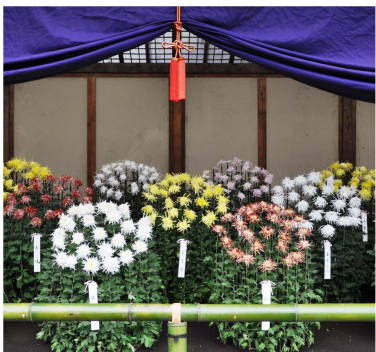




Edo-giku bed

Edo variety is a classical medium-flowered chrysanthemum developed in Edo (Tokyo) during the 18th and 19th centuries. The characteristic of this particular variety is that flower petals change in appearance as the flower opens. Each cultivar is trained to produce 27 flowers. This bed has the longest history in the chrysanthemum beds at Shinjuku Gyoen.

(First created in 1878)



Ichimonji and Kudamono-giku bed

Two varieties of large-flowered chrysanthemums are planted in the pattern called *Tazuna-ue* (horse bridle) style because the arrangement resembles the pattern of the horse bridle used for Shinto ceremony. *Ichimonji* is a single, large-flowered variety and is also called *Gomonsho-giku* (The imperial crest of the chrysanthemum).

Kudamono (spider) variety has thin and straight tubular petals.

(First created in 1925)

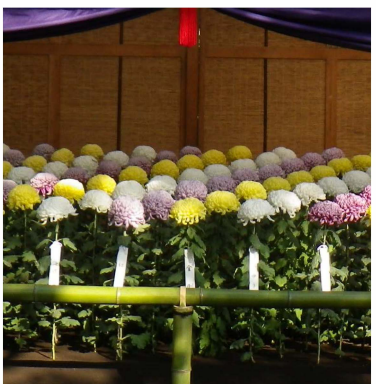


Higo-giku bed

Higo variety was developed in Higo (Kumamoto Prefecture). This classical single and medium-flowered variety was grown among the *samurai* (warriors) as part of discipline.

The culture techniques and the way of display are based on the strict rules established by the *Hideshima* school.

(First created in 1930)



Ogiku bed

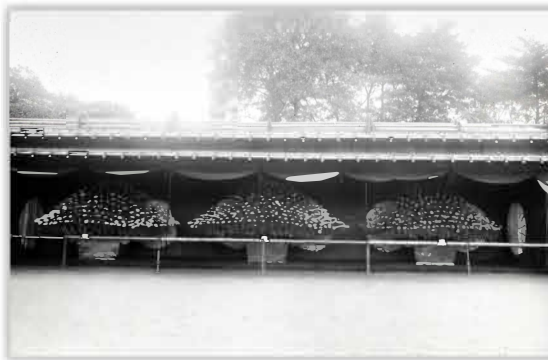
Ogiku (Large-flowered chrysanthemum) is a representative variety of the chrysanthemums and is characterized by its incurved petals forming a puffy and scaly flower. A total of 311 plants in 39 cultivars are arranged in diagonal stripes in the order of yellow, white and red (*Tazuna-ue* style).

This order of arrangement is traditional only to Shinjuku Gyoen.

(First created in 1884)

Chrysanthemum exhibition

Inherit the tradition of the Imperial Family



It is believed that the first cultivated variety of the chrysanthemum was introduced to Japan in the late 8th century. Since then, many improved varieties have been created, particularly during the Edo period (1603~1868). In 1868, a single-flowered chrysanthemum with 16 petals was to be used as the crest exclusively for the Emperor Family.

In 1878, the Imperial Household Ministry held the first chrysanthemum exhibition for the Imperial Family at Akasaka Palace. In 1904, Shinjuku Gyoen began to grow some of the chrysanthemums. Ultimately in 1929, the chrysanthemum exhibition was relocated to Shinjuku Gyoen from Akasaka Palace.

The scale, technique and design of the chrysanthemum exhibition made remarkable progress in the early 1900s. Since then, Shinjuku Gyoen became well-known to the world as a garden to uphold the tradition and beauty of the chrysanthemums for the Imperial Family.

Chrysanthemum exhibition

DATE November 1st to 15th (continuously open)

TIME 9 : 00 ~ 16 : 00

Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden Service Center

11 Naito-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 160-0014
TEL 03(3350)0151 FAX 03(3350)1372

<http://www.fng.or.jp/shinjuku/>

<http://www.env.go.jp/garden/shinjukugyoen/>

Issue : Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden Management Office, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

English



新宿御苑

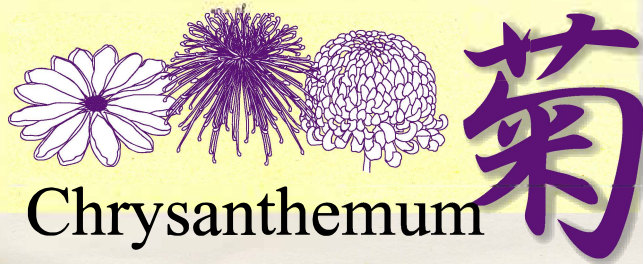
菊花壇展

皇室ゆかりの伝統を受け継ぐ



Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden
Chrysanthemum exhibition

Special Variety of



Kengai bed

The training technique to make a small-flowered chrysanthemum to look like wild chrysanthemums flowering on the cliff is called *Kengai* style (cascade style). Each pot is placed on old wood pedestals and shows the harmony of color.

(First created in 1915)



Ise, Choji and Saga-giku bed

Three classical varieties of chrysanthemums are displayed: *Ise* variety derived from Mie Prefecture has crinkled and drooping petals, *Choji* variety has anemone-like flowers and *Saga* variety derived from Kyoto has thin and straight petals.

Ise and *Saga* varieties are trained to make a form of broom (*Hoki-zukuri*), and *Choji* variety is trained to be called *Ichiroku-zukuri*; one flower in the center is surrounded by six flowers.

(First created in 1955)



Ozukuri bed

It takes a year for one root division to produce hundreds of flowers in a dome shape by unique technique of pinching and training.

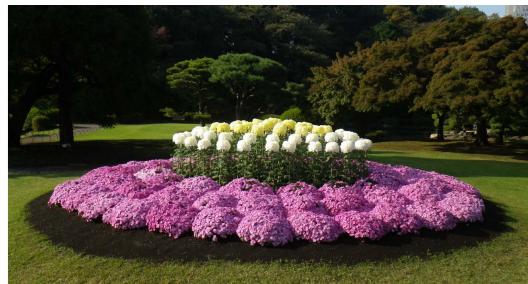
This original style was developed in Shinjuku Gyoen and set a precedent for the style of "thousand bloom" chrysanthemums that are seen throughout Japan.

(First created in 1884).



These chrysanthemum beds within the Japanese stroll garden show different varieties of flowers in the unique method of display under the hut called *Uwaya*.

We suggest you follow the path to fully enjoy the beauty of each flower bed.



Shinjuku Gate

Okido Gate



Please use the Main Entrance to the Japanese Garden to see the chrysanthemum exhibition.