



*A Botanist's  
Guide to  
Anathema*



To whomst possesses this book,

My name is of no importance but this book is. My profession stays loyal within the world of Botany and my teachings to students all throughout Anathema. The only thing that is of great importance are the roots that grow and connect us and life itself.

Within these pages, you'll find a wide range of the plant life that grows on this land. From trees to vines, from flowers to moss, no two flora are the same. Some of which can only be found if one is looking for them.

I have witnessed researchers and other botanists risk their lives for science... I have witnessed my people poisoned, frozen in time, and lost consciousness... I, myself, am one of the lucky few out of many. The contents also contain history and their discoveries they were not able to write... but I am.

I will continue to gather and collect these plants from as many researchers until my time runs out.

My time may end but science and Anathema will live on... for infinite possibilities...

# SYMPHONIA

*Ampelophonia crescenda*

The vines mainly have a dark green color and twirl up on their ends, which makes them resemble a musical note. They are not as sturdy and thick as other foliage, but big enough to accommodate its fruit bearing counterparts.

Each vine does not have the same length and can be manipulated during harvest. The flowers are labeled to be sophisticated and almost translucent as its color

changes to purple, with distinct blue strings connected to the center like whiskers.

When it starts bearing fruit, its size can be measured by hand and should be bigger in

comparison to ensure freshness. It turns into a gray-ish green on its exterior and when opened, its interior reveals a purple colored core with seeds, similar to a geode.

## DESCRIPTION

The Symphonia, also known as the *Ampelophonia crescenda*, is a fruit bearing plant that when plucked, produces a sound. The plant was first discovered in Commissure and has adapted to being harvested in cityscapes with proper care as time passed.

It is said to have 3 phases to its life cycle. In its initial stages, it starts to form its vines on flat surfaces to prepare itself for a steady growth. It can be harvested similarly to a different species called "Grapes".





When it is crushed for brewing, it tastes tangy and bitter as tea. Its strings can be used for weaving and is considered common for arts and crafts. Finally, when the plant bears fruit, it can be harvested after 3 weeks.

When it already looks plump and bigger than a human hand, it can be eaten fresh. Its flavor is sweet and acidic like most citrus fruits when its pulp is eaten.

Moreover, as suggested by the name, when multiple of its kind are plucked all together, they produce sounds that compliment one another. This inspired the Phonia Sonata Festival held every first spring, wherein the fruit is celebrated for a bountiful harvest all year round. Tea Masters and townsfolk participate in this festivity by showcasing different products that can be made using the plant such as traditional delicacies, weaved artworks and practical accessories.

Symphonia seeds can be acquired through the fruit itself, making it easy and possible for rapid growth in batches. It can seep through cracks in pavement, but it won't produce any fruit due to its position.

It can also thrive in enclosed spaces as long as it receives its required heat energy daily for continuous progress. In addition, each vine's length varies, as it prioritizes providing space for its hesperidium.

Following this is the blooming of a flower on its tips, signaling the start of a successful plantation and luscious flora.



# WITHER-BLINK BLOOM

## *Amentia flore*

A low-lying creeper distinguished by its enormous, bulbous flowers that can grow up to and in some cases over 100 cm in diameter. Curiously, these flowers may appear to be either withered or blooming as a reaction to certain external stimuli in their surroundings.



When withered, the large, thick sepals close over the bud entirely, exposing their dry, rough-textured undersides while the leaves become discoloured and lifeless.

Additionally, the withered flower emits a pungent scent of organic, fleshy decay, though whether this odour remains after blooming is unknown. In its bloomed state (only ever documented at a distance, with the use of telephoto camera lenses), the leaves of the *Amentia flore* take on a muted blue hue and the sepals open up to reveal the true bud at the flower's center.

Inside, the sepals are a vibrant purple while the central petals most commonly appear in shades of cornflower blue with multiple long stamen.

## DESCRIPTION

There are a number of flora in our world that seem purpose-made to defy examination, and few more so than the Wither-blink bloom. Even its inclusion in this text relies upon no small amount of anecdotal evidence, as an *Amentia flore* in bloom is still yet to be studied firsthand—and yet it is this very peculiarity which earned the species its name.

Long have its flowers dotted their native Commissure landscape, their immense size and vibrant coloration near impossible to miss even at a great distance, but set foot



into those fields and suddenly no such flower is to be found. In its place—a withered husk, reeking of rot like something far past dead, even mere minutes after glimpsing the living bloom from afar.

The disappointed botanist may then turn their back, perplexed and eager to escape the pervasive stench, only to grow more puzzled still when moments

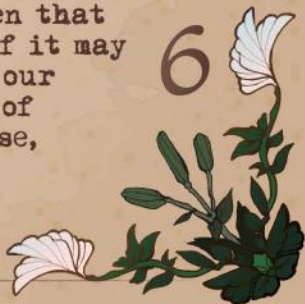
later, they gaze out their window to find the very same flowers thriving once more on the horizon.

A number of tales have sprung up around this inexplicable cycle of bloom-wither-bloom, most prominently the belief that the plant can drive a person to madness—hence its scientific name, *Amentia flore* (Latin for madness flower).

Stories vary, with some claiming the bloomed form of the Wither-blink to be a mirage to trick the unwary into approaching the plant and suffocating on its foul miasma (though there is significant debate on whether the gas emitted by the withered flower is actually toxic), while others, particularly those propagated by people who have never crossed into Commissure, warn that those who do so risk losing their minds to obsession with the Wither-blink's peculiar nature. Culturally,

it has come to be largely regarded as an ill-omen and a symbol of unreality. In actuality, the most likely explanation is that the *Amentia flore* is exceptionally sensitive to external stimuli, with its withering cycle a defense mechanism that engages in response to the presence of, at the very least, humans, as well as possibly other fauna—though this last part is still mere conjecture warranting further study.

Why it evolved this way also remains unknown, but given that it is endemic to the fields of Commissure, one wonders if it may behave as a natural barrier between the two halves of our fractured world, a deterrent discouraging the passage of people from one side to the other. And if this is the case, then the ever-speculative botanist must ask: was the Wither-blink bloom simply born to divide us, or did someone long ago breed it this way?



# PASSION OF CENTURIES

*Apasiona centuria*



The Passion of Centuries is a plant found in areas that have experienced high levels of disturbance a long time ago, making them a climax species. It is a xerophyte, found in areas with little water and it also prefers low light conditions.

At maturity, it grows to be 0.25 m tall. The plant's purple-grey rosette is taller than it is broad, with longer central leaves. These fibrous leaves curl as they taper to a terminal spine. This plant takes decades to reach reproductive maturity, blooming only once before eventually dying.

The Passion of Centuries' purple flowers have a fluorescent yellow pollen that softly glows in the plant's shady home. These flowers grow in a spike formation, creating a long trailing vine that hangs from the central part of the plant. Its seed capsules are a deep purple and dry when ripe, containing many yellow seeds.

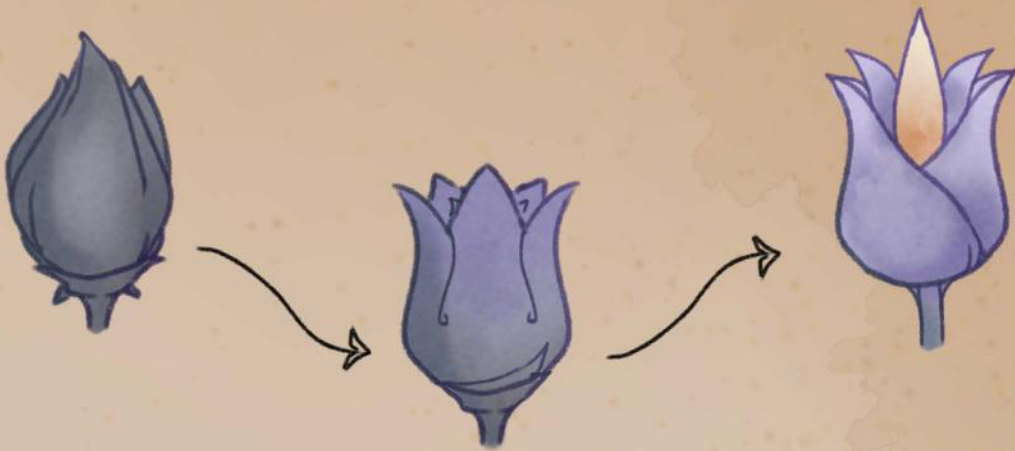
## DESCRIPTION

Found tucked away among the crumbling structures and decay of Anathema is a plant spoken about in legend. *Apasionia centuria* was historically planted when a child was born in the olden times to find and signify the child's purpose in life.

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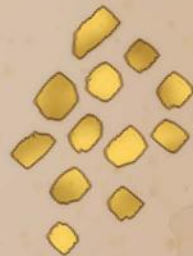
Only blooming after decades of growth, the appearance of flowers was celebrated and proclaimed as the finding of the child's aspiration. Soon after flowering, the plant would die, signifying a new chapter in life.





Seed capsules were collected and kept with families' most precious items, awaiting the birth of the next child. This ceremony led to its common name, the Passion of Centuries.

It is becoming an increasingly rare species, and is highly sought after for its medicinal uses. Folk lore states that consuming the plant can help one hone their skills and find purpose. If you are able to find one in bloom, the flowers and heart may be collected and sold for a high price.



The heart of the plant is extracted by cutting off the plant's roots and leaves and is roasted over a period of a couple of days in a pit of hot rocks. After being roasted, it is mashed and stored in barrels to ferment. Fermentation times may vary, but it is said that plants that have been fermented longer have stronger effects.

When it is ready for consumption, liquid is extracted from the pulp and is distilled. This liquid, often referred to as "the essence of life", is served alongside the candied flowers of the same plant. With the rarity of the plant and time required to create its medicinal essence, it is no wonder the prices are now only affordable to the elite of Anathema.



# HAPPY TRAILS

*Astramia felizenensis*

## Habitat

Happy Trails is a perennial flower bush prevalent in the countryside's grasslands. These can also be found in drier habitats and can withstand times of drought. This flower is notably known for its resilience. Even if trampled upon, wilted due to the harsh sun, and unwatered for days, it always comes back.

## Leaves

The bright yellow leaves are small and star-shaped, resembling spurs of a boot. They are spirally arranged around the main stem.

## Dimensions

The shrub can grow up to 3 feet (height) and 2 feet (width).

## Flower

The flower comes in sunshine yellow and burnt orange colors. Its petals range from 5-6 and resemble cowboy boots circling around its bud. It folds like an origami at night and blossoms again in the morning. One bush can contain 10-30 flowers and the Happy Trails bushes cluster close together.

## Cultivation

General maintenance is low, and it can handle minimal watering. It grows with adequate sunlight but does not bloom as much under the shade.

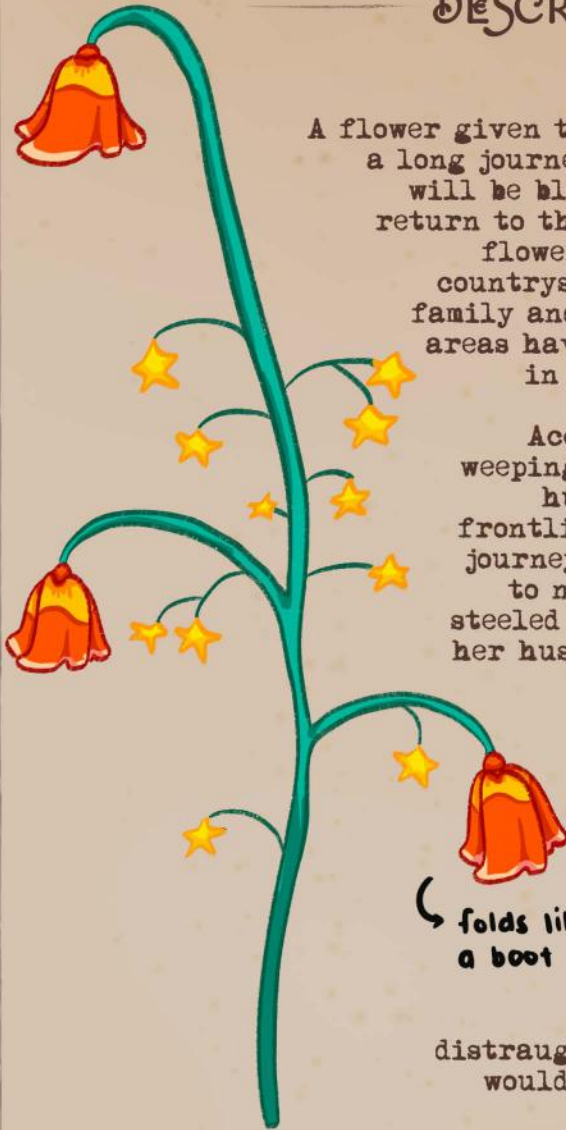
Planting in loamy soil is preferred over sandy and clay soil.

## Propagation

The capsule/fruit contains multiple seeds which can be planted directly into the soil. Insects are its natural pollinators so limit using insecticides.



## DESCRIPTION



A flower given to loved ones before they depart for a long journey. It is believed that the receiver will be blessed with a safe voyage and a safe return to their destinations. This tradition of flower giving is prominent in the rural countryside of Anathema, especially during family and colleague send-offs. The suburban areas have planted this along roadsides and in gardens for ornamental decoration.

According to legend, a young wife was weeping in her garden after learning her husband will be sent off to the war's frontlines the next morning. She knew the journey would be treacherous, with little to no assurance of his safe return. She steeled her nerves and prepared a gift for her husband, a flower brooch to pin on his shirt. Before he left, the husband graciously accepted the gift and promised his wife that he would come back home for her, and for their child.

Months and years flew by. News about the war and its casualties reached the wife's ears. Yet no news from the husband was heard. She became distraught, but she never lost hope that he would keep his promise and return to his waiting family.

One morning while she tended to her garden, she heard her child calling for her. Someone was at the gates. She rushed over and there her husband stood. Time and war had not been kind to him, but like his wife, he held onto that same hope.

The husband showed her the damaged and worn flower brooch in his hand, proving he never forgot them and he kept his promise. He was finally back. The family hugged and held each other tightly, while being surrounded by the same flowers the wife gave him all those years ago.



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The *Arctius caelum* has been a point of interest for years, whether about its preferred humidity levels, the best method to find it, or even if it exists at all.

The most notable argument is tied to a nearly 28-year-old rivalry found in the pages of *On the Subject of Botany*. Two research teams studying the flora have published their findings in this journal; however, their findings were often contradictory, leading to a study published leading to a rebuttal. There is no end to research.

# BICOLORED QUASAR

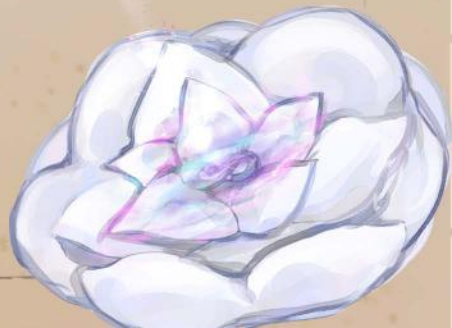
*Arctius caelum*

A succulent with two primary variants. Depending on the soil content, it can grow either a light silver-white, or a dark purple-ish black.

In addition to the color, the soil also influences the shape of the leaves; some plants have pointed edges, while others have rounded ends.

The variant most commonly found in the ruins grows silver-white, with flowers that resemble roses from a distance. They cluster together in groups, hiding under other plants.

The city variant grows tall and dark, with many leaves on the stalks. Compared to the plants in the ruins, this variant does not produce flowers, and is often found with fallen leaves in a pile near the roots. They grow by themselves, found in pavement cracks and near corners of buildings.



The *Arctius caelum*, more commonly known as the Bicolored Quasar, is one of the more difficult plants to study. It has a very niche environment that it thrives in, and replicating said environment in a greenhouse is easier said than done.

It requires shade, and just enough water to bloom. Most of the time, the shade is provided by other plants; Bushes and vines serve as overgrowth, shielding the plant from the light and absorbing excess water. If there is not enough water, no buds form and no flowers will bloom. Too much water, and it won't sprout at all.

The plants don't travel well, either. Most attempts to bring them back resulted in wilting flowers, almost unrecognizable from their natural state. With a lack of scientific studies, it's no wonder that people don't realize the flowers in the ruins and the stalks in city streets are variants of the same plant.

Without the characteristic flowers and the different coloring, the city variant was regarded as nothing more than a weed for ages. It wasn't considered worthy of study as a standalone subject, only in reference to new techniques of eradication. Combine that with the difficulty of imitating the natural growing environment, it's easy to see how arguments regularly occurred.



On the Subject of  
Botany

weed?

city

# BLOODVINES

*Sparsae sanguine*

Flowering vines that's native to Anathema. Its vines are thick with green and red colouring, connecting to dark red-tipped flowers that bloom in the summer.

The flower phase lasts for about 4 weeks before the flowers become fruits. The pollination method of the blood vines uses insects and small animals for pollination and also uses these animals as a source of food.

The plant feeds off of the life force of living beings, and by attracting insects and other small animals. This is done by secreting a sweet smelling scent and producing delicious nectar that insects and small animals cannot resist, and as these animals feed off the flowers, the vines will wrap around them and feed off them in return.

Those who can escape the vines' grip and the flower's tantalising sweetness will help the plant in spreading its pollen. The fruits produced by the vines are round in shape and reddish in colour, with a shiny outer layer that gives away easily to reveal the soft flesh underneath. The fruit is sweet with a slight acidic tang, the flavour reminiscent of a cross between grapes and strawberries.



## DESCRIPTION



Found all around Anathema, the blood vines are relatively common and are designated as an invasive species. Because of its life force-absorbing properties, many rumours and stories have sprouted about this plant.

According to several legends from Anathema, the blood vines are created from the dead god's dying wish to stay alive, hence why these thick vines somehow resemble blood vessels.

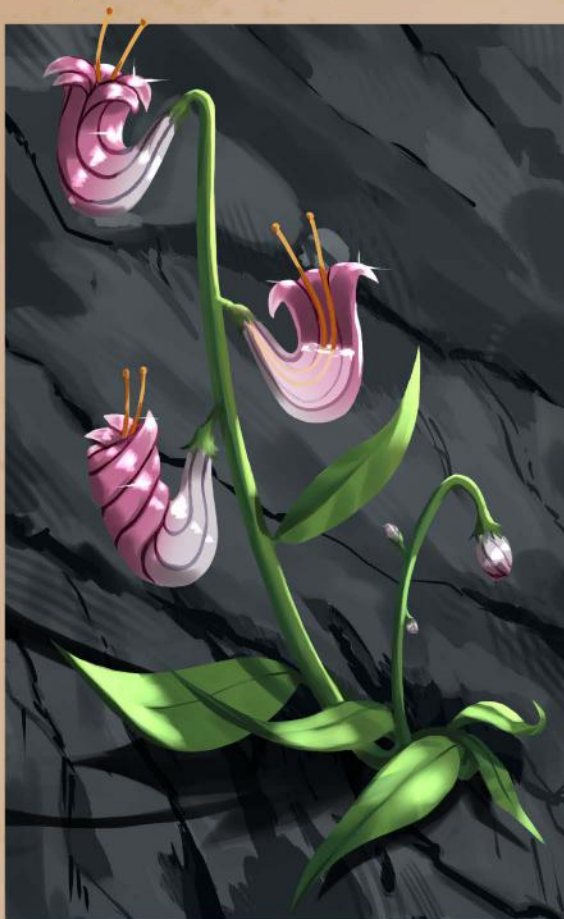
Some say having these vines creep into your property or simply looking at them is a bad omen, a sign that someone in the household is at death's door.

Others say these vines are actually a symbol of good luck, with the fruits claimed to have healing properties and ingesting them allows one to extend one's life expectancy. None of these rumours have been proven true, however. Nevertheless, it is interesting that different parts of Anathema seem to have different views regarding the vines.



# THE MOURNING BELLE

*Campanula maereo*



A carnivorous flowering plant that takes root upon the cracks of treacherous mountainside cliffs, growing as a long stem with flowers budding in 1-2 inch increments, producing around 3 flowers per stalk. Its stamen peeks atop the blooming flower like the antennae of butterflies.

Its flowers are shaped like upturned bells, colored a gradient of lilac purple at the base blushing into fuschia. The petals are firm to the touch, glossy, and smooth. The shape makes way for nectar to pool inside the buds, and the sweet scent gets carried out by the wind that breezes the mountainside. Thus, attracting bugs and insects that proliferate the area, bringing them to their demise as they drop inside the passive pitfall trap.

Due to the poor soil condition of their habitat, it is hypothesized that these plants get their nutrients mainly from carnivory.

As the plant digests its food, the liquid inside its pitcher increases and with the strong winds blowing against its firm petals, the mouths of the flowers turn into a captivating glass harp - blowing cacophonous melodies that sound like angels singing or a woman crooning a regretful tune.

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The plant grows in the early onset of spring, and it blooms just in time for summer when various insects finally come out of their hibernation. They wither away at the first signs of Winter, their dried flowers getting carried by the winds, aiding in their pollination.



## DESCRIPTION

People say 'pay no attention to the woman weeping in sorrow, for in your desire to exercise humanity, an endless fall awaits, her grief heavy and burdensome. Her song, that for souls lost, she will share with you.'

Thus she is appropriately named, The Mourning Belle.

Stories about this flower have been spread by word of mouth by various climbers of all experiences. Some more superstitious locals believe that the singing in the mountains means that another sacrifice has been made to the gods once more.

The songs are carried out by the wind and while some can ignore the sirens' wails, others who are weak of heart or those new to the mountains may not be able to resist searching for the person in distress, therefore finding themselves face to face with the rocky cliff side, trying to preserve their own lives.

The singing only stops when rain blesses the land. Thus, people rejoice, for they know that the gods are appeased and have heard their wishes for a bountiful harvest.

Though this plant not only signifies a warning of the cliffs, it also provides an important role for the local healthcare of the surrounding settlements and villages as the liquid inside the bells provide antiseptic properties that can help heal minor to significant wounds. Thus healers, alchemists, and those who dabble in natural medicine brave the rocky mountains and willingly dangle themselves at the cliffside, heedless of the flowers' warnings, their cries loud and piercing in the ears especially when a storm is about to hit, the winds unforgiving and brutal.

Due to their deadly acquisition, this flower fetches quite a pretty penny in any form on the regional market. Though freshly harvested nectar and petals are still the most coveted, some would argue that they are not miracle makers as they cannot aid in healing the deadliest of sickness. Still, its fast absorption and effectiveness for minor ails makes it quite indispensable.



# CHIMNEY BAMBOO

*Phyllostachys abhorrens*

The Chimney Bamboo (*Phyllostachys abhorrens*) is a species of gregarious flowering bamboo with grey and reddish-brown sheaths around the culms. The sheen and ruggedness of the culms resemble metal. The shoot looks more rusty while the sheathes and culms look more polished. The average Chimney Bamboo stem is 35 meter tall with a 25 centimeter diameter.

The stem cavities contain a toxic, bright pink liquid. Some culms are full of toxins while others contain mostly air. The nodes are slit in the middle and serrated along the inner culm walls.

This bamboo species only grows branches at the top of the highest culm. The bluish-grey leaves and white blossoms at the ends of the branches resemble smoke from a factory smokestack. When the flowers bloom, the highest culms contain the most toxin. The toxins travel up the stem and through the stamen. The anthers contain a deep purple pollen. Chimney Bamboo bears fruit with a dark grey skin, white flesh, and a spherical seed. The flesh closest to the seed is the same color as the toxins.



## DESCRIPTION

Bamboo is notorious for consuming copious amounts of water and nutrients to grow. This prevents other plants from properly growing. What differentiates Chimney Bamboo from other bamboo species is its widespread invasiveness with its special toxins. Its pungent flowers attract insect pollinators, which carry the pollen to other pollinating plants. The pollen, a natural herbicide, causes various plants to wither.

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Even if a plant doesn't bear flowers, Chimney Bamboo can still kill it; any cut in the stem walls will cause the liquid toxin to surge and kill any plants within a 3-meter radius. New plants cannot grow in the contaminated soil.

Compared to other bamboo species, Chimney Bamboo grows abnormally fast. One stem gains little energy through photosynthesis due to its one branch of densely-packed leaves. The colors of Chimney Bamboo sheaths are reminiscent of deciduous plants undergoing marcescence during autumn. The less sunlight a culm gets, the darker and ashier it will be. Chimney Bamboo primarily gets energy from pollinating with itself and consuming nutrients in the ground. The average lifespan of the Chimney Bamboo is 50 years, the flowering stage happening as early as 10 years.



Upon discovering the plant, the modern city sought to cultivate Chimney Bamboo.

Gardeners and landscapers would strategically plant the shoots near Commissure to weed out any plants native to the ancient city. The potency of the toxin and the range of the spread was greatly underestimated; the toxins spread to farms, causing crops that bloomed around the same time as the Chimney Bamboo to produce little to no fruit.

The safest way to clear a forest of Chimney Bamboo is to chop the stems down at the lower culms during the end of the flowering phase. That, however, was redundant as the bamboo was nearly done pollinating. The city spent years adapting to this bamboo invasion as the forests were painstakingly torn down. Technological advancements at this time revolved around food storage, kitchen equipment, and nutrient-rich supplements.



# BREATHING ORANGE

*Citrus cardia*

The fruit has dark orange peels and its flesh is a reddish orange. The fruits grow in bunches like Starfruit. While on the tree, they pulse as if they are "breathing", and this reminds humans of a beating heart. The seeds of these fruits are black. Its trees are vaguely shaped like a pair of lungs. The plant grows from a tuber called a corm. The "trunk" and "leaves" are part of a giant modified leaf system.



## DESCRIPTION

The *Citrus cardia* requires bright and direct sunlight, medium humidity and grows comfortably at a temperature range of 15° - 20°C (low 60 °F to low 70°F). It only needs infrequent watering.

The tree is vulnerable to freezing and overheating, flooding and waterlogged soil, acidic and salty soil, and humidity at either extreme end.

It is also somewhat drought resistant, though drought can still cause reduction in fruit production.

The plant is also resistant to winds of up to 80 kilometres an hour (50 mph). It can grow in altitudes up to 1800m (5905 feet).

Somewhat rare and was newly discovered. It is a cross between the Mandarin Orange and an unknown species.

The seeds have been found to be toxic to humans. The pulsating motion is a physical reaction to the plant intaking carbon dioxide.



# CORAZÓN DE SCUFFET

*Solacium inthylbus*

The *Solacium inthylbus* (Corazón de Scuffet) is a rare finding, a flowering climber that can be found in the very depths of the rainforest, recently barely overgrowing over the ruined marble structures outside the city of

It's easy to dismiss at first glance, as the plant does not distinguish itself from its surroundings, mixing with the green scenery. But outside of the weak stems and dark glossy leaves, it can be identified by looking closely for the multiple dark-red sepals holding tiny buds with stiff sets of petals, working as a shell. Inside awaits a sweet fruit in the shape of a pearl that can vary in color.

## DESCRIPTION

The name is something that locals don't even know where it came from, but it's been maintained for generations as part of Anathema's folklore. It's reminiscent of a creature named "Scuffet", which had various colorful orbs on display attached to its body, in the same way as an exposed heart. Hence its name, meaning "Heart of Scuffet".

It's commonly hidden behind the thicker foliage of the trees and bushes, in the darkest part of the shadows and humidity the biome allows. And, it's classified as an unpopular food for the near wild life because of the distinct aforementioned deep red alerting for danger or toxicity. However, it has been recently discovered all parts of the vine are edible, even the stem and the leaves, these leave a displeasing bitter and spicy aftertaste.

They're great for pizza, don't let anyone fool you!!!

The particularity of this flower is that once it feels "secure" and "safe" near a creature, it will open the bud to reveal a sweet tiny colorful nutritious fruit in the shape of a marble.

If by any chance the bud gets opened by brute force, the fruit will "die", and the taste will become the same as their stems and leaves. It is not recommended to be eaten this way, but even after losing the sweetness, the nutrition quality is still the same.

It serves a great replacement when looking for food while hiking deep, in emergencies or critical situations.

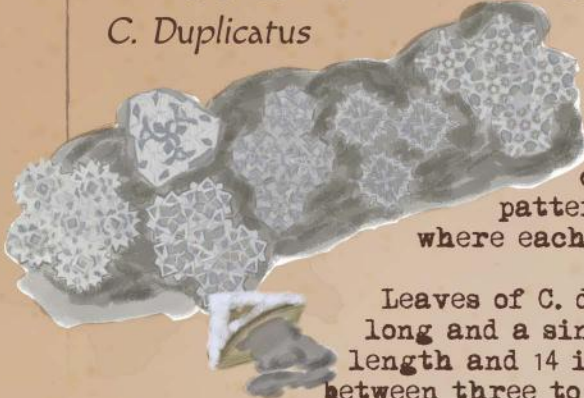


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# CRYSTALLUS DUPLICATUS

*C. Duplicatus*



A dangerous foliage plant that is meant to mislead people due to its vulnerable appearance. Crystallus duplicatus are always bunched in clusters and never alone. Each

cluster of this foliage plant is pattern differently similar to snowflakes where each individual flake is different.

Leaves of *C. duplicatus* are between 7 to 14 inches long and a single plant can grow up to 12 inches in length and 14 inches tall. While a cluster holding between three to seven of *C. duplicatus* are up to 32 inches in width and up to 39 inches in length.

Externally, the plant is pure white with little bits of green as if snow sprinkled on top of it. When cutting into this plant, a silverlike sap oozes releasing either an odor (if the plant intakes too much water) or an undetectable scent if taken care of properly.

## DESCRIPTION

The *Crystallus duplicatus* is extremely dangerous and resides in the woods and nuisance in the backyards of people's homes. These plants pose a threat as touching them, regardless of which part of the body it makes contact with, can be fatal.

Researchers who handle these plants must follow extra safety precautions to prevent any fatal injuries. They must wear long clothes covering their necks and ankles to prevent any skin exposure and nitrile gloves for no tears. Any form of contact on exposed skin or consumption, results in crystallization.

External Crystallization occurs if body contact is made. If someone touches the plant with their finger, small crystals start forming on their fingertip and continue to spread until released. This type of crystallization from *C. duplicatus* is easy to treat but can be very painful depending on where contact was made.



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Internal Crystallization occurs if the plant gets consumed regardless of eating it raw or implementing in a meal or drink. *C. duplicatus* are NOT meant for consumption. Consuming the plant causes various side effects including dizziness, confusion, blue/white icy and cold skin, and sharp pains throughout the body. Consumption of this plant MUST be treated IMMEDIATELY before the body enters a frozen state and completely shuts off your brain.

# DAWN CLOVE

Its petals are a sweet cream color with small specks of color closer to the center. These can be a variety of colors, though the most common is a yellow for the flowers lower to the ground and blue for those on the upper spires, as they often absorb the light of the televisions of its lofty residents.

Very rarely will these flowers sport a red color, if they are spotted they are to be removed immediately. Ignore their presence at your own peril.

## DESCRIPTION

Dawn Clove is a flower that grows in the towering buildings of Anathema, anywhere in the city it can take root. From high up and down low, those lucky enough to live or work in the city's upper floors can often spot them growing on balconies.



It is customary to take a cutting from these high up flowers as a sign of good luck.

Due to its unique nature, the light of the shimmering city is what gives it the ability to photosynthesize and as such it is in near constant bloom. Everything from street lights to the soft glow of an apartment can do the trick.

Dawn Clove can be potted, is a sturdy plant and only a truly HARD freeze will make them wither. It will only close its petals in the event of a power outage in Anathema and constantly attracts night pollinators like the moon moth.



# SU-AHVEY VINE

*Debonairus tricolorum*

## Habitat

The Su-ahvey plant hails from the secluded mountains of Anathema. It naturally grows in higher altitudes, with colder temperatures and high humidity. The vine entwines on the branches of its host tree, but doesn't fully smother the entwined area.

## Flower

The vine is brimmed with multi-colored flowers (pink, white and blue). The flowers resemble a moustache when pulled singly from the cluster.

It has fluorescent properties where the cluster glows softly upon a song or a whistle being made. Researchers theorize the flowers detect high frequency vibrations, similar to the sounds used by bats for navigation.

## Dimensions

The vine has thick stems 2-4 cm in diameter. The cluster of flowers reaches 1-2 m long.

## Leaves

Its large leaves are oblong-shaped, and arranged alternately across the vine.

## Cultivation

It is difficult to cultivate the plant outside of its natural habitat. Some gardens have been successful through hand-pollination but particular growing conditions must be maintained. The flower blooms within the colder seasons of Anathema.

## Propagation

It has been observed to have a mutual relationship with fruit bats. The sweet berries provide nourishment for the animals; the bats pollinate the flowers and drop the Su-ahvey seeds across the forest floor.



## DESCRIPTION

The flower was discovered by botanist Dr. Marcelo R. Debonair during his expedition into the Anathema mountain range. During their trek, the foggy weather provided low visibility for the expedition members.

Dr. Debonair accidentally lost his footing and wounded his leg. Their local guide who was with them provided an alternate solution to their medical kit. He walked to a nearby stream, and began to whistle a regional tune. This action confused the expedition members until they looked up and saw clusters of multi-colored flowers glowing above them.

glows when  
someone sings



The guide collected and ground the flower to a paste. The guide applied this onto the botanist's wound and dressed it up with bandages. The flower paste alleviated the pain and to the botanist's surprise, healed the wound even before their trek ended. To remember this kind gesture, Dr. Debonair named the plant after him, Su-ahvey.

After the expedition and the botanist's narrative, this flower vine became highly sought. Because of its vibrant and striking colors, it has been regarded and sought by gardens for decoration. The medicinal and healing properties of the flower are being studied. Its red berries are also eaten as a refreshing snack or used in desserts.

This demand has led to the vine soon becoming difficult to find in the wild. Conservation gardens across Anathema have been working to cultivate the flower vine in controlled habitats. It is possible, but they do not form many clusters or live as long as those found in its natural areas.



# ECOPHONYA

*Agrocantor caerulea*

The *Agrocantor caerulea*, better known as *Ecophonya* or *Acophonya*, is a popular ocean-blue flower in the music sphere of Anathema.

It has four heads with soft and delicate petals in the shape of the pavilion of a gramophone record player, each with a set of five antennas reminiscent of the black keys of a piano.

It is commonly found in the wild fields outside of the cities, where the sun is uninterrupted and the soil absorbs a particular set of minerals from the previous abandoned interventions hidden underneath the surface.

Oftentimes sprawled in a wide cluster over plain terrains all over Anathema, surrounded and protected by its signature shining strings serving as thorns.

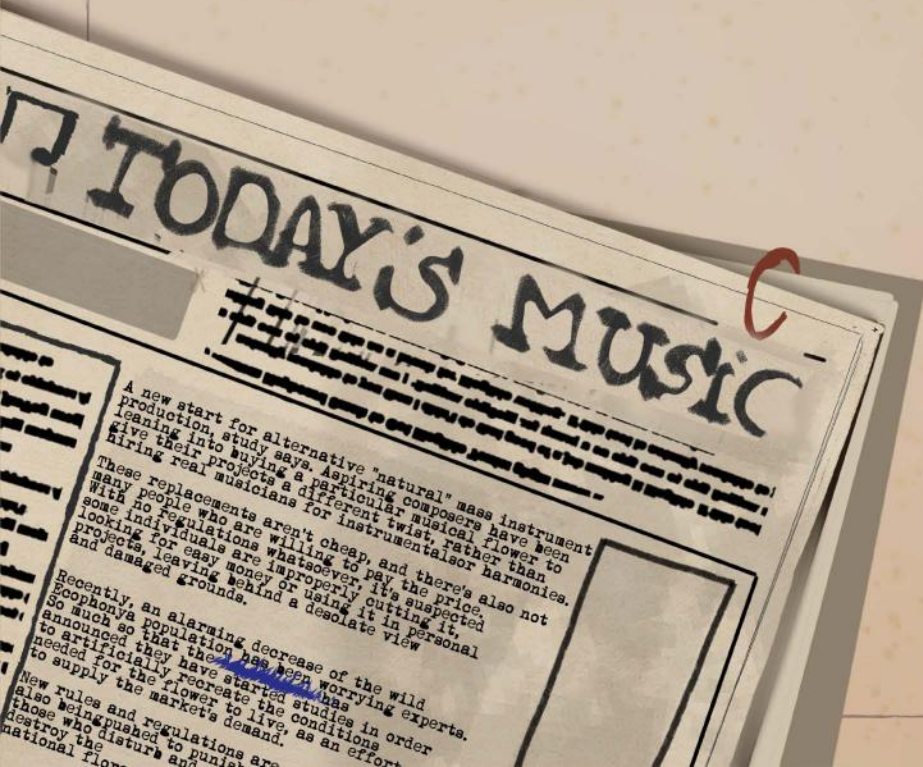


## DESCRIPTION

The particularity of Ecophonya, and the reason there's a rising demand in the music industry for it, is that each plant serves as a functional four-part harmony choir that is extremely sensitive to melody. Each head has a different voice, these can be soprano, tenor, baritone or bass. It is unable to "speak", or repeat words, but it can adapt to a song that is played along, and copy the sound.

Due to its echoing qualities, there's a new open market of musicians looking for these, in an attempt to add an unique depth to their compositions. But these replacements or additions are expensive, as it needs to be handled by a professional, and protected from cacophony to extend its lifespan.

Noises and disturbances can't be copied, only things that can resemble a song, like humming, chirping, singing, etc. However, long exposure to loud dissonance or repeated and prolonged usage can cause the flower to stress and shorten any possibility of sustainability. It's important to provide not only ideal conditions for it to bloom, but also proper care to help preserve the health of the plant.



# EMOTIKAI

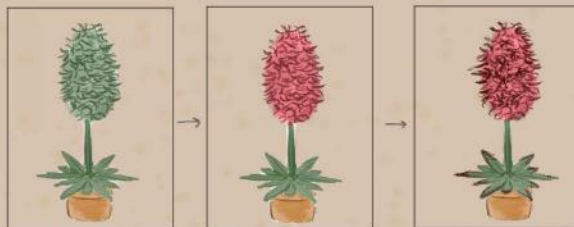
Emotikais have a large succulent base with leaves ranging between 14 to 18 inches long. The stem of these plants can grow as tall as 36 inches; the same height as a kid. Surrounding the stem are small flowers clustered together and on top of each other creating an oval-shaped sphere.



The neutral color of this plant from top to bottom is green following up with ranges of color, matching the mood of its surroundings. The intensity of the environment will exaggerate the color based on the emotion from the succulent leaves to the flowers of the Emotikai.

## DESCRIPTION

Emotikais are a small bundle of succulent flowers that can sense mood and emotions within its surroundings. Originally these plants were found in Commissure where the plant experienced neutrality until people discovered it and decided to reproduce these plants throughout Anathema. Nowadays it's very rare to find an Emotikai with pure neutrality due to the amount of harvesting done over time. Garden and home decor stores would sell these plants for therapeutic purposes.



Emotikai owners have the biggest responsibility for handling and giving these plants a lot of tender, love, and care. They're very sensitive and easily react to the overall mood and emotions within the space they're in. If an intense fight or argument suddenly breaks out, the plant progressively changes into an intense shade of red and the leaves will feel stiff. If a person

experiences heartbreak and starts crying, the plant changes to a darker shade and the leaves are easy to rip off. Similar to a hamster, these plants require to be around people or other plants, otherwise, they wilt and die easily if not given a lot of happiness, attention, and positive emotions. Emotikais exist to be your comfort for a long time.



# PURATURICA

*Flentes arborum*

The Puraturica is a tree that can grow as high as 8 meters. The branches droop down, with the leaves hanging over each stalk as if they are wilted. However, these leaves are the calyx of the Puraturica flowers, blooming in a packed array. These flowers each have four petals, and will stay open once they are bloomed.

## DESCRIPTION

The Puraturica is a name shared by both the tree and the flowers that bloom upon it. These trees require little space to grow, and hence it is common to see the Puraturica packed densely together in rows. They tend to naturally grow around cemeteries, though why they are initially found there is currently unknown. Legends state that the first ever Puraturica tree grew from an abandoned grave of a man who did not want to be alone in death. As a result, it is commonly accepted to call a group of Puraturica trees a "wake." They grow to a maximum height of 2.5 meters, though the branches fold over and droop, making it look smaller than what it actually is.

Normally, the Puraturica flowers themselves are closed and droop downward, hiding their natural color and making it look no different from any other tree. However, when they do bloom, they stay open until the flower petals wilt away and fall. The closed Puraturica flower tends to hold moisture prior to blooming, so when the petals do open, they glitter in the light as if rain had fallen upon them. It is currently unknown what directly causes the Puraturica flowers to bloom, however many folk tales claim that they will only bloom during funeral processions. Many stories speak about how the flowers themselves open as if to help guide the souls to the afterlife, and the dew on the petals are the tears of the dead who cry over the new soul that joined them.



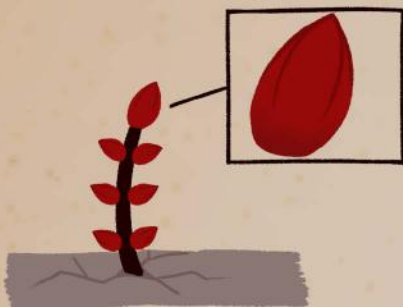
# MOON FLOWER

*Flos lunae*



Flos Lunae is a reddish black climbing plant with small red flowers that bloom in the moonlight releasing a toxic sparkling pollen.

This plant starts as a small thin stem standing at 3-5 inches tall with tiny buds. As it grows, more stems grow from the main stem and it spreads stems twisting together. It covers the ground then climbs up the nearest wall growing taller as nights pass.



*I smelt a sweet scent in the air and found this plant in full bloom. It was beautiful but I had to leave because it was hard to breathe.*

## DESCRIPTION

Flos lunae thrives in dark places where it is hard to see. It's often found growing in alleyways between massive buildings where little light reaches. As the plant matures it climbs anything tall nearby in search of moonlight. Once the plant is exposed to the moonlight of a full moon, small sparkling ruby flowers bloom where the light touches. If this plant is discovered in full

bloom it is recommended to cover your face and leave. Report the plant's location to nearby authorities. The pollen of this plant is toxic to breathe in and the plant will be disposed of properly. If the plant is discovered before it blooms, it is highly recommended it be destroyed. If it is small it can be uprooted but a larger plant must be reported to authorities.

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# INVICTIDUS

*Fulgur parasitus*

The Invicidus is a weed that resembles a vine structure. The axis has many stems that dangle freely, each covered by a metallic-looking shell, with catkin flowers at the end. In the middle of each vine are a cluster of small fruits. When the wind blows through it, it jingles softly as if they are wind chimes.

## DESCRIPTION

The invicidus plant is commonly seen in high places, such as rooftops and lampposts, and can be found on both sides of Anathema. They initially grew on the marble pillars before they were brought to the city by the locals. It feeds off of electricity through their metallic shell, but when not provided with an electrical source, it can survive out of sunlight and water through the vines and flowers. The vines within the shell will swell when taking in energy. If too much invicidi grows in one location, it can cause power outages. When the wind blows through it, the invicidus will quietly jingle in a manner that is similar to wind chimes. The sound it creates varies depending on how much it has fed beforehand. A healthy invicidus will sound higher pitched and glass-like, while one lacking in care will sound more like a wooden chime. The vines and vine shells can be harvested and used for wiring. While they can handle electricity more efficiently than regular copper wiring, this also makes them more susceptible to the gloaming vines. An invicidus that has been overtaken by the gloaming vine will not produce any sound.

The fruits in the middle of each vine are the size of blueberries. When the invicidus is fed via electricity, the berries are sour. When they're fed via sunlight, they are sweet. The seeds of the invicidus are on the surface of these berries. When the fallen berry has found a suitable location to grow (whether it is in the dirt or in the crevice of a building), it will use the rest of the berry as an initial source of energy as it grows towards one of their more conventional food sources. Once it reaches a food source, it will start growing more vines to gain more access to the source, such as wrapping around electrical sources or reaching upwards to gain access to the sun. The larger flowers on the vines will grow drooping downward, their inner vines then creating the shells and berry clusters to continue spreading more seeds.

# GLIMPSE OF DAWN

*Aspectus aurorae*

The *Aspectus aurorae* (Glimpse of Dawn) is a tiny flower commonly labeled as an indoor plant. It has a few sets of white petals cushioning five pointed major ones, turning a dark blue the closer it gets to the sepal. In the center of the plant, there's a bright pink pistil containing three antennae ending in musical note-shaped anthers. Sepal, stem and leaves take a glossy marbled dark teal color at the peak of its lifetime.



## DESCRIPTION

The blooming cycle occurs in the process of a whole day. When the dark settles, due to the fragile inner petals requiring protection, *Aspectus aurorae* encloses itself in a bud formed by the outer, darker and stronger petals, making it almost invisible to the naked eye. At the first glimpse of dawn, it will open slowly to absorb as much sunlight as possible so it can feast when it's dim outside. And it remains open right until the sun sets, starting the cycle again.

The inner petals become lighter and more translucent the closer they are from the ovary, allowing light to go through them. That high white value absorbing and reflecting light makes the flower easy to catch in contrast to lower darker values in the scenery, giving the illusion it's glowing during daytime.

It became an ornamental plant commercialized over the years thanks to being a low maintenance sprout, popular and not hard to find at all. But it used to be one of the faces of the national flora of Anathema. Starring in some of the myths and stories that are part of the traditional folklore of the land.

Originally locals used to call it "Solis Inthyrra", something along the lines of "Sun on earth". Again leaning on the fact that it appears to shine only when the daylight paints the flower.

Nowadays it has lost most of its ethereal prestige, but it can still be found outside of the cities as a major part of the flower fields and clusters scattered in the hauntingly beautiful landscapes.

*Preservation*

Historically overlooked and socially  
revealed, a new rising wave of  
younglings have taken the initiative  
to protect the cultural patrimony of  
Anathema.

Starting with the extensive archiving  
of folktales, they managed to recover  
over four hundred original documents  
of national plants.

A revitalizing growth of attention  
is giving common ornaments  
like the Glimpse of  
Dawn a long wait

# GOLDEN OORACHMINMON

This Tree is Rare and when found, it is often in a Graveyard, legend says they grow where tears have been shed for a fallen loved one. The Golden Oorachminmon has a bent trunk. From the moment it starts to grow, this tree's trunk will start to grow in an odd manner. Forming a "C" shape as it gets larger. The leaves are a golden color that shine when the sun hits them just right.

The leaves grow in rows on the top half of the C shaped trunk, falling down and providing a lovely amount of shade for those who dare to seek one out.

## DESCRIPTION

The largest Golden Oorachiminmon ever seen was spotted smack in the middle of one of the largest battlefields that Anathema has ever seen.

It is an absolutely massive tree and yet its leaves never seem to need maintaining.

People say if you find a leaf from this specific Golden Oorachiminmon that you will have good luck for the rest of your life.

They also say if you steal one rather than finding it naturally well.. The rumors say you don't come back.

As the largest Golden Oorachiminmon is tied to an ancient battlefield, the spirits of those who died there are said to be the cause of good or bad luck, depending on what one believes.



# BLUE HAIZEA

*Haizea fjallastjarna*

A purplish-blue vascular plant that thrives in alps and mountain peaks. Its indigo stem has heart-shaped leaves attached, with the top being green and purple underneath. The bright yellow flower is star-shaped, consisting of seven petals. It grows in clusters, and the plant is believed to have a distinct, almost jasmine-like smell, indicating its proximity.



## DESCRIPTION

Blue Haizea (known as "Haizea," "Alpine Haizea," or "Haize-Irazza") is a plant used commercially as the leaves and stem produce a rich indigo color, typically used in textile dyeing. Originally found in the mountain tops of Anathema's marble side, the stem and leaves are the most used part of the plant, while the "flower" remains a myth. Due to its rare color, the metropolis on the other side decided to cultivate the plant and use it for the same purpose. The citizens believed this plant had a flower, which blooms only once every eighty years.



According to local legends, the flower is huge, yellow, star-shaped, and with seven rays, believing it to bring good luck and can heal various illnesses, even those without a cure. An anonymous painter claimed to have seen the flower's beauty and decided to create a painting out of it, making it the only proof that the flower truly exists.

Historians tried to look for the evidence of the so-called flower, but efforts have been futile as the plant outlives a human's lifespan before the flower starts to bloom. The only way for someone to harvest blue haizea is to climb treacherous mountains, or buy the plant at a high price due to its color rarity.



# HALO TREE

*Crystallinum lunaelumen*

Fig. VIIIa Seed



Fig. VIIIb Bud



Fig. VIIIc Flower

A dicot tree that can grow up to 40m in height, with a trunk width of up to 2m and spread of up to 20m. The petals of the flowers are wide and crystal-like in appearance; the flowering stage of this tree only lasts for as long as the weather is cold enough that ice crystals form in the air to create halos around the sun or moon, which could mean lasting from a few days to a few weeks depending on the weather. When in full bloom, the crystalline flowers reflect light and glitter beautifully. Pollination occurs by wind, where the winter wind will blow the pollen of the halo flowers far and wide.

After flowering, the tree then produces crystal-like seeds. Seeds are produced roughly 6 weeks following fertilisation. The seeds are round and rough, with a crystal-like appearance. The tree itself is hardwood, light in colour with bluish purple grains, especially durable and preferred to be used for building materials and ships, though they are more often used for long-lasting furniture.

## DESCRIPTION

This tree is from the genus *Crystallinum*, a genus of flowering plants that produce crystal-like flowers, though the species *lunaelumen* is especially unique in that it only flowers during wintertime and when the weather conditions are just right to produce sun or moon halos. Locals like to gather and view the flowers when they are in full bloom, and some would take the flowers back with them as souvenirs, though preserving the flowers proves to be difficult as the petals are very fragile and prone to breaking when not handled gently.





Fig. VIIIId Halo Tree  
*Crystallinum lunaelumen*

Culturally significant to the locals just as the flowers, the seeds are often gifted between couples as a sign of love and promise of a long-lasting relationship; the couples then will plant the seeds together during spring.

It takes roughly 10 to 20 years for a halo tree to mature fully. The unique grains of the halo tree causes it to be highly sought-after; halo tree furniture is a symbol of wealth in one part of Anathema. Due to deforestation, the halo tree has become critically endangered and cutting them down has become a crime in one part of Anathema, though the other parts do not hold the same opinion. In Commissure, however, the trees still thrive though they are far smaller in numbers now.



# DISMANTLING IVY

*Hedera latensintus*

*Hedera latensintus* is an invasive foliage characterized by its dark green and light purple deltoid leaves with two pairs of large teeth near the petiole. These leaves and their petioles protrude from the crevices of walls and columns.

At a glance, this ivy resembles a trellis or garland of flowers against the marble surface. The larger green leaves bunch together in groups of four or eight. The smaller purple leaves cluster around these clover-like groups.

The clinging stem roots wedge into crevices of worn marble surfaces. The majority of the plant grows in the shade while its leaves undergo photosynthesis in partial sunlight. It can grow up to half the height of a colosseum, avoiding high areas that would expose them to direct sunlight.

Everywhere I looked,  
Pillars would be toppled.



## DESCRIPTION

*H. latensintus* is a species of crawling ivy native to the ancient side of Anathema. This foliage only grows in man-made environments. Some vines grow wedged along paths and between stepping stones. Other vines climb up walls and pillars. If a built environment is slightly worn down, *H. latensintus* will be there to break it down further.

The clinging stem roots absorb nutrients and minerals from marble and other building stones. The vine strategically grows around a structure to maximize mineral intake and minimize sunlight exposure. The foliage continues to grow until the marble surface it resides in collapses. This invasive species has adapted to mimic decorative flowers, discouraging humans from pruning the plant. This plant is also known as "Dismantling Ivy" due to the clinging roots' ability to pierce through stone.



*There was  
no marble  
it did  
not  
climb  
over...*

*I had  
to climb  
up a broken  
pillar to  
see it reached  
its face...*

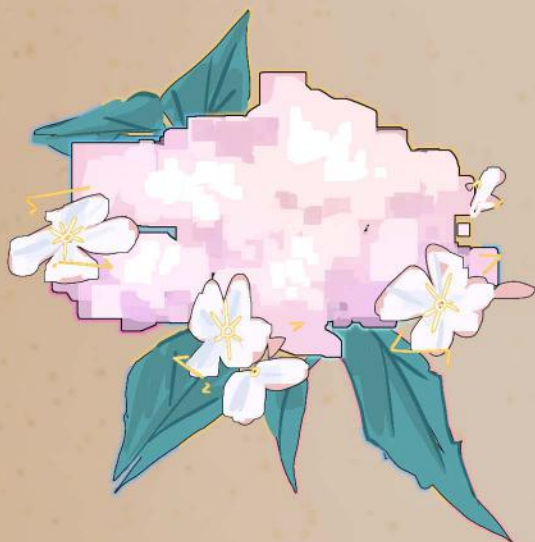
The people of the ancient city worry for their architecture's structural integrity. When they least expected it, a monument would come crashing down. These mysterious collapses range from a singular pillar to an entire building. The most common theory was a carefully calculated attack by the opposing city. Rumors spread of modern spies implanting highly-advanced mining devices to chip away at marble structures. This theory was quickly disproven with close investigation of the rubble. There were no broken pieces of machinery in the rubble. Instead, investigators found the wilted vines and leaves of *H. latensintus*. Piecing the more solid slabs of rubble together revealed cracks and tunnels that looked nearly identical to the foliage's clinging roots. This gave way to the plant's botanical name: "Lurking within."



# GLOAMING VINE

*Hydrangea crepusculum*

A climbing vine that flowers as it consumes electricity through its roots embedded in exposed power lines and outlets. Its leaves are a cool teal green and are identifiable by the distinct, lightning fractal pattern of their veins. The flowers feature



a central flat inflorescence that shifts in color from a soft orange to a rosy pink as the plant consumes higher and higher voltages. A particularly well fed

*Hydrangea crepusculum* will crackle with a visible electric current in the central inflorescence and may even sprout dusky mauve florets around its fringes. Each floret has a bright golden pistil

which is capable of conducting trace amounts of electricity from the surrounding atmosphere.

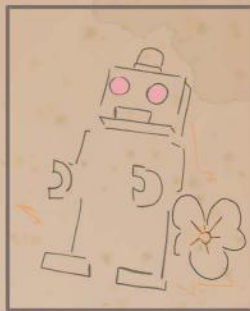
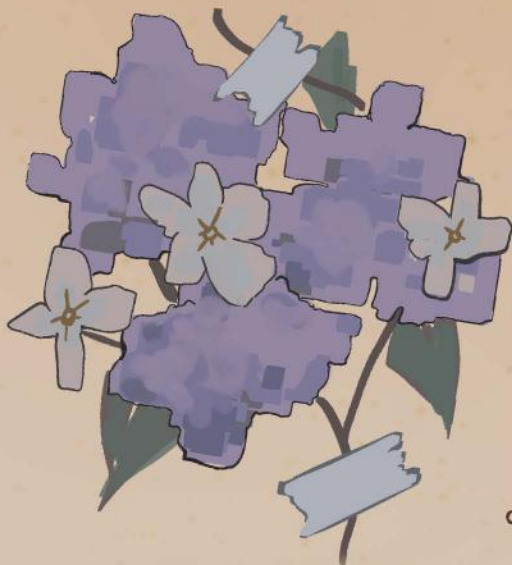
## DESCRIPTION

There is little love lost between the denizens of our world's metropolis and this persistent bloom.

Where its cousins in the Hydrangeaceae family thrive in the sprawling fields of Commissure and kiss at the feet of marble pillars further yonder, the Gloaming vine ekes out its existence between concrete slabs, barred from the sunlight most flora so crave by towering glass spires and the steel web of power lines above. It is unknown whether the vine's unique nature is the result of evolution or ill-advised human intervention, but in its fight for survival the metropolis' endemic hydrangea has become, like the city itself, a creature of consumption. And where the unending march of cosmopolitan expansion has taken from it soil, rain, and sunshine, the Gloaming takes in turn from the city's own lifeblood: electricity.

The *Hydrangea crepusculum* begins its life as a tacky, lightweight seed covered in fine hairs, which is caught up on the wind and carried through the metropolis until it eventually finds its home in a collision with one of the city's countless exposed power lines, or in some cases even inside uncovered power outlets. There, the pulses of electricity that would fry an ordinary plant instead shock life into the seed,





Can power things  
for hours.

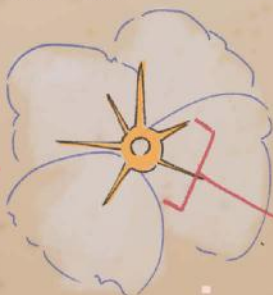
and it takes  
root and  
sprouts within  
moments. Mere  
weeks later,  
the seed will  
have grown  
into a lush,  
teal green  
vine, wrapping  
itself tightly  
around its

chosen power  
source. At this point, users of the  
rooted power line might notice the  
occasional brown out, but the Gloaming  
consumes its highest voltages only when  
it begins to bloom—which, for the  
buildings on the affected line, means  
unstable power output, flickering

lights and eventually, full black outs as the flow of electricity is  
wholly diverted into the plant.

Thus it should come as no surprise that despite the objective beauty of  
its flowers, the *Hydrangea crepusculum* is universally regarded as an  
invasive pest and is exterminated without prejudice throughout the  
metropolis. Given that its roots dig directly into power lines, the plant  
is notoriously difficult and dangerous to remove by hand as well as  
being resistant to most common pesticides—meaning that often the only  
recourse for a Gloaming infestation is to starve out the vine by  
shutting down the entire affected section of the power grid until it  
wITHERS and dies.

Yet there is still love to be found for the Gloaming vine. Its colloquial  
name may bring to mind the darkness that its ravenous consumption of  
power causes, but the species epithet, *crepusculum* (Latin for dusk),  
suggests that the first botanist to have recorded it cared less for its  
nature and more for the twilight pinks, oranges, and mauves of its blooms.  
And you will find yourself hard-pressed to convince a child that the  
world would be better off without the pretty flower that  
they know contains just enough latent electricity to make  
their toy robot run for another ten minutes after the  
battery has died.



The Golden Pistil



# MARKING MOSS

Leucobryum Symbolum

While almost indistinguishable from the more common species of *Leucobryum glaucum*, this species of moss has a dramatic change in appearance once night falls. In the dark, it would be very difficult to miss the blue glow of the moss. It forms in unpredictable patterns around the hilts of weapons.

## DESCRIPTION

Accounts from soldiers have been discovered that the moss only start to grow on battle-hardened weapons and they have a peculiar method of preventing any other user who is not the owner from picking it up and using it.

Effects on humans who touch the moss if the weapons aren't theirs include a sharp pain that shoots up the arm and poison that stays in their system for at least twenty four hours. Symptoms include nausea and temporary color blindness.

There doesn't seem to be any critical conditions needed for the plant to grow. Even if a weapon is locked somewhere void of light, our research finds the moss will remain without wilting.

Though under a microscope the cells of this plant are very similar to its related species, there have been other journals that argue that Marking Moss is a man-made plant. The discussions have progressed even further to debate which side of the fight on this land had manufactured it.



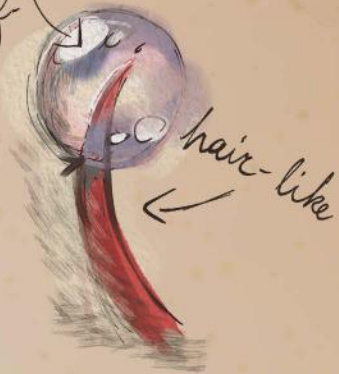
# CURSED BUSH OCTOPUS BUSH

*Ligustrum futuavepretum*

*Ligustrum futuavepretum* is a shrub species characterized by its large size and thick vines that sprawl across the ground. The colloquial name "Octopus Bush" came from the eight vines that protrude from the large, oblong base. The main shrub consists of densely-packed branches of elliptical, pinnate leaves. The vines cling to the earth. They are typically partially hidden within tall grass and weeds. The leaves grow a certain color to match with the surrounding weeds, ranging from brown to green (i.e. light brown to resemble dry grass).

The flowers along the vines are dark red rosettes that stand upright. These flowers bear a resemblance to carnivorous plants that ensnare insects, such as the Spoon-Leaved Sundew.

*sticky!  
not easy  
wash off*



*View after  
it climbed  
a tree*

*Oh, the way it looks asleep...*

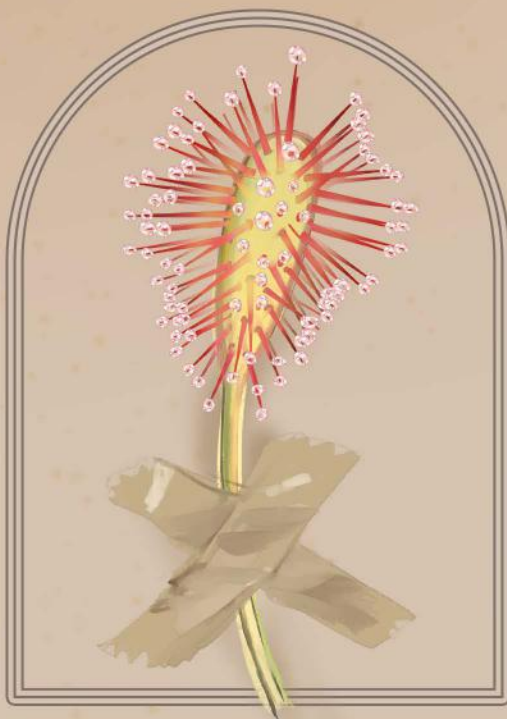


## DESCRIPTION

*L. futuavepretum* only grows in the barren regions of Commissure. The bush grows directly on the border between the ancient and modern cities. The vines sprawl out into either city, typically four on each side. The flowers along the vines stand tall and curve slightly, mimicking the weeds and wildflowers. In moderate winds, the flowers will curl up and retract towards the vine. In strong winds, the vines will twitch and creep slightly towards the bush.

Throughout the decades, people of Anathema mysteriously vanish when traveling through Commissure. Some blamed the modern city and their goal to overtake Anathema with mysterious technology. Many theorized that the conquest of modernity was luring ancient civilians to their side.

Contrarily, some blamed the ancient city. Perhaps their people were fed up with fearing for their society's collapse. Perhaps they sought to choke the weeds of the unknown before the dark influence spread too far. One thing was certain: there was no socioeconomic pattern with these disappearances. Both common folk and figureheads of the cities have mysteriously vanished. The only connection between these disappearances is the presence of the red flowers along the known routes. The plant garnered the species name "Cursed Bush" among theorists of both cities.



# THE FLOWER OF DREAMS

## Lunae Noctura

Lunae noctura is a flower known for its transformation based on the lunar cycle. In its quiescent state, its snow-like petals with subtle green tips blend seamlessly into its surroundings, often leading to misidentification with other similarly colored flowers. The bell-shaped bloom stands atop a slender stem with elongated, glossy green leaves. As the phases of the lunar cycle progress, it gradually transitions from a drooping position to an upright posture, as if reaching out to capture the moonlight.

When the moon reaches its fullest phase, Lunae noctura undergoes a striking anthesis. Its petals transform into a deep purple, adorned with white flecks that resemble stars. A soft, golden luminescence appears along the edges, and pollen begins to spread, attracting nocturnal insects. Travelers fortunate enough to witness the blooming season of Lunae noctura often describe it as seeing the galaxy descend to Earth. The bloom persists for a few days before retreating to its dormant state as the moon begins to wane.

## DESCRIPTION

Lunae noctura thrives in the elevated theocratic regions of Anathema. It was originally believed that the flower's supernatural properties were linked to the moon's energy, as local myths suggested that prolonged exposure to moonlight would induce its effects. However, later discoveries revealed that the plant itself, not moonlight, was responsible for its potent abilities. It is known for its ability to create illusions based on its victim's hidden thoughts and emotions. Upon inhaling its fragrance, which carries a mix of lactic, sweet, and powdery tones, individuals are drawn into a dreamlike state where they confront suppressed feelings or desires yet to emerge. This experience may seem harmless at first, but it can quickly become dangerous, as prolonged exposure leads to fever, difficulty breathing, and, in extreme cases, a deep coma from which few recover. The infamous "Blooming Festival" incident, in which an entire village fell into a coma after attempting to host a festival near its grove, cemented this flower's fearsome reputation.

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Despite its dangers, the flower is highly prized for its petals, which possess a unique property when distilled into cosmetics. Cosmetic chemists extract the essence from the petals during their dormant state to create lipstick, which is widely used in the metropolis. This product is believed to mimic the sensation of "butterflies in the stomach" when the wearer kisses someone. This has led to the product being marketed as a love charm, and it is especially popular among women hoping to spark new romantic encounters. Only skilled artisans know how to balance the flower's potency during production, which is why a special test is required to handle the plant. Additionally, alchemists have begun to explore Lunae noctura's hallucinogenic properties,

theorizing that it could unlock potential in-dream therapy, though ethical concerns regarding its toxicity remain.



Lipstick made from  
Lunae noctura's petals.



# MEDICUS ARBOR

Medicus Arbor originates from its bulb that transforms into a flower when pollinated. The flower petals become root and from the inside, a tree branch will grow. The flower petals grow bigger to support the tree branch. The tree branch itself is relatively small, with 2.5" to 3" diameter and height ranging up to 8 ft long. On the tree branch, yellowish leaves grow and convert into bulbs. When these leaves change color, the nutritional component of them also changes.



Life cycle of Medicus Arbor.

## DESCRIPTION

The name Medicus Arbor stems from the multifunctional usage within each part. The flower root is rich in multivitamins, often served in soup and stir-fried vegetables. Young tree branches are often used as a replacement for bamboo, which is usually served in restaurants and hotels as food plating. The mature tree branches are useful raw materials for building furniture. When processed correctly, they can also be used as firewood.

Researchers are mostly fascinated by its leaves that are popular for changing colors. Yellow-colored leaves contain omega-3 fatty acid and can be used as a replacement of supplements as well as cooking oil. These often happen from growing the tree in rich soil. When the soil is damper and has more iron, the leaves turn pink or dark red. These leaves are rich in iodine and heal injuries faster. The leaves can also be consumed either orally or on the skin. When the soil contains more dangerous materials such as mercury, the leaves will turn blue. These leaves are poisonous to consume, but if processed properly, it can be used as spiritus replacement to create fire.

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# MELODIA TREE



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An eye-catching tree that you can't look away from. This tree can grow as tall as 118 feet when fully grown and takes up to around 23 years to be fully grown. Its canopy is an illuminating mixture of bright and dark blues that gives it a glowy look when close. The crown is made up of a mixture of small leaves and droopy blue flowers that sway side to side giving it an illusion of wind-chimes when wind is blown. Due to growing in

areas where wind is common, the flowers petals tend to fall off, creating a beautiful bed that surrounds the tree's roots. The roots are made of a smooth creamy-white bark that grows upwards, wrapping themselves around the tree's trunk. Its roots give off a cool sensation that causes the trunk to lose its original light grey color and reveals a hidden explosion of rainbow bark. Not only does that but it also bears a delectable, medicinal fruit known as the "Melos fruit" which is a mixture of beige and red shaped like a variety of music notes. These fruits can take up to 2 seasons to grow and fully ripen during the Winter season.

## DESCRIPTION

This tree's name comes from the Ancient Greek word 'μελωδία' (melōidia), a combination of the two words 'melos' and 'acido' meaning 'song' and 'sing'. Due to its given name, this tree is known to be of great use to singers and musicians in many aspects. During the Spring season, many instrument makers make their way to these trees to debark its wood trunk. Given that this tree's roots' temperature affects the color of its wood, creating an assortment of many colors to emerge from it, the bark taken isn't a singular color which leads to the instruments made out of this wood really expensive because of its colors. Because of this, it created a high demand for these beautiful wooden products and ended up causing a restriction to be placed on how many of these trees can be debarked a year due to how long it takes for them to fully grow and to keep its colors. Besides providing bark, this tree also produces a medicinal fruit named the Melos Fruit. The Melos Fruit, deriving from the Ancient Greek word 'μέλος', meaning "song" or "tune", is a popular fruit used by singers to keep their vocal cords from straining after being in use too much. These fruits tend to grow in shapes of musical notes and its stems help folks identify which one to pick; for example: if the stem is growing upwards then it's used for Soprano/Tenor voices, if the stem is growing downwards it's used for Contralto/Bass voices. It is advised to be careful when you pick these fruits due to it being medicinal, it can cause side effects such as high fevers and nausea as well as death if consumed at the wrong time. It's best to harvest them when they've fully turned red, if they're still pink, do not consume them yet. Some folks have stated that when they get close to this tree, they hear a sound of wind-chimes begin to play. It's said that the melody produced by this tree can only be heard inside the individual's mind due to its intentions with the tree. The melody created will then put the listener into a dizzy haze that pushes them away from touching the tree. It's because of this that this tree is known to be 'alive'.



# CALLS-OF-THE-VOID

Mimema dysnotheus

Spires of petrified wood with fossilized parts underneath the earth mined as coals. The petrified wood looks colorful due to the formation of minerals inside it.

Calls-of-the-void can be found within the border of the Metropolis and Commissure.

By unknown natural causes, the spires have become "charred" hence its black color. The wood above the ground has been petrified by years of exposure to wet sedimentary soil, and the

location being a natural catch basin. The parts of the plant that remained underground have become fossilized and mined as coal.



## DESCRIPTION

Calls-of-the-void are the black spires, which are actually trees that can be found in a swamp within the border of the Metropolis and Commissure. The trees in this area are known to be centuries old and critically endangered due to people cutting the trees for their high mineral content. It's also used as an energy source since underneath the petrified wood lies a bed of fossilized coal. The swamp is filled with water during the rainy season and dries up when it's sunny. The best time to

mine the minerals/coal is during the dry season when the swamp water is drained. Extra precautions are advised when mining the coal as inhaling its debris can be



open air

swamp

coal bed





*Mimema rigusraelus*

rollingsoot detaches itself to the coal bed and gets swept by the wind in various directions.

The name "Rollingsoot" refers to the black color of the plant, and how it keeps rolling to any direction letting the wind guide the plant to its never-ending rolling journey. It doesn't have a specific purpose other than to roll until it becomes smaller and turns to black dust. It initially grows as a luscious green plant in the swamp where you can find Calls-of-the-void, feeding on the nutrients of wet sedimentary soil.

When rollingsoot matures, the brown stem turns to black and closes to form a circle. It will slowly detach itself from the earth and get carried away by the wind. It became a symbol of determination in Anathema, as it continues rolling no matter what it takes — it never gives up.



# NITID NIGHTINGALE



Nitid Nightingale  
Closed flower view



Graph: Moon Phase

Nitid Nightingale has one flower within each tendril. The outer petals possess the largest size as an outer part within the blooming phase. The inner petals have a marble-like color that will change according to the moon phase (refer to Graph: Moon Phase). The tendrils also possess marble-like colors and spread around its surface.

As a form of survival, it will blend with marble-colored surfaces during the day to avoid predators. By nighttime, it will shape into a wild flower that blooms beautifully. Throughout this time, they thrive from absorbing mana and carbon dioxide.

## DESCRIPTION

Researchers have found that Nitid Nightingale existed for thousands of years before the formation of Anathema. The earliest record of the flower was found in a fossil that possibly stomped on it during its final moments, leaving hints of the flower's spores onto the soil where it was last found.

Contrary to the typical reproduction system of plants with flowers, it utilizes spores spread among its surface to grow new seedlings, which may describe the lack of pistil and stamen in its flower structure. These spores are stored within each tendril, and will be spread on the brink of its death.

Ancient papers suggest that Nitid Nightingale is a symbol of resilience, bravery, and legacy upon next generations. This flower is usually found in coming-of-age celebrations and marriage anniversaries. However, this flower is prone to overgrowth. It may consume mana by absorbing the materials from attaching to other plants, causing parasitic relationships.

Additionally, it might result in marbles and floors breaking. Therefore, gardeners usually suggest removing the flower and its tendrils altogether.

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# ASTRAPIOS' HAND

Oscillion Voltalis

Astrapios' Hand's ray flowers appear to be in a spiral formation and are flat, laid upward in close observation. It is visible to the human eye with navy blue as its main color along with a unique pattern of chipped, vertical lines on the petals. Moreover, it has gradients of yellow and orange with its core filled with electrifying strings that look like spider webs. Its disc flowers, similar to another species called "Sunflower", are normally seen leveled with its petals when there isn't a living organism above it. Much like a spider, when a living organism stays over the disc flowers for a certain amount of time, its center will slowly start to protrude, trap the prey, and emit electricity that would eventually harm it. Additionally, its stem is moss green in color and has a few leaves growing on its sides, giving it a rather soft but vibrant exterior.



Astrapios' Hand  
Side view

## DESCRIPTION



Astrapios' Hand  
Early start

Astrapios' Hand, also known as the Oscillion voltalis, is an energized electrode flower found in Anathema. It was formed in a lab after an experiment was conducted for a new energy source outside of what was already known to the people before. Its life cycle has 2 phases. It starts off in its vegetative phase where it grows as a sprout, gaining its leaves, and buries a great amount of its roots within compatible soil. Following thereafter is the reproductive phase where the flower slowly blooms into its adult equivalent, with the disc flower fully developed. Its name comes from the epithet, "lightning-bringer." Once you get near this flower, it is said to make you feel the hand of the god of thunder and lightning, hence why it was named that way. This was most evident during some of

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Astrapios' Hand  
Front view & Petal

the scientists' tests wherein they would let several different insects roam around the flower in an enclosed space to discern its reactions and possible benefits. Upon the discovery of the disc flowers' ability to protrude and release strong electric energy when a living organism looms over it after some time, it led them to initiate technological advancements, with the flower as its main power source.

Furthermore, as curiosity grew at an exponential rate among the scientists, they came across a component in the ray flowers' structure: photovoltaic cells. These cells are responsible for converting sunlight into electricity.

To study it further, people invented proper equipment and tools aimed at handling Astrapios' Hand to acquire and control the said energy it produces. However, due to the increase of usage over the years, the flowers' lifespan has been cut short. It used to last over 3 decades, and has now been reduced to 1. In the long run, it did provide Anathema with an alternative when it came to sustainable resources, and led to powerful breakthroughs in researching new technologies.



# P. CALVAREOUS

*Pueraria calvareous*



*P. calvareous*  
pollinating head

*Pueraria calvareous* is a climbing vine that originates from the marbled society of Anathema. It is commonly seen extending across the pillars of buildings, its tendrils drooping down to reveal an abundance of ovate green leaves. Contrasting the bright hue of the leaves hang clusters of fragrant periwinkle flowers.

In the metropolis, the *P. calvareous* is so vastly different that it is commonly mistaken as a different species altogether. The urban environment is warmer and has a deficit of soil for plant life to grow. This causes the leaves of the vines to dull, and the once flourishing flowers now decay to form an unsettlingly similar appearance to skulls hanging off the vines. Nevertheless, the plant still works to survive in these conditions by cloning itself asexually in order to extend to higher altitudes and gain additional sun exposure.



## DESCRIPTION

A vine from the theocratic society that has somehow made its way to the metropolis and is now an invasive species. Due to how persistent these plants are, the *P. calvareous* yearns to survive despite its ill-suited conditions. It envelops many structures with its dull leafy mass as it craves for more light, to the point where some buildings are left completely submerged by its foliage. Due to the heat of the metropolis, the plant only dulls and withers.

The *Pueraria calvareous* is just another bitter reminder of the hatred the metropolis has for the theocratic society. Civilians of the metropolis frequently try to chop the vines down, yet the plant continues to grow and consume their land.

However, for the theocratic society, this climbing vine is a beautiful and elegant sight. The flowers that sway from the marble columns bring with them a sweet scent and stray petals that drift onto the clothes of passersby. It is a welcoming plant that symbolizes unwavering tenacity.

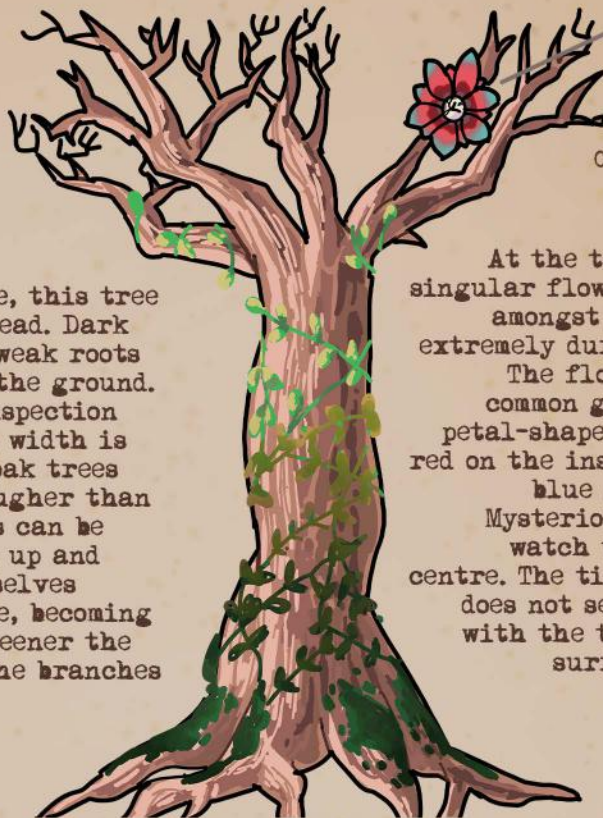


*P. calvareous* in full bloom, extending across marble pillars.



# TEMPORAL TREE

Quercus Temporalibus



Temporal Tree  
Closed flower view

At first glance, this tree appears to be dead. Dark and seemingly weak roots protrude from the ground. Upon closer inspection the tree bark's width is akin to other oak trees and is much tougher than its roots. Vines can be seen sprawling up and wrapping themselves around the tree, becoming greener and greener the higher up to the branches they are.

At the top of the tree a singular flower can be found amongst the barren, yet extremely durable, branches.

The flower resembles a common gerbera with its petal-shape. The petals are red on the inside and turn to blue along its edges.

Mysteriously, there is a watch that lies at its centre. The time on the watch does not seem to correlate with the time of day that surrounds the tree.

## DESCRIPTION

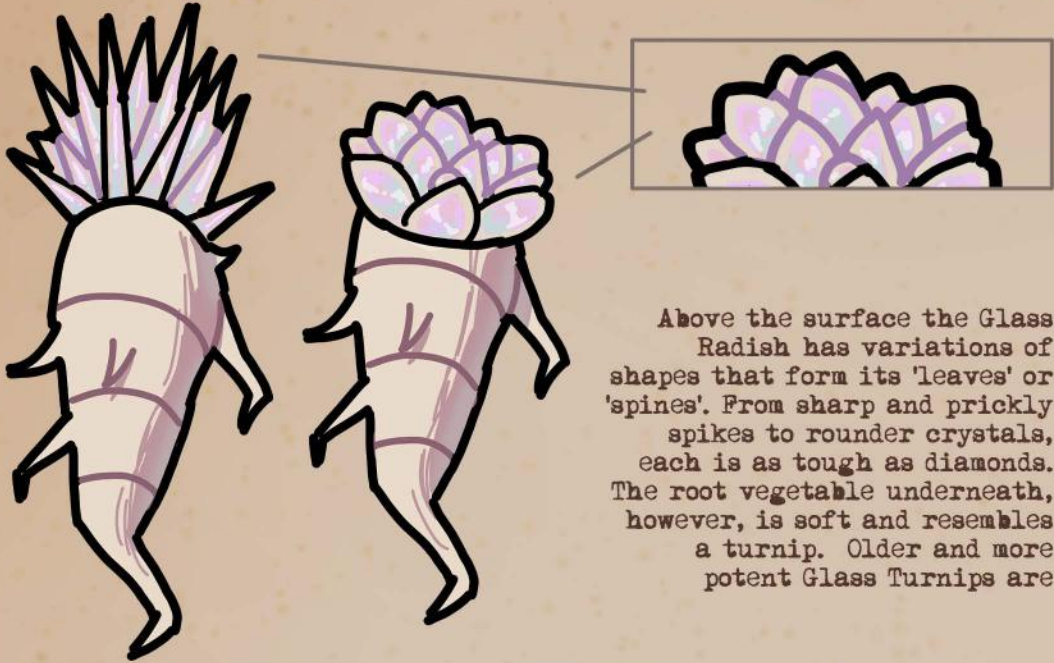
The many others that have chosen to study this flower have stated that the watch cannot be removed. Furthermore, it has been found that time slows the closer one is closer to the tree. This has been observed as researchers travelling in groups have claimed their colleagues had stayed climbed atop the tree for a week before descending while the one who climbed the tree firmly believes it had only been a few minutes. This phenomenon has earned this tree its name 'Temporal Tree'. As such, the tree had attracted academics from a variety of fields, particularly physicists and chemists. The former, working alongside botanists, reached the conclusion based on observations of birds that happened to land near the flower, that the tree could be 358, 200 years old.

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# GLASS RADISH

Radix Vitrum



Above the surface the Glass Radish has variations of shapes that form its 'leaves' or 'spines'. From sharp and prickly spikes to rounder crystals, each is as tough as diamonds. The root vegetable underneath, however, is soft and resembles a turnip. Older and more potent Glass Turnips are

## DESCRIPTION

A heavily sought after plant, the root vegetable has the potency to help with a three day recovery to a person or even a permanent boost in strength.

Getting to this root vegetable is extremely difficult, however. The 'leaves' or 'spines' of this plant are crystals that are very difficult to break. They are also very resistant to magic and thus require a high level of brute strength to even leave a dent. They are often found in caves where crystals grow and these serve as a natural camouflage. This is not the only obstacle one might have in obtaining this plant as creatures that live in this cave habitat like to feed on Glass Radishes and have teeth or tails that are adapted to breaking the crystals apart and therefore also pose a threat to adventurers.

Official classification of Glass Radish's into separate subspecies is pending as while having both leaves or spines in one species is not typical, the study of samples of the root vegetable do not currently support the separation.

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# RENASCI

Renasci is a tall flowering plant located in overgrown meadows. Averaging at two metres high, the main characteristic involves a phenotypic resemblance to a Lepidoptera (butterfly). The petals of this flower imitate both the shape and patterns of the winged insect.

Renasci has a rare mutation which allows dual colours to appear. A single flower at the very top would bloom a shade of pastel blue while the cluster of flowers underneath remains lilac. Likewise, the blue petals would be significantly larger than the rest as it acts as the primary source of pollination. The anthers which contain sticky pollen will stick out of the central flower to replicate a butterfly's antenna.

From afar, Renasci simulates an innocent butterfly resting on a flower. It utilises mimicry to deceive and attract predators into making contact with the plant which ultimately aids in spreading its pollen around.



Renasci  
Side view



## DESCRIPTION



Renasci  
Top view



Derived from the latin phrase 'to be reborn', Renasci is a flower commonly given to those who have lost a loved one. When it was first discovered, it was mistaken for a butterfly as the petals resembled its delicate wings. Flowers often hold deep meanings thus, the people of Anathema associated Renasci with the concept of new beginnings.

Butterflies have multiple predators and despite the chances of being killed accidentally, Renasci continues to rely on insect mimicry to successfully reproduce and take over. The loss of one flower does not bring significant changes to its population. It is a willing risk and reminder that life continues even after death.

Renasci once started as a singular flower but as more fatalities occurred, the number of petals continued to grow. Eventually, they were planted on top of graves as a vessel to the community that had withered. The blooming of Renasci represents a butterfly emerging from its cocoon. It circulates a message that those in slumber are given a second chance to spread hope around an abandoned field.



# AURORAL BUTTERFLY

Rubigo lumens

The Auroral Butterfly, formally known as Rubigo lumens, is a small carnivorous plant that is completely iridescent. It possesses three fuchsia petals arranged in a loose triangular pattern, and unusually, has no leaves. The nectary in the middle of the plant is gold and crescent-shaped, above which hangs two thin sepals.



## DESCRIPTION

Belonging to the Droseraceae family, the Auroral Butterfly is a carnivorous snaptrap that is endemic to the black spires of the metropolis.

Its blooms decorate steel beams, gutters, drainage grates, and anywhere else that metal is exposed. Its gradient, iridescent fuchsia petals bring life and color against the monochrome colors of grays and blacks of metallic walls within the city.

But where its flowers grow, rust follows, sped along by the condensation that collects on their petals, and though a single Auroral Butterfly is too small to pose a major threat to the structural integrity of its steel soil, they are still largely viewed with disdain for the nuisance they cause. Real concern is only paid towards larger clusters of the plant, which corrode their surroundings much faster than a lone flower and thus are considered a safety risk.

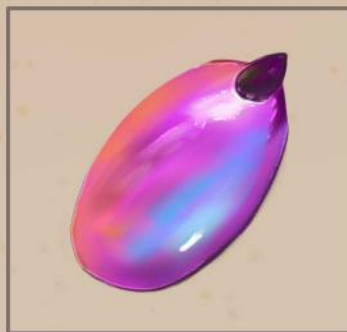
60



However, the Auroral Butterfly is not without uses. Aside from the visual allure of its iridescent petals making it prized by the more adventurous of gardeners, the plant also excels as an insect trap. The strong, sweet nectar produced by its crescent-shaped nectary lures small bugs, which upon contact with the center of the flower are promptly caught and digested as the petals snap closed around them. As such, there are a handful of enterprising folk who intentionally cultivate the Auroral Butterfly on scrap metal ornaments in their gardens as a means of protecting the rest of their plants from aphids and other flying insects that may pose a threat.

## Life Cycle

In the beginning, a seed lands on metal, and begins to grow. As it grows, the roots cause the metal to corrode and rust. Once in full bloom, its petals flourish and shimmer; ready to entrap and consume insects while taking in the nutrients from the metal. This rusty carnivorous plant takes about a year to reach full maturity and lives for about four years. Towards the end of its last legs the Auroral Butterfly begins to wilt and wither away while seeds disperse out into the world until it can find another piece of metal to thrive on.



Auroral Butterfly  
Seed



Auroral Butterfly  
Life cycle



# SEELE FLOWER

A light colored flower that grows on vines; this flower can measure up to almost 4 inches in size when it's a bud. The petals are a beautiful solid creamy-like white with small hints of gold on its petals during the bud stage. Despite the weather, these flowers go into bloom all-year round and can take almost 4 minutes to fully open. Though the weather doesn't matter for when this flower blooms, the time of day can. If it blooms when the sun is out, its petals will be a black color but if it blooms in the night, it'll be a Blue, almost black color. During this blooming stage, as the flower opens up, the petals slowly change into a transparent-like dark color all around, slowly losing its solid creamy white color in the process. When this happens, its size doubles up to 8 inches. Due to its transparent-like petals, the petals veins, which keep a translucent white from its bud color stage, are very visible to the eye hence giving it a 'skeleton'-like look to some.



Seele Flower  
Closed flower view

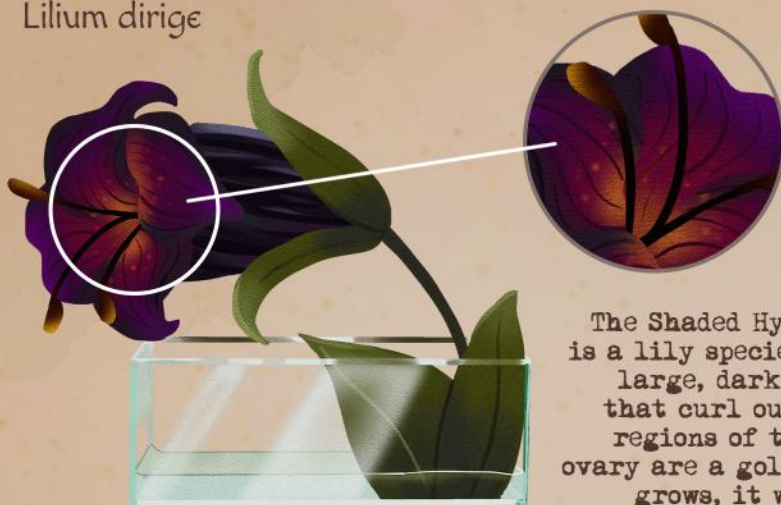
## DESCRIPTION

Deriving from the Middle High German word 'Sale', the Seele Flower is a vine flower that grows in masses all over building sides. These flowers weren't always in Anathema until many years passed, suddenly they appeared. In the beginning when the Seele Flower appeared, people admired its delicate petals and how hardly anyone had seen it in a bloomed state, only a bud. Because of this, it drove curiosity in the locals which caused them to rip the bud from its vine and crush it up to create pigment for chalk to write with. As time passed, more and more people suddenly started passing which caused these flowers to start blooming. Due to this, many people started to avoid touching these flowers in fear of being cursed upon death. It became known that when in its bud state, the flower originates to stay in a creamy-white color which meant there was life around. Eventually, when it captured the lost soul of a life, it would begin to slowly enter a blooming stage that would last 4 minutes, in which it would lose all its white-solid color, and transform into a transparent black or blackish-blue to symbolize death. Over the course of time and centuries passed, these flowers expanded across several now abandoned building sides, decorating what used to be a lively place into a quiet, restful area.



# SHADED HYMN LILY

*Lilium dirige*



The gradient of the anthers and petals somewhat resemble the rusting of metal.

The Shaded Hymn Lily (*Lilium dirige*) is a lily species characterized by its large, dark purplish-brown petals that curl outward. The anthers and regions of the petal closest to the ovary are a golden yellow. As the lily grows, it weighs down the stem to naturally droop at an approximately

90° angle. This campanulate flower resembles a gramophone's horn. Its long sepals and cordate leaves are a dark olive green.

## DESCRIPTION

In the modern city, the Shaded Hymn Lily symbolizes prosperity, agreeance, and acquaintanceship. This flower is a fairly-common gift as it native to the modern city. A gift-giver will present the flower to the desired receiver as an invitation to get to know one another. It may be an invitation to an intimate get-together or a large, organized event. Event-goers typically network by discussing advancements in technology. As such, conversations veer towards disdain for the ancient city. A humble Shaded Hymn Lily can elicit social networks, friendships, and romantic relationships. These lilies can also be arranged in bouquets with other dark flowers and placed in shallow vases. The latter is an ironic design trend that highlights the lily's gramophone-like shape. A Shaded Hymn Lily would be the closest the modern citizens would get to decorating their homes with "outdated centerpieces."

Contrarily, in the ancient city of Anathema, the Shaded Hymn Lily symbolizes doom and danger. Ancient citizens who visit Commissure have seen modern citizens wearing the lilies as corsages and boutonnieres. High-authority figureheads of the modern city occasionally wear the Shaded Hymn to reflect their powers during conferences and announcements. To weed out any traitors,

the ancient city forbade the cultivating and trading of all large, dark flowers. This paranoia paved the way for rumors to spread about the Shaded Hymn Lily. A rumor that was widely believed as fact was the petals being poison to the touch. A common practice for parents is to warn their children not to pick "the weeds that match the walls of the other side" otherwise they would be cursed with misfortune for the rest of their lives. Despite the ancient city's disdain towards the Shaded Hymn Lily, it can grow in the partial shade near structures and trees.

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# HEALER OF THE MIND

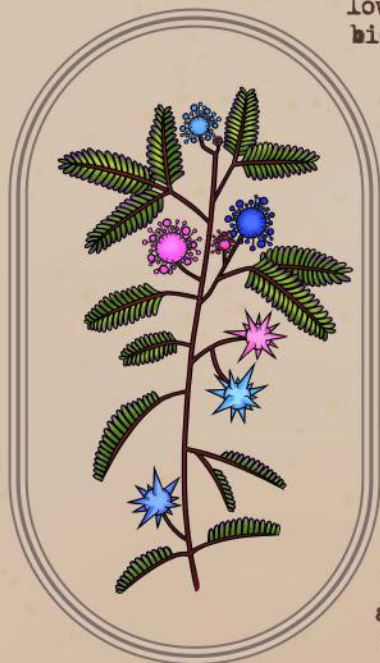
Solus frondis

Solus frondis has feather-like green leaves with a purple tint at the edges that fold inward when touched, giving the impression of withering. Its slender, reddish-brown stems spread in a crawling fashion, and it seldom grows taller than 50 centimeters, making it a low-lying plant that is easily overlooked by the untrained eye. Its puff-like flowers bloom in shades of blue or pink, forming eye-catching clusters that stand in stark contrast to the industrial environment it inhabits. To protect itself from threats, such as herbivores or adventurers careless enough to approach, its flowers wilt and transform into bulb-like thorns that harden. This change is temporary, as the flowers return to their original form once the danger has passed.

## DESCRIPTION

Thriving in cold, dark, and damp environments, Solus frondis is often found growing in abandoned or malfunctioning server rooms in the technological districts of Anathema. Rooted underground, it thrives in low ambient temperatures, which foster its unique biology. The plant's discovery came by accident, as

it was originally kept by collectors as a decorative plant due to its reactive behavior when touched. However, once a connection was made between Solus frondis and the mysterious coma cases linked to Lunae noctura, its true value as a cure was uncovered.



The primary use of Solus frondis lies in its medicinal properties. What truly sets it apart is that it is the only plant with the remarkable ability to counteract the dreamlike illusions caused by Lunae noctura. Its leaves, when properly prepared, neutralize the hallucinations, which in turn alleviates the physical symptoms of Lunae noctura's side effects, making it a crucial component in antidotes. The plant has gained the title 'Healer of the Mind' due to research proving that it can cure similar mental illnesses as well. The plant's extracts are distilled into potions and salves, and are sometimes sold as cognitive enhancers.

For those daring enough to cultivate or harvest Solus frondis, the reward is substantial, as it holds the only known cure to one of Anathema's most feared ailments.

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# TREE OF POSTERITY & GILT

The bark of the tree is wide, curves and twists around as it grows upwards. At the top of the tree, its branches sprawl outwards, giving it a wide diameter. Pink slime-like leaves adorn its branches. The tree bears golden fruits that are about 18.5 centimeters tall, which is almost the same size as a regular ball. Each golden fruit has a single leaf and a stem that connects it to the tree until it is picked. Some say these fruits resemble the shape of an apple.



Golden Fruit

Slime offspring?  
Fallen petals?

Strange Creature with  
wings? Never seen before.





Tree of Posterity & Gilt  
The first recorded illustration of the tree was submitted by a child.

## DESCRIPTION

The first recorded illustration of the tree was a childlike drawing submitted by a child from the area. While compiling the entries for this very collection, the child had spotted our team and asked for a recreation of their drawing. Using watercolor and paints, the designated artist painted an interpretation of what we initially believed to be a fictitious plant using watercolor and paints. When asked where the child had spotted this tree, they could not remember a location except that it was in the Commissure area.

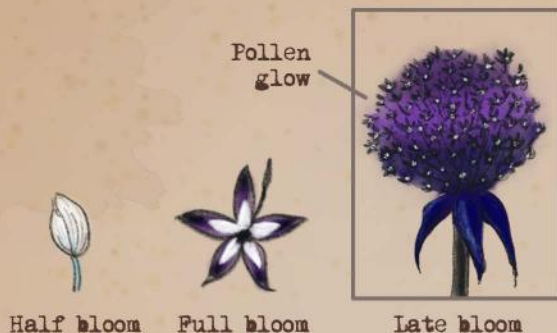
However, over the following months, additional claims emerged of trees being spotted with almost identical descriptions. Upon some encouragement, our team set out to find the tree. While it took several months, we found it deep within Commissure itself. The trouble it took makes it curious how the child was able to locate it in the first place.

The most notable feature about the tree is its golden 'apples', which grow bountifully among the branches. While they resemble apples, once confirmed to be edible, it was revealed that their taste profile was similar to peaches. The fruits replenish after picking, but enough time passes between each flowering that there are rumours outside of Commissure, claiming that eating the plants can grant one imagination and creativity.



# TWILIGHT FLOWER

Quercus Temporalibus

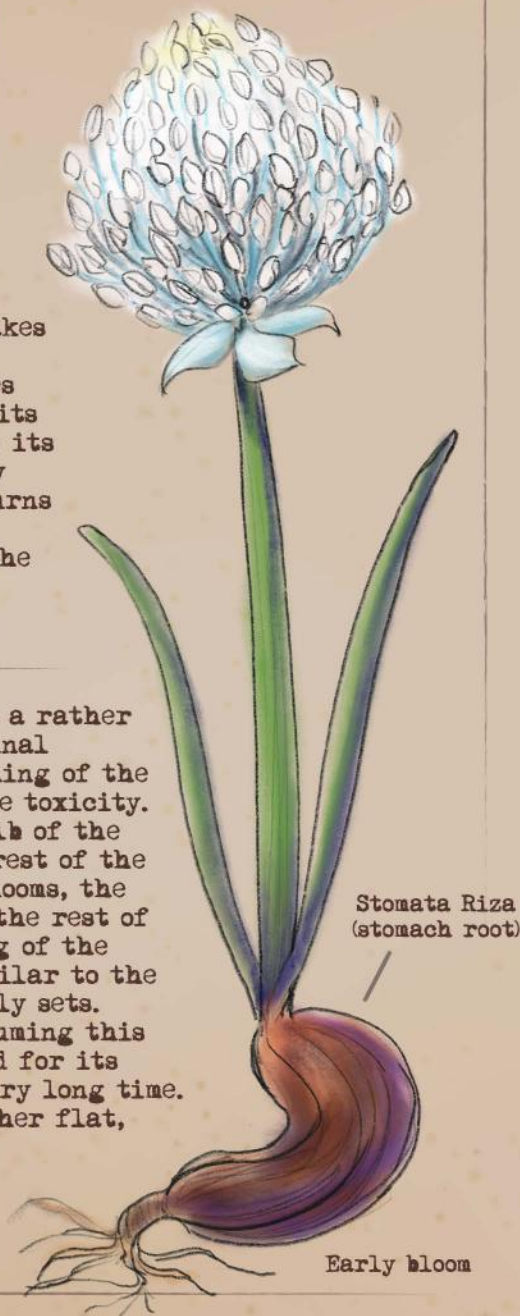


The Twilight Flower (*Crepusculum floris*) takes the form of a ball-shaped flower with a stomach-shaped root. As the plant progresses through its blooming stages, the colors of its petals change. Early on in the plant's life, its flower is blue and white. It then gradually turns orange and purple, and finally, it turns purple and black, with the center of each flower having a white spot. The pollen of the flowers glows at night.

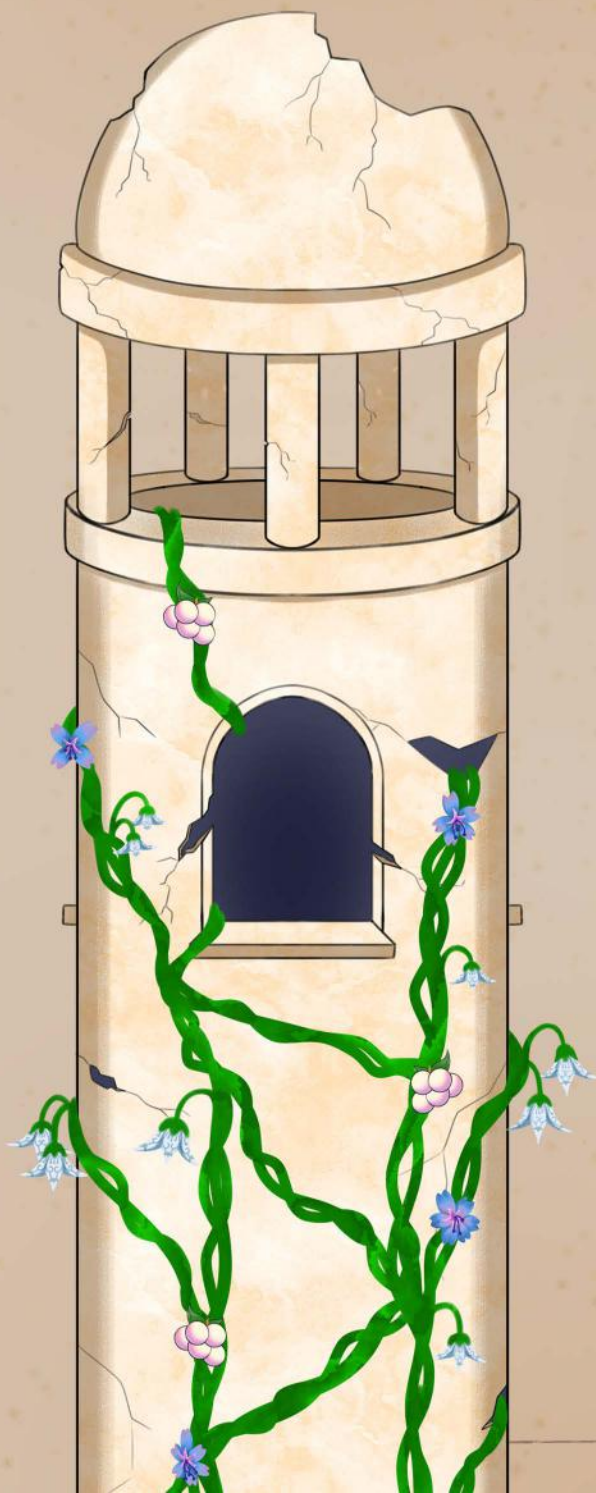
## DESCRIPTION

The Twilight Flower (*Crepusculum floris*) is a rather complex specimen. It is known for its medicinal properties- particularly used for the soothing of the stomach- but it is also known for its unique toxicity. The medicinal qualities are only in the bulb of the plant- known as the stomata riza- and the rest of the plant is poisonous. However, as the plant blooms, the bulb gradually gains the same toxicity as the rest of the plant. This is indicated by the shifting of the color of the plant's petals, which looks similar to the color of the sky as the sun gradually sets.

Despite the obvious dangers of consuming this plant, it has been gathered and used for its stomach-soothing qualities for a very long time. It grows commonly in meadows and other flat, grassy plains.



# VIGNERON'S LADDER



The Vigneron's Ladder is a sturdy vine that grows diverse flowers.

The "male" flowers are bell-shaped, with translucent petals that grow in colors of either white or pale blue. The stamens of these flowers also glow brightly in the dark, almost like a lamp. The translucent petals of the plant act almost like a lampshade, and the veins of the petals look like an ornate design. The "female" flowers bear 5-6 (and on occasion, 4) pink and blue petals with dark blue pistils. The number of pistils on the flower determines how much fruit will be grown by the flower. These grape-like fruits are off-white in color and are known as Climber's Pearls. The vine can grow for up to 100 meters in length.



## DESCRIPTION

The Vigneron's Ladder is a vine that commonly grows on the marble structures of Anathema. Its sturdy nature makes it easily climbable, giving it its ladder namesake. The fruits it bears-known as Climber's Pearls-are quite similar to grapes, and are sometimes made into wine. The Climber's Pearls have quite a bitter flavor with an oddly refreshing aftertaste, making the wine produced from them an acquired taste and an interesting delicacy. There are many folktales about various adventurers utilizing Vigneron's Ladders to scale great heights, relying entirely on the Climber's Pearls for sustenance during their ascent. One of these stories, about a vigneron looking to please a particularly picky noble with his wine, is supposedly what resulted in the establishment of Climber's Pearl wine as a delicacy. It's also the source of the plant's common name. A pistil-bearing Vigneron's Ladder flower can occasionally have 4 petals, which some see as a good luck omen.



Vigneron's Ladder  
Female flower



Vigneron's Ladder  
Fruit



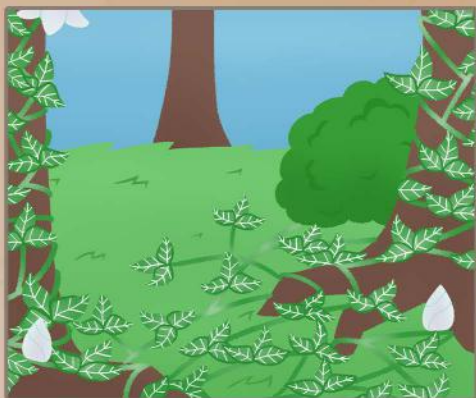
Vigneron's Ladder  
Male flower



# LIFE CYCLE

Vita exolvuntur

Vita Exolvuntur(Life Cycle) is a white and green parasitic climbing vine. At its early life stage it stands about 6 inches tall with a few buds towards the top. As it spreads it covers all plants nearby. Buds are spread throughout the plant but only at the highest points do the buds bloom into iridescent white flowers spreading spores through the air.



## DESCRIPTION



Vita exolvuntur grows in areas that have become overgrown. The plant spreads, overtaking all other plants, even large plants like trees and using them as nutrients.

When the plant has run out of sources of nutrients, it puts all its stored energy into blooming beautiful iridescent white flowers at the highest points and releasing spores into the air. The plant contains high amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium creating a high quality soil capable of supporting the lush overgrowth once again when it decays. The spores of this plant are present everywhere, much like mold, just needing the right conditions to sprout.

I found an overgrown area with these pretty white flowers and wondered why they grew over other plants. I couldn't find the roots where the plant started.

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# Z. VISINESCO

Zoamane Visinesco



Zoamane visinesco is a towering tree that hails from the marbled society of Anathema. It is used as a landmark amongst travellers, as it can be spotted at a distance easily from its growth of up to 19 meters (62 ft) tall. Its dark mahogany bark is contrasted by the glossy green sheen of its serrated leaves. It produces an abundance of sap and fruits; yet, strangely, the tree's external features are rarely blemished by pests or animals. Z. visinesco is a beauty that looks almost artificial due to how unusually perfect it is.

Z. visinesco is rarely seen without green flowering vines coiled around it. The vines are a separate species altogether, the Abellious tenvinia, but these plants are so frequently seen paired together that it would be remiss not to mention it. The vine and tree share a commensalistic relationship in which the vine inserts itself into the system of the tree and feeds on its sap for nutrients. The tree, however, remains unaffected by this parasite and continues to grow and spread its poison regardless. A. tenvinia is the only known species that has been able to acclimate to the poisonous sap of the tree, making it a truly unique species known for its toughness.



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## DESCRIPTION



Zoamane visinesco, though present everywhere in the marbled society, is a common tree found in abandoned ruins.

The tree is an alluring sight amidst all the rubble and ruin, however, this is just a facade of its true nature. Many people are poisoned by this tree as a result of being unknowledgeable of the dangers it holds. Those unfamiliar with it believe it to be a sign of hope that blooms in tragedy due to its rugged surroundings, but in actuality it is a toxic tree that simply presents an illusion of beauty for people to be deceived by.

Although it is a pretty sight, Z. visinesco has a toxic sap present in its leaves, bark, fruit, and seeds that makes it uninhabitable for most species. Its sap causes blistering on contact and severe gastroenteritis if ingested. The seed itself has a high level of toxins in its golden core that can be fatal even in small amounts. It is best that people stay far away from this tree lest they poison themselves from one of its many dangerous fruits.



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Ampelophonia crescenda (Symphonia) & Oscillion voltalis  
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Amentia flore (Wither-Blink Bloom) & Hydrangea crepusculum  
(Gloaming Vine)

Artist: Kwuu (@alKwuaRd)

Writer: Grace (@skeletonpal)

Apasiona centuria (Passion of Centuries)

Artist: Rin (@dreamutation)

Writer: Teeth (@localtoothfae)

Astramia felizenensis (Happy Trails) & Debonairus tricolorum  
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Artist: Kaya (@kayeahcotto)

Writer: Aixanor (@aixiakitty)



Bicolored Quasar

Artist: Rosary (@R\_54ry) & Seki (@SekiHooooo)

Writer: Odelia (@odeliaslibrary)

Blood Vines

Artist: Kangkong (@kangkongATE)

Writer: Fu (@fu\_y2k)

Campanula maereo (Mourning Belle) - Kee & Kyte

Artist: kee (@meekeh)

Writer: Kyte VaNa (@oneofthepoppets)

Chimney Bamboo & Shaded Hymn Lily - Momo & Bella

Artist: Momo (@Justmomochi)

Writer: Bella (@PinheadtheBella)

Citrus cardia (Family Citrus, Subfamily Aurantioideae, Genus  
Rutaceae) (Breathing Orange)

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Writer: Remorium (@CardiacFragment) & Silent  
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Corazon de Scuffet, Ecophyonya, & Glimpse of Dawn

Artist: Guri (@gurizuuri)

Writer: Rosary (@R\_54ry)

Crystallus duplicatus & Emotikai (The Moody Plant)

Artist: Odette (@kichou173)

Writer: Bubbie (@BubbusGator)

Dawn Clove & Golden Oorachminmmon

Artist: HuniiRoll (@HuniiRoll)

Writer: Orthan (@SummonerOrthan)

Flentes arborum (Puraturica) & Fulgur parasitus (Invicidus)

Artist: hakoot (@hakooties) & Guri (@gurizuuri)\*

Writer: Myra Bradford (@YeahSureWynaut)

Flos Lunae (Moon Flower) & Vita exolvuntur (Life Cycle)

Artist: Kiri (@Kiri\_Corals)

Writer: KaseKatty (@KaseKatty)

Haizea fjallastjarna (Blue Haizea), Mimema dysnotheus  
(Calls-of-the-void), & Mimema riqusraelus (Rollingsoot)

Artist: Mordred (@55643\_pai\_san)

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Halo Tree

Artist: V-ya (@vyafay)

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Hedera Latensintus (Lurking Within/Dismantling  
Ivy) & Ligustrum Futuavepretum (Cursed  
Bush/Octopus Bush)

Artist: Kila (@kilaweil) & Jedi (@lemonsatelier\_)\*  
Writer: Bella (@PinheadtheBella)

Leucobryum symbolum (Marking Moss), Quercus  
temporalibus (Temporal Tree), & Radix vitrum (Glass  
Radish)

Artist: monmonster (@monmons37044401)  
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Lunae Nocturna (The Flower of Dreams) & Solus  
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Artist: Harriet (@HPurplicious)  
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Medicus Arbor & Nitid Nightingale

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Melodia Tree & Seele Flower

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Artist: Azure (@ashurnotazer)  
Writer: Uwanya (@uwanyam)

Renasci

Artist: andro (@\_dagusan)  
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Rubigo lumens (Auroral Butterfly)

Artist: Jedi (@lemonsatelier\_)  
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Tree of Posterity & Gilt

Artist: Saikya & Little Poppet (@psychiafreak) &  
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Writer: Bubbie (@BubbusGator) & Silent  
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Twilight Flower  
Artist: KGO (@AmaHo12)  
Writer: Chalk (@ChalkyWarrior)

Vigneron's Ladder  
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Zoamane Visinesco (Z. Visinesco)  
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*whisper to the  
flowers, and they  
will tell you  
our story..*