

DIVISION 1 – HORTICULTURE

SECTION A

MUNSTEAD WOOD, ENGLAND



Munstead Wood House, Surrey, England. Gertrude Jekyll was probably the most influential garden designer of the early 20th century. She built and developed the house and garden with her skills both in the arts and as a businesswoman and collaborator with architects—preeminently Edwin Lutyens, but also Oliver Hill and M.H. Baillie Scott (1843-1932). The 15 acre garden was created on heath land in 1895, some thirteen years before the house was built, during which time Miss Jekyll lived next door in The Hut. The Nut Walk, which

is under-planted with hellebores, comes into flower in early spring. This is followed by the Primrose Garden (April), the Spring Garden (April/May), the Azaleas and Rhododendrons in the woodland (May), the Three Corner Garden (June) and the Main Border (July – October), Michaelmas Daisy border (October).



[Munstead Wood](#)

SECTION B

The Palmengarten, Frankfurt, Germany



In 1866 the Duchy of Nassau with Wiesbaden was annexed by Prussia and the plant treasures were offered for sale. Heinrich Siesmayer was able to purchase the entire plant stock so that Frankfurt citizens could now build their own paradise garden with foreign plant treasures. The Palmengarten was opened on March 16, 1871. Since then, the collections of exotic plants have been continuously expanded. The Palm House, built to mark the founding of the Palm Garden in 1869, is one of the largest surviving structures of its kind in the world.

In the 150 years of its existence, the Palmengarten has added further show houses.



[The Palmengarten](#)

SECTION C

Powis Castle and Gardens, Wales

On The National Trust List



Explore a paradise in Wales, steeped in history. Wander the Italianate terraces blasted from the solid rock and marvel at spectacular yew hedges, dancing statues and lavish herbaceous borders. From spring bulbs and summer blooms to autumn shades and crisp winter views, this garden never fails to impress. Dating back 300 years, our world-class gardens are steeped in history. Nowhere else will you experience such a theatrical mix of dramatic terraces, sophisticated flower borders, fantastical topiary and superb views.



[Powis Castle](#)

SECTION D

Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney

New South Wales State Heritage Register



Opened in 1816, the garden is the oldest scientific institution in Australia and one of the most important historic botanical institutions in the world. The 74 acres include the botanical garden, events venue and public recreation area known as The Domain featuring spectacular parklands ideal for sport, recreation and entertainment. The botanic garden is administered by the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust. There are 18 themed garden areas. Its scientific significance includes that it is a continuing center for scientific research, particularly in systematic taxonomic botany, and a historic center for economic botany and experimental horticulture.



[Royal Botanic Gardens Australia](#)

SECTION E

CELIA THAXTER'S GARDEN, MAINE



The poet Celia Loughton Thaxter (1835-1894) grew up on the Isles of Shoals. Her father built a large hotel on Appledore Island that became a gathering place for literary and artistic greats of New England during the late 19th century. Her flowers served as a cutting garden for the family's resort hotel and muse for her acclaimed book, *An Island Garden*. Today the staff and students at the Shoals Marine Laboratory tend to the reconstructed garden, remaining true to the historical descriptions and methods detailed in Celia's book.



[Celia Thaxter's Garden](#)

SECTION F

**THE MUGHAL GARDENS OF
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN, INDIA**



This is the office and residence of the President of India. In 1928 Sir Lutyens brought together two different horticulture traditions together for the gardens, the Mughal-style and the English flower garden. Mughal canals, terraces and flowering shrubs are beautifully blended with European flowerbeds, lawns, and private hedges. Spread over 15 acres, Mughal Gardens has often been portrayed, and deservedly so, as the *soul* of the Presidential Place. The Mughal Gardens draw its inspiration from the Mughal Gardens of Jammu and Kashmir, the gardens around the Taj Mahal and even miniature paintings of India and Persia.



[Rashtrapati Bhavan Gardens, India](#)

SECTION G

LAS CHINAMPAS DE XOCHIMILCO,

MEXICO

A WORLD HERITAGE SITE



Xochimilco is a borough in Mexico City, best known for its canals, which are left from what was an extensive lake and canal system that connected most of the settlements of the Valley of Mexico. These canals, along with artificial islands called chinampas, attract tourists and other city residents to ride on colorful gondola-like boats called trajineras around the 110 miles of canals.

Chinampas were invented by the Aztec civilization. Sometimes referred to as "floating gardens,"

chinampas are artificial islands that were created by interweaving reeds with stakes beneath the lake's surface, creating underwater fences. A buildup of soil and aquatic vegetation would be piled into these "fences" until the top layer of soil was visible on the water's surface. Among the crops grown on chinampas were maize, beans, squash, amaranth, tomatoes, chili peppers and flowers.



[Las Chinampas de Xochimilco, Mexico](#)

SECTION H
HUMBLE ADMINISTRATOR'S GARDEN
SUZHOU, CHINA
A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE



The Humble Administrator's Garden is a Chinese garden in Suzhou, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most famous of the gardens of Suzhou. At 13 acres it is the largest garden in Suzhou and is considered by some to be the finest garden in all of southern China. The garden contains numerous pavilions and bridges set among a maze of connected pools and islands. It consists of three major parts set about a large lake. "There are four particular components: the stone, the plant, the architecture and the water." And these are woven together in endless combinations.



[Humble Administrator's Garden](#)

SECTION I
PEARL FRYAR TOPIARY GARDENS,
NORTH CAROLINA



The Pearl Fryar Topiary Garden, in Bishopville, South Carolina, is a three-acre garden with a purpose. Its development is a story of plants, sculpture, community, hard work, and inspiration. Self-taught and armed with a hedge trimmer, Fryar worked for more than 20 years to create and maintain remarkable and dazzling topiaries from plants that were often salvaged from a local nursery.



[Pearl Fryar Topiary Garden](#)

SECTION A
LONGWOOD GARDENS,
PENNSYLVANIA



Longwood Gardens prides itself as “our great garden of the world evolves and emerges again and again.” Beginning as a Quaker farmstead and arboretum, to Pierre S. du Pont’s forward-thinking stewardship, to today’s collection of renowned landscape designers, horticulturists, and architects.

There are 400 acres of lush, formal gardens, open meadows, and winding paths to breathtaking Brandywine Valley vistas.



[Longwood Gardens](#)

SECTION K
DAWYCK BOTANIC GARDEN,
SCOTLAND



Dawyck Botanic Garden is a botanic garden and arboretum covering 62 acres. Dawyck, along with Logan Botanic Garden and Benmore Botanic Garden, is an outpost or Regional Garden of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. Of the eleven "Heritage Trees of Scotland" in the Scottish Borders, three are at Dawyck. Dawyck is home to an abundance of plant treasures from Nepal, Chile, China and more.



[Dawyck Botanic Garden](#)

SECTION L

**LA SEIGNEURIE GARDENS,
GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS**



Royal Horticultural Society Recommended: Set within the grounds of a 17th century manor, the formal garden is considered one of the finest in the Channel Islands. Many unusual half hardy plants thrive within the walled garden, ensuring a colorful display from spring through to autumn. The walled garden retains some of its original Victorian layout. There is also a potager, a pond and a restored Victorian greenhouse.



La Seigneurie Gardens

SECTION M
HUMMELO, NETHERLANDS



Piet Oudolf, the esteemed Dutch landscape designer, is fascinated with grasses. Best known for his work in the New Perennial Movement, which focuses on using grasses and perennials to elevate the natural elements of gardens, Piet's designs have been absorbed into the zeitgeist. With high-profile projects like New York's High Line; the Lurie Garden in Chicago's Millennium Park; Maximilian Park in Hamm, Germany; and historic sites like Scampston Hall in Yorkshire, England, Piet's work has become known around the world. He and his wife Anja travelled extensively, discovering new plants for their special way of gardening. It was mainly Anja who cared for the perennial nursery, while Piet designed private gardens and public parks worldwide and became well known as an author of garden books.



[Hummelo Gardens](#)

SECTION N
NONG NOOCH TROPICAL GARDEN,
THAILAND



NongNooch garden is a center of world botanical significance under the concept “a garden for all people of this world”. The 600 acres of rolling hills and valleys was originally envisioned as a fruit plantation of mangoes, oranges and coconuts as well as many other local fruits but it was a trip abroad seeing the beauty of world renowned gardens that inspired a tropical garden of ornamental flowers and plants.



[NongNooch Tropical Garden](#)

SECTION O
EL FESTIVAL DE LOS PATIOS
CORDOBESSES, SPAIN

A UNESCO WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE



The Cordoba Patios Festival is known in Spanish as “La Fiesta de los Patios Cordobeses” or simply “Los Patios de Cordoba”. The Festival takes place every year during the first week of May and is a long standing tradition of the city of Cordoba. “Patios” translates to “courtyards” and the festival celebrates the art of elaborately decorating courtyards with hundreds of colorful flowers and plants. The Patio Festival is a tradition that began in 1818. During the Spanish civil war it had been interrupted and became reintroduced in the 1950s.



[Cordoba Patios Festival](#)

SECTION P
KIRSTENBOSCH NATIONAL
BOTANICAL GARDEN, SOUTH AFRICA



Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden is acclaimed as one of the great botanic gardens of the world. Few gardens can match the sheer grandeur of the setting of Kirstenbosch, against the eastern slopes of Cape Town's Table Mountain. The founders of Kirstenbosch were confronted with a neglected, overgrown farm, a ruined homestead, hordes of pigs, thickets of weeds and extensive plantations of alien plants. Much of the early work involved eradicating the aliens and clearing the land of weeds, and constructing pathways for easy access. For the first 50 or so years, most of the work was done manually, using trolleys, mules, carts and crawlers. The beautiful garden we have today is due largely to the foresight of its founders, the commitment and dedication of the staff during the early years, and the substantial support of the Botanical Society and its members over the years.



[Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden](#)

SECTION Q

**VILLANDRY CHATEAU & GARDENS,
FRANCE**

A WORLD HERITAGE SITE



It is said that Joachim Carvallo is the actual creator of the gardens in Villandry. In 1906, Joachim acquired a romantic English-style landscaped park, that was in perfect contrast with the rest of the property. The shapes, the colors, the exotic species you see are all inspired by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who admired the so-called ‘democratic egalitarianism’. Its’ famous Renaissance gardens include a water garden, ornamental flower gardens, vegetable gardens and The Sun garden. The gardens are laid out in formal patterns created with low box hedges. In 1934, Château de Villandry was designated a Monument historique.



[Chateau de Villandry Gardens](#)

SECTION R

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, ENGLAND



Since 1673 Chelsea Physic Garden has occupied four acres of land on the edge of the Thames. First established by the Apothecaries in order to grow medicinal plants, this extraordinary garden in London has had wide reaching impact around the world. Chelsea village chose the site for its proximity to the river to make the most of its warm air currents and grows plants not frequently found outside in the UK. Its international reputation was established quickly as a result of the global seed exchange scheme, known as *Index Seminum*, which it initiated in the 1700s and continues to this day.



[Chelsea Physic Garden, UK](#)

Gardens Around The World

A Standard Flower Show

September, 2022

