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The Bouquet in a Book: Spring

Pre-punched pages to press out and make paper flowers

Author: Prudence Rogers

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Key Selling Points

- The most beautiful DIY spring bouquet – no watering required!
- Includes press-out flower parts and easy-to-follow step-by-step instructions for easy crafting success.
- Perfect for gifting, home decor, or seasonal crafting – plus bonus video tutorials via QR code.
- Child and pet safe, and environmentally friendly.

About the Book

Make the beautiful paper flower bouquet shown on the cover, all from the pages of the book. Simply press out the pre-punched pieces, shape, and add glue!

The Bouquet in a Book: Spring is an **all-in-one papercraft kit** that makes it easy to create a gorgeous floral arrangement that never wilts. The entire bouquet – stems, flowers and foliage – are ready to be easily pressed out of the pages with **no cutting required**, then rolled, shaped and glued to form this delightful bouquet display.

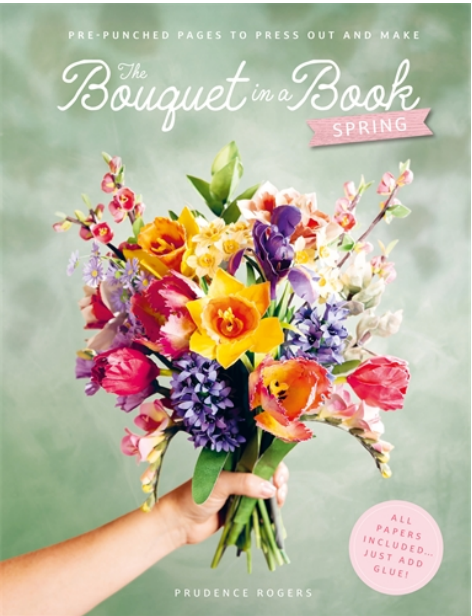
Whether you love creative projects or are brand-new to crafting, this book makes it simple and satisfying to bring **everlasting flowers** to life. A thoughtful alternative to fresh flowers, it's ideal for gifts, décor, and settings where real flowers aren't allowed such as hospitals, care homes, or allergy-sensitive spaces.

- **Everything you need is inside:** Includes all the paper pieces to make a complete bouquet, from stems and leaves to detailed flowers and spring foliage like daffodils, iris, tulips, and hyacinth.
- **No crafting experience needed:** Clear step-by-step photo instructions and a QR code to bonus video tutorials makes it easy for everyone to get beautiful results.
- **Just add a few simple tools:** All you need is a regular glue stick, a hot glue gun, a bamboo skewer or a thin dowel, and a spoon – items you likely already have at home.
- **A perfect gift that lasts:** Ideal for celebrations, birthdays, thank-yous, Mother's Day, get-well wishes, or just because!
- **A creative, calming activity:** Enjoy a rewarding, mindful project that results in an elegant bouquet for display or gifting – no watering required!

Start making paper flowers today with the minimum of fuss and watch your creativity bloom!

About the Author

Prudence Rogers is a multidisciplinary artist, illustrator, and designer with over 25 years of experience in the creative industry. Trained in graphic design, she began her career in commercial design before transitioning into publishing, where she held key roles, including Art Editor for *Devon Life* magazine and leading the design department at an international publishing house. Now a freelance creative, she brings ideas to life across multiple disciplines, from illustration and styling to art direction and hands-on making. Growing up in a family of artists and makers, creativity has been second nature to her for as long as she can remember. She enjoys working in a variety of media and sharing her passion for making with a wider audience. Based on the Devon coast, UK, she leads a creative life by the sea with her family and two cats.



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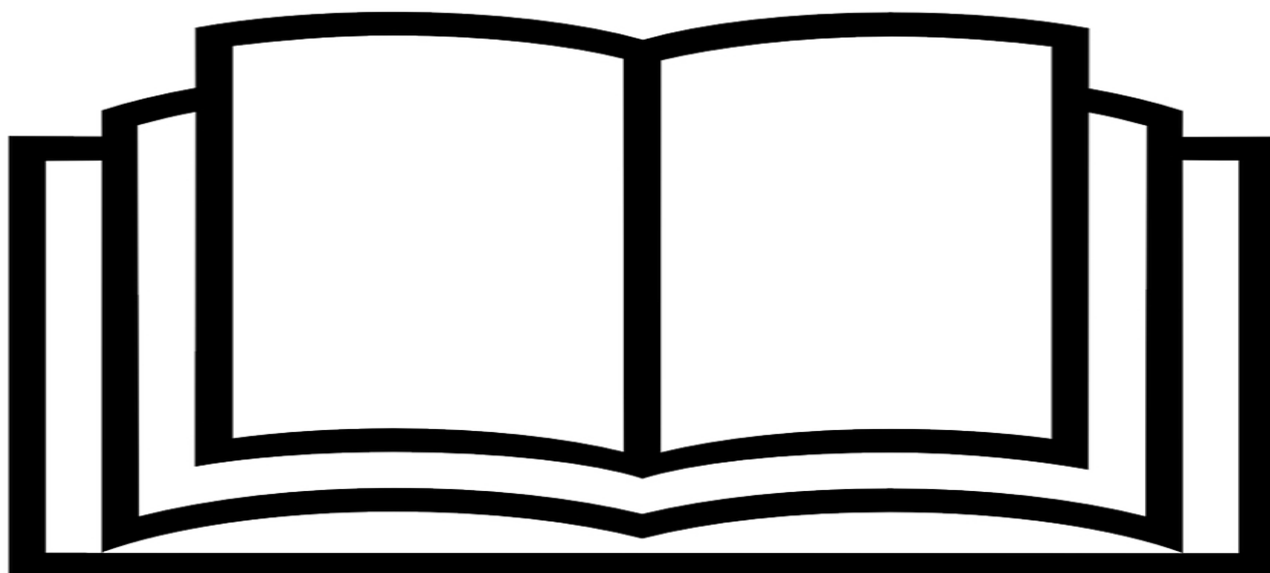
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Salal (Lemon Leaf)

- 1 Make the main stem using piece M (refer to basic techniques).
- 2 Make two additional stems using pieces K and L. Glue one of these into the end of the main stem to create one long, central stem.
- 3 Vein all the leaf pieces and gently roll the edges to soften for a realistic look.
- 4 Glue and insert piece A into the end of the central stem.

- 5 Add leaves B-E down the stem, spaced about 20mm (¾in) apart and alternating sides. To attach: snip an angled slit into the stem (take care not to cut all the way through). Fold the base of the leaf to a point, apply glue to both sides, and insert into the slit.
- 6 Repeat with the other stem and leaf pieces F-J. Flatten the end of this stem and glue it to the central stem at the join.
- 7 Gently flex the stems apart to form a full, natural-looking sprig.

Quince Blossom

- 1 Make the main branch using piece G (refer to basic techniques).
- 2 Make four smaller branches using pieces H-K. These should be slightly thinner – twist more tightly after removing the dowel if needed.
- 3 Flatten the ends and glue to the main branch. Be creative – think about how blossom branches fan out.
- 4 To make flowers, cut piece A along the guide lines to separate the petals. Press the rounded end of a pencil or paintbrush into each petal to shape it, then overlap the petals, closing them up to form a flower.
- 5 Snip along edge of piece F to create a fringe. Pinch each strand, fan out the tips, then roll up and glue into the flower.
- 6 Cup piece B and glue the flower inside. Repeat to make eight flowers.

- 7 For buds, place piece C in your palm and press into the centre with the rounded end of a pencil or paintbrush. Pinch each petal to a point and squeeze up into a bud.
- 8 Deeply cup piece B, hold the bud tips closed, and glue inside. Make six buds.
- 9 Crease all the leaves down the centre. Fold each D piece in half and glue one into the top of each branch.
- 10 Attach the flowers, buds and remaining leaves (E) to the branches. Group some together and space others out, reflecting how blossom naturally grows. To finish, bend the branches out in different directions for a sculptural effect.

Repeat to make a second Quince Blossom.

Displaying Flowers

Create a hand-tied bouquet by layering the finished stems in your hand, criss-crossing them as you go, and securing with rustic fabric and pretty pastel ribbon. Trimming the stems to different lengths adds depth and dimension, with shorter flowers at the front and taller stems at the back. Gently bend the stems to shape the bouquet – try nodding the daffodils or drooping the tulips slightly to create natural charm.



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Helpful Kit

The spring bouquet has been designed to be accessible to everyone, from complete beginner, to seasoned paper crafter. No need to invest in specialist tools – all you need are a few simple items, most of which you probably already have at home. Gather this basic kit together before you start, so you have everything at hand, ready to bring your paper flowers to life.

Thin dowel

A long, 4mm (¼in) diameter dowel is ideal. Alternatively use a thin skewer, 4mm knitting needle (US size 6) or similar.

Small spoon

A measuring spoon is ideal due to its deeper shape, but a regular teaspoon will also work.

Foam mat (optional)

Everything in the book can be made using just the palm of your hand. Optionally, you can use a soft foam mat for shaping petals. Specialist mats are available, but you can also use foam packaging or a folded towel/washcloth.

Scissors

Small, sharp scissors for snipping details.

Tweezers (optional)

Regular household tweezers are useful for holding small pieces (and keeping your fingers away from hot glue!), also for pinching details into leaves and petals.

Glue stick

A glue stick is great for making stems – extra strength ones are particularly useful.

Hot glue gun and glue sticks

Glue guns are ideal because the bond sets quickly while working. Alternatively use strong, clear glue suitable for card or paper, and leave some drying time between stages.

Shaping Petals

Shaping can breathe life into flat paper petals, transforming them into lifelike flowers. While each petal design is unique to the flower species, the basic techniques for shaping them are the same. Once you master these fundamental methods, you'll be able to apply them to all the flowers in the book and easily create beautifully realistic blooms.

1 To give the individual petals a three-dimensional shape, press each one into the bowl of a spoon to create form and creases that emulate real petals.

2 To shape the whole piece, place on a soft surface or in the palm of your hand and use the back of a spoon to apply firm pressure to the centre in a circular motion. You will see the petals start to pull up, forming a cupped shape. Apply greater pressure for longer to create a deeper dished effect.

3 Some flowers require more shaping to create a more pronounced cupped effect. This can be achieved by using the tip of the spoon (or the rounded end of a pen or brush) and pulling back from the tip of each petal into the centre using firm pressure.

Tip Don't worry if the petals crease – this is part of creating a natural look and adds to the overall realism of the flowers.



Tip

A measuring spoon is really effective for creating a cupped effect.

Curling Petals

Applying a curl to petals can add an extra layer of realism to your bouquet. You can do as little or as much as you like – the flowers will look great either way but this detail can elevate your creations to the next level. Get creative with how you apply the curls and make each flower uniquely yours.

1 Hold the end of the petal between your thumb and the edge of a spoon.

2 Pull back along the length of the petal applying firm pressure. The more pressure, the greater the curl. Repeat to enhance the effect if necessary. Petals can be curled either up or down, depending on the flower type.



Veining Petals

While the petals will look beautiful even without this step, adding some veining detail can enhance the texture and realism of some flower varieties. To create the effect, press into the petal with a scissor blade, angling it in line with the petal as you move around. The firmer the pressure, the more pronounced the effect. Some designs may require flipping the piece over and repeating on the other side to create a ridged effect.



Making the Flowers

The following section provides step-by-step instructions for creating each of the different flower varieties in the spring bouquet. Alongside the basic techniques in the previous section, you will have everything you need to ensure your flowers are as beautiful and realistic as possible.

Daffodil

1 Make the main stem using piece E, and then the shorter stem from piece G (refer to basic techniques). Glue the short stem into the end of the long one.

2 Fold the rounded tip of piece A over at a 90° angle. Pinch the remaining stamen tips to add dimension.

3 Glue one end of the stamen strip to the top of the stem and wrap it around, securing with glue as you go, to form the flower centre.

4 Add ridges to petal pieces C and D by pressing a scissor blade into the paper every few millimetres (eighths of an inch). Flip over and press into the gaps between the previous impressions to create texture. Curl and pinch the tips with your fingers or a dowel, then gently cup each piece. Slide up the stem one at a time, offsetting the petals, and glue beneath the stamens.

5 Add ridges to the trumpet (piece B) in the same way, then curve into a cone and glue, overlapping the edges. Curl the rim down to create a fluted edge. Glue the base and insert into the centre of the flower over the stamens.

6 Roll piece H lengthways, twist tightly, then unfurl to create a crinkled effect. Glue to the stem so the tip curls up behind the flower.

7 Bend the stem at the join to give the daffodil its characteristic 'nodding' pose.

8 Crease leaf piece F in half, curl the tip back, and glue the base to the stem.

Repeat to make a second Daffodil.

Dutch Tulip

1 Make the stem using piece D (refer to basic techniques).

2 Pinch the top of each stamen on piece A to add dimension. Glue one end to the top of the stem and wrap around, gluing as you go.

3 Pinch and crease the tops of the petals on piece B to add texture. Shape and tightly cup the piece to form a closed tulip shape. Slide up the stem and glue against the flower centre.

4 Repeat with piece C, offsetting the petals. Hold and squeeze to close the flower – optionally glue the petals in place for a fully closed look.

5 From the V at the bottom of piece E, cut a 50mm (2in) slit upward. Overlap one side over the other and glue to add dimension. Use a dowel to curl and bend the leaf naturally, then glue the base to the bottom of the stem.

Repeat to make a second Dutch Tulip.

Hyacinth

1 Make the stem using piece D (refer to basic techniques), but use a thicker dowel or a pencil (around 8mm / 1/2in). Snip into the top edge of the stem and fold in to close it.

2 With the tabbed side on the left, glue along the bottom of one A piece (a glue stick works well). Layer piece B on top, offsetting the petals (see image).

3 Pinch each section of piece C to add dimension, then glue on top of the layered pieces. Roll into a tube and secure the side tab with hot glue. Push the base segments inward to close the bottom of the flower, then curl out the petal tips with your fingers. This makes one flower unit.

4 Repeat to make 24 flowers.

5 Glue one flower to the top of the stem. Continue attaching the remaining flowers at a 45° angle, spiralling and staggering them down the stem.

6 Shape the tip of the leaf pieces (E) to create a domed effect. Glue around the base of the stem, curling the leaves outward, then gently back in and around the flower.

Repeat to make a second Hyacinth.

Iris

1 Make the stem using piece E (refer to basic techniques).

2 Use the end of a dowel or thin paintbrush to rub firmly into the curved ends of piece A, curling them upwards.

3 Flip the piece over and use the rounded end of a larger brush or pencil to shape the body of the petal, creating dish-shaped sides. Repeat for the other two A pieces.

4 With the domed side facing inwards, glue each A piece into the inside of the top of the stem, spacing evenly. Use scissor tips to press them firmly into place if needed.

5 Pinch the tip of each B piece to add dimension. Glue to the outside of the stem, with one under each A piece. Curl outward slightly.

6 With the yellow streak facing down into the spoon, shape the rounded end of each C piece into a cup. Flip over and curl the lower section around a dowel. With the yellow streak facing inward, glue each piece to the stem – one on top of each stamen, aligning with the previous petals.

7 Roll piece D lengthways, and twist it. Open slightly to create a textured, furled petal. Repeat for the remaining D pieces and glue each to the stem in the gaps between the three C pieces.

8 Roll leaf piece F around a dowel to create a tubed shape. Glue near the top of the stem so the tip angles out beside the flower.

9 Shape leaf pieces G, H and I in the same way. Attach one at a time, working down the stem. Overlap slightly and angle outward to form the natural fan shape typical of iris leaves.

Parrot Tulip

1 Make the stem using piece F (refer to basic techniques).

2 Roll piece A around a dowel into a tube. Glue and insert it into the top of the stem.

3 Pinch the ends of piece B in half and glue to the top of piece A.

4 Pinch the tips of piece C and glue around the stem at the base of piece A, fanning the stamen out slightly.

5 For each petal on piece D, apply glue along the v-section and overlap the edges by about 5mm (1/4in) to join the sides, creating a three-dimensional effect.

6 Use your fingertips or tweezers to pinch up each of the frilled points along the petal edges for natural texture. Cup and shape the whole piece, slide it up the stem, and glue beneath the flower centre.

7 Repeat with piece E, offsetting the petals.

8 Gently squeeze the entire flower for a more closed look, or leave the petals looser for a fuller, blousy effect.

9 From the V at the bottom of each leaf (G and H), cut a 50mm (2in) slit upward. Overlap one side of the split over the other and glue to add dimension. Use a dowel to curl and bend the leaves for a natural look. Glue both to the base of the stem, overlapping slightly. If desired, bend the stem gently to create the classic drooping tulip pose.

Repeat to make a second Parrot Tulip.

Daisy 'Lavender Lady'

1 Make the stem using piece C (refer to basic techniques).

2 Press a line down the centre of each A piece petal. Glue three on top of each other, offsetting the petals as you go.

3 Press the centre of piece B with a dowel, to create a dome. Glue into the centre of the flower, then gently fold up the petals – curl some up and some downwards.

4 Repeat to make 12 flowers. Glue each flower head to the rounded tip of stalk pieces D and E.

5 With the flowers facing inward, glue the stalks to the stem – start with two D pieces on each side at the top, then stagger the E pieces down the stem.

6 Bend the flower heads outward and curl the stalks slightly.

7 Crease and vein the leaves (pieces F and G), then glue to each side of the stem.

Double Daffodil

- 1 Make a stem using piece H (refer to basic techniques). Make a shorter stem with piece I and glue into the end of the longer stem.
- 2 Pinch the tips of stamen piece A. Glue one end to the short stem and wrap around, gluing as you go.
- 3 Vein piece B and flip it over, pressing between the veins to form ridges. Curl the edges inward slightly, cup the piece, slide it up the stem and glue around the stamens.
- 4 Tightly roll up each petal on piece C, then open out for a textured, curled effect. Cup and glue beneath the previous layer.
- 5 Vein and shape piece D in the same way as B. Slide up the stem and glue in place.
- 6 Shape piece E as for C, and glue beneath the previous layer.
- 7 Vein and curl pieces F and G as before. Slide up the stem and glue, offsetting the petals.
- 8 Roll and twist piece J lengthways, unfurl to create a crinkled effect, and glue around the stem at the join.
- 9 Gently bend the stem to give the daffodil its characteristic nodding pose.
- 10 Crease leaf piece K in half lengthways, curl the tip and glue to the stem. Repeat to make a second Double Daffodil.

Pittosporum

- 1 Make three stems using pieces I, J and K (refer to basic techniques).
- 2 Glue stem J into the top of I to create a longer main stem.
- 3 Curl the sides of leaf piece A around a dowel. Squeeze together to form a bud, then glue on top of the main stem.
- 4 Shape the other leaf pieces B-D and E-F by pinching the edges to create a wavy effect. Tweezers work well – grip the edge at an angle and twist slightly. Repeat around each leaf.
- 5 Slide pieces B, C and D up the stem one at a time, gluing each about 15mm (½in) apart. Glue E and F directly to the stem below.
- 6 On the final stem (K), shape and glue an A bud to the top, then add B and C and H (shaped as before). Add D next, and finish with G.
- 7 Flatten the end of this final stem and glue it to the main stem. Gently bend the stems apart for a natural-looking sprig.

Freesia

- 1 Make a stem using piece J (refer to basic techniques).
- 2 Apply glue (a glue stick works best) to piece K and fold in half lengthways. Glue again and fold in half a second time. Repeat once more to form a stalk. Glue the stalk inside the stem and bend forward to create a downward curve.
- 3 Snip into the end of piece A three times, creating four strands. Pinch each strand to add dimension, then roll up the piece to form the flower centre. Fold back the tips of each strand by about 5mm (½in).
- 4 To assemble one flower: start with a C piece and glue a D piece just behind it on the right, offsetting the petals. Add a E piece behind the left side in the same way. Glue the flower centre (from step 3) into the middle. Roll up the assembly into a flower shape, overlapping the edge petals, and glue to secure. Curl the petals to open the flower.
- 5 Fold one end of an L piece to overlap the sepal on the opposite end, glue, then open out to form a small cone. Glue this onto the base of the flower.
- 6 Make a second full flower following steps 3–5 again.
- 7 Make a smaller flower using pieces B, F, G, H and L. Assemble in the same way.
- 8 To make a bud: roll the sides of each petal on an I piece around a dowel to shape. Start rolling up diagonally from one end into a bud and squeeze closed. Make a cone from another L piece (as in step 5) and glue the bud inside. Repeat to make a second bud.
- 9 To make a green bud, shape piece N in your palm by pressing down firmly in the centre with the rounded end of a pencil or paintbrush. Rub along each segment to lift and round it. Pinch the tips together and twist to a point. Glue inside a cone made from piece M. Repeat to make a second green bud.
- 10 Attach the flowers and buds along the top edge of the stalk. Start with the largest flower at the top of the stem, then add in order of size along the stalk, finishing with a green bud at the stalk tip. Repeat to make a second Freesia.