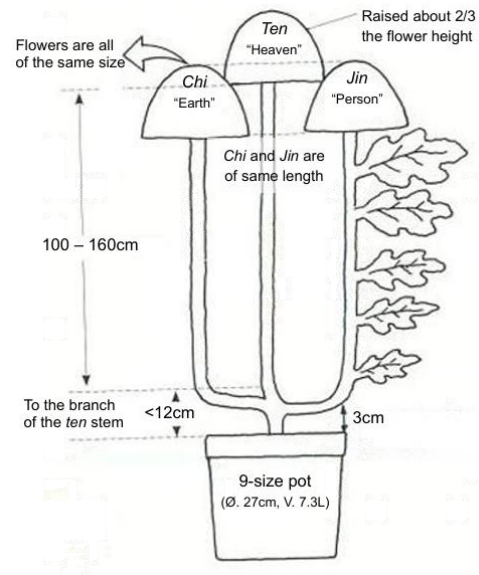


● Ōgiku *jyūni-hachi kadan* (Ōgiku 12-pot flowerbed)

Ōgiku three blossom-tipped branch (*bon-yō*)



The Ōgiku* *sanbon jitate* (large chrysanthemum blossoms in three-stem form), also known as *bon-yō*, is the basic and formal style of cultivating large chrysanthemums. One display is comprised of 12 pots.

In creating the three-stem form, a technique known as *tekishin* in which a seedling is picked (jpn. *teki*) and becomes the core (jpn. *shin*) for the growth of three branches.

The three blossoms representing heaven, earth, and person*, are staggered with the tallest one in the back representing heaven and two of the same height in the front representing earth to the left and person on the right.

The challenge at hand is to make the three flowers grow to a desired height, becoming the same size, that are as large as possible and retaining shapely flowers, all while creating a harmonious whole.

In *bon-yō* cultivation, the presentation in its entirety, from the pot to the stems and leaves, is the object of appreciation.

*Chrysanthemum flower > 18cm in diameter

***Ten*, *Chi*, *Jin* (trans. Heaven, Person, Earth)

These three elements are used to explain the order beginning with heaven being the highest, followed by earth and person.

● ***Bonsai Kadan*** (bonsai flowerbed)

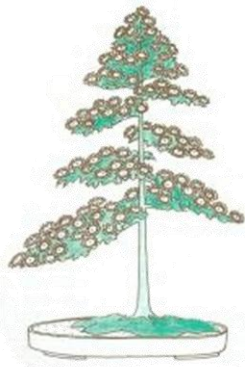


Traditional bonsai, which involves potted dwarfed trees, typically takes from several years to as long as decades to complete.

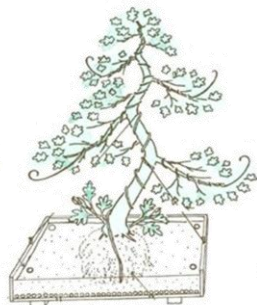
On the other hand, chrysanthemums can be grown from seedlings in just 14 months to produce works that rival the conventional bonsai. Like the dignity of an aged tree that has endured wind and snow, the bonsai flowerbed exhibits a simple and quaint yet elegant character.

Forms of bonsai privets

- ◆ *Chokkan* (straight, upright)
 - ◆ *Moyogi* (slanting, patterned)
 - ◆ *Kazudate* (group planting)
 - ◆ *Ishizuke* or *Kizuke* (stone or wood-attached, growing from in between stones or pieces of wood with base clearly exposed)
- } Major attractions of bonsai



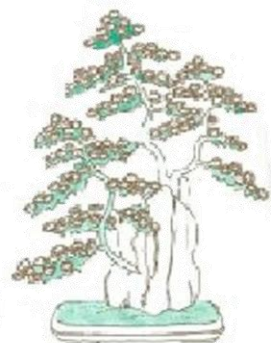
chokkan



moyogi



kazudate



ishizuke/ kizuke

● *Fukusuke kadan* (Fukusuke flowerbed) and Dome-shaped Chrysanthemum

Fukusuke Method



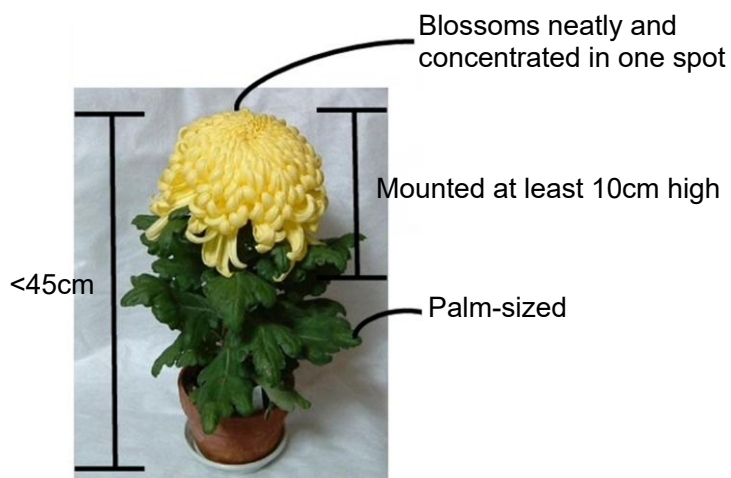
A method that cultivates each flower individually allowing large chrysanthemums to be grown compactly in a size 5 (Ø.15cm) pot while still producing flowers that rival the *Ōgiku* is known as the Fukusuke method.

The method itself is also referred to as the Fukusuke form because of its close resemblance to the Fukusuke (bringer of good luck) doll.



★The ideal Fukusuke blossom

Flowers larger than 20cm in diameter





Dome-giku



Saga-giku



Daruma-zukuri

- *Dome-giku* (Dome chrysanthemum)

A chrysanthemum variety native to Japan that was sent overseas, enhanced, and reintroduced. Its name is derived from the fact that it naturally stops bud growth and branches repeatedly without the need for (pruning/core picking), forming a hemispherical, dome-shaped flower. In planting a seedling, it will naturally grow into a round shape.

- *Saga-giku* (Saga chrysanthemum)

A variety developed in Kyoto, its long, thin, twisted ray florets bloom flat, before the petals rise straight up, enveloping the center, forming a tea whisk-like shape.

Cultivated so that the lower leaves wither during the flowering season, the upper leaves turn red, while the top leaves remain green, allowing one to enjoy this single pot flower throughout the four seasons.

- *Daruma-zukuri* (Daruma form)

The Daruma form, employing the standard three-stem form in a size 7 (Ø. 21cm) pot, the height from the bottom of the pot to the flower head is less than 60 cm, making it a compact style that can be cultivated in a short amount of time.

Comprehensive Flowerbed

To celebrate the 72nd Hongwanji Chrysanthemum Offering Exhibition, a wide variety of chrysanthemums to decorate this flowerbed have been donated by members of the Kyoto Chrysanthemum Society (*Kikueikai*).

Recent global warming has affected the growth of chrysanthemums, preventing them from growing as expected. However, we received offerings of chrysanthemums to brighten up Hongwanji's autumn scenery.

We hope that you will enjoy them.



Large Chrysanthemum 4-pot Flowerbed (Ōgiku yo-hachi kadan)
Large Chrysanthemum Flowerbed (Ōgiku kadan)

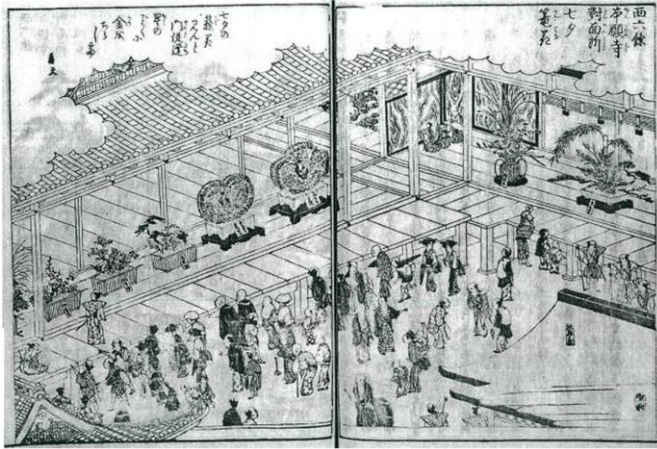
This flowerbed is designated for displays grown by first-year members of the Kyoto Chrysanthemum Society.

Similarly to the 12-pot large chrysanthemum flowerbed, the three-stem form is applied where three branches are cultivated from a single seedling.

The chrysanthemums in the large chrysanthemum flowerbed are also grown using the same method.

* See 12-pot flowerbed explanation for flower information

◆The Beginnings of the Hongwanji Chrysanthemum Offering Exhibition◆



「Tanabata Kago」 from the Edo period
Main audience Hall of the Hongwanji shoin chambers

The Hongwanji Chrysanthemum Offering Exhibition is held annually on November 22 and 23 in conjunction with the Perpetual Memorial Service (Autumn Service). The offering of flowers for the observance are made by the Kyoto Chrysanthemum Society. This year marks the 71st anniversary of the exhibition.

Dating back to the Edo period (1603-1868), a floral event known as *Tanabata kago-bana* (trans.

“Tanabata* Basket Flowers” *star festival, on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month) was held at Hongwanji. On Tanabata Day, temples and *midoshu* (priests who conduct the Buddhist services in the temple halls of Hongwanji) would bring their own elaborately designed flowers and display them along the corridors of the temple halls and shoin chambers. In ancient *haiku* poems and seasonal almanacs, "Hongwanji Kagobana" was even recognized as a seasonal word.

Although the event was discontinued in the early Meiji period, the tradition was revived in the Showa period (1926 -1989) by the *Kyoto Kikkakai* (chrysanthemum flower society) in the fall season, but this too was abolished during the Pacific War.

The chrysanthemum exhibit was resumed shortly after the war in 1954, and the Kyoto Chrysanthemum Society has taken over, continuing the tradition to this day.