

## Elf Mates Chelsea Flower Show Card Game

A nature adventure for the whole family.

The RHS Chelsea Flower Show celebrates the most beautiful flowers in Britain, and now it's your turn to explore them!

These illustrated cards are packed with fun facts, spotting tips and fascinating nature knowledge for children aged 5–12.  
Print them, fold them, cut them out and play!

### How to Print & Play Your Flower Cards

1. Print pages 2 & 3 on A4 paper or card stock.
2. Each page has TWO card panels, top and bottom.
3. Fold the page in half along the dashed centre line.
4. Cut around the outside of each folded card.
5. You now have a double-sided card, a different flower on each face!
6. Laminate for extra durability and use on nature walks.

**Top tip:** Try playing Snap, Memory Match or 'Who Am I?' take turns giving clues from the fun facts!



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**English Rose**  
Rosa × hybrida

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**Fun Fact**  
Roses have been grown in Britain for over 500 years, and were actually fought over in the Wars of the Roses!

**Did You Know?**  
Roses smell most strongly in the morning, when the sun first warms their petals. Early birds get the best sniff!

**How to spot it:**  
Layers of petals in pink, red or white, a round cupped shape, and prickly stems. Often found climbing happily over garden fences and walls.




**Lavender**  
Lavandula angustifolia

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**Fun Fact**  
Bees absolutely love lavender, a single plant in full bloom can attract over 100 of them on a warm summer's day.

**Did You Know?**  
Lavender is used in perfume, cooking and even to help people sleep, try putting a little bunch by your pillow!

**How to spot it:**  
Tall spikes of tiny purple flowers on silver-green stems. Rub a leaf gently between your fingers and breathe in, the smell is unmistakable.



**Sunflower**  
Helianthus annuus

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**Fun Fact**  
Young sunflowers actually follow the sun across the sky during the day, it's called heliotropism, and it's brilliant to watch!

**Did You Know?**  
What looks like one big flower is actually thousands of tiny flowers packed together in the middle. Look closely!

**How to spot it:**  
Huge cheerful yellow petals around a big dark brown centre, on a tall bristly stem, often taller than an adult. Gardens July–September.



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**Foxglove**  
Digitalis purpurea

**Fun Fact**  
The heart medicine digoxin, used to treat thousands of people with heart conditions, was originally derived from foxgloves.

**Did You Know?**  
Bumblebees love foxgloves because they're exactly the right size to climb inside the bell and reach the nectar. Worth watching!

**How to spot it:**  
Tall spires of tubular pink-purple bells with spotted insides in woodlands and hedgerows. Beautiful but never touch, all parts are poisonous.




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**Sweet Pea**  
Lathyrus odoratus

**Fun Fact**  
Sweet peas have been a Chelsea favourite for over 100 years, growers have been competing with new varieties since the Victorian era.

**Did You Know?**  
The more you pick sweet peas, the more flowers they produce. They're one of the most rewarding things a child can grow.

**How to spot it:**  
Frisly, butterfly-shaped flowers in pink, purple, red or white, twisting up canes or fences with the most beautiful sweet scent in summer.



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**Bluebell**  
Hyacinthoides non-scripta

**Fun Fact**  
England is home to almost half of all the bluebells in the entire world. They're a genuinely special part of our countryside.

**Did You Know?**  
Bluebell woods are protected by law in the UK, picking wild bluebells is actually illegal. Look, don't pick!

**How to spot it:**  
Drooping clusters of deep blue-purple bell shapes on arching stems. Found carpeting ancient woodland floors in April and May. Utterly magical.

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**Poppy**  
Papaver rhoeas

**Fun Fact**  
Poppies became a symbol of remembrance after the First World War, inspired by the poppies that grew across the battlefields of Flanders.

**Did You Know?**  
A single poppy can produce up to 400 seeds, and those seeds can sleep underground for 80 years before sprouting!

**How to spot it:**  
Vivid red paper-thin petals with a dark centre, nodding delicately in the breeze on long hairy stems. Fields and roadsides, June to July.




**Daffodil**  
Narcissus pseudonarcissus

**Fun Fact**  
The daffodil is the national flower of Wales, on St David's Day (1st March), it's worn with real pride all over the country.

**Did You Know?**  
Daffodil bulbs contain a sap that's actually toxic to other nearby plants, so they tend to get a bed all to themselves.

**How to spot it:**  
Bright yellow flowers with a cheerful trumpet-shaped centre. One of the most welcome sights of early spring, popping up from February to April.




**Cornflower**  
Centaurea cyanus

**Fun Fact**  
Once so common they were considered weeds in wheat fields, cornflowers are now rare and precious, a real conservation success story in the making.

**Did You Know?**  
The cornflower blue is one of the most vivid natural blues in the plant world, artists have used it to make dye for centuries.

**How to spot it:**  
Striking electric-blue spiky flowers on slender, slightly greyish stems. Wildflower meadows and garden borders in summer, a real gem to spot.



**Wild Garlic**  
Allium ursinum

**Fun Fact**  
Wild garlic is also known as "ramsons" and its Latin name means "bear's garlic" because bears were known to seek it out after waking from hibernation.

**Did You Know?**  
You'll often smell wild garlic before you can see it. On a warm spring day, a whole woodland floor can be filled with its distinctive garlicky scent.

**How to spot it:**  
Broad bright green leaves with clusters of tiny white star-shaped flowers. Look for it carpeting damp woodland floors in April and May, and have a careful sniff!

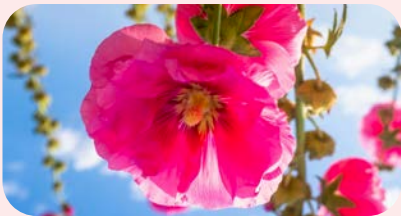


**Primrose**  
Primula vulgaris

**Fun Fact**  
Primrose means "first rose" in Latin, and true to its name, it's one of the very first wildflowers to appear each year, often as early as February.

**Did You Know?**  
Primroses are the favourite food plant of the rare brimstone butterfly, if you find a patch, keep your eyes open for bright yellow wings.

**How to spot it:**  
Low cushiony rosettes of pale yellow flowers on short stems, with crinkled leaves. Hedgerbanks, woodlands and gardens from February through to May.



**Hollyhock**  
Alcea rosea

**Fun Fact**  
Hollyhocks can grow taller than 2 metres, well above most adults' heads. They've been a favourite of British cottage gardens for hundreds of years.

**Did You Know?**  
In Victorian times, children used to make little dolls from hollyhock flowers by turning the blooms upside down to create a skirt. Try it!

**How to spot it:**  
Tall flower spikes packed with large, saucer-shaped blooms in shades of pink, red and purple. Often growing beside cottage walls and gates in July and August.