

FLOWERS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

There are over 400,000 flowering plant species worldwide, producing a variety of flowers in a range of colors and shades and in all different shapes and sizes. Thanks to their colorfulness, beauty and fragrance, flowers are used in a wide variety of occasions. Different flowers grow on all continents, even on Antarctica, but there is no single flower that grows on all continents. Flowers that are native to one continent have been transferred over time to other continents and areas that are suitable for their growth.

Considering the connection with a certain territory, tradition or symbolism that a certain flower has, many countries have their own national flower.

Due to its diversity and beautiful appearance, flowers appear as a very common motif on postage stamps of a very large number of countries from all around the World.

At the beginning of the flora as a motif on stamps, fruits and vegetables were dominant, but after the Second World War flowers become the dominant motif. It is an interesting fact that in the period from 1948 to 1957, 334 stamps with flowers motifs were issued, while in period from 1968 to 1977 that number has increased to 3160 issued stamps. The most used themes are garden flowers, medicinal flowers, flowers characteristic of certain countries etc.

The exhibit will present stamps classified according to the continent of origin of flower, regardless where it grows in the present time.

EXHIBIT PLAN:

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4. Flowers native to Africa (pages 8-9),
5. Flowers native to several continents (pages 10-14),
6. Stamps with flower motif issued by territories that are not members of UPU (pages 15-16).

References:

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2. Species Identification Guide, National Plant Monitoring Scheme, 2015.
3. Botany Illustrated, Glimn-Lacy J., Kaufmann B. P., Springer, 2006.
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1. FLOWERS NATIVE TO EUROPE



Cyclamen europaeum

Cyclamen roots are a strong fish poison and it was used in the Mediterranean region as a stinging agent in fishing. Issued on March 2nd, 1966, Part of Flower series.

Hungary is one of the countries which had the most stamps with flora motifs issued.



Aquilegia vulgaris
(Granny's nightcap)

All parts of the plant contain toxic alkaloids.

Medicinal plant series, in use from June 14th, 1967 until December 31st, 1994.



Paeonia peregrina Mill.

Peony has a short blooming season, lasting only 7-10 days.

Wild flowers series, issued on May 5th, 1973.



Campanula rotundifolia

Also known as a harebell, and it is the flower emblem in Sweden.

Flower series, issued on January 2nd, 1997.



Leontopodium nivale

Also known as Edelweiss, and it is a national flower in Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Romania.

Flowers definitive series, issued on April 13th, 2006.



Convolvulus minor

Convolvulus is a genus of 200-250 species of winding plants.

Stamp is a part of Flower 1968 series, issued on May 13th, 1968.



Adonis vernalis L. (Pheasant's eye)

Annual herb, found in calcareous soil.

Issued on February 25th, 1970.

Steppe flowers series.



Convolvulus tricolor L. (Dwarf morning glory)

Commonly grows on dry open habitats, sandy places and roadsides.

Flowers from Botanical Garden series.

Issued on July 19th, 1971.

Romania is one of the countries which had until 1977 the most stamps with motifs of flora, and therefore flowers motifs issued.

Flowers native to Europe



Arnica montana *Laurus nobilis*

Arnica montana (Mountain tobacco) is used in a herbal medicine.

The interesting fact is that the *Laurus nobilis* (Bay tree), even being the part of flower series, it is a tree or a shrub.

Flowers 1967 series, issued on May 25th, 1967.

300.000 series were issued, but 6.091 were destroyed.

There is an error in writing of flowers names. Latin names are written in a way that the genus is written with capital letter. Therefore the names should be written with capital A and L.



Cicerbita alpina wall *Trifolium alpinum*

Cicerbita alpina wall grows in alpine woods, between 1.000 and 1.800 meters above sea level.

Trifolium alpinum plant is very important for stabilizing ground from erosion.

Flowers (1979) Alpine series, issued on May 25th, 1979.

250.000 series were issued, but on June 4th, 1981 9.518 series were destroyed.



Rosmarinus officinalis *Digitalis ferruginea*

Rosmarinus officinalis is used in medicine, cooking, and as a decorative plant.

Digitalis ferruginea flowers can cause discomfort if its eaten.

Flowers 1965 series, in use from May 25th, 1965 until May 31st, 1970.

The names are written incorrectly with small letter of genus name, like in the series of 1967.



Aristolochia clematidis (European birthwort)

The plant is poisonous.

Flowers (1973) series, issued on May 25th, 1973.

Issued in 2020.



Issued in 2022.

Cichorium intybus (Common chicory)

The entire plant is edible. It has been widely used during the economic crises such as Great Depression in 1930's. The plant is used as a motif on stamps issued on 2020 and 2022. However, because of the fact that the stamps are not from the same series, they are not entirely the same. Darker shades of green background color and the blue color of flower on stamp issued in 2020 are clearly visible.

The motif of *Cichorium intybus* is also used on the stamp issued on April 3rd, 2023.



Issued on sheets of 100 stamps.

2. FLOWERS NATIVE TO AMERICAS

The term "Americas" is used to cover the landmass of North America, Central America and South America.



Stachytarpheta indica

Neomarica coerulea

Laella spec.

Sobralia macrantha



Plumeria rubra

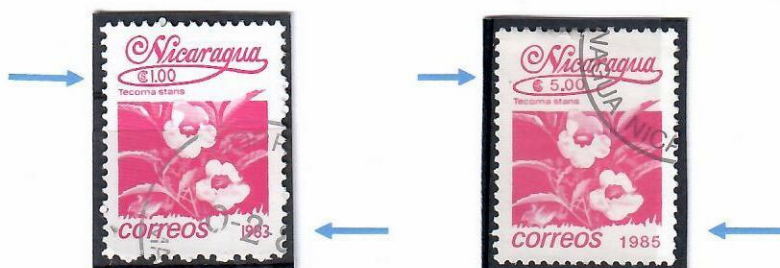
Malvaviscus arboreus

Cattleya lueddemanniana

Tagetes erecta

Brassavola nodosa

All stamps are a part of Flowers 1983 series and the flowers which are used as a motif are native to Central and South America and grows on an altitude from 500 up to 2.300 meters above sea level.



The stamp with *Tacoma stans* flower motif is issued in 1983 and 1985. The colour of both stamps is the same – magenta. However, the stamps are not the same issue, and the differences between stamp is in a different font in which is the issuing year written in the right lower corner, and the font of currency mark and value of it, written in the upper left corner of the stamps.



Dahlia



Gymnocalycium mihanovichii
The cactus needs 14-16 hours of natural and artificial light to grow.
Cactuses series.
Issued on May 10th, 1989.

Erythranthe guttata (Yellow monkey flower)
The leaves of plant are edable and is sometimes added to salads.
Flowers from Botanical Garden series,
issued on June 19th, 1971.

The flower is brought to Europe after the Spanish conquest of Aztec Empire.
Flora and Fauna series,
issued on July 1st, 2008.

Flowers native to Americas



Anthurium andraeanum
(Flamingo flower)

The plant prefers warm, shady, and humid climates
Flowers from Botanical Gardens series.
In use from August 30th, 1967 until September 30th, 1993.



Phlox paniculata *Zinnia elegans* *Tagetes patula*
All flowers grow in fertile, well-drained soil with full sun
in warm frost free regions.
Flowers 1977 series.
Issued on March 3rd, 1977.

250.000 seres were issued, but 14.777 series were destroyed
on June 4th, 1981.



Gaillardia aristata
Flowering plant in
sunflower family.

Opuntia
flowering plant in
cactus family.

Stamps are a part of Flower 1968 series, issued on May 13th, 1968.



Plumeria acutifolia (Frangipani)
Flowers sent has floral elements
of jasmine, citrus, coconut, peach and vanilla.
Flowers series, issued on February 10th, 1971.



Cordia decandra
Mainly grows in dry regions.
Chile flowers series, in use from
August 28th, 1988 until
December 31st, 1989.



Petunia
The flower needs at least five
hours of sunlight every day.
Issued on June 30th, 1968.



Phlox
The flower blooms
from July to September
under tall trees and slop trails.

Flowers series.
Issued on November 29th, 1970.



Fouquieria splendens (Ocotillo)
The plant grows in dry,
generally rocky soil.

11th, International Botanical Congress, Seattle series
Issued on August 23rd, 1969, the day before the Congress
is opened. Also, the stamps of this series are the first in
US post that included Latin names of flowers.

Flowers native to Americas

Cattleya mendeli



Cattleya speciosissima

Cuba is one of the countries which had until 1977 the most stamps with flora motifs and therefore flowers motifs issued.

Cattleya trianae

Cypripedium eurilochus

Christmas of 1966 series
Issued on December 20th, 1966
(5 stamps + 1 vignette).

All flowers used as a motif on stamps are a part of Orchidaceae flower family.

Cattleya labiata

3. FLOWERS NATIVE TO ASIA

Althaea rosea
(common hollyhock)
The plant grows in a wide range of soils.



Centaurea moschata
(Sweetsultan)
Branching herb grows up to 50 cm tall.

Stamps are a part of Flower 1968 series, issued on May 13th, 1968.



Lilium tenuifolium

The plant is a stem-rooting bulb that can grow up to 1 meter in height. In Taiwan flowers and bulbs are used as food.
Part of an Endemic flower series, issued on October 15th, 1966.



Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon)

The name "Rose of Sharon" first appears in Hebrew in the Tanakh. a character named Rose of Sharon Joad appears in John Steinbeck's novel The Grapes of Wrath.
Stamp is issued as a part of Definitives (1979-82) series, on August 20th, 1981.



Calanthe striata

Flower is native to Korea, Japan and China, and is a species of orchid.
Wild flowers series, issued on June 22nd, 1992.

Flowers native to Asia



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Air mail letter sent from Malaysia on August 30th, 2014, franked with three stamps with flower motifs. English rose (1.20RM) and grandiflora rose (70 sen) are hybrids. Hydrangea macrophylla (10 sen) is native to Japan.



Clitoria ternatea (Asian pigeonwings)
The plant is used in traditional medicine because of sedative properties.
Flowers of 1967 series,
issued on February 20th, 1967.



Allium stipitatum (Persian Shallot)
Grows on rocky slopes and its used in Persian cuisine.
Afghan Flora and Fauna series,
issued on June 19th, 1972.



Rhododendron campanalatum
Flower is a state flower of Himachal Pradesh, and it blooms from April to May.
Issued on February 15th, 1976,
as a part of Rhododendron series.



Lillium tigrinum *Dicentra spectabilis*
(Bleeding heart)

The flowers and bulbs of Lillium tigrinum are used for food.
Bleeding heart is used in traditional Chinese medicine.
Flowers series, issued on March 8th, 1977.
250.00 series were issued, but 14.777 were destroyed.



Althaea rosea (Common hollyhock)
The colors of the flowers are in range from white to dark red, including pink, yellow and orange.
Different color prefer different soils.

500.000 series were issued, but 1.437 series were destroyed.

Part of Flowers 1961 series.
In use from May 25th, 1961 until
December 31st, 1962.



Adonis mongolica sim

One of two Adonis species in Mongolia.

Incarvillea potatini batal

Mostly grows at high altitudes of Himalaya and Tibet.

Stamps are a part of Medicinal plants series, issued on May 24th, 1975.

Issued in 2019.



Issued in 2023.



Hylotelephium spectabile (Boreau) Ohba

The flower can grow up to 45 cm and it is use for studing the effects of heavy metals on the plant and their kinetics in plant. The motif of flower is used on post stamp of Republic of Serbian issued in 2019 and 2023, both with value of 40 Serbian dinars. However, being the part of different series, the stamps are not completely the same. It's noticeable that the green background colour and the colour of the flowers are printed in slightly darker shades on the stamp issued in 2019.



Issued on January 3rd, 2011.
Flowers definitives series.



Issued on August 1st, 1984,
as a part of Wild flowers series.

Platycodon grandiflorus (Ballon flower)

The flower bud swells like a ballon
before its fully opens.

Cyclamen pseudoibericum

The flower blooms from January to March
and can grow up to 12 cm in height.

4. Flowers native to Africa



Pelargonium zonale

Plant usually grows up to 1 meter in hight, flowering
throughout the year especially from September to November.

Stamp is a part of Garden flowers 1977 series.

Issued on March 8th, 1977.

250.000 series were issued, but on June 4th, 1981,

14.777 series were destroyed.



Catharanthus roseus

Flower is a important source of drugs vincristine and
vinblastine, used to treat cancer.

Stamp is a part of Flowers 1968 series,
issued on May 13th, 1968.

Flowers native to Africa
Ansellia (Leopard orchid)

Crossandra
 (Firecracker flower)



Schizoglossum

Ansellia
 (Leopard orchid)



Protea (Sugarbush)

All flowers used as a motif are native to South Africa. Part of a Flowers series, issued on April 30th, 1966.

Ansellia
 (Leopard orchid)
 Usually can be found
 at coast and river
 sides.



Dissotis
 The flowers of plant
 are used as a
 spice for sauces.

Flower series.

Air post emission, issued on October 10th, 1966.



Thunbergia alata
 (Black-eyed Susan wine)

Plant can grow up to height of 5 meters.
 Part of a Flower 1983 series,
 issued on February 5th, 1983.



Brillantaisia vogeliana

Plant can grow from 20 cm up to 2 m in height.
 It has purple or white flowers which produce long seed pods.
 Plants and Beetles series from 1970.
 Issued on June 30th, 1970.

5. FLOWERS NATIVE TO SEVERAL CONTINENTS

In this section the stamps of flowers native to Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia will be shown.



First day cover issued on April 23rd, 1983.

Both the post stamp and the picture on cover are with motif of flower *Lilium martagon* (Turk's cap lily), which is native to Europe and Asia, belongs to *Lilium* genus, and has pink-purple coloured flowers. It's synonym is *Martagon montanum*. The latin name of flower "*Lilium montanum*" written on stamp is incorrect. *Lilium montanum* is also a flower from Liliaceae family, but it is a flower of *Erythronium* genus. *Lilium montanum* is native to Europe and Americas, has white and yellow coloured flowers and it's synonym is *Erythronium montanum*.

Motifs of flower are a part of French engraver Nicolas Roberts work, which is kept in Louvre.



Centaurea erythraea
(European centaury)

Mainly is prepared as tescane
or use in tradicional medicine.

Issued on November 4th, 1961.



Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (Chinese rose)

Flowers in summer
and autumn.

Issued on February 5th, 1983
as a part of Flowers 1983 series.

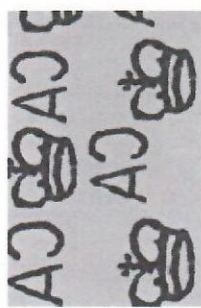


Dahlia

There are 49 species of Dahlia with
almost every color and shade except blue.

In use from April 17th, 1964
until June 30th, 2002.

International Garden show 1964 in Vienna.



watermark

Paphiopedilum puddle

The plant needs very little water to grow.

Orchid definitives series Issued on September 16th, 1974, with St. Edward's Crown Block CA as watermark.



Hibiscus rosa sinensis

Each flower has both male and female parts.

Flowers series, issued on April 10th, 1963.



watermark

Sisyrrinchium bermudiana

Hibiscus

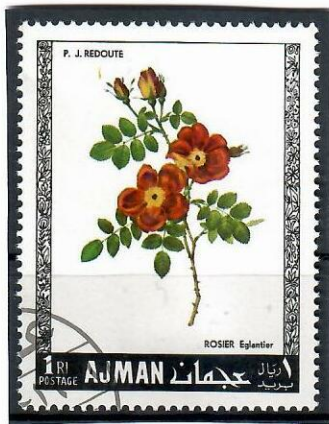
Totemic flower of Bermudians.

Large genus of flowering plants.

Flowers series, issued on July 6th, 1970,

Both stamps have St. Edward's Crown Block CA as watermark.

Since the Bermudas are a overseas territory of UK, the stamps features the figure of Queen Elizabeth II.



Rosa rubiginosa

The foliage has a strong apple-like fragrance. Roses series, in use from February 15th, 1969 until March 31st, 1973.



Orchis simian
(Monkey orchid)

From 1975 it's a protected species in UK.

Flora series, issued on June 2nd, 1994.



Viburnum opulus

Leaves of plant are very similar to the leaves of maples.

Alpine flowers series, issued on August 25th, 2007.



Crocus sativus
(Autumn crocus)
A spice Saffron is derived from flowers of crocus.

Flower definitives series, issued on August 11th, 2005.



Iris sibirica

Azzalea pontica

Often can be found along roadsides.

The nectar contains neurotoxin.

Medicinal plants series, in use from June 14th, 1967 until December 31st, 1994.



Punica granatum

Calceolus speciosum

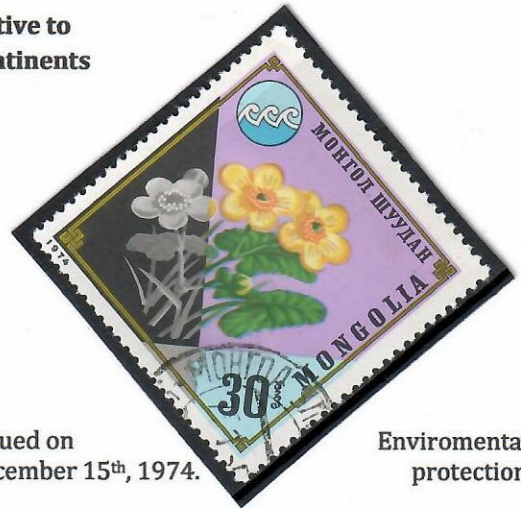
The plant can survive 200 years.

The plant belongs to orchideaceae family.

Flowers from botanical garden series.

Issued on May 19th, 1971.

Flowers native to several continents



Issued on December 15th, 1974.

Environmental protection series.

Caltha palustris (Marsh marigold)

Plant grows in with oxygen-rich water near the surface of soil. Large quantities of plant can cause convulsions, burning in the throat, dizziness and fainting.



Narcissus

The flower was well known in ancient civilizations medicinally and botanically. Some species have become extinct while others are threatened by urbanization. Teacher's day series, issued on November 14th, 1961.



Tulipa (Tulips)

Tulips have probably been cultivated in Persia from 10th century. By the 15th century tulips were among most prized flowers tulips were grown in Byzantine.

Issued in 1964, as a Teacher's day series. The stamp itself is by error dated in 1963.



Commelina communis

Annual flower which is considered invasive in many regions. The flowers bloom last for one day only.

Definitives series (1967-1969),
Issued on September 4th, 1967.



watermark

Star and G multiple



Geranium lancastrienne

Geranium is a genus of 442 species of annual, biennial and perennial plants.

The flowers have five petals and are coloured white, pink, purple or blue. Geranium will grow on any soil.

Flowers 1968 series,
issued on May 13th, 1968.

The stamp has a watermark – Star and G multiple.

10
יום ההוצעה
JOUR D'EMISSION
10

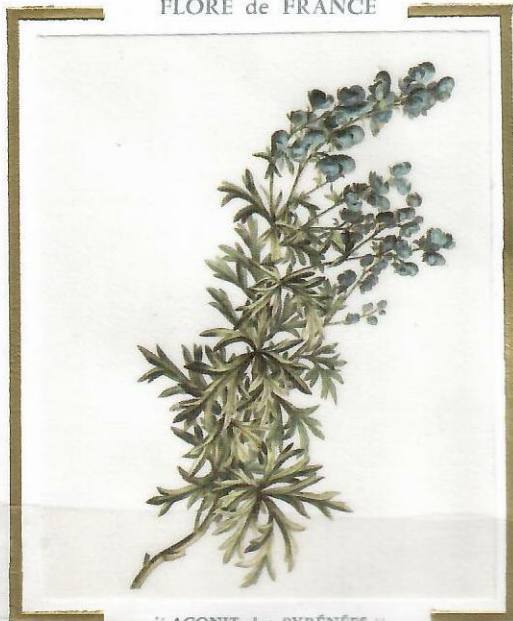


First day cover issued on January 15th, 1980. Stamps are a part from Thistle series.

Motifs on stamps are flowers *Cynara syriaca*, *Echinops viscosus* and *Scolymus maculatus*, which belongs to the Thistles group of plants and it is characterized by leaves with sharp prickles on the margin.

FLORE de FRANCE

MODÈLE DÉPOSÉ EXCLUSIVITÉ O.P.F.



"ACONIT des PYRÉNÉES"

FIRST DAY COVER
MARQUE DÉPOSÉE

CHALCOGRAPHIE MUSÉE DU LOUVRE



PREMIER JOUR
D'EMISSION
FIRST DAY COVER



"Recueil des Botaniques, dont Denis Dodart, Médecin du Roi, avait commencé la description par ordre de LOUIS XIV" (1676)

First day cover issued on 23rd 1983.

The flower shown on cover and post stamp is *Aconitum pyrenaicum*.

Flower is native to Europe and northern Asia.

It can be found in lowlands to the subalpine zone, mainly in forests and shaded habitats.

Motifs of flower are a part of French engraver Nicolas Roberts work, which is kept in Louvre.

Flowers native to several continents

Digitalis ambigua (Yellow foxglove)

The plant grows on warm, bushy slopes.

Flower series, issued on May 25th, 1961, in use until December 31st, 1962.

500.000 series were issued, but 1.437 series were destroyed.



Salvia sclarea
Plant is grown for its essential oil.

The motifs of the stamps are chosen at the suggestion of university professor J. Tucakov.

Hyssopus officinalis

Flowers are very attractive to butterflies

Stamps are designed by M. Zlamalik, who often designed stamps with flora motif.

The writing "1941-1961" on stamps represents 20th anniversary of peoples rebellion in Yugoslavia.



Valeriana officinalis

Valerian root may have sedative effects.

Flowers 1957 series in use from May 25th, 1957 until June 30th, 1962.

120.000 series were issued, but 9.179 series were destroyed on June 4th, 1981.



Polygonum bistorta

Plant blooms from late spring.

Issued on May 25th 1963, used until June 30th, 1964.



Aconitum napellus

The plant is very poisonous. In use from May 25th, 1959, until June 30th, 1962.

200.000 series were issued, but 10.004 series were destroyed.

Linum usitatissimum (Flax)

The plant is cultivated as a food and fibre crop.



Nerium oleander

Ancient Greeks used the plant as an antidote for venomous snake bite.

Flower series, issued on Day of youth in Yugoslavia (May 25th) 1967. 300.000 series were issued, but 6.091 series were destroyed. The designers are B. Spremo and A. Milenković. The designers were very often designed stamp with flora motifs. There is an error on writing names of flowers. The latin names hould be written in a way that the genus name is written with capital letter. Therefore the names should be written with capital L and N.

Issued on February 24th, 2020.



Issued on April 1st, 2023.



Lavandula angustifolia

Strongly aromatic plant with purple flowers. Mostly cultivated as ornamental plant.

The motif of *Lavandula angustifolia* is used on stamps issued in 2020 and 2023.

Beside the difference in issuing year and value, the only difference between stamps are in background colour.

5. STAMPS WITH FLOWER MOTIF ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIES THAT ARE NOT MEMBERS OF UPU

Sense flowers are a very common motif on post stamps, it is not a surprising fact that it is a very frequent motif on this sort of post stamps as well.

Due to the specific nature of this category of stamps, in this section we will show the stamps regardless of the origin of the flower used as a motif. We will indicate the origin of flower at each stamp separately.

Staffa is an island of the Inner Hebrides in Argyll and Bute, Scotland. According to the PTS Standing Committee reports made in the late 1960's, "Tourists visiting the island can post mail using private local issues in addition to normal postage stamps". The local stamp fees are paid for the service of the boatman taking them to the mainland in Oban and having British stamps applied before sending on through the postal system.



Luculia gratissima

Rhododendrum

*Habrothamnus
fasciculatus*

Luculia gratissima is a species of flowering ornamental plant native to central Himalaya.

Rhododendron is a national flower of many states and it is native to eastern Asia.

Habrothamnus fasciculatus also known as early Jessamine, native to central Mexico.



Lilium lancifolium rosea

Very often planted as an ornamental plant. Native to China, Japan, Korea.

Collinsia bicolor

(*Collinsia heterophylla*)

Annual plant that blooms from mid spring to early summer. Native to California.

Stamps are issued on December 30th, 1972, as a part of Flowers 1972 series. Stamps were issued with the permission of the island's owner at the time. However, abusive production is proven and later issues are considered bogus as the mailbox used on Staffa for this service was removed sometime in the 1980's. Considering the fact that the stamps are Cinderella's stamps and they were not performed any postal function, it is clearly visible that the post mark on stamps is printed with the stamp itself.

Nagaland is a state within India that has no separate postal administration from India Post. The state does not produce their own stamps and never have. Post stamps with Nagaland origin are illegally produced stamps in direct violation of India post who is in complete charge of stamps used in Nagaland state. Therefore the Nagaland state post stamps have no postal validity.

Flowers 1972 series.
Issued on June 1st, 1972.

Ipomopsis
Annual and perennial herb,
native to Americas.



Calceolaria
(Slipper flower)
Native to
Chile and Argentina.

Hibiscus lindleyi

The plant has 5-petaled flowers, native to East Asia.

Kaempferia rotunda
Species in the ginger family.
Native to China, Malaysia,
Java and Costa Rica.



Flowers 1972 series.
Air post emission,
issued on June 1st, 1972.

Galeopsis tetrahit
Annual plant, native to
Europe and northwestern Asia.

Considering the fact that the airpost stamps of this series are issued without the permission of legal post system, it is clearly visible that the post mark on stamp is printed with the stamp itself. This is the consequence of fact that the stamps were not used in legal postal functions. This sort of stamp has no postal validity.

The **Imamate of Oman** was a historical state within the Oman proper, part of the present-day Sultanate of Oman. It was ruled by the Ibadi sect and it was based on Islamic sharia. From 749 to 1959 there were eight Imamats.

Portulaca grandiflora
Even though its not a rose,
the flower is often called
rock rose, Mexican rose
or sun rose.



Cantua Lobbii Herrinaq
The plant requires sheltered conditions
and the temperature over 5°C.

Stamps are a part of flower series, issued on June 30th, 1972. The stamps of this series have been issued under a false name of a state which does not exist. Therefore, stamps has no postal or legal validity. At the time of issuing there were no state on the World with name "Imamate of State of Oman". The stamps under its labour are completely bogus. Considering the fact that the stamps are illegally issued and they have not performed any postal function, it's clearly visible that the post mark on stamps is printed with the stamp itself.