⑤ Ichimonji and Kudamono Chrysanthemum Bed



First displayed in this style in 1925.

The large, single-layer blossoms of Ichimonji chrysanthemums contain around 16 petals. This variety is also called the Imperial Crest chrysanthemum because the flower's shape resembles the imperial family's crest. Kudamono chrysanthemums feature cylindrical petals that open radially. The display incorporates 194 plants representing 26 cultivars. The bed's canopy is constructed with a wooden frame in a monitor-roof style.

⑥ Higo Chrysanthemum Bed



First displayed in this style in 1930.

This variety is said to have been developed in Higo province (now Kumamoto Prefecture) during the Edo period (1603–1868). It originated when Hosokawa Shigekata, a lord of the domain, encouraged his samurai to foster spiritual discipline and refinement through chrysanthemum cultivation. The variety is characterized by single-layer blossoms with both flat and cylindrical petals with distinct gaps between each petal. The bed's canopy is constructed from bamboo poles and reed screens. Although this is the smallest bed in Shinjuku Gyoen's Chrysanthemum Exhibition, it reveals meticulous attention to detail, such as the way moss is laid over the dark soil.

⑦ Ogiku Chrysanthemum Bed



First displayed in this style in 1884.

Ogiku chrysanthemums are large-flowered chrysanthemums and one of the most representative forms of ornamental chrysanthemum cultivation. In Shinjuku Gyoen's original tazuna-ue display style, 311 plants of 39 cultivars are arranged in yellow, white, and red to evoke an image of the reins on a sacred horse dedicated to the gods. This arrangement helps visitors appreciate the beauty of the entire display blooming together. The bed's canopy features a simple gable roof intended to complement the many chrysanthemums' large blossoms.

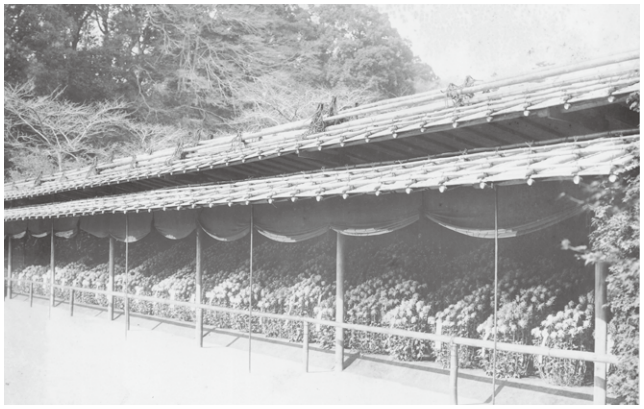
Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Exhibition period: November 1–15

Hours: 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Last admission: 4 p.m.)

*During the exhibition period, the garden is open daily, including Mondays.

Shinjuku Gyoen's Chrysanthemum Beds



The Imperial Household Ministry first held a chrysanthemum viewing event in 1878. The event, primarily attended by members of the imperial family, was held at Akasaka Palace, which was being used as a temporary imperial residence at the time. In 1880, it was expanded into an opportunity to foster international goodwill by inviting foreign dignitaries. Initially, the chrysanthemums for display were cultivated within the Akasaka Palace; however, Shinjuku Gyoen (then an imperial botanical garden) also began cultivating some of the chrysanthemums in 1904. By 1925, chrysanthemum cultivation for the event was conducted solely at Shinjuku Gyoen, and in 1929, the garden also began to serve as the event venue. The period from the 1910s to the mid-1930s marked the peak of the Chrysanthemum Exhibition's scale, technical expertise, and design sophistication. Through these achievements, Shinjuku Gyoen gained widespread recognition both in Japan and abroad as an imperial garden.

Chrysanthemum viewing events were not held from 1937 to 1948 due to natural disasters and war. Ever since opening to the public as Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden in 1949, the Chrysanthemum Exhibition has carried on this tradition associated with the imperial household each year.

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https://policies.env.go.jp/national-garden/shinjukugyoen/
https://fng.or.jp/shinjuku/
Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden Office, Ministry of the Environment

新宿御苑 Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Carrying on a Tradition of the Imperial Household

Captivating Chrysanthemums

① Kengai Chrysanthemum Bed



First displayed in this style in 1915.

The kengai traditional cultivation technique emulates wild chrysanthemums cascading from crevices in a cliff. Shinjuku Gyoen uses chrysanthemums with small and delicate single-layered blossoms for its kengai-style bed. Each plant is carefully trained along a frame of bamboo and wire to create the cascade effect. The bed's canopy is constructed using bamboo poles and reed screens, and a stream flows in front of it.

② Ise, Choji, and Saga Chrysanthemum Bed



First displayed in this style in 1955.

This bed displays three varieties of chrysanthemums collectively known as "classical chrysanthemums," each of which have distinctive characteristics depending on their region of origin. Ise chrysanthemums, developed in the Ise region of Mie Prefecture, feature thin, ruffled petals that droop as they grow longer. Choji chrysanthemums bloom with a rounded center. Saga chrysanthemums, developed in the Saga area of Kyoto, feature slender petals that gradually stand upright as the flower opens. The bed's canopy is constructed with a wooden frame in a monitor-roof style.

③ Ozukuri Chrysanthemum Bed



First displayed in this style in 1884.

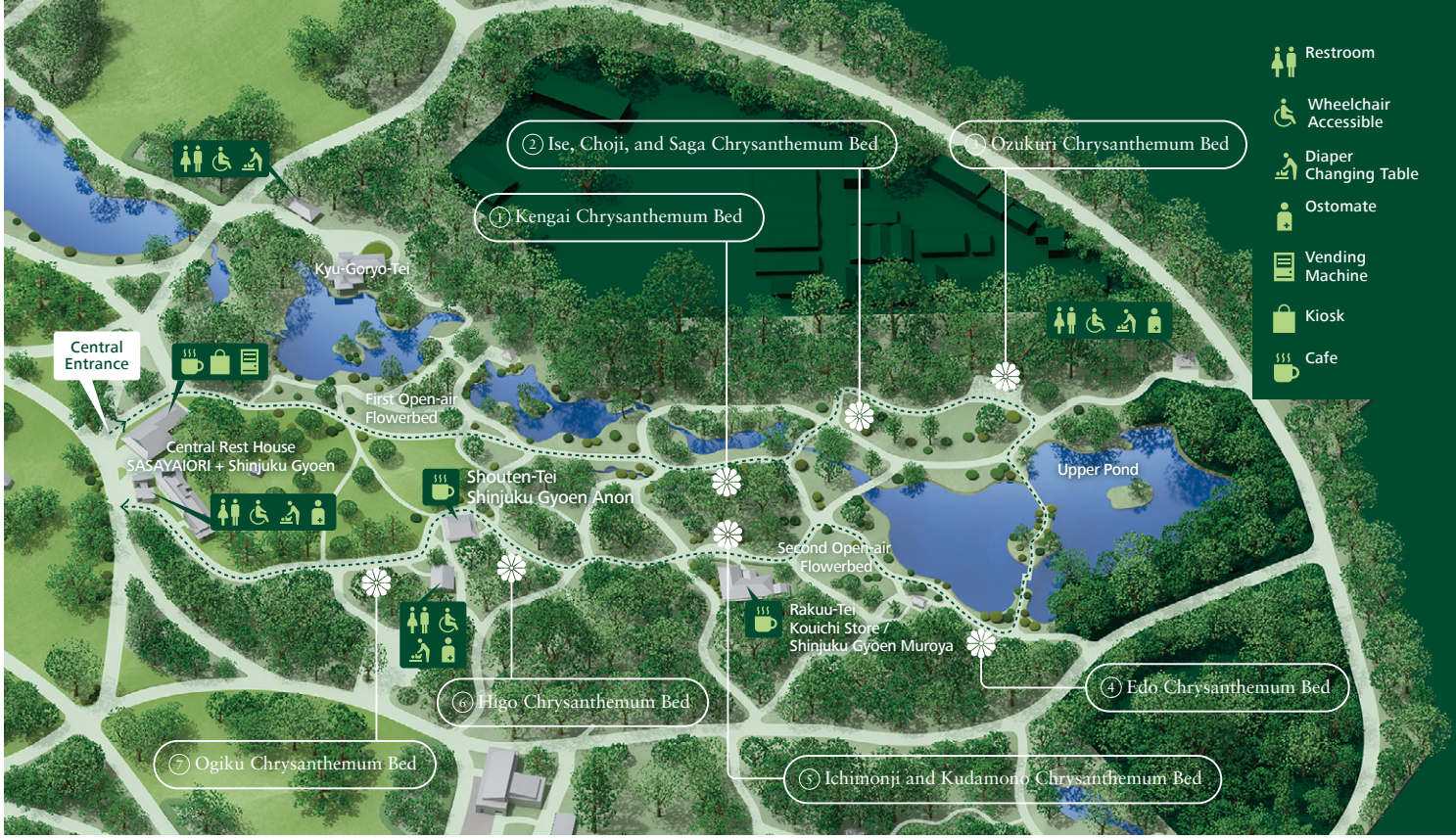
Ozukuri is a chrysanthemum cultivation technique unique to Shinjuku Gyoen. Without relying on grafting, a single plant is cultivated for over a year to produce numerous branches, which are then meticulously shaped into a semicircle containing hundreds of flowers. Making countless uniformly shaped flowers bloom simultaneously requires great skill, so the ozukuri bed is often regarded as the crowning glory of Shinjuku Gyoen's Chrysanthemum Exhibition. With its wooden-framed canopy, this chrysanthemum bed is certainly an eye-catching display.

④ Edo Chrysanthemum Bed



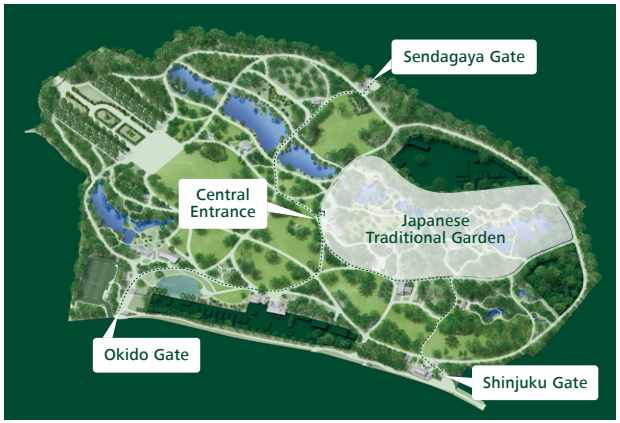
First displayed in this style in 1878.

This classical variety of chrysanthemum was developed in Edo (present-day Tokyo). Edo chrysanthemums are prized for their petals, which dramatically change shape and color as they open. Because of this dynamic transformation, they are also known as mai-giku "dancing" chrysanthemums. The changes vary by cultivar. In Shinjuku Gyoen's Chrysanthemum Exhibition, the bed's wooden-framed canopy is positioned facing south to receive sunlight, encouraging the blossoms to change over the course of the exhibition.





The Chrysanthemum Exhibition, which carries on a horticultural tradition closely associated with Japan's imperial family, is held annually in Shinjuku Gyoen's Japanese Traditional Garden from November 1 to 15. During the exhibition, temporary canopies known as uwaya are erected throughout the Japanese Traditional Garden, and under these canopies eye-catching chrysanthemums are displayed in traditional styles, including those unique to Shinjuku Gyoen. Each chrysanthemum bed is arranged along the path so that visitors can view them at their best.



Please enter the Chrysanthemum Exhibition through the Japanese Traditional Garden's central entrance.
During the Chrysanthemum Exhibition period, the Information Center located outside the Shinjuku Gate entrance is hosting "Guide of Chrysanthemum" exhibition that clearly introduces the appeal of the Shinjuku Gyoen Chrysanthemum.