrangement purpose. Vertical flower arrangement It is one of the mostly used flower arrangement in bouquets as well as flower baskets. A mixture and combination of different types of flowers with various colors and shapes are used for these arrangements. This particular flower arrangement is cherished by all flower arrangers, florist companies as well as by the customers all across the world. Horizontal flower arrangement It is also a very common type flower arrangement used by the flower designers of reputed florist companies round the globe. The flowers of different colors are arranged in rows or on zig zag basis with the help of this type of flower arrangement. Usually strongly scented or fragrant flowers are used for this purpose. Triangular flowers It is the flower arrangement as the name suggests is triangular in shape. The whole flower bunch is cut and trimmed in the shape of a triangle to make this shape. These flower arrangements usually have a big flower in the middle, adding to the beautification of the flower arrangement bunch. These flowers are arranged in bright flower bouquets covered with glossy and transparent cellophane papers. The crescent flower arrangement This type of flower arrangement is also known as the C type of flower arrangement in which the freshly plucked flower with green leaves and stem fillers are used on a flower basket arrangement. The flower basket with this flower arrangement looks very beautiful and gorgeous. These are usually supported by glossy flower wraps and the leaves, and the flowers are tied with silk, satin made colorful ribbons. These are arranged in the form of flower bouquets and baskets. These are usually big in size and can be presented in any occasion or celebration. These are placed in flower stands and look upright. A lot of leaves with floral fillers are also used for this arrangement. The entire look of the place is changed where this flower arrangement is placed. The oval shaped flower arrangement This type of flower arrangement are oval shaped and are highly recommended by most of the reputed florist organizations of the world. The flowers, green stems and leaves are cut and trimmed in the form of an oval shaped and skillfully placed in different flower arrangements like bouquets, baskets and bunches. The flower arrangement looks very much dense and bushy from outside. Thus, it is very much good looking. This flower arrangement is widely used in interior decoration purposes and also ceremony hall decoration purposes in different parts of the world. The cascade flower arrangement It is a gorgeous and bushy flower arrangement. Apart of flowers, leaves and stems, a lot of fresh green grass is also used to prepare this very special type of flower arrangement. These are mostly arranged in flower bouquets and presented in the wedding anniversaries and wedding ceremonies of all religions. The fresh fragrance and gorgeous color of the flower arrangement makes the wedding ceremony more memorable and enjoyable. Thus, it is very popular all over the globe. All the above-mentioned types of flower arrangements are supplied by the most renowned florist companies based in India. These companies contain a group of highly trained and skilled professionals who arrange the flowers in the best possible way and using the best color combinations. These flowers are available online on the official website with the most reasonable prices. Bulk purchase orders can also be placed on the website, and good discount schemes are also available from them.

## Chapter 5 : Floral Design Styles - Grower Direct

*Fascinating and thought provoking, this flower arranging DVD of DIY lessons follows the progress as 18 flower arrangers from Christchurch, New Zealand create arrangements under the guidance of.*

To help you get started and develop a feel for creating your own arrangements, some of the traditional styles are outlined below. In describing the various styles of arrangements, certain construction elements are taken for granted. The container is an integral part of the design. Particular care should be taken to use a vessel that is suited to the mood of the arrangement and does not visually overpower the floral material. Designs begin with a framework of line, form or mass flowers that outline the finished shape. Further flowers and foliage are then added always within the outline to complete the arrangement. With the exception of rounds and horizontal centerpieces, designs are composed with a focal point from which the eye moves to appreciate the arrangement. This necessary point of interest is located just above, or at the lip of the container and is created by the use of form flowers, concentrating mass, or using darker colours. The floral material is arranged at varying heights and depths to create interest. Flat planes and straight lines produce a dull and monotonous arrangement. Open space is as much a part of the arrangement as the flowers themselves; overcrowding is chaotic and displeasing to the eye.

**Round Arrangements** Round arrangements appear to be very simple but, because they have no focal point, great care must be taken to preserve the rounded shape from all angles and to balance the floral materials throughout the design. Using an appropriate container and floral foam held in place with waterproof tape, place form or mass flowers to develop the round framework. Use as many as required to satisfy balance, remembering that in this style all the flowers converge at the center of the arrangement. If smaller flowers and foliage are being used, they are added next for contrast and to help define the shape. Fillers are placed last to fill in spaces and give a finished look to the piece.

**Triangular Arrangements** There are four types of triangular arrangements, each based on one of the geometric triangle shapes. All three sides are of equal length with the focal point at the center of the base line. The vertical and horizontal sides meet at an angle of 90 degrees. It is visually most pleasing if the height is greater than the width and the high point is on the left side of the arrangement. The focal point is located at the bottom left. Two equal sides determine the height of the triangle. This form works well in all orientations from tall and narrow, to low and wide. Regardless of height, the focal point is at the center of the base line. This is an asymmetrical arrangement and works best if the height and focal point are both shifted slightly to the left of center. This design often uses a footed container to emphasize the dropped right hand point of the triangle. Triangular designs are extremely popular and among the simplest to create. The shape is determined by the three points of the triangle and, while the entire triangular outline can be filled in with floral material, it is not necessary to do so. The arrangements are usually front-facing, but consideration must be taken for viewing from the sides as well. Some of the more open designs are meant to be seen from all angles, so balance and symmetry must be maintained throughout. To construct a triangular arrangement: This automatically defines the connecting lines. Create the focal point next using form or mass flowers and then fill in as much of the triangular shape as you desire, graduating flower sizes from larger to smaller as you work outward toward the outline. Remember to leave more space between flowers as you work away from the focal point. Fillers can be added, always within the shape defined by the three points, to finish the design.

**Horizontal Arrangements** Horizontal arrangements are designed as table centerpieces, or for use on low pieces of furniture, they are viewed from above as well as from the side. Consequently, they are usually symmetrical. This allows for the creation of displays of generous proportions. Begin by anchoring floral foam to the container with waterproof tape. The foam can be higher than the lip of the container to allow the placing of outward extending material in its sides. When saturated with water it will remain moist to the top. Establish the length of the design with foliage or line material and the width with mass or form flowers. Place another large flower in the center to fix the height - being careful to keep this in proportion with the length. Add more flowers, working from the center to the edges. Although there is no actual focal point, decrease size and leave more space as you work outward to ensure an overall sense of balance. Be careful to vary heights as this adds depth when the

arrangement is viewed from above. Filler material should be placed toward the center to soften and finish the design. This is but a small sampling of the many styles that have been developed over the years. Many more, such as the Hogarth curve, crescent, and Japanese ikebana, are described in books of excellent quality that are available to help you delve deeper into this fascinating art form.

Chapter 6 : Watch Flower Arranging: European Styles Volume 1 Online | Vimeo On Demand on Vimeo

*Ikebana arrangements Silk floral arrangements Beautiful Flower Arrangements Beautiful Flowers Exotic Flowers Fresh flowers Arte floral Flower Designs Corporate flowers Forward*  
It's FLORAL NEW YORK Style

While the arrangement styles may seem different, they break down into several key forms, each with numerous variations based on materials chosen and placement within the container. The styles you choose may be based upon the number and types of flowers on hand, as well as whether the arrangement is to be viewed from the front or from all sides. Linear or Ikebana A linear arrangement, sometimes called Ikebana or a Japanese arrangement, is sparse compared to other arrangement styles. This style dates back more than years. Few stems, twigs or leaves are present in this style -- the space in the arrangement is as important as the plants chosen. Color is not a key factor. The style is about linear, natural beauty and creative expression, highlighting the chosen plant or plants in relation to the container housing them. Mass Arrangement A mass arrangement, as its name implies, requires a lot of plant material. A mass arrangement is based on symmetry and can be elaborate. The container for the flowers is also usually attractive, as it is a visual element of the arrangement. Full, lush arrangements available from a Western florist are mass arrangements. Color is important in this style, and several colors at a time are common. Typical arrangements feature groupings of flowers standing tall in the center, and hanging slightly to the right and left, leaving a little space rather than overstuffing the container. Place flowers one color at a time at various heights to create visual depth. Open spaces give the arrangement a sense of airiness. Line-Mass Arrangement This style combines elements of Japanese and European arrangements, and is sometimes called Contemporary American. These arrangements, like line arrangements, are often asymmetrical. They may feature a tall, arced plant sprig with groupings of flowers following the arc to some degree. Another variation features plants splaying out, nearly parallel to the container, with bunches of flowers arranged in a short grouping in the center of the vase. The focal point depends upon which elements are more dominant in the arrangement. The stems are cut so the bottoms of the flowers at the perimeter appear to sit on the lip of the vase or container. The flowers in the center, added later, are slightly taller but still show no stems. The arrangement is compact and full, and may feature several shades of the same flower for uniformity. The end result looks like a bouquet stuck in a vase.

## Chapter 7 : Floristry - Wikipedia

*Floral Styles and Designs. Traditional. Traditional flower arranging style typically refers to all floral designs originating worldwide prior to the early. Twentieth Century. Our flower arranging style today is influenced by the rich accumulation of flower arranging. history from the past, primarily Asian, European and Early American.*

Photo by Denver Post via Getty Images. In ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arranging, blossoms, branches, leaves, and stems find new life as materials for artmaking. In contrast to the western habits of casually placing flowers in a vase, ikebana aims to bring out the inner qualities of flowers and other live materials and express emotion. What does ikebana look like? Ikebana arrangements are not unlike sculpture. Considerations of color, line, form, and function guide the construction of a work. The resulting forms are varied and unexpected, and can range widely in terms of size and composition, from a piece made from a single flower to one that incorporates several different flowers, branches, and other natural objects. In Japanese culture, most native flowers, plants, and trees are embedded with symbolic meaning and are associated with certain seasons, so in traditional ikebana, both symbolism and seasonality have always been prioritized in developing arrangements. Some of the most common elements used are bamboo grass year round; pine and Japanese plum branches around the new year; peach branches for Girls Days in March; narcissus and Japanese iris in the spring; cow lily in summer; and chrysanthemum in autumn. Modern ikebana practices call for the same sensitivity to seasons, as well as to the environment in which an arrangement is being made. Sometimes, practitioners of ikebana, or ikebanaists, trim flowers and branches into unrecognizable shapes, or they may even paint the leaves of an element. Plant limbs may be arranged to sprout into space in various directions, but in the end, the whole work must be balanced and contained. At times, arrangements are mounted in a vase, though this is not always the case. In ikebana, it is not enough to have beautiful materials if the materials are not artfully employed to create something even more beautiful. Given a skilled maker, one carefully placed flower can be just as powerful as an elaborate arrangement. Hirozumi Sumiyoshi, Rikka, ca. Image via Wikimedia Commons. Ikebana can be practiced by both amateurs and professionals, both of whom are able to achieve elegant results. However, like many other art forms, mastering the basics is fundamental to any practice, and only then can a person begin to experiment. Guided by precision, a core value of Japanese culture, beginners are taught basic technical skills—like how to properly cut branches and flowers, how to measure angles in space for the correct placement of branches and stems, and how to preserve live materials—along with the etiquette of maintaining a clean work station. Beginners are also taught how to sensitize their eyes to the materials, to be able to bring out their inner qualities, and understand how this changes with each arrangement. Beginner arrangements done in the Nageire and Moribana styles often make use of two tall branches and a small bundle of flowers. These pieces follow the three-stem system of shin, soe, and hikae—elements that have traditionally represented heaven, man, and Earth, respectively. Now, on a practical level, they refer to the main stems that are employed. All other stems are called jushi, meaning supporting or subordinate stem. How is a basic ikebana arrangement made? To prepare a basic Moribana arrangement, for example, the ikebanaist adds water to a shallow container, then places a kenzan—a small, pin-covered object that keeps flowers in place—within it. Then, the maker selects two branches, one for shin and one for soe, and a flower, for hikae. To complete the arrangement, supplementary jushi stems are added to hide the kenzan and fill out the arrangement. These principles can be repeated over and over, shifting the placement and angles to achieve different shapes and effects. The beginnings of ikebana Photo by Carlos Donderis, via Flickr. The roots of ikebana in Japan are believed to trace back to either the ceremonial practices of the native Shinto religion, or to a tradition of making floral offerings in Buddhism, which was imported from China in the 6th century. The first known written text on ikebana, called Sendensho, was penned in the 15th century. In it, readers find a thorough set of instructions on how to create arrangements that are appropriate to certain seasons and occasions; its directives make clear that the practice of ikebana embodies the evolved appreciation and sensitivity to nature that Japanese culture is known for more broadly. Around the same time, ikebana started to become a secular activity. The design of the Japanese home during this period

reflects this transition: Amidst the muted colors and flat planes of the traditional Japanese home, the tokonoma stood out as the singular place for color and decoration, and deep consideration was given to the objects placed there. Arranging flowers in this context paved the way for ikebana and its recognition as a distinct art form. The traditional schools of ikebana Photo by Carlos Donderis, via Flickr. Photo by Carlos Donderis, via Flickr. In the 15th century, with the sudden ubiquity of the tokonoma and teachings of the Sendensho, ikebana practices began to flourish. First came the rise of the Ikenobo School, whose name refers to a long line of priests in Kyoto who followed the Buddhist tradition of presenting floral offerings in the temple. During this time, Ikenobo Senkei gained fame for his skillful floral compositions; today, he is considered the first master of ikebana. These elements are combined, traditionally in an ornate Chinese vase, to create bursting, triangular shapes, with tall elements at the center and shorter ones shooting outwards. To be able to make the main elements stand upright without support requires a high level of technical skill. They were originally intended for temples and later found in royal palaces and the stately homes of the rich. At the same time, a more modest approach to flower arrangement was also gaining popularity as an extension of Zen Buddhism and the Wabi-Sabi and Tea Ceremony aesthetics that grew from its core tenets. As the antithesis to Rikka, flowers in Nageire arrangements were not designed to stand upright on their own and were instead placed in tall vases that supported the stems of the flowers. Rikka and Nageire represent two opposing viewpoints. Rikka, though technically a secular style, concerns itself with the the cosmos, harking back to its Buddhist origins. Photo by Akihiro Yoshida. Due to over years of political isolation in Japan, there were no further innovations in ikebana until , when the country reopened to foreign exchange. People were quick to embrace Western customs, and in the world of ikebana, this catalyzed a series of radical changes. In , the first modern school of ikebana, the Ohara School, was established. Its founder, Unshin Ohara, helped the art form evolve by introducing the Moribana style, and through it, implementing two major changes: The flexibility and variation that the Moribana style allows for has made it a favorite and a staple in almost every ikebana school today. At the core of Moribana is a three-stem system, whereby three flowers are almost always fixed to create a triangle. Compositions that do not follow this triangle system are known as freestyle. Changes continued with the creation of the Sogetsu School in Its founder, Sofu Teshigahara whose father was also an ikebana master , is credited with elevating ikebana from a technical practice to an art at the level of sculpture, which is how it is has been viewed ever since. For him, the forgotten parts of natureâ€™like dirt, rocks, and mossâ€™were just as ripe with expressive potential as flowers. He heartily believed that excellent ikebana is not divorced from the life and times of its creator, and that a flower is an irreplaceable, expressive tool that reveals the soul. With these innovations, the Rikka style began to fade. At present, Ikenobo, Ohara, and Sogetsu are the most popular styles, with around of these schools operating today.

**Chapter 8 : The Comprehensive History of Flower Arranging - Flowers Across Melbourne**

*The European style arrangements from which we borrowed were filled with large numbers of flowers rich in various colours, and are referred to as 'Mass Arrangements'. In contrast, the Oriental styles emphasized simplicity, containing few flowers and conservative colours, and, as they emphasized lines instead of masses, are known as 'Line Arrangements'.*

Scientists say there are over , species of flowers that have been documented and are existing in the 21st Century. During this time, an intricate assortment of more than , species has developed. But scientists have yet to answer basic questions about these marvels of beauty What led to their amazing diversity? Are there flowers that have not changed much during the evolution of this planet? The first plant fossils found were woody magnolia-like plants dating back 93 million years. Paleobotanists have more recently uncovered tiny herb-like flower fossils dating back million years. Flowering plants, called angiosperms by scientists, were believed to be already diverse and found in most locations by the middle of the Cretaceous Period. A myriad of images of preserved flowers and flower parts have been found in fossils located in Sweden, Portugal, England, and along the Eastern and Gulf coasts of the United States. Below are a few flowers which have a long history. As we know them today, flower arrangements represent an amalgamation of two styles: The knowledge of how our ancestors used flowers comes to us by glancing at the following floral designs of the respective periods. The use of flowers was traditional like flowers used for temple offerings and banquet table decorations, and at times for garlands, and wreaths for guests. Lotus, Acacia, roses, water lilies, violets, Madonna lilies, narcissus, jasmine, poppies, and especially the sacred lotus blossom were among the flowers used. Characteristics of Egyptian design were clarity ordered simplicity, using repetition of a particular pattern. Numerous types of containers were used to hold flowers. Use of fruit and foliage also was popular. A typical design consisted of a single flower with a single bud or leaf on either side, repeated as a unit. The ancient Greeks used flowers more for adornment. Herbs were frequently used with the flowers, and as garlands, and wreaths. They introduced the Horn of Plenty or Cornucopia. Most arrangements were triangular and symmetrical. Roses , hyacinths, lilies , iris, narcissus, violets , as well as grape leaves, herbs, and seed pods were used. Most arrangements ere triangular and symmetrical, usually of one or a limited number of colours. White as common, since it as a sign of purity. The Romans continued with the customs of the Greeks. Garlands, wreaths and crowns were more elaborate than those of the Greeks. Crowns and garlands were tapered. Flowers were sometimes arranged in baskets and cornucopias. Use as made of the fragrance of flowers. This period saw a continuance of the Greek and Roman styles, but fruit was used with the flowers in garlands in a twisted effect. Stylised trees in containers were made symmetrically with foliage and flowers in large baskets, goblets, or low containers. These were highly stylised, and used neighbouring hues, such as green, blue-green, blue, and violet, with complementary accents of red, red-orange, orange, and yellow. Little is known of the floral art of this period, but whatever information there is has been gathered from the Persian paintings, rugs and tapestries of the fourteenth century. Oriental influence is clear. Numerous types of containers were used. Flowers were used for religious functions. The Renaissance period saw a continuance of some of the characteristics of Greek and Roman styles. Fruit and cones, and foliage such as olive, ivy, and laurel were often arranged with the flowers. Flowers used were those such as dianthus, daisies , lily of the valley, lilies, violets, roses, primroses. Christmas wreaths were introduced during this period. Designs were naturalistic at the beginning, but they became more ornate during the later Renaissance. The Baroque period directly followed the Renaissance. Styles were evoked by the works of Michelangelo in Italy, but these were adopted by designers in Holland and Belgium. Early Baroque styles were symmetrical, but later Baroque arrangements became more asymmetrical. Large containers held flamboyant arrangements containing many different kinds of flowers, such as iris, marigold, lily, peony, canna, narcissus , hollyhock, and roses, as seen in the works of artists of this period. Accessories -ere often incorporated in these arrangements. Symmetrical designs with no focal point. Floral designs were informal, fragile, and delicate. Designs, more formal than those of the Baroque period, predominantly arc and crescent-shaped, delicate and airy. French Rococo 18th

Century Designs more formal than those of the Baroque period, predominantly arc and crescent-shaped, delicate and airy. Empire Period Military symbolism was often used in arrangements, using emblems and figures associated with the emperor. Most of the designs were simple and triangular in shape. History of Floral Design in English Georgian Period The 15th and 16th Century collective fortresses of England gave way to smaller houses, into which flowers were brought, more for their fragrance than their beauty. Arrangements during the first half of this period consisted of flowers simply crammed into sturdy containers, with little or no concern for design. But during the later portion of the century, arrangements with a greater sense of design became more evident. Some of the containers of the period were made specifically to hold flowers, with holes or openings to maintain the stems at particular angles. This period is also one which introduced the nosegay, or as it was called in England, the Tussy Mussy. The favourite flower in Great Britain was the rose, and so roses were used in abundance for floral arrangements. History of Floral Design in Victorian Period During this period, Great Britain and its great empire had an important influence on all art forms, including architecture, clothing, and home furnishings. There was also a tendency to disassociate from classicism, with movement toward romanticism and comfortable individualism. During this period, floral designs became more lavish, to the point of overflowing. Containers used were often flared vases or urns of alabaster, porcelain, silver, or pewter. Triangular or circular arrangements, almost always using roses, were common during this time. Flowers such as tulips, lilies, anemones, dahlias, fuchsias, asters, bleeding hearts, and other common garden flowers were used in containers with the roses. During this time, an attempt to establish the first simplistic rules for arranging flowers was made. History of Floral Design in Early American Colonial Period The early colonists generally produced plants for food or for their medicinal properties. What little time they had for arranging flowers was spent making simple arrangements to adorn their very modest homes. Flowers were used more in the Central and Southern Colonial areas. Most of the arrangements they made were copied from the English Georgian and French Empire periods. Arrangements were made in simple mass forms using numerous colours. History of Floral Design in Colonial Williamsburg Once the colonists became firmly established in communities, and trade developed with distant lands, a cultural evolution developed in the areas of Virginia and Maryland which introduced the art and architecture of distant lands. Mixed bouquets of the Williamsburg tradition predominated, using garden flowers such as anemones, lilies, roses, Dutch bulbs of all kinds, hollyhocks, phlox, sunflowers, violets, bachelor buttons, marigolds, strawflowers, daisies, dianthus, and snapdragons. Field grasses and foliage were mixed with these flowers, in fan-shaped arrangements, using fine, feathery material on the outside to contrast with the solid masses of blooms in the center. Much use was also made of dried materials such as cockscomb, lunaria, strawflowers, and ornamental grasses during the fall and winter, when fresh flowers were sparse. History of Floral Design in American Period The Neoclassic and Empire styles which had been evolving in Europe, especially the delicate French style, had a great influence on the styles used in late colonial America at this time. In these types of arrangements, masses of mixed bouquets were used less often, and the charm of individual flowers was emphasized. Fewer flowers were used in containers. Ornate containers of many different kinds of materials were filled to overflowing, using cool colors and an abundance of white. Arrangements tended to be made in rich purples, magentas, and dark blues. Containers were just to hold flowers in which small bouquets were placed. Flower shows were popular. Designers of this time developed a style which combined the characteristics of Oriental line arrangements with the mass arrangements originating from Europe. It is exemplified by naturalistic garden style arrangements, using groupings of similar flowers, and parallel lines. The use of hand tied bouquets, use of new tropical materials and perennials is also increasing. Following Holland as centre of floral production was South America, specifically Columbia, where great areas of flower production exist at present.

**Chapter 9 : European Flower Arrangements. by Kali Oliver on Prezi**

*The Eastern, Western, and European styles have all influenced the commercial floral industry as it is today. Ikebana is a Japanese or eastern style of floral design, and incorporates the three main line placements of heaven, man and earth.*

It was discovered through wall and tomb decorations and artefacts mainly, that ancient Egyptians, particularly the Royals made extensive use out of flower, fruit and foliage arrangements styled in baskets and vases. They arranged and even cultivated roses, acacia, violets, poppies, violets, jasmine, Madonna lilies and narcissus, but one flower was held in the highest regard. The Lotus Blossom was considered sacred in ancient Egyptian culture, as they believed its yellow centre and white petals signified Ra, the Sun God. The Lotus Blossom was found mainly in ornate floral burial tributes and throughout art and paintings of the time. Characteristics of Egyptian floral design include using orderly, alternating patterns. The patterns were always highly stylised, simplistic and repetitious. The ancient Egyptians always placed flowers, foliage and fruits in spouted vases with no visible stems, or around the edge of the vase about two inches above the rim. Their flowers and foliage were always set in regimented rows, with every blossom flanked by leaves or buds on lower stems. The whole look was very put together and proper, with no bunching or overlapping of the material, and smart stem supports built into the top of the containers. The Greek Period ca. They were so dedicated to the beauty and heritage of their floristry that many Greek Period floral traditions exist today. Three linchpin designs from the Classical Greek Period of floristry are the garland, the wreath, and the Horn of Plenty or Cornucopia. Unique garlands and wreaths were presented as important religious tributes to Olympians and military heroes, too, but on festival days, everyone got to wear wreaths. In fact, the design and etiquette involved with the wearing of wreaths in ancient Greek society were so important that there were special officially designated designers, and a set of rules was even written. On the Greek Islands, different native herbs were included in the garlands and everyday floral arrangements. Often, particular arrangements were created to honour a god or hero. Classical Greek arrangements include flowers like hyacinths, honeysuckle, roses, lilies, tulips, larkspur and marigolds. Herbs that were frequently included were rosemary, flowering basil and thyme. The Roman Period ca. Where the Greeks and Egyptians filled baskets with fruits and arrangements, the Ancient Romans used flowers "and lots of them. Wreaths, crowns and garlands made showier with the addition of new and exotic flowers like the crocus, oleander, myrtle, amaranth, ivy, narcissi and Laurel brought on by the extreme rise in trade. That same rise in trade brought with it the Egyptian style of using vases in floral arrangements, which the Romans took and adopted, naturally. That said, there were a couple of things the ancient Romans successfully added to our overall floral heritage and traditions: The Byzantine Period ca. The Byzantines picked up where the Romans left off, resulting in fantastic, symmetrical designs that made frequent use of elaborate containers with pointed bases and tree-like compositions that were actually exquisite floral design. In addition to perfectly shaped and manicured compositions, the Byzantines were said to have added the Espalier to our collective floral heritage. It was a dark time and the only people who really practised floristry were European monks. The primary use of floral arrangements during this period was at churches in the forms of wreaths, garlands and vase arrangements. What we know about the styling we learned from Persian rugs, tapestries and art. From this art we learned that flowers went back to being arranged in vases during the Middle Ages, and not just any vases, flowers were arranged in Chinese flasks. Other than the signs of Chinese influence in Middle Age floral design, we know little else about the designs of this period. As the monks in Europe tended to their gardens, they were also increasing the different types and cultures of flowers that would be used in floral design moving forward. The Renaissance style of floral design began in Italy, taking the classical Greek, Byzantine, and Roman styles as its basis and running with them. In classic Roman-style excess, people of the Renaissance Period enjoyed floral arrangements with large masses of flowers; they even hung long garlands of fruits, blossoms and leaves from the vaulted ceilings of cathedrals and on walls. Common flowers and foliage of the Renaissance Period include roses and Primroses, olive and ivy branches, daisies, lilies, Lily of the Valley, violets and laurel dianthus. Bright, contrasting colours in a triadic colour scheme were the fashion and arrangements were usually placed in huge, heavy containers. Despite all that,

floral arrangements of the Renaissance Period still had an open and airy feel. In fact, many churches and large stage buildings still use Renaissance Period floral design as a basis for their own arrangements today. Another significant addition that the Renaissance Period gave to our floral heritage is the classic Christmas wreath popularised by the Renaissance painter Luca Della Robbia, made of fruit, flowers and cones. The Baroque and Flemish Periods AD – AD After the Renaissance Period, flower arranging as an art form had still not been officially established, thus, it was the painters who set the floral design styles. It was the Italian artist Michelangelo who took flower arranging and transitioned it into the Baroque Period. Most floral designs were tall and massive, using many flowers of an unrestrained colour palette, with the shape of the arrangements tending to be oval and symmetrical – perfect painting vignettes, no? The use of accessories like fans, birds and butterflies were also included to make for a full composition. Despite the aesthetic design liberties that were taken during this period, one significant new technique was developed: The curved floral design takes an otherwise undefinable mass of flowers and transforms it into a more graceful and elegant appearance, giving more options to the designer in the process. Particularly prominent in the Flemish style of floral design is the increase of an artist taking liberties; paintings used inconceivable curves and improbable floral stems, they often paired flowers together in pieces that would never be found in the natural world. Flemish floral design used many more accessories, upping the ante with stuffed birds and nests with eggs. Still, despite Flemish floral designs being more massed, they were more compact with a better sense of proportion. Arrangements of these periods were large and flamboyant, including flowers like the iris, peony, marigold, hollyhock, and of course, the rose. English – The Georgian Period ca. These houses had fresh flowers brought in every day for their fragrance, not their beauty. Because flower arrangements in the first half of this period were born of function, not form, many arrangements were nothing more than bunches of flowers crammed into whatever sturdy container, with no mind for design. Flower containers from this period are mostly boxes with holes punched at certain angles to hold flower stems just so. English – The Victorian Era ca. The upper class of society would frequently use flower arrangements to show off their wealth at parties, ordering excessive, opulent and overdone arrangements for their homes. Victorian Era-flower arrangements were typically round or oval in shape, used lots of foliage, and kept their flowers restrained to a lower height. Victorian ladies preferred strong colour contrasts and brilliant hues. Victorian-era flower arrangements with fruit in them differed in that the fruit was added because it came from the same garden as the flowers. The Victorian Era was also the first time anyone tried to establish official floristry rules. It was a time of prim-and-proper society, with privileged ladies and their daughters cultivating and creating arrangements weekly, and tussie-mussie and nosegay bouquets becoming a necessity at every social gathering. Victorians also spoke the language of the flowers, giving single-flower bouquets to convey specific meanings, hearkening back to the Classical Greek period. French The French Baroque Period ca. Specifically, politicians who wanted to show more feminine appeal via colour and size of the flowers used, but little thought was given to the design otherwise. The French Baroque period of floristry is marked by the introduction of the topiary and a symmetrical design style with no focal point. Floral designs and arrangements were more casual, fragile and delicate. Floral designs of this time fit perfectly into a home with a French Country design style. French The French Rococo Period ca. The French Rococo Period is the invention of Antoinette Poisson, mistress of Louis XV, and was more formal, adding more feminine colours and airy design features. The arrangements of this period were predominantly crescent-shaped and designed to look open and light. French Louis XVI ca. This was right before the French Revolution and the revival of the heavier Classical Period that would follow. French The Empire Period ca. Nowhere was the influence greater than in France under the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte. Flower arrangements of this period were strictly militaristic in theme and masculine in quality. Arrangements of the Empire Period frequently had containers constructed to resemble lions and beehives, while the flower arrangements themselves were simple and triangular in shape. The Early American Period ca. Early colonists grew plants for food and medicinal purposes. Not surprisingly, flowers were used as decoration mainly in the central and southern colonial areas where the weather permitted. The Colonial Williamsburg Period ca. Mass arrangements were still assembled using a bunch of colours, but Colonial Williamsburg was best known for its flower arrangements in finger vases and flower bricks. The English and European roots of

flower design began to take a deeper hold, with Americans favouring Georgian and French designs that they made more symmetrical and sophisticated. Triangular flower arrangements and fanned groupings at the top were preferred, sometimes stretching to three times the height of the container! The Federal Period ca. 1780-1800. Overseas in Europe, the Neoclassic and Empire styles were popular and had a great influence on the American stylings. The result was American Period floral arrangements that used fewer masses of bouquets in favour of showcasing the charm of individual flowers. As a result, fewer flowers were used in containers and more attention was paid to the beauty of the arrangement. The American Victorian Period ca. 1840-1890. Most noticeably, ornate containers made of different kinds of materials were used, often overflowing with flowers and the containers themselves were usually white or another cool colour. The arrangements themselves tended to be made in rich, royal purples, magentas, and deep dark blues. The Tuzzy-Muzzy enjoyed especial popularity, especially in the Deep South. The Modern Contemporary Periods ca. 1900-1950. The Art Nouveau Period from 1890-1910 was known for arrangements that were based on curvilinear lines, often patterned after nature in the shape of plants and flowers. The containers that were used were carved and asymmetrical. The Art Deco Period took place in the 1920s and lasted until the 1940s. It was a style of floristry influenced by the Ancient Egyptians, jazz music, and the industrial age. Art Deco flower arrangements are characterised by the use of strong patterns and geometric lines. Corsages also became quite popular during this time. Like most good things, this style came back into popularity around the 1970s. Free Form Expression began in the 1960s and lasted until the 1980s.