



THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER

Study

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& Molly Sanchez



THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL LIBRARY



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Columbine

A favorite among hummingbirds, columbines are hardy wildflowers found all over the northern hemisphere.

» Flower Study «

Columbines come in a variety of lovely colors and are quite easy to recognize once you're familiar with their unique shape. Look at the picture below. Every columbine has five modified petals with both a blade and a spur. The petal spur is shaped like a long horn ending with a knob and is filled with nectar, perfect for hummingbirds and long-tongued insects. The petals are surrounded by five colorful sepals in the shape of a star.



Type: Perennial
Scientific name: *Aquilegia* spp.
Family: Ranunculaceae
Native to: Northern hemisphere



Petal Spur○

Petal Blade○

Sepal○

Dahlia

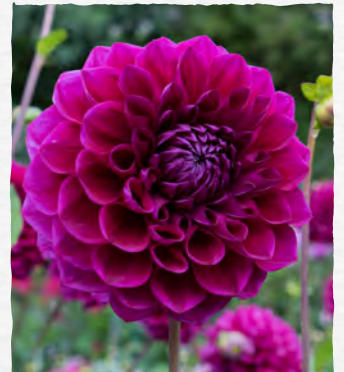
Did you know that the dahlia was originally classified as a vegetable, not as a flower? That's because the root of the flower is an edible tuber, kind of like a potato! The undeniable beauty of the flower top, though, has made them popular in gardens worldwide. Dahlias come in almost any color and size; some are as small as a button and some can grow as big as your head!

» Flower Study «

Look closely at the petals of the dahlia. Do you see how each petal curls into itself? Notice how the innermost petals curl the most. The many rows of petals on the dahlia flower create a delightful pom-pom look.



Type: Perennial
Scientific Name:
Dahlia spp.
Family: Asteraceae
Native to: Mexico
and Central America





Type: Perennial

Scientific Name: *Gardenia* spp.

Family: Rubiaceae

Native to: Tropical and subtropical regions of Africa, Asia, Madagascar, and the Pacific Islands



Gardenia

Gardenia, which grows in tropical and subtropical climates, is part of the coffee family. The creamy-white flowers of these woody evergreen shrubs have an intensely wonderful fragrance.

» Flower Study «

Look at the white gardenia petals in the picture above. Imagine plucking one of the petals off and rubbing it gently across your cheek. Can you imagine how velvety soft it must feel? Notice the dazzling spiral shape of every gardenia flower. Even the flower buds are in the form of a spiral!





Lilac

Lilacs grow on bushes that can grow as tall and as wide as a small house! Think carefully where you want to plant a lilac bush, because it can live 200 years! The summer blossoms smell incredible. Try never to miss a chance to sniff blooming lilacs if you pass them.

Type: Perennial

Scientific Name: *Syringa* spp.

Family: Oleaceae

Native to: Eastern Europe and Asia

» Flower Study «

Grab a piece of paper and a pencil and draw a lilac flower. Look closely—is your drawing perfectly symmetrical? Take a moment to consider how amazing it is that each of the tens of thousands of simple four-petal blossoms is perfectly symmetrical!



Lily of the Valley

These dainty, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers become red berries after the petals drop. But don't eat them! Every part of this plant is poisonous. It makes a charming ground cover for cooler, shaded areas.

» Flower Study «

If you were the size of a field mouse, wouldn't it be lovely to pretend you were in a symphony playing these bells? Picture yourself sitting on the strappy green leaf. Imagine that each delightful bell has a different sound, and you create a melody as lovely to the ear as the flower is to your sight and smell.



Type: Perennial

Scientific Name: *Convallaria majalis*

Family: Asparagaceae

Native to: Asia and Europe





Plumeria

You may recognize these flowers as those sometimes used to make Hawaiian leis because of their large size, lovely scent, and appealing colors. They are most fragrant at night to entice sphinx moths to pollinate them. They are tricking the moths; they actually have no nectar.

Type: Perennial

Scientific Name:
Plumeria spp.

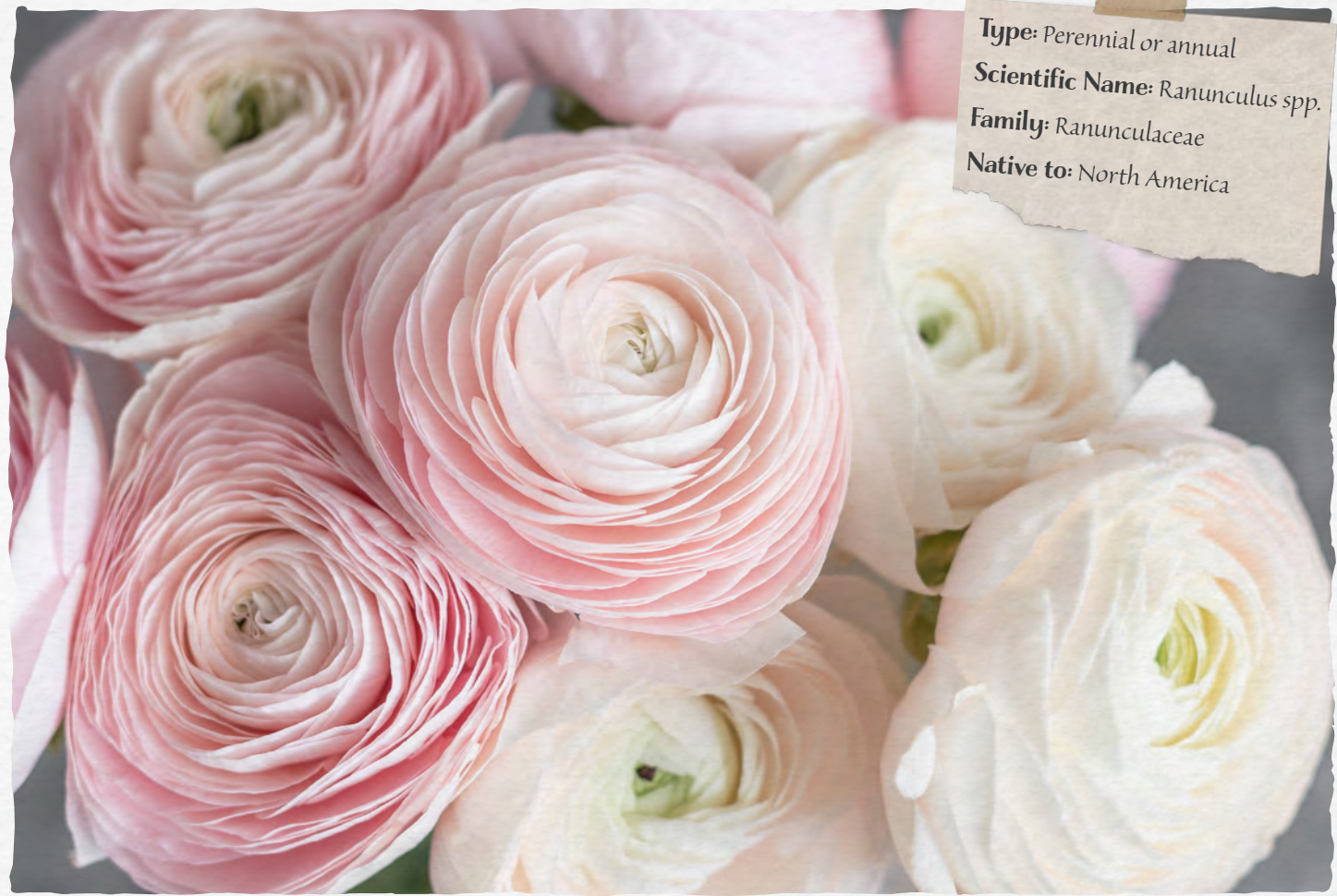
Family:
Apocynaceae

Native to: Central
America, Mexico,
and the Caribbean

Flower Study

Have you ever held a plumeria? They have a sturdy, rubbery feel. Look at the center of the flower and how it extends outward in a fantastic spiral. Imagine stringing plumerias together to make a beautiful lei. What colors would you use? To whom would you give your fragrant lei?





Type: Perennial or annual
Scientific Name: *Ranunculus* spp.
Family: Ranunculaceae
Native to: North America

Ranunculus

If you want to grow flowers perfect for cutting and using in arrangements, try the ranunculus. Its tall stem is perfectly straight and strong, and the mesmerizingly beautiful flower heads, which come in a variety of bold colors, are enough to make any bouquet glow.



» Flower Study «

Can you imagine trying to count the layers and layers of soft, thin ranunculus petals, all tightly bound together into one perfect flower head? How many petals do you think one flower can hold?

Snapdragon

These hardy flowers grow wild across rocky areas of North America, Asia, Europe, and Northern Africa. The flowers bloom starting from the bottom of the stem to the top. Once they have all bloomed, they make a magnificent display! Snapdragons come in just about every color imaginable.

» Flower Study «

Snapdragons are named for their resemblance to the mythical creature. Next time you come across a snapdragon, reach out and pinch the flower gently on each side with your thumb and forefinger; the “mouth” will open with each squeeze!

Type: Annual or Perennial

Scientific Name:
Antirrhinum spp.

Family: Plantaginaceae

Native to: Europe, North
Africa, and North America





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THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER

Study

One of the main purposes of The Good and the Beautiful is to help children feel wonder and appreciation for all of God's creations. In this unique, interactive book, children have the chance to discover forty stunning flowers found around the world, notice incredible patterns, and use their imaginations as they experience delightful details and learn the names of some everyday and unusual flowers.



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THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER

Game

Zinnia



ZINNIA



Lavandula



LAVENDER



Antirrhinum



» SNAPDRAGON «

Castilleja



» INDIAN PAINTBRUSH «

Gardenia



GARDENIA

Hyacinthus



HYACINTH



Orchidaceae



ORCHID



Eschscholzia californica



≡ CALIFORNIA POPPY ≡

Hyacinthoides non-scripta



BLUEBELL

The Good and the Beautiful FLOWER GAME



This game includes 40 beautiful cards designed to help children recognize, identify, and enjoy the flowers featured in *The Good and the Beautiful Flower Study*. For the purpose of the game, the flowers are divided into 10 color groups: blue, magenta, multicolored, orange, pink, purple, red, violet, white, and yellow. There are four flowers in each color group. (Note: Most of the flowers come in many different colors and shades, not just the color into which they are categorized for this game.)

Reading *The Good and the Beautiful Flower Study* and playing this game will help children learn to truly appreciate the wonders of God's magnificent creations and delight in the details of each flower they see.

There are two different gameplay ideas included with this deck: **Pick a Flower** and **Sun Hat**.

PICK A FLOWER

In this beautiful rendition of "Go Fish," children get to pick flowers from the garden to create their own gardens with flowers of matching colors.

Players: 2-6

Time: 15-30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

Colors

First, each player must become familiar with the 10 colors in this game. A color guide can be found on this pamphlet and on the inside cover of the game box.

Deal the Cards

For a 2- or 3-player game, deal 7 cards facedown to each player. For a 4- to 6-player game, deal 5 cards each. Then, randomly spread the remainder of the deck facedown in a single layer in the middle. This is the "garden." Players may look at their own cards.

Gameplay

Decide which player will go first (for example, the youngest player goes first or the person whose birthday is coming up next goes first, etc.). Player 1 says the name of another player and asks, "Do you have any [say a color] flowers?" Player 1 must have at least one flower of the color being requested in order to ask for it. For example, "Mom, do you have any magenta flowers?" or "Sam, do you have any purple flowers?" If the person being asked has any flower cards of that color, he or she must give all cards of that color to Player 1.

Any players who can read should say the names of all the flowers they hand over. For example, "Yes, I have a zinnia and a coneflower," or "Yes, I have a tulip." If Player 1 receives any cards, he or she gets another turn. If the person asked does not have any flowers of that color, he or she says, "Pick a flower." Player 1 picks a flower from the garden, and his or her turn is over. Now the player to the left of Player 1 has a turn, and play continues clockwise.

When a player collects 4 flowers of one color, the player places the group of 4 cards faceup to "plant a garden" of that color.

Anytime a player runs out of cards, he or she picks a flower from the garden. When there are no more flowers in the garden, any players without cards can no longer play.

When all ten color groups have been "planted," the game is over. The player(s) with the most planted gardens wins!



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