



**SML GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
YEMMIGANUR**



**CERTIFICATE COURSE
ON
“FLOWER BOUQUET PREPARATION”**



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

2018-2019

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Lecturer in Botany

M. Suseelamma
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Lecturer in Botany

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Principal
PRINCIPAL
S.M.L. Govt. Degree College
YEMMIGANUR, Kurnool (Dist.)

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Extract from Departmental Minutes Register

MEETING - I

5-6-2018

A meeting is held in the department of Botany on 5-6-2018 at 12:30 PM to discuss on the agenda and resolve the same.

- AGENDA :
1. To discuss on admissions of BSc
 2. To discuss on results.
 3. To discuss on time table, allotment of semester papers.
 4. To discuss on remedial coaching classes
 5. To discuss on bridge course for I BSc students and composite course for III BSc BSc students.

RESOLUTIONS:

1. It is resolved to take necessary steps on behalf of the department & faculty, students to promote the admissions. Emphasis is on campaigning.
2. After analysis of the results the students of II BSc & III BSc categorized into slow, moderate and advanced learners.
3. The odd semester papers allotted to both the faculty of Botany, and resolved to follow it. Paper I & II to Dr. M. Suseelamma, Paper III & IV to Smt. P. Helenkumary.

5. It is resolved to conduct the bridge classes for a week for needy students of I BSc and composite course for III BSc BSc students.

SIGNATURES :

1. H. Subrahmanyam

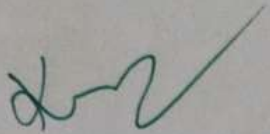
2. P. Helenkumary

Site Sign

VUS Kurnool
PRINCIPAL

S.M.L. Govt. Degree College
YEMMIGANUR Kurnool (Dist.)

H. Subrahmanyam
Signature of the Course Coordinator



REQUEST LETTER

Dated: 06.07.2018

From
The Incharge
Department of Botany
SML Govt. Degree College
Yemmiganur.

To
The Principal,
SML Govt. Degree College
Yemmiganur.

Respected Sir,

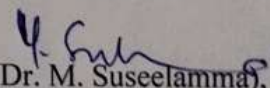
Subject:- Dept. of Botany – willing to conduct a Certificate Course – “Flower Bouquet Preparation” - seeking permission – requested reg.

I am pleased to inform you that a certificate course in “Flower Bouquet Preparation” for Final B.Sc. B.Z.C. students of our college which will be started from 10-07-2018 to 16-08-2018. This certificate course provides the necessary knowledge and skills required to become a self-employed youth.

In this connection, I request you kindly accord the permission to conduct the course for the benefit of the students as well as the society.

Thanking you sir,

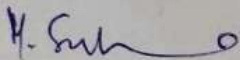
Yours faithfully,


(Dr. M. Suseelamma),
I/c Department of Botany,
SML GDC Yemmiganur.

Date: 07-07-2018

Circular

All the final year students of Botany are here by informed that a Certificate Course on Flower Bouquet Preparation is going to be conducted by the Department of Botany from 10.07.2018 to 16.08.2018 and the interested students can enrol their names with the course coordinator on or before 09.07.2018.

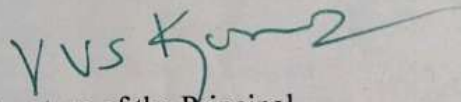


Signature of the
Course Coordinator



HOD

**Department of Botany
SMiL Govt. Degree College
YEMMIGANUR, Kurnool (Dt.)**



Signature of the Principal

**PRINCIPAL
S.M.L. Govt. Degree College
YEMMIGANUR Kurnool (Dist.)**

1. Departmental Notice Board.
2. College Library Notice Board.
3. College Office.
4. Departmental Copy.

SML Govt. Degree College, Yemmiganur
Department of Botany
Willingness of the students for the Certificate course
"FLOWER BOUQUET PREPARATION"

List of students participated in Certificate course

S. No.	Hall Ticket Number	Name of the Student	Group	Signature of the Students
1	163049003	Bestha Pedda Maddileti	BZC final year	B.P. Maddileti
2	163049002	Besta Siva Narayana	BZC final year	B. Siva Narayana
3	163049001	Bandla Chinna Siva	BZC final year	B. Chinna Siva
4	163049004	Chakalii Venkatesh	BZC final year	C. Venkatesh
5	163049005	Dalalii Manchamma	BZC final year	D. Manchamma
6	163049006	Gadige Prema Latha	BZC final year	G. Prema Latha
7	163049007	Golla Bhaskar	BZC final year	G. Bhaskar
8	163049008	Golla Narasimhulu	BZC final year	G. Narasimhulu
9	163049009	Golla Suresh	BZC final year	G. Suresh
10	163049010	Harijana Ramudu	BZC final year	H. Ramudu
11	163049012	Nese Lingamaiah	BZC final year	N. Lingamaiah
12	163049013	Shaik Alibasha	BZC final year	S. Alibasha
13	163049014	Thota Naga Raju	BZC final year	T. Nagaraju
14	163049015	Thukka Shasikala	BZC final year	T. Shasikala
15	163049016	Vadla Saraswathi	BZC final year	V. Saraswathi
16	163049017	Yeggula Moshappa	BZC final year	Y. Moshappa

ABSTRACT

S. No	Name of the Certificate Course	Academic Year	Duration	Period	No. of Students Enrolled	No. of Students Completed Course
1	Flower Bouquet Preparation	2018-19	30 hrs	10.07.2018 to 16.08.2018	16	16

V. S. Kumar

PRINCIPAL

**S.M.L. Govt. Degree College
YEMMIGANUR Kurnool (Dist.)**

M. Subba
Course coordinator

SML GOVT DEGREE COLLGE, YEMMIGANUR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Certificate Course on Flower Bouquet Preparation

Brief Report:

Floral arranging is much more than simply putting a bunch of flowers into a vase and filling it with water. Learning the basics of floral arrangements, it will help the students put together a simple vase of flowers so that it looks elegant, professional and classy. In this course the students are going to learn the fundamentals of floral arrangement, from the basic tools that will need, how to prepare for a big event and be able to pull it off with confidence.

In this course the students will learn the elements and principles of design, how to use the flowers and foliage available to them in the local area, and the patterns of arranging flowers in vases, in floral foam arrangements and as hand-held bouquets. They will learn how to create the classic flat bouquet and hand-tieposies, as well as bouquets that are arranged in a variety of containers, such as baskets, boxes, and bags.

Once the students complete this course, they will have the ability and confidence to create floral arrangements for all types of events. Hence, the Department of Botany aimed to conduct the Certificate Course with 30 days duration.

OBJECTIVES:

Students will be able

- to prepare the flower bouquets.
- to gain the knowledge of bouquet preparation.
- to gain the knowledge of designing and arrangement of flowers.
- to get the self-employment.
- to engage as floral designers in various occasions.

The detail of the course is as follows:

FOCUS:

To enhance the skills among the students in bouquet preparations.

Name of the course: Certificate Course on "Flower bouquet preparation"

- **Level:** Certificate
- **Stream:** Science
- **Subject:** Flower Bouquet

Eligibility Criteria: 10+2

Duration: 30 hours

Language: Telugu and English

Intake: 20 seats

Selection/Admission Criteria: First come first serve

Attendance: 85%

Academic calendar for the course: six days in a week (4 days theory periods & 2 days practical) (9AM to 10AM)

Available infrastructure: Well equipped laboratory, Materials for the preparation.

Teaching Staff: Qualified & Experienced Lecturers.

Non-teaching staff: 1 field assistant.

Examination structure & schedule:

At the end of course the examination will be conducted. Its notice & time table will be communicated to the students at least before 5 days of the date of examination.

1. Course FB-01 Theory paper (Short answer type) = 50marks, Two hours duration.

Award of Certificates after successful completion of course to the candidates.

Reservation: NA.

Course Outcomes of FB

At the end of the course, the students are able to

- Prepare bouquets, garlands etc.
- Choose Seasonal flowers and their characteristics.
- Know the method of storage of seasonal flowers.
- Take care of flowers and foliage.
- Select and prepare foliage.
- Dry and preserve the flowers and foliage.
- Prepare permanent flowers (artificial paper flowers).
- make beautiful arrangements for the home, family and friends.
- decorate and design the gifts/hampers in a stunning manner.

**SML GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, YEMMIGANUR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY**

Title of the Course: FB-01: Flower Bouquet Preparation

COURSE CONTENT & SYLLABUS

Theory Course - Duration – 18hours

Unit:1

Duration: 4hrs

- 1.1 Significance of flowers.
- 2.1 The History of Floral Design – Flowers on Special Occasion – Types of Floral arrangements for occasions.
- 3.1 Seasonal Flowers & their characteristics.

Unit: 2

Duration: 7hrs

- 1.1 Basic Elements of Art in Flower arrangement.
- 2.1 Basic Principles of Art in Flower arrangement.
- 3.1 Mechanics / Equipment & Tools required: Flower holders – Pin holders – Containers – Urns – Baskets – Glass Vases – Ceramic Vases – Grapevine Wreaths.
- 3.2 Water proof / Anchor Tape – Stem Wrap – Floral Tape – Floral Adhesive – Clay – Hot glue.
- 3.3 Cutting tools – Floral Knives – Floral Shears – Florist Shears – Wrie Cutters – Pruning Shears – Picks.

Unit:3

Duration: 7hrs

- 1.1 Conditioning of Cut Flower, Picking & Collecting Flowers.
- 1.2 Types of Arrangements: Line Arrangements – Mass Arrangements – Period Type Arrangements – Stylized Arrangements – Natural Mass Arrangements.
- 1.3 Basic Shapes of Floral Arrangements.

PRACTICALS – Duration – 12hours

1. Equipment / Tools required for flower bouquet preparation.
2. Acquaint with knowledge on floriculture, seasons and occasions.
3. Collection and preservation techniques.
4. Art of flower arrangements.
5. Foral design with respect to occasion.
6. Field Visit: Field visit to a florist shop & bouquet shop.

SML GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, YEMMIGANUR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Certificate Course on Flower Bouquet Preparation

Timings: 9AM to 10AM.

TIME TABLE

S.No.	Date	Topic
1	10-07-2018	Introduction to Certificate Course and Syllabus discussion.
2	11-07-2018	Significance of flowers.
3	12-07-2018	The history of floral design – flowers on special occasions.
4	13-07-2018	Practical: Introduction and Syllabus discussion.
5	16-07-2018	Types of floral arrangements for occasions.
6	17-07-2018	Seasonal flowers & their characteristics
7	18-07-2018	Basic elements of art in flower arrangement.
8	19-07-2018	Basic principles of art in flower arrangement.
9	20-07-2018	Practical: Equipment / Tools required for flower bouquet preparation.
10	21-07-2018	Practical: Field Visit: Field visit to a florist shop & bouquet shop.
11	23-07-2018	Equipment & Tools required.
12	24-07-2018	Equipment & Tools required.
13	25-07-2018	Equipment & Tools required.
14	26-07-2018	Equipment & Tools required.
15	27-07-2018	Practical: Acquaint on floriculture, seasons and occasions.
16	28-07-2018	Practical: Collection and preservation techniques.
17	30-07-2018	Conditioning of Cut flowers, Picking and collection.
18	31-07-2018	Types of arrangements.
19	01-08-2018	Line arrangements.
20	02-08-2018	Mass arrangements.
21	03-08-2018	Practical: Art of flower arrangements.
22	04-08-2018	Practical: Art of flower arrangements.
23	06-08-2018	Period type arrangements.
24	07-08-2018	Stylized arrangements.
25	08-08-2018	Natural mass arrangements.
26	09-08-2018	Basic shapes of floral arrangements.
27	10-08-2018	Practical: Floral design with respect to occasion.
28	13-08-2018	Basic shapes of floral arrangements.
29	14-08-2018	Preparation for examination.
30	16-08-2018	Examination conduction & Certificate distribution.

MATERIAL

UNIT - I

Lesson: 1.1: Significance of Flowers:

All over the world flowers are an essential part of festival celebration, people give each other the gift of flowers. In the middle-ages makes in addition to planting medicinal herbs and vegetables within the monastery walls also grow flower to decorate their alters at this time. Wild roses, carnations, lilies, irises, garden peonics, violets poppies, periwinkles pansies and columbines were especially appreciated scientific interest in flower was given new importance in the 15th century.

So, it was the Buddhists who started the flower arrangement in the temple. Later the Japanese followed this in every home. The most popular flower arrangement of Japanese is Ikebana.

Flower arrangement is the art of arrangement of the flower receptacle (container) in to consumption having harmony in their forms, texture and color. Its purpose is to add cheer and beauty to life.

Although the art of arranging flowers requires no scholastic study but there are few basic principles that would be observed as general guidelines and by following them one can be sure of producing and pleasing harmonious composition. The art of arranging flowers is more question of developing an inclination.

Flowers are perhaps the most appealing of art media for unlike brush loads of color that require the true artists eye to transform these into image of beauty, flowers are individually beautiful to begin with. One can arrange and rearrange them it is a pleasure to handy. The veined leaves and delicate blooms as well as to see the completed bouquets. Flowers bring color and life to a place and make a saddened heart smile. Think of a dozen roses, a basket full of nareisus or glaolioli, a graceful branch of plum blossoms in a china bowl, a burst of every garden variety color in one bouquet, a few branches of delicate rosellia swinging down a basket hung from the ceiling.

If you have the slightest urge to do something creative you just need to buy or pick a few flowers and place them in a container according to a few basic principles such as fine and tall at the top, bigger and round at the bottom and medium ones in between and almost at once you see the result. It will not be long before you begin to think yourself to be an artist with flowers.

The materials for beautiful bouquets are all around in the garden, in woodland and meadow, along the highway or a country road and of course, at the flower shop. Besides flowers and foliage, there are rocks and pebbles, driftwood and bark, pieces of sculpture and beautiful shells and containers that never have dreamed of holding a flower can come handy in flower arrangements and beautiful results. Remember always that flower arranging is an expressive art and if you approach it as such you will put a little of yourself into every arrangement you make, in other words the creation of an individual will automatically express his/her personality.

For more than 4000 years beautiful flowers have been an inspiration to man. In present days more people enjoy arranging flowers than ever before and have awakened to the beauty of foliage, branches, bark and plant material of any variety has become the medium of a distinctive visual art called flower arrangement. It is a creative art called flower. An arrangement is a composition. It's a composition arrangement of flowers is subjected to certain general principles or rules that apply to any composition in any medium.

The final form of the dimensions of flower arrangement is the sum total of inspiration, creativity, composition and style.

1. **Inspiration:** Is often endless as and when need something or someone to stimulate and impel us, it is the beginning of creative composition. Nature is always been the greatest source of inspiration. Flower arrangement can be inspired by the work of other artists, history, seasons and events.
2. **Creativity:** Implies open thinking organizing and a different approach. A creative person is one who breaks away from convention and tries something new. In flower arrangement creativity involves challenging the rules, trying new methods of composition, trying new techniques use of new plant materials, use of different accessories, new containers use of interesting background.
3. **Composition:** Is the art or practice of combining the parts of a work of art to produce harmonious whole to compose means to form by putting together to make up to arrange artistically to design and execute to place, shape, texture and colour in ordered relationship. The following are helpful in selecting the materials of flower arrangement.
 1. **Scale:** Size of the setting that depends on size of the room, niche or space at a show. This will suggest size of the container, plant material related to scale.
 2. **Function:** Reason for the design of the arrangement, example: whether it is for corner, wedding, dining table, hospital arrangement etc.
 3. **Compatibility:** Color, texture, shape, style, lighting, quality and formality or setting all these should be compatible with each other.
 4. **Design:** The material should be choosing for the particular quality they offer. Example: for simple modern style similarity of container, plant material should not be of similar quality i.e., delicate, dull or rough etc.
 5. **Quantity:** Fewer materials give clear cut design and eliminate fussiness and feeling it is picked. It is always easier to design with too little material than too much.
 6. **Container and other related objects:** They need to be related in scale, color, texture, shape, quality, style and idea.
- 1 **Style:** The word style comes from the Latin 'Stylus' meaning a metal pencil for writing on wax and other tablets. It is used to describe manner of expression in many things like writing, design, art work etc. It can refer manner of construction. Example: Victoria style means that it has a distinctive character and mode of presentation. Style is not fashion. Style is referred usually for historical period. Style in flower arrangement have arrived with great rapidly and those recognized by flower arrangement.

Lesson:2: 2.1: **Flowers On Special Occasions**

Birthday: Anything bright and colourful would be appropriate. Using the birthday person's favourite flower is always a good idea.

Friendship Day: Yellow roses

Valentine's Day: Valentine's Day Roses - Various shades of red, bright whites and yellow. Also, you may be interested in creating a valentine's Day rose bouquet by yourself.

Wedding: Seasonal flowers would be the best option. Pale, delicate flowers may work better in the spring while dark, rich coloured flowers would work for fall.

Anniversary: Surprise is the key here. Again, seasonal flowers are the best bet. Options include combining with gourmet or fruit basket. As for gifting flowers to friends and relatives on the occasion of their anniversary, try something that fits in with their personalities. Whatever it is, make sure to add a personal touch to the flowers.

Christmas: Popular Christmas flowers include the Christmas cactus with its green leaves and pink or red flowers, holly with green leaves and red berries and poinsettia plants with green leaves and red or white flowers. Learn more at Christmas Flowers Guide.

Thanksgiving: Chrysanthemums, gerbera daisies, roses, carnations, alstroemeria, lilies, wheat, solidago, monte casino, marigolds.

Father's Day: A bunch of blooming Roses or some sturdy and long-lasting Tropical Flowers.

Mother's Day: Carnations, Scented narcissi, lily of the valley (*Convallaria*) and all **Mother's dayflowers** other than Carnations. Also, you may be interested in creating a Mother's day carnation bouquet by yourself.

Funeral: Gladiolas, White Carnations and White Daisies.

Types of Flower Arrangements for Occasions:

Flower Bouquets: 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. A flower bouquet is a collection of flowers in a creative arrangement. There are different kinds including nosegay, crescent, and cascading bouquets. Flower bouquets are often given for special occasions such as birthdays or anniversaries. They are also used extensively in weddings. Traditionally the bride will hold the bouquet, and the maid of honor will hold it during the ceremony. After the wedding the bride will toss it over her shoulder, and it is believed that whoever catches the bouquet is the next in line to be married. This practice may be related to the Golden Apple of Discord myth.

History:

Even before flower bouquets were used by brides in wedding they were used in a different form of art. They appeared as early as the 17th century and possibly earlier. Flower bouquets were captured in paintings and on pottery as decorations. "The art of arranging flowers was first documented in the 17th century, when the Dutch, in particular, painted wonderful informal arrangements of flowers..." "In the 18th century, arrangements were used to decorate the houses of the wealthy families and the aristocracy..." In years past, as a matter of tradition, an upper class bride was required to hold a bouquet of roses or flowers as she walked down the aisle to prevent body odor from spreading and to drive away evil spirits

Flower Baskets:

Flower 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. They are very popular as gifts on special occasions like Christmas, Mother's day, etc. Cornucopia is horn-shaped wicker basket typically filled with various kinds of festive fruit and vegetables, very popular as gift on Thanks giving day.

Table Centerpieces:

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. one can convey a theme for the occasion using memorabilia or traditional decorations. The buffet table lends itself to an elaborate still life of flowers, fruits and vegetables.

Garland

A garland is a decorative wreath or cord, used at festive occasions, which can be hung round a person's neck, or on inanimate objects like Christmas trees. Originally garlands were made of flowers or leaves. Its a long tradition in India where flower garlands have an important role in every festival, when the deities are decorated with garlands made from different fragrant flowers (often Marigold) and leaves. Also fruit, vegetables and currency notes are worn as thanksgiving. Also in wedding the couple wears a wedding garland. In other occasions it is used to show respect to an individual person or statue (murti).

A Gajra is a flower garland which women in India and Bangladesh wear during traditional festivals. It is made usually of jasmine. It can be worn both on the bun and with the braid coiling. Women usually wear these when they wear sarees.

Floral Wreaths:

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 Thanks giving day and Christmas to welcome the guests as welcome wreaths when dinners are hosted.

A wreath is an assortment of flowers, leaves, fruits, twigs and/or various materials that is constructed to resemble a ring. They are used typically as Christmas decorations to symbolize the coming of Christ, also known as the Advent season in Christianity. They are also used as festive headdresses as attire in ceremonial events in many cultures around the globe. Wreaths

have much history and symbolism associated with them. They are usually made from evergreens and symbolize strength, as evergreens last even throughout the harshest winters. Bay laurel may also be used, and these wreaths are known as laurel wreaths. The circular shape of the wreath is seen as a common symbol of eternity. The use of wreaths varies by culture, tradition and religions. In Christianity, it is used to prepare for Jesus' birth and in many cultures around the world, wreaths are used in weddings as a headdress. The history behind wreaths dates back thousands of years and much of the symbolism lies with Greek mythology, Roman tradition with the present day usage being focused on Advent and for festive décor. Since the classical use and symbolism of wreaths, the meaning and representation has taken on differing views, depending on the culture. In Christianity, wreaths are used to prepare for the Advent season or the 'coming of Christ. The first known association with these now modern day wreaths dates back to the Lutherans in Germany in the 16th century. In 1839, Johann Hinrich Wichern used a wreath made from a cart wheel to educate children about the meaning and purpose of Christmas, as well as to help them count its approach. For every Sunday of Advent, starting with the fourth Sunday before Christmas, he would put a white candle in the wreath and for every day in between he would use a red candle. The Advent wreath is constructed of evergreens to represent everlasting life brought through Jesus and the circular shape of the wreath represents God himself, with no beginning and no end. The Advent wreath is now a popular symbol in preparation for the coming of Christ, to mark the beginning of the Christian Church's year and as décor during the Christmas festivities.

Lesson:3: 3.1: Seasonal flowers And Their Characteristics

The various Climatic Changes that occur in cyclic pattern are termed as 'Seasons'. There are four general seasons occurring on Earth – Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Flowers & Seasons are intimately bound to each other. Most of the flowers are season - specific. Though, some flowers are found throughout the year, not particularly affected by changing seasons, viz., Alstromeria, Anthurium, Bourvardia, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Gerbera Daisy, Lily, Asiatic Lily.

- **Spring Flowers**
- **Summer Flowers**
- **Autumn Flowers**
- **Winter Flowers**
- **Wedding flowers**
- **Anniversary Flowers**
- **Funeral and Sympathy Flowers**
- **Flowers and Occasions**
- **Flower for all Season**

Spring Flowers

Spring Time is the time of growth and renewal of new plant and animal life. Spring comes at different times in the North and South Hemispheres. Spring time in the Northern hemisphere is between March - May, and between Septembers - November in the Southern hemisphere. Most flowering plants bloom during spring time. Therefore, flowers that bloom only during spring, Spring Flowers, bloom at different times in the two hemispheres.

Flowers Blooming Spring are:

Agapanthus, Amaryllis, Anemone, Apple blossom, Bird of Paradise, Brodiaea, Calla lily, Corn flower, Cosmos, Dahlia, Delphinium, Delwood, Forsythia, Freesia, Gardenia, Heather, Helleborus, Hollyhock, Hyacinth, Larkspur, Casa Blanca Lily, Gloriosa Lily, Stargazer, Liatrus, Lilac, Lisianthus, Narcissus, Orchid, Peach blossom, Peony, Phlox, Poppy, Protea, Pussy willow, Ranunculus, Rose, Seeded Eucalyptus, Solidago, Statice, Stephanotis, Stock, Sweet Pea, Tulip, Viburnum, Wax flower, Zinnia

Summer Flowers

Summer is the time of hot and warm weather. Floral growth is the best in the summer season. The Northern hemisphere experiences summer during June, July, August, while in Southern hemisphere during December - February. Summer is the season of the Midnight sun in the North Pole and Ice land.

Flowers Blooming in summer Are:

Alchemilla, Allium, Alstromeria, Amaranthus, Baby's Breath, Bird of Paradise, Calla lily, Campanula, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Didiscus, Euphorbia, Foxglove, Freesia, Gardenia, Genista, Ginger, Gladiolus, Hallaconia, Heather, Hydrangea, Hypericum, Iris, Kangaroo paw, Liatrus, Lilac, Casa Blanca Lily, Gloriosa Lily, Star Gazer, Lisianthus.

Autumn Flowers

Autumn is the season of the primary harvest. Autumn falls during September - November in the Northern hemisphere, and during September - November in the Southern hemisphere. Crops are harvested during autumn. Leaves change color are at their beautiful best.

Flowers Blooming in Autumn are:

Acashia, Allium, Alstromeria, Amaranthus, Anemone, Baby's Breath, Bittersweet, Carnation, China berry, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Echinops, Freesia, Gerbera Daisy, Gladiolus, Hypericum, Iris, Juniper, Kangaroo paw, Kalanchoe, Liatrus, Lily, Asiatic, Lily, Gloriosa, Misty Blue, Orchid, Pepper berry, Protea, Queen Ann's Lace, Quince, Rover, Roses, Rowen berry, Salvia, Solidago, Statice, Star of Bethlehem, Sunflower, Yarrow, Zinnia.

UNIT – 2

Lesson 04: Basic Elements of Art in Flower Arrangement

Colour:

Color is probably the single most important element of floral design. An arrangement can be designed beautifully, but if the colors are not pleasing, the arrangement won't appeal to a customer. Fortunately, it is only necessary to understand a few basic principles to make effective use of color.

Colors can also create moods, such as excitement or relaxation. In general, outgoing people are attracted to warm colors: red, orange, and yellow. Private people are usually attracted to cool colors: green, blue, and violet. Additionally, each of the colors in flowers or foliage conveys a symbolic message to the viewer which can, in turn, create a theme or emotional response to an arrangement. Some of these are listed below.

- **Yellow**-happy, cheerful, bright, symbolic of friendship and the spring season.
- **Red**-stimulating, exciting, warm, joyful, expresses love.
- **Blue**-quiet, cool and retiring, dignity and formality.
- **Orange**-warmth, autumn color, pumpkins and Halloween.
- **Green**-restful, symbolic of living things and St. Patrick's Day.
- **Violet**-restful denotes royalty and elegance.
- **White**-purity and innocence, weddings, snow.

Lesson 05: Basic Principles of Art in Flower Arrangement

Design Principles

The study of flower arrangement may be approached in several ways. These are the same principles and elements that are used in all space arts. In studying objects that have been considered beautiful through the centuries, experts in esthetics have been able to determine what qualities are common to all of them. From these observations it is generally agreed that good proportion, balance, dominance and rhythm are present in all man-made things that have beauty. These qualities are called the principles of art or design. These principles are basic in the creation of beauty.

These interrelated principles have been developed over many years and are used as guidelines in all types of designs, artists individualize their application. Such variations depend on many factors. For example, the choice to employ one principle may affect the way several other principles are expressed in the arrangement. The design principles that will be presented in this unit are balance, proportion and scale, focal point, emphasis, rhythm, harmony, and unity

- Balance
- Proportion and Scale
- Focal point and Emphasis
- Rhythm
- Harmony and Unity

Lesson 07: Mechanics/ Equipment and Tools Required

Introduction:

Floral designers use a number of tools and materials for arrange flowers in vases and corsages. The materials used to assist the designer in placing and holding flowers are called mechanics.

Flower Holders/Pin Holders

Flower holders comprise the most important equipment in flower arranging. One of the easiest and most efficient holders to use is the needlepoint holder, which is simply a leaded base from which rises a dense cluster of sharp needles. The ends of flower stems may be stuck onto it in almost any position. Individual preference may be for other types of holders such as the hairpin type and a nest of wire loops rising from a base. Even the old-fashioned "Birdcage," which is a framework of crossed wires in the form of a half-sphere, has its use for a mass arrangement. Try placing one firmly on top of a smaller needlepoint holder.

Holders should be anchored to the bottom of the container with modeling clay. A handful of crumpled chicken wire, placed in a tall, wide-mouthed container over the holder, gives additional support to long stems or branches which cannot rest against the sides of the container. In addition, the mouth may be stuffed with foliage to form a verdant surface from which the flowers rise from the rim of opaque containers.

Foliage as a Holder. In using foliage for a prop, use the flowers' own foliage. Leaves have a definite relationship to the flowers of the plants they adorn. For example, the ugly foliage of the orchid is a fitting background for the bloom, enhancing by contrast the gorgeous color and delicate texture of the flower; and the austere leaves of such showy flowers as calla are a fitting complement to the bloom.

Pin Holders: To hold flower stems erect. Consisting of a heavy base and sharp, upright metal pins, stems are held on or between the pins. Pin holders are available in a wide range of shapes and sizes and should be chosen to suit the thickness of the stems being used.

Containers

Anything that holds water can be used as a container. However, the container must help to express the idea of the designer has in mind for the arrangement. If a designer selects delicate, white roses to create a formal feeling, a rustic clay container would not be as good a choice as a crystal one. The container should add to the appearance of the arrangement and harmonize with the rest of the design and the display environment. For example, an arrangement in a silver container would not be appropriate for a backyard barbecue where it would not harmonize with its surroundings.

Containers are selected by their characteristics just as flowers are. When selecting a container, the designer should consider the texture, shape, size and color of the container.

Urns:

An urn is a tall vase with a base and actually used to store a cremated person's ashes. But, it can also be used as a flower container. It is suitable for making large arrangements, those that decorate the entrance of a house.

Baskets

Baskets are one of the popular flower container types. You can choose to use with handle or without handle baskets. Wire baskets or rattan baskets. When you do fruit baskets, you must use baskets. You can also decorate the basket to become a flower girl basket. It serves many purposes in floral arranging and something a florist cannot do without.

Glass vases

Glass vases are used when you just place a bunch of flowers in them to create a flower bouquet. It is clear and transparent that's why it is best to just show the stems in the water. No arrangement is actually needed. But make sure the combination of flowers you choose is right. You could also put single flower type in the glass vase, like 12 stems of calla lilies. And, you've got yourself a flower bouquet.

Ceramic vases

Ceramic vases are also like glass vases but they are not transparent. Ceramic vases comes in various colors and shapes.

Grapevine wreaths

Grapevine wreaths are specifically used to make wreaths. You can buy them at craft stores and is available in many diameters. You can make door wreaths, Christmas wreaths or Thanksgiving wreaths with it.

Waterproof or anchor tape is used to secure floral foam into the container. Anchor tape is available in half- and quarter-inch widths. The quarter-inch width is preferred since it covers less area when stretched over floral foam. The wider tape covers more area and can cause problems in the placement of flowers.

Anchor tape is available in green, white, and transparent varieties. Use the white tape on white containers and the green on coloured containers. Green tape can be more easily hidden in the floral arrangement than white.

Stem wrap or floral tape is a waxed, stretchy type that only sticks to itself.

Stem wrap is mainly used in corsage work to create stems for the flowers used in the corsage. It is also sometimes used to hide wires or picks in other type designs.

Stem wrap is available in several widths, but half-inch is the most commonly used. It is sold in an assortment of colors to match the colors of the design. The most frequently used colors are green and white.

Floral adhesive clay is a sticky type material similar in texture to children's "play dough." It comes in a flattened strip wound onto a roll, with waxed paper between the layers. Two commonly sold brands are "Cling" and "Sure-Stik."

Floral clay is used to fasten anchor pins (round plastic holders with four upright prongs used to hold floral foam in place) or to anchor pinpoint holders. Pinpoint holders are round devices of steel needles used to hold flowers. Small pieces of the clay are placed on the bottom of the holder, which is then pressed firmly against the container. Make certain the container surface is dry. Floral clay will not stick to a wet surface. Floral clay has one disadvantage. It will leave a sticky mark on the surface of the container which is difficult to remove. As a designer, you may want to be cautious in the use of clay on expensive containers.

Hot glue is an adhesive material that is used extensively in the florist shop. It is purchased in solid sticks that are inserted into an electric gun to be melted into a liquid that hardens within seconds. Hot glue can also be melted in a glue pot or electric frying pan. A low-temperature hot glue is also available. It does not hold as well as the regular hot glue but is safer to use. Hot glue has a wide range of uses that includes design work with live and silk flowers.

Caution: Hot glue guns and hot glue can severely burn your skin.

Cutting tools:

A variety of cutting tools are used by florists in the construction of corsages and arrangements (Figure 7-8). Each of these has a specific use. You will find that tools last longer if they are used correctly and properly maintained.

Floral knives are one of the most important tools used by the designer. The knife is used for cutting stems only, never used to cut wires with a knife. Because one may be successful in cutting small wires, but this makes knife dull.

Most florists prefer a knife for cutting stems because they make a quick clean cut. Other tools, such as shears, will cut the stem but may pinch the tubes that take up water, thereby restricting the flow of water to the plant. Select a knife with a short, sharp blade that can be easily handled while working. Proceed slowly and with caution until you feel comfortable using the knife.

Florist shears are another tool that can be used for cutting stems. However, this tool is slower to use since it has to be laid down after each cut and as discussed earlier, it tends to pinch the stems restricting the uptake of water. The primary uses of florist shears are cutting wires and ribbons

Ribbon Shears or scissors are use full for cutting ribbons and decorative foils used by the florist. Never cut stems or wires with ribbon shears.

Wire cutters are used for cutting wires and the stems of artificial flowers which contain a wire. Use wire cutters for cutting wires only, not on plant material or ribbon.

Pruning shears are useful for cutting heavy stems that are too large to be easily cut by a knife or florist shears. These are particularly useful when cutting woody stemmed materials that are sometimes used in arrangements. Pruning shears may be used to cut stems of up to one-half inch in diameter.

Picks:

Florists use wooden and steel picks. These are used mainly in funeral designs, to make wreaths, and in dried and artificial arrangements. Wooden picks can be purchased in the natural wood color or the more common green color (Figure 5-10). They come with or without a wire attached and may be from 2 1/2 to 7 inches in length. Wooden picks are used to add length or support the plant materials.

Steel picks are commonly sold in lengths of 1 3/4, 2 1/8, and 3 inches. They are attached to the stems of various materials with a steel pick machine. The pick makes it easy to insert plant material into a wreath ring, styro foam, or other holding device.

UNIT - 3

Lesson 08: Conditioning cut flowers and foliage

Picking and Collecting Flowers

Many garden flowers do not last long when cut because garden flowers have been cultivated for garden decoration. In hot weather, gather flowers in the late evening. The leaf of the stem reduces the water content during the middle of the day and the plant is likely to limp in cooler or wet weather the plant material may be gathered at any time. In the late evening plant contains maximum food reserves which are made during the day light hours and cells rich in resolved substances resist decay better it gives the night time for a long soak in water and the flowers are ready to arrange in the morning. Plant material should be out of water as little time as possible and therefore it is better to take a bucket half full of water into the garden. The stems of the plant can be put into water at once.

Lesson 09 : Types Of Flower Arrangement

Line Arrangements

Flower and foliage arrangements of today may be generally classified as **line**, mass or **line-mass** ("massed **line**") arrangements. A **line** arrangement emphasizes **line**; a mass arrangement emphasizes mass (and color). A **line-mass** arrangement combines both **line** and mass effects.

Line arrangements have developed greatly in the United State since our study of Japanese flower arrangement. The Japanese have been masters of **line** arrangements for centuries.

Mass Arrangements

A mass arrangement may be defined as one that emphasizes a large mass of flowers as a whole unit, rather than individual branches or flowers. A mass arrangement always has a thick full-bodied look. Since mass arrangements require a large quantity of flowers and also suggest seasonal abundance, gardeners usually make them in summer and autumn when their flowers are most plentiful.

Many trained flower arrangement dislike mass arrangements because they do not allow the plant materials to show at their best. The general public, however, likes them and florists sell many of them. They are especially suitable when done in scale for large rooms. Occasions of importance can usually be well expressed by large, impressive, formal mass arrangements. They are generally used for cemetery arrangements. Some themes in flower shows suggest lavish displays of masses of flowers. Two different kinds of mass arrangements, period type arrangements and stylized arrangements, are usually exhibited in American flower shows Natural mass arrangements are used mostly in homes.

Period type Arrangements:

Most period arrangements are mass arrangements. True copies of period styles are sometimes exhibited in flower shows for educational purposes; however, the schedules usually call for an adoption of a specific period, an arrangement influenced by a specific period, or one in the manner of a specific period. A flower arranges of today tries to express the mood of the historic period rather than its accurate details.

Flowers from the garden may be used and the design freely adapted to suit the furnishings. Early American furnishings call plain, primitive **containers** and sturdy plant materials, simply

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arranged without stylization. Colonial adaptations are usually large exuberant, colorful, elegant and asymmetrical and are made in reproductions of traditional containers. Federal (post-Revolutionary) adaptations are tall, slender, symmetrical, pale, fine textured and well designed and made in classical containers.

Empire (Napoleonic) adaptations are large, richly coloured, strongly textured and masculine and often placed in containers suggesting Egyptian or Roman forms. Victorian adaptations are large, board, curvaceous, asymmetrical, fine textured, cool coloured and spotty, often made in decorated containers. Mixed combinations of old furniture found in many homes, call for rather old-fashioned mass arrangements. These bouquets usually have no particular characteristics except that they are full-fashioned and may include any garden flowers.

Stylized Mass Arrangements:

These arrangements are smart, up to date and truly American for they express young America's desire for clean cut designs. Stylized arrangements should be firmly based on the principles of good design. Three or more kinds of flowers are usually combined: the plant materials are segregated therefore each variety is plainly seen. Colors are segregated, too and placed in patterns having rhythm. The center of interest is well designed and located at the core of the arrangement. The silhouette is carefully planned.

Stylized mass arrangements cannot be made without generous quantities of the same materials. For example, a large free-standing stylized arrangement for a formal tea table in a large room requires about four dozen spikes of one kind. Three dozen shorter spikes or secondary materials and three dozen target flowers as roses for the center of interest. Small quantities of many kinds of flowers cannot be made into a stylized arrangement. Flowers with strong stems that can be controlled and placed in definite spots are necessary for such precise designs.

The forms or shapes of stylized mass arrangements vary greatly. Pyramids with more or less open sides are appropriate for formal teas. Low symmetrical domes are standard designs for dining table centerpieces. Right angled triangles, crescents, semi-circles or 'S' curves become stylized mass arrangements by the addition of sufficient volume at the central part of the design.

Stylized mass arrangements may be used in homes with modern or traditional furnishings, depending upon the kind of plant materials that are employed. They do not suit primitive, natural or unstudied backgrounds. They may be used for church or platform decoration as well as for formal table decoration for important occasions.

Natural Mass Arrangements:

Sometimes a compact flowering branch or spray of flowers makes a very satisfactory natural mass arrangement. For example, a thickly flowered branch of azaleas or some fully branching stems of crotalaria or cosmos can form large pleasing, natural mass arrangements.

Art Principles:

The art principles apply to all mass arrangements. **Proportion.** Balance calls for a strong vertical stalk and a compact effect at the center of a mass arrangement. **Rhythm** in mass arrangements is achieved largely through color placed in linear patterns. **Dominance** of one kind of plant material and one color is important in a composite arrangement. Emphasis on a center of interest is necessary where so much variety occurs.

Variation is desirable in mass arrangements. Several varieties of plant materials are usually combined to produce a good design. suggest that a mass arrangement should not have similar

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dimensions in its height and breadth and that the total area of the plant materials must be at least one and the half times as large as the area of the container and base
Airiness is a goal to be sought even in mass arrangements. Open space should be left for the flowers to "breathe" and to move in the breeze.

The third dimension is important in mass arrangements. Lines that extend forward over the rim of the container are usually desirable. Lines and areas should be designed for depth to lead the eye back through the plant materials.

Lesson 10 : Basic Shapes of Flower Arrangements

Introduction

Triangular arrangements are among the most basic floral designs used today. These designs are very versatile. They may be used in formal, informal, or contemporary settings. It's a design style that is suitable for any occasion because of its many variations.

Triangular designs, based on the classic triangular form established by the Greeks' mathematical approach to architecture, may be symmetrical or asymmetrical in form. Symmetrical triangles occur when there is equal distribution of materials on both sides of an imaginary center axis. Asymmetrical triangles occur when there is equal visual weight on both sides of a center axis, but the two sides do not look alike.

Triangular designs have one focal area from which all stems appear to radiate. Advancing colors should be used at the focal area and flowers should be spaced closer as they near that point. Stems should never cross. The focal point almost always rests on the rim of the container.

Circular Arrangements

The mass designs are one of the more popular styles of arrangements seen in flower shops today. Mass arrangements consist of many flowers arranged in a geometric pattern.

HAND TIED BOUQUETS

FREE STYLE ARRANGEMENT

ROSES IN A BOWL.

B.Sc. Certificate Course
EXAMINATION – AUGUST 2018
SUBJECT: BOTANY

Title of the Course: Flower Bouquet Preparation

Time: 1hr 30mins.

Max. Marks: 50

SECTION – A

Answer any FIVE of the following questions:

5 X 10M= 50mks.

1. Describe the floral designs on special occasions.
2. Explain the availability of flowers in various seasons.
3. Add a note on the significance of flowers.
4. Explain the basic principles of art in flower arrangement.
5. What are the tools used for bouquet preparation?
6. Equipment used for bouquet preparation.
7. Write a note on conditioning of cut flowers.
8. Describe the art of flower arrangement.

□□□□□

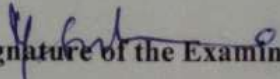
SML GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, YEMMIGANUR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Title of the Course: FB-01: Flower Bouquet Preparation

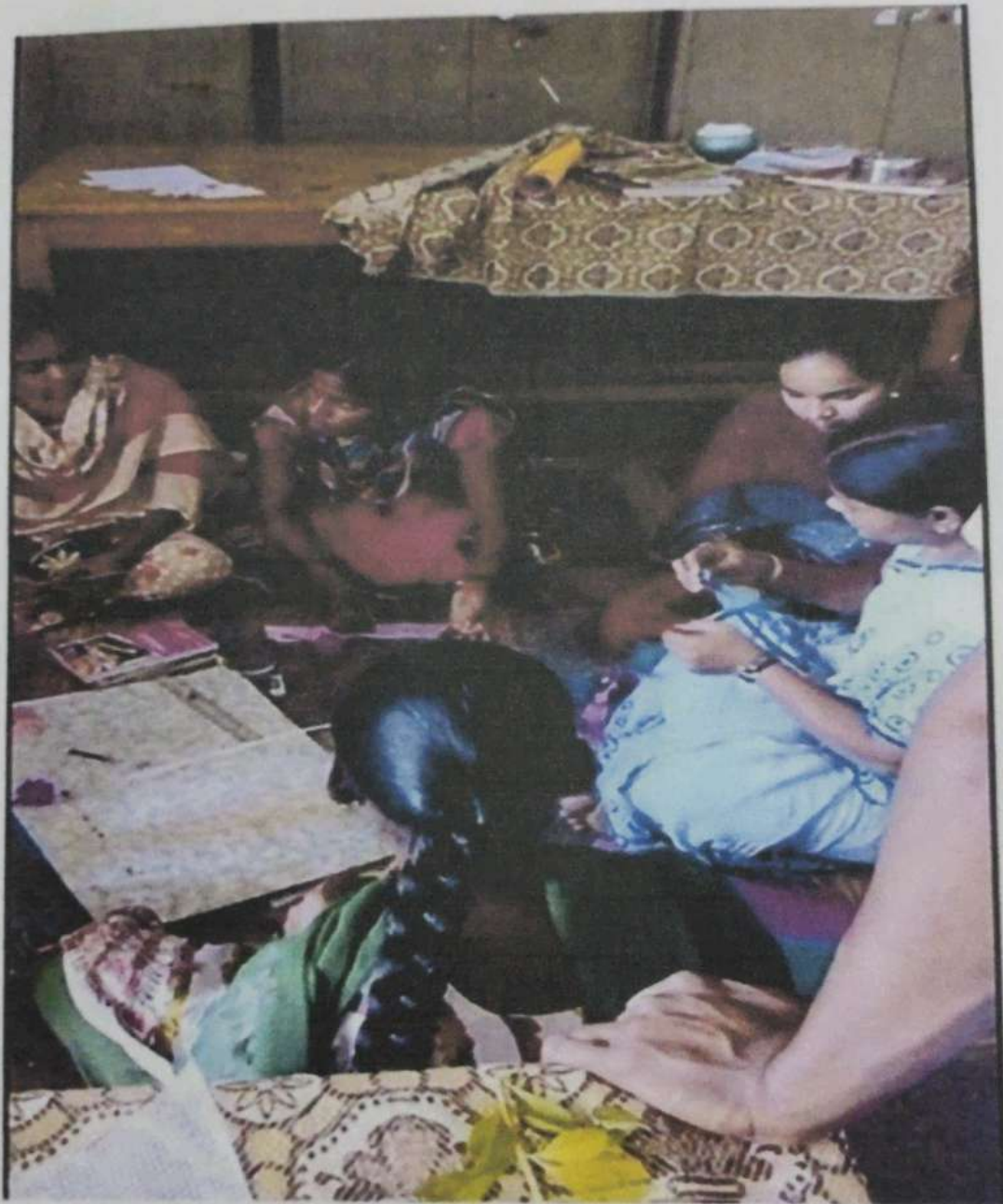
AWARD SHEET

S. No.	Hall Ticket Number	Marks	Grade
1	163049003	39	B
2	163049002	48	O
3	163049001	40	A
4	163049004	46	O
5	163049005	37	B
6	163049006	48	O
7	163049007	46	O
8	163049008	44	A
9	163049009	41	A
10	163049010	48	O
11	163049012	47	O
12	163049013	44	A
13	163049014	34	C
14	163049015	48	O
15	163049016	43	A
16	163049017	46	O

Marks Obtained	Grade
46 – 50	O
41 – 45	A
36 – 40	B
31 – 35	C
26 – 30	D
21 – 25	E
< 20	Fail


Signature of the Examiner













FLOWER BOUQUET PREPATION CLASS

SML GOVT DEGREE COLLGE, YEMMIGANUR
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
Certificate Course on Flower Bouquet Preparation

Feed Back from Students

1. Name of the Student :Bestha Pedda Maddileti
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049003
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: B.P. Madhila

1. Name of the Student :Besta Siva Narayana
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049002
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: B. Siva narayana

1. Name of the Student :Bandla Chinna Siva
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049001
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: B. Chinna Siva

1. Name of the Student :Chakali Venkatesh
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049004
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: C. Venkatesh

1. Name of the Student : Dalalii Manchamma
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049005
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: D. manchamma

1. Name of the Student : Gadige Prema Latha
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049006
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: G. prema latha

1. Name of the Student : Golla Bhaskar
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049007
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: G. Bhaskar

1. Name of the Student : Golla Narasimhulu
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049008
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: G. narasimhulu

1. Name of the Student : Golla Suresh
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049009
4. Opinion : Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: G. Suresh

1. Name of the Student : Harijana Ramudu
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049010
4. Opinion : A.Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: H. Ramudu

1. Name of the Student : Nese Lingamaiah
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049012
4. Opinion : A.Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: N. Lingamaiah.

1. Name of the Student : Shaik Alibasha
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049013
4. Opinion : A.Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: S. Alibasha.

1. Name of the Student : Thota Naga Raju
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049014
4. Opinion : A.Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: T. Nagaraju

1. Name of the Student : ThukkaShasikala
2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.
3. Regd. No. : 163049015
4. Opinion : A.Excellent B.Good C.Satisfactory
5. Signature of the Student: T. shasikala

1. Name of the Student : Vadla Saraswathi

2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.

3. Regd. No. : 163049016

4. Opinion : A. Excellent B. Good C. Satisfactory

5. Signature of the Student: V. Saraswathi

1. Name of the Student : Yeggula Moshappa

2. Class & Group : III B.Z.C.

3. Regd. No. : 163049017

4. Opinion : A. Excellent B. Good C. Satisfactory

5. Signature of the Student: Y. Moshappa

M. Subramanian
(Course Coordinator)



SML Government Degree College, Yemmiganur

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Affiliated by Rayalaseema University, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

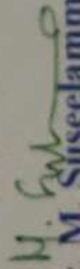


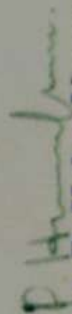
Certificate Course on "Flower Bouquet Preparation"


Organized By Department of Botany

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Kum. Thykka Shasikala, III B.Sc B.ZC has successfully Completed a Certificate Course on "**FLOWER BOUQUET PREPARATION**" Organized by the Department of Botany, SML Government Degree College, Yemmiganur, Kurnool (Dist.) Andhra Pradesh from 10.7.2018 to 16.8.2018.


Dr. M. Suseelamma
Lecturer in Botany
Course Coordinator


Smt. P. Helen Kumary
Lecturer in Botany


Dr. V.V.S. Kumar
Principal