

About Tulip

The earliest ancient works in which the role of Tulip (Laleh) is seen are the barrels of cylindrical shapes, the seals, more than 4000 years ago derived from the Elamite civilization in Iran. Also the bronze stones and rocks from Afghanistan, dating from 4000 years back. Since the Greeks dominated Balkh (a Persian City today a city in Afghanistan) in the second to third centuries BC, the role of Hercules with a tulip bunch of flowers on the head of the head remained on the crochet. [45] During the Sassanid era, in the 5th and 3rd century BC, the role of tulip in silver utensils and seals, it is depicted with three petals, but in the works of the Sassanid's 6-5, the number of petals of the tulip rose to five. One of the most important historical monuments in the 7th century AD. At the top of the great arch of this ancient work, tulip flowers have been carved with 5 petals.

After the invasion of Persia by Arabs and spreading of Islam in Iran, love and interest in this flower among the people of Iran continue to be seen more than any other country. From the Tulip cultivation in the 9th Century, mention has been made in the gardens of Isfahan and Baghdad in historical sources. In the Golestan of Saadi, about 1250 AD, in the description of a dream garden, the name of Tulip, Laleh in Persian has been seen. Throughout Iran's history, though, Tulip, (Laleh) has never found any significant commercial value, but in the miniature, the carpet's role of Iranian songs and poems has always been praised and were the center of Attention.

Tulip flowers are native to the mountains old Persia, in Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan and parts of China. Although this flower is also in other places, but it has no impact on the culture and traditions of other regions, and most of the beauty is not more, but Tulipa has a different story in the culture and history of the two countries of Iran and later in Turkey.

Tulip in ancient Iranian culture is expressed in terms of the delicacy of poetry. Also, in the mythological stories, it is possible to find the footprint of the Tulipa, which is the result of the death of Siavash and blood poured on the ground by red tulips.

As the cloud is in Norouz washes the face of Tulip,

Stand up with a wine bottle make the right decision

From this grass, who is watching us today,

Tomorrow will all grow from your soil

Khayyam

A Persian mathematician, astronomer, and poet, (18 May 1048 – 4 December 1131)

برخیز و بجام باده کن عزم درست

چون ابر به نوروز رخ لاله بشست

فردا همه از خاک تو بر خواهد رست

کاین سبزه که امروز تماشگاه ماست

خیام

The name Tulip is derived from the word "Lal" in Sanskrit, meaning "red." The word Tulip nowadays is called bulb flowers, the scientific name of which is Tulipa, and is from the lily of the valley and from the bowl and its cup form a full cup.

The Tulip among a lots of other flowers brought to (today) Turkey after the Turks started to settle in Anatolia in the early 11th century by way of continual migrations and incursions.

In Turkish culture mostly under the Persian influences is Tulip often seen as a painting, and many works can be seen in royal palaces.

In 1554, Laleh entered the Eastern European Empire through the Ottoman Empire and eventually arrived in Holland in 1562. The Dutch, like the Persians and Turks, became so enthralled that the flower was beautiful, which not only spawned it into its culture, but also began to breed and multiply it, so that later the tulip was formed and even the place where the homonym of a tulip bulb Gold traded. After a large supply of tulips and a drop in demand, Smerjam collapsed in the Dutch Tulip bubble and many families went bankrupt. From this time onwards, the beginning of the modern era of tulips was such that the people of other parts of the world wanted to see a flower whose reputation was encompassing, and thus the field of export of tulips from the Netherlands to other places was provided.