



Floriography

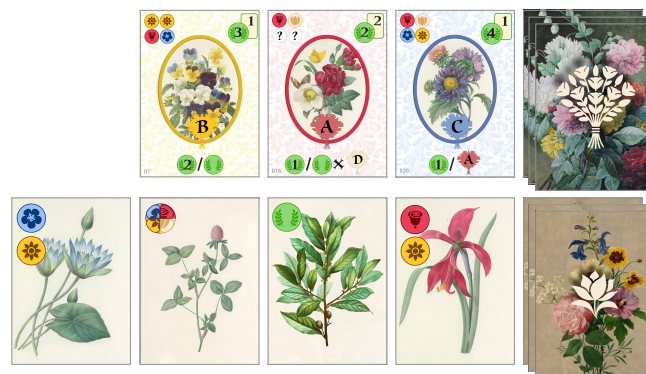
"Of Flowers, Fancies,
and the Quiet Exchange of Meaning."

2-5 PLAYERS
15-30 mins

Setup:

1. Shuffle the **Flower Deck** and deal 4 cards to each player and a market row of 4 in the centre of the table which is now the market area. Place the remaining Flower Deck face-down in the market area to act as a draw deck.
2. Shuffle the **Bouquet Deck**. Deal 1 **Bouquet Card** to each player and a market row of 3 in the market area, placing the remaining face down in a draw deck also in the market area. Each player now has a hand of 5 cards. If playing with 2 players remove the Bouquet card with this  symbol first.
3. Place all of the VP Laurel Wreath tokens in the market area.

Market Area:



Gameplay:

Players take turns clockwise. In each turn they complete 2 actions in any combination or order. The available actions are Draw a card, Discard Cards, Play a Bouquet.

Draw a Card: Take any card from the market, including the top card of either deck, into their hand. Gaps in the market are immediately filled with cards from the appropriate draw deck. No player may ever exceed 7 cards in their hand. Should the Flower Draw Deck run out shuffle the discard pile and create a new draw deck. Should the Bouquet Discard pile run out each player gets a final turn and the game ends.

Discard Cards: Discard any number of cards from their hand. Bouquet cards to the bottom of the Bouquet draw deck and Flower Cards to a common discard pile.

Play a Bouquet: Place a Bouquet card and flowers with the correct symbols required to create it, printed in the top right corner of the bouquet card. Players may 'over-pay' for a bouquet using more symbols than necessary, but not more cards than necessary.

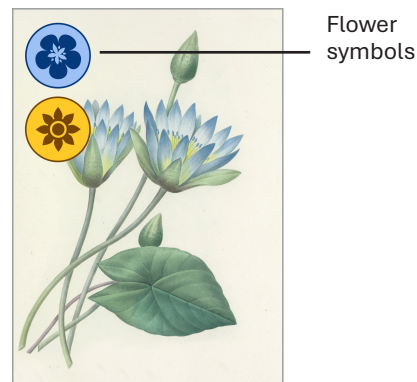
They play it in front of a player face-up where it will remain for the rest of the game in their personal area. Any  Clover or  Laurel cards stay beneath the Bouquet, the other flowers are discarded.

If they delivered it to a player other than themselves then they immediately take the VP and Card draw rewards printed in the top left corner of the Bouquet from the market area (this does not count towards their two actions, but they still may not exceed 7 cards).

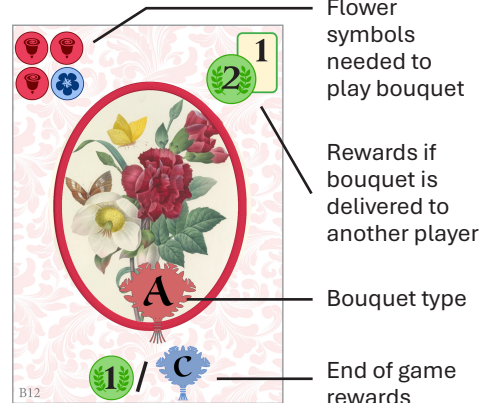
Players continue taking turns until the Bouquet Deck is empty then all players have had one final turn including the player who drew the final Bouquet card.

Taxonomy:

Flower Card



Bouquet Card



Scoring:

Add the following together for each player:

- Victory points collected during the game for delivering bouquets to other players.
- Victory points based on their requirements at the bottom of the bouquets that are in each players' personal area. Cards in players' hands do not count towards these.
- 1 victory point per Loral card in a Bouquet in front of a player or in their hand.

Highest total of victory points wins. *Ties are broken by the most bouquets in a player's personal area winning.*



Flower Card Symbols



Basic Symbols



Clover Card. Wild symbol can be counted as any single basic symbol.



Laural Card. Worth 1 VP at the end of the game if in hand or Bouquet in front of you.



Question Mark. Any symbol can be used to fill this requirement including Clovers and Laurals.



Xs and Ys. Any symbol can be used to fill this requirement - all Xs must be the same symbol and all Ys must be the same symbols. X and Y cannot be the same symbol.



Card to be removed for 2-player game.



Card to be removed for 2-4 player game - only used in 5 player game.

Bouquet End Scoring

- B1 Gain 2 VP for each 'D' Bouquet you have.
- B2 Gain 4 VP, -1 for each 'A' Bouquet you have to a minimum of 0.
- B3 Gain 3 VP, -1 for each 'C' Bouquet you have to a minimum of 0.
- B4 Gain VP = to the Clover cards multiplied by the 'C' Bouquets you have.
- B5 Gain 4 VP for each set of 'A','B','C','D', Bouquets you have.
- B6 Gain 1 VP per Clover card you have.
- B7 Gain 1 VP per Laural card you have.
- B8 Gain 2 VP for each 'B' Bouquet you have.
- B9 Gain 2 VP for each 'C' Bouquet you have.
- B10 Gain VP = to the 'A' multiplied by the 'D' Bouquets you have.
- B11 This Bouquet counts as 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' for scoring.
- B12 Gain 1 VP for each 'C' Bouquet you have.
- B13 Gain 2 VP for each 'C' Bouquet you have.
- B14 Gain 1 VP for each set of two 'A' Bouquets you have.
- B15 Gain VP = to the 'D' Bouquets you have squared i.e $1 \times 1 = 1$, $2 \times 2 = 4$, and $3 \times 3 = 9$.
- B16 Gain VP = to the Laural cards multiplied by the 'D' Bouquets you have.
- B17 This Bouquet counts as 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' for scoring.
- B18 Gain 1 VP per Clover card you have.
- B19 Gain VP = to the 'B' multiplied by the 'C' Bouquets you have.
- B20 Gain 1 VP for each 'A' Bouquet you have.
- B21 Gain 1 VP for each 'D' Bouquet you have.
- B22 Gain 1 VP for each 'B' Bouquet you have.
- B23 Gain 1 VP. The player may choose one letter for this Bouquet to count as.
- B24 Gain 3 VP, -1 for each 'B' Bouquet you have to a minimum of 0.
- B25 Gain no hand limit
- B26 Gain ability to play Bouquets for 0 Actions
- B27 Gain 1 free Red flower symbol for playing Bouquets
- B28 Gain 1 free Yellow flower symbol for playing Bouquets
- B29 Gain 1 free Blue flower symbol for playing Bouquets
- B30 Gain 1 free White flower symbol for playing Bouquets



About the Artist

Pierre-Joseph Redouté (1759–1840) was one of the most celebrated botanical illustrators in history. Born in present-day Belgium, he moved to Paris and became the leading flower painter at the court of Marie Antoinette and later served Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais. Redouté specialized in highly detailed, scientifically accurate watercolors of plants, particularly roses and lilies. His most famous works include *Les Roses* and *Les Liliacées*, which combined artistic elegance with botanical precision. Often called the “Raphael of flowers,” Redouté helped elevate botanical illustration to both scientific and artistic prominence.



The Practice of Floriography

Floriography is the symbolic language of flowers, in which different plants and blossoms convey specific messages or emotions. The practice became especially popular in 19th-century Europe, particularly during the Victorian era, when strict social etiquette encouraged subtle forms of communication. People used carefully arranged bouquets to express feelings such as love, friendship, jealousy, or apology without speaking openly. Each flower—and sometimes its color or arrangement—carried a distinct meaning. Books and guides helped standardize these associations, allowing individuals to send coded messages through floral gifts and arrangements. Floriography reflects the intersection of botany, art, and social customs.