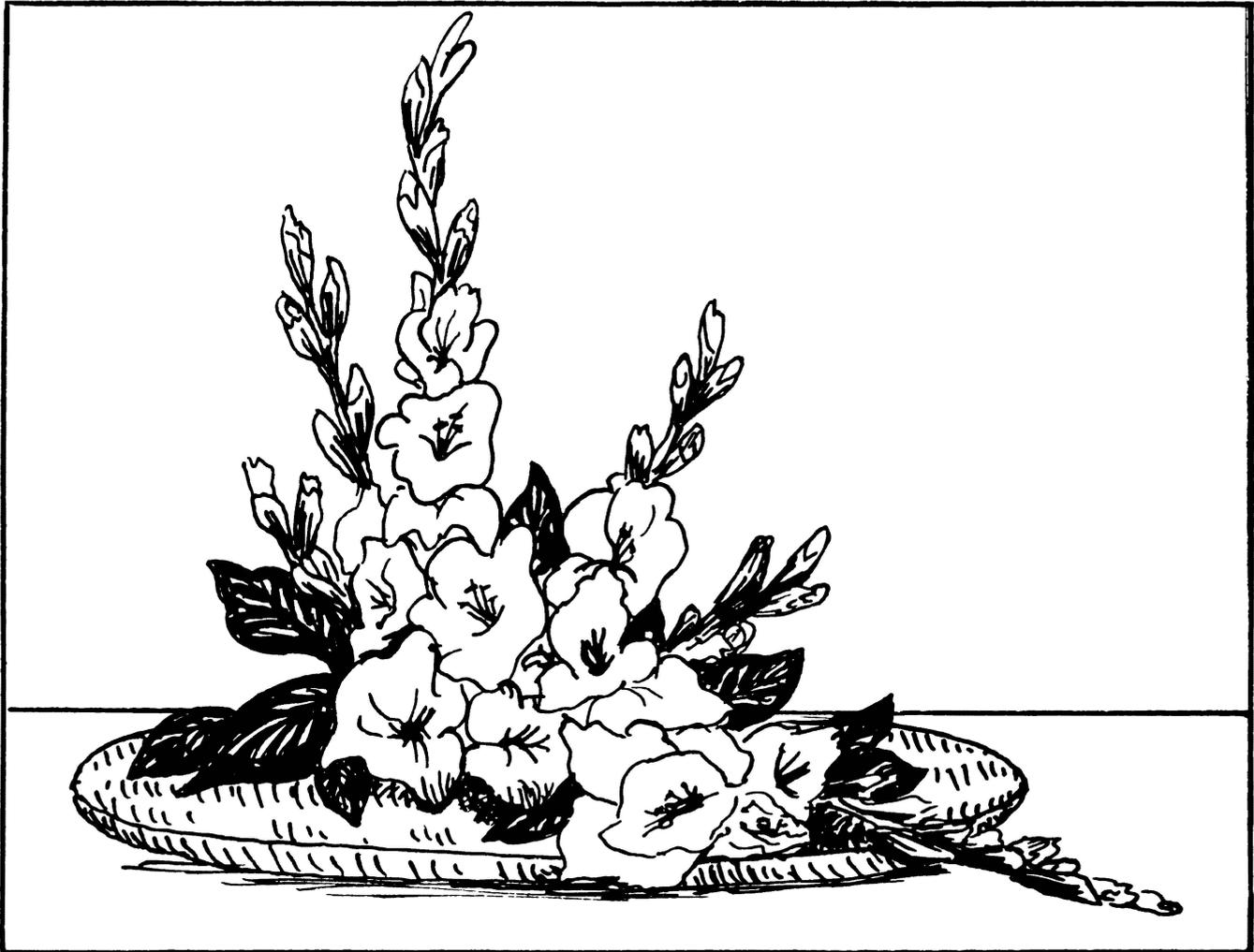


# FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS



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# Flower Arrangements

## MATERIALS NEEDED

1. Ask each club woman to bring an arrangement for the dining room table, the hall, or for the living room table or shelf.
2. Leader will make a collection of containers suitable for coarse flowers.
3. Leader will display and discuss suitable flower holders.
4. Have pictures to show suitable flower arrangements.
5. Have long-stemmed flowers selected for specific arrangements brought to the meeting.

## WHAT TO DO AT MEETING

1. Discuss the arrangement brought.
2. Make any changes that will improve arrangements displayed.
3. Demonstrate principles of arrangement.

## WHAT TO DO AT HOME

1. Keep fresh flowers in the house during the flower season.
2. Plan for winter arrangements of glossy, green leaves, of pine, dried grasses, bittersweet, bay berry, and knot-weed.

## NOTES

Fresh flowers express cheer and a spirit of friendliness. They will bring life to the most sombre of rooms. There is no surer indication of carelessness and neglect than to find faded or dead flowers in the house. If no flowers are used, the housewife has missed an opportunity to enhance the beauty of her furnishings.

The flowers should harmonize with the color scheme of the room. For instance, in the room where blue predominates, yellow-red flowers will give accent and life to the room. Yellow-red and white flowers will give light to the dark part of the room, and flowers of cool colors need to be placed near the light or where there is a great deal of sunshine. Flower arrangements of only one color and one kind of blossom with their foliage will always be attractive. Care should be taken that some foliage is cut along with the flowers. When two or three colors are used together, one of them should dominate the group. Mixed bouquets of flowers that bloom at the same season are usually lovely.

## PURPOSE

Every flower arrangement must have a purpose. Where it will be used--whether on the dining table, the mantel, the living room table, or the desk, must be decided. If the flowers are to be used on the dining room table, we arrange them as low as possible. All the folks seated at the table should see above them. The arrangement must be good from all sides. If you wish flowers for the hall or the living room table, they will probably be arranged higher. The tallest stem will be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as high as the vase. The flowers will be arranged in larger proportions to give the desired effect and to fill in the space.

## WHICH FLOWERS? - WHICH VASE?

Knowing where the flowers will be used, you are better able to determine the number and kind of flowers to gather, and how much foliage will be used. Armed with the above information, you will know what kind of a container to use; whether it should be a tall vase or a low vase, whether the container should be pottery, brass, pewter, silver, or glass.

## CONTAINER

The container will enhance or detract from the arrangement. The coarse flowers, such as marigold, zinnias, hollyhocks, and calendulas are best when used in copper, brass and pottery containers. Larkspur, delphiniums, sweetpeas, roses, and cosmos are best when arranged in glass or silver.

## HOLDERS

Needle and hair pin holders are best for low arrangements. Chicken wire (2 inch mesh) is excellent to use in the tall vase. Fasten the flat needle or hair pin holders to the bowl with modeling plastite clay before you add water to give stability to your arrangement. Fill the opening of the larger vase with the chicken wire, so that each stem will stay where you want it. Small florist wire, evergreens, and pebbles may also werve to hold flowers in place.

## CUTTING FLOWERS

Cut flowers in the evening or early morning. Plunge them up to their necks in a pail of water. Remember where they will be used and cut stems and foliage long enough for good arrangement.

## SOME RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

*PROPORTIONS.* See that your flowers are approximately one and one-half times the height of the vase, or one and one-half times the width of the bowl.

*BALANCE* the sides of the arrangement. Avoid both lopsidedness and exact balance. Three small flower heads can off-set two large ones. Small blooms on long stems can balance large, short stemmed ones.

*MASS* the heavy or dark flowers at the base of the container.

*BLEND* bouquet with the container to give the impression of a single unit. Let some flowers or leaves partially conceal the rim of the container.

*FORM*. Vary the flower forms. If the arrangement includes only one kind of flower, use blooms at different stages as in bud, half-bloom, and fully open.

*STEMS*. Arrange stems at approximately the angles they take when growing. Don't try to make erect-growing flowers sprawl horizontally. Vary the length of the stems. Where they seem to meet, put in a leaf or a flower. Avoid letting flower holders show. Conceal them with pebbles, leaves, or flowers. Have a supply of green leaves to use in winter flower arrangements. Keep them in water between arrangements.

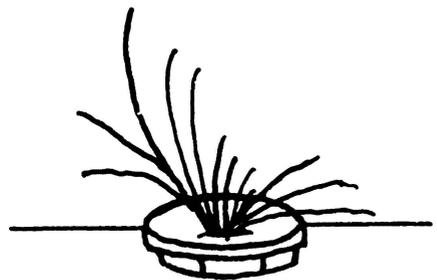
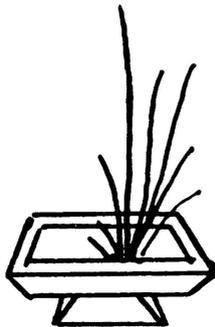
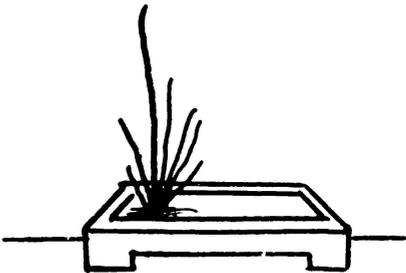
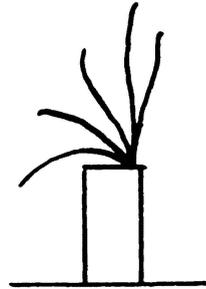
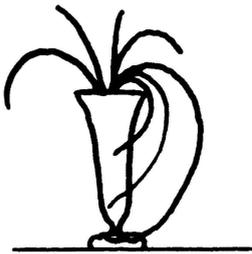
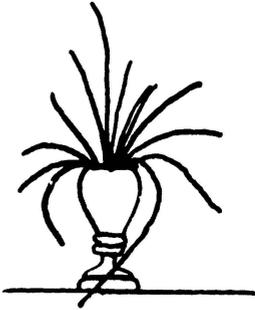
#### TO KEEP FLOWERS FRESH

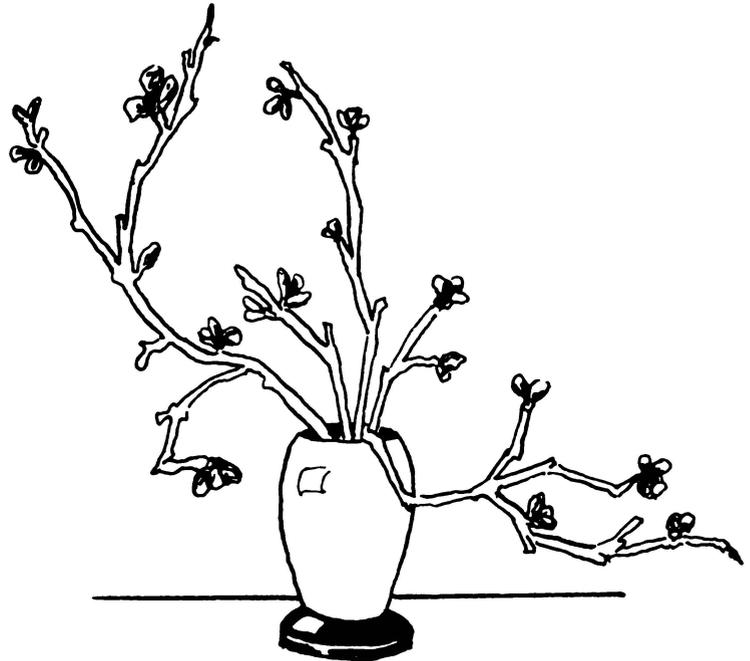
Change the water daily, clipping stems and removing soggy foliage. Flowers which wilt prematurely may be revived by one of these methods:

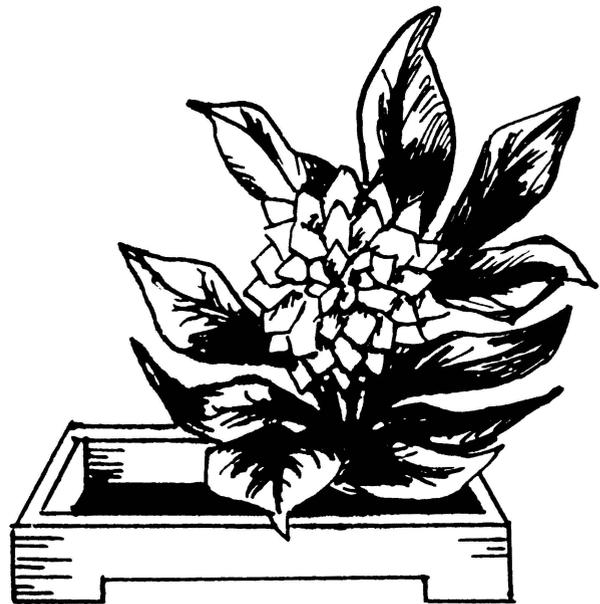
- a. Clip stems beneath the surface of the water.
- b. Add a little salt to the water.
- c. Plunge the stems into hot water and then into cold.

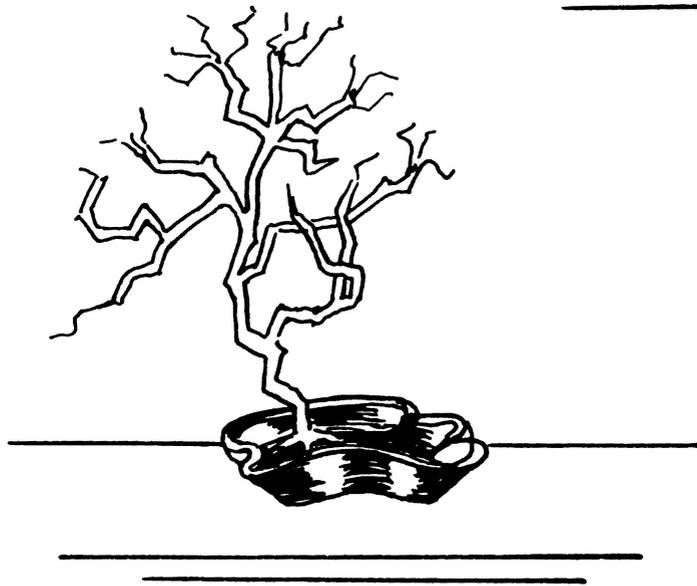
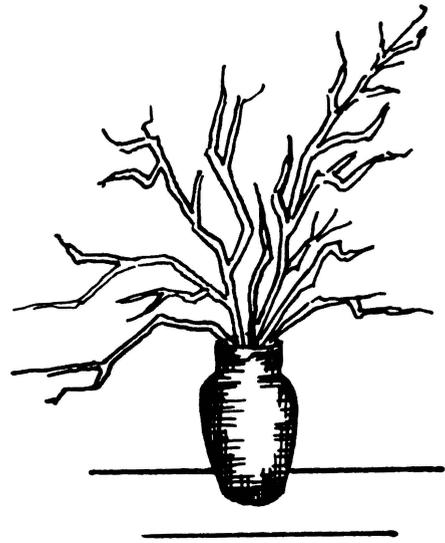
When flowers are to be kept out of water for an indefinite time, or shipped, they should be left in water from 8 to 12 hours before being used. Deep vases and bowls are superior to the shallow types, as more water comes in contact with the stem and lower foliage.

# Suggested Line Arrangements for Various Containers













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