

# U.S. State Flowers

## How tall can they grow? When do they bloom?

Starting in the late 1800s, each U.S. state has adopted a flower to represent their state. A flower is often chosen due to its symbolism and popularity among the people within the state. The flowers are categorized according to their growth form: Do they grow as individual stems? Or do they grow in bunches (shrubs) or in trees?

Note that these state flowers are not synonymous with the official state wildflowers.

\*Maine and Oklahoma are the only states whose state flowers are not botanically a flower. However, they were chosen due to their symbolism to the state.

†These flowers also grow in the form of small trees.

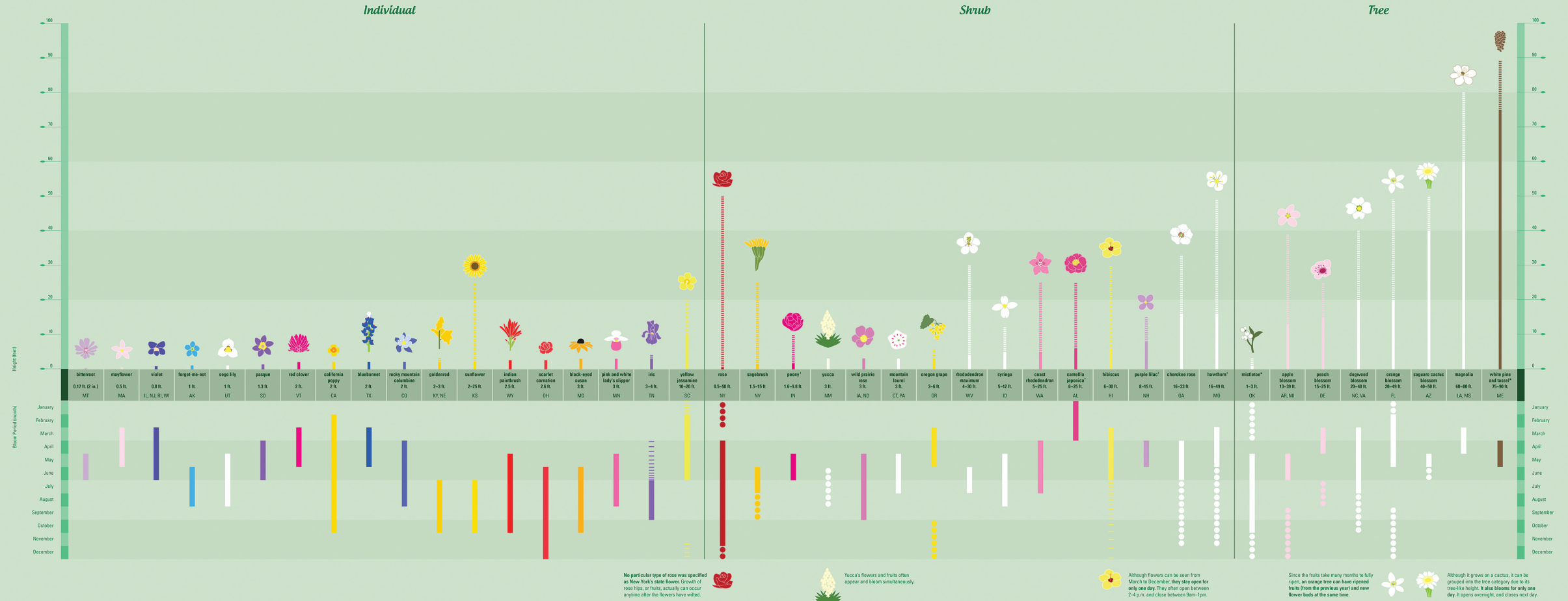
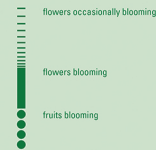
### Floral qualities

#### height growth



#### blooming period

Blooming period refers to the months when flowers can be seen blooming. It does not measure how long they stay blooming until they wilt. It also depicts the time when fruits are developing. Fruit blooming mainly occurs within the shrub and tree category of flowers.



No particular type of rose was specified as New York's state flower. Growth of rose hips, or fruits, actually can occur anytime after the flowers have wilted.

Yucca's flowers and fruits often appear and bloom simultaneously.

Although flowers can be seen from March to December, they stay open for only one day. They often open between 2-4 p.m. and close between 8am-1pm.

Since the fruits take many months to fully ripen, an orange tree can have ripened fruits from the previous year and new flower buds at the same time.

Although it grows on a cactus, it can be grouped into the tree category due to its tree-like height. It also blooms for only one day. It opens overnight, and closes next day.

## When were they adopted as the official state flowers? Are the flowers used for any purpose by humans?

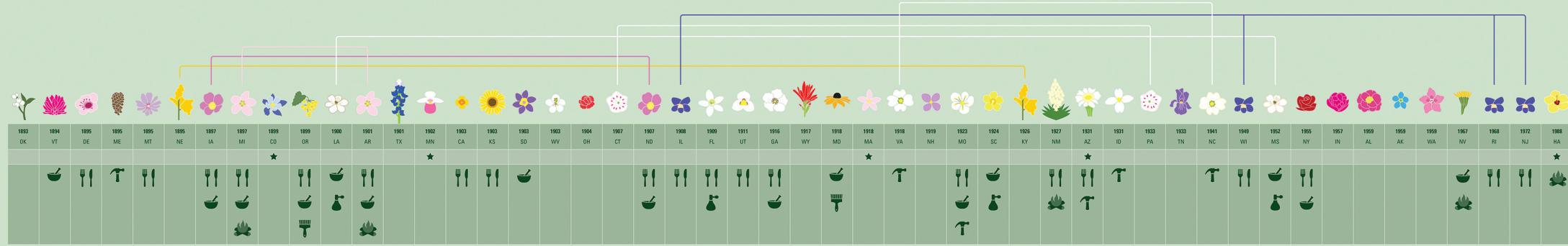
In order to preserve these flowers, the states have laid down laws forbidding people to pick or uproot these flowers.

### \* endangered or rare species

#### functional uses



Most of the food and medicinal uses mainly apply to Native Americans, who, for a long time, have grown and used these flowers as resources. However, many people today are learning more about the importance of these flowers. Certain flowers generate interest as potential leads to improved health cures or as ingredients for food recipes or perfumes.



The grapes contain potential anticancer properties. Its roots are used as anti-bacterial medicines by herbalists.

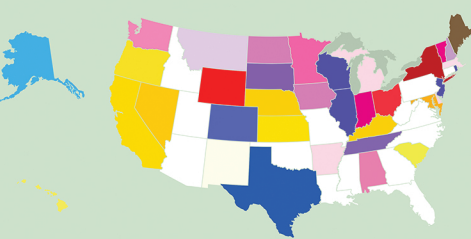
Utah people relied on its roots as food source during a crop plague in mid-1800s.

The Hawthorn flowers produce apple-like fruits that can be used to make jam. Their young leaves can be eaten raw in salads, but they must be consumed in moderation.

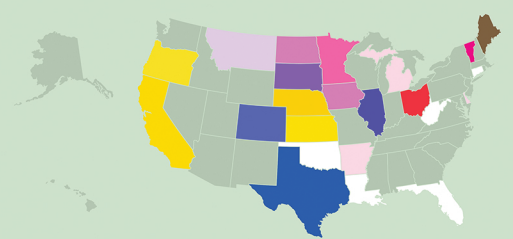
Since its dried leaves and trunk fibers have a low ignition temperature, Native Americans use the Yucca plant to start fires via friction.

Its petals and rose hips (or rose fruit), which normally bloom after flowers, are not only edible but are also used in medicines.

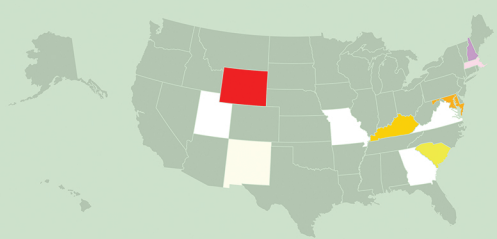
### 50 U.S. State Flowers



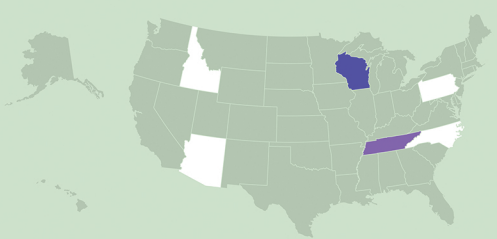
### 1891 - 1910



### 1911 - 1930



### 1931 - 1950



### 1950 and beyond

