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Official Report

ROYAL FLORA RATCHAPHRUEK 2006
International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King

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ROYAL FLORA RATCHAPHRUEK 2006
International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King
1 November 2006 - 31 January 2007, Chiang Mai, Thailand





International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King
Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006
November 1, 2006 to January 31, 2007
Chiang Mai, Thailand



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MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS



Message from Prime Minister of Thailand



It was the Thai government's intention to organize a major event in Honor of His Majesty the King in celebration of His Majesty the King's Diamond Jubilee of His Accession to the Throne in 2006 and His 80th Birth Anniversary in 2007. This became the initiative for the "International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King Royal Flora Ratchapruek 2006", held from 1 November 2006 to 31 January 2007 at Royal Agricultural Research Center, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

In the name of the government, I wish to show my appreciation that Royal Flora Ratchapruek 2006 was successfully completed. The beauty of the International Gardens, which every country had thoughtfully created to show their national identity to visitors; the Corporate gardens which have incorporated the Royal Initiatives and the philosophy of the sufficiency economy in their garden design; these have enabled Thai and foreign visitors to better understand the underlying concept of His Majesty's teachings. In addition the beauty and diversity of the plant types -- the fruits, flowers, ornamental plants, vegetable and herbs -- all show the potential of Thai horticulture and the biodiversity of Thai horticulture.

The government is proud that Royal Flora Ratchapruek 2006 was such a magnificent event, truly deserving of being an event in honor of the King.

The Thai people and foreigners have shown such interest that the number of visitors have been over the target set. The main point was that everyone wanted to have a role in this great event to honor His Majesty the King.

Even though many Thai people have not had the opportunity to visit the exposition for numerous reasons, the government will continue to maintain this site and the essential elements within, to become a tourist site, and a sustainable learning center for horticultural matters.

I wish to thank the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), Bureau International des Expositions (BIE), International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS), World Flower Council (WFC), and the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand (HSST) for being sponsors of this event. I also wish to thank all friendly nations who participated, the public and private sector organizations that had a role in this event. I also wish to thank all the people who came to visit; you have a role making this event a stunning success.



General Surayud Chulanont
Prime Minister of Thailand

Message from Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives



The Royal Thai Government assigned the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives through the Department of Agriculture to be the main body in organizing the "Royal Flora Ratchapruek 2006", International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King. The objective of the Exposition was to celebrate His Majesty the King's Diamond Jubilee of His Accession to the Throne in 2006 and His 80th Birthday Anniversary in 2007. The other objective was also to demonstrate the potential of Thailand's horticulture, the diversity of plant genetic resources, the technology of horticultural production and processing which met the required quality standards.

Around 470 Rai (80 ha) of the Royal Agricultural Research Center, Chiang Mai, Thailand was used as the Exposition site during 1 November 2006 to 31 January 2007. During this period, the Exposition could draw a great attention of people and had welcomed several ten of thousand of visitors, both Thais and foreigners, a day. This indicates the great success of the event. In the Exposition site, the Royal Pavilion was the highlight through its impressive architecture which has attracted all visitors. The Gardens for the King, both International and Corporate gardens, the Orchid Pavilion, the Herb Pavilion, the Thai Gardens, the Fruits Hub, the Bug World, the Revolving Exhibition Hall, and the Permanent Exhibition Hall were also major attractive places. Apart from these, there were million of beautiful plants and flowers and the numerous performances and activities showing throughout 92 days.

The Royal Flora Ratchapruek 2006 could not be achieved without the supports of AIPH, BIE, ISHS, WFC, and the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand. The participants who had an important role in making this Exposition a great success were 30 friendly nations and the public and private organizations in Thailand. It is important to note that there were over three million Thai and 200,000 foreign visitors who made the Royal Flora Ratchapruek 2006 an event of great success. The show had so endeared itself to the people, that the Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, must actively participate in the organizing and overseeing this site to become a learning center as well as a tourist attraction.



Professor Dr. Thira Sutabutra
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Message from

The Horticultural Science Society of Thailand (HSST)



The Horticultural Science Society of Thailand is honored to have a role together with the Thai people in organizing the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King in celebration of the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne in 2006 and His 80th Birthday Anniversary in 2007.

The Society began operations in 2000 when it applied for membership of International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH) and received notice of full membership in 2001 following which Thailand's name was entered to host the International Horticultural Exposition. The Society helped the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives push this project to the cabinet for approval and proposed using the Royal Agricultural Research Center, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 as the site for event reasoning that the large space available had no built up area, and its proximity to central Chiang Mai meant after the event it could be turned into a tourist site, also that the climate of Chiang Mai was more conducive to cultivation of several types of horticultural products especially flowers and ornamental plants.

The Horticultural Science Society of Thailand is pleased the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was so successful. This success was appreciated by the AIPH and BIE organizations which supported the International Horticultural Exposition. Most important was the admiration of the visitors who were apparently delighted with this event also.

I thank the dedicated and hardworking officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives especially the Department of Agriculture for their selfless devotion to this activity. These officials had worked very hard over the period of the event, and were able to see the event to its successful conclusion.

The Horticultural Science Society of Thailand is proud to say on behalf of people in the horticultural field producers of fruits, vegetables, flowering plants, ornamental plants, especially orchids, herbs and vegetables that they were able to show the capabilities and potential of Thai horticulture to the world. The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 will remain in the memory of Thai people and of the world, no less than other international horticultural expositions in other countries.

Dr. Ananta Dalodom
President



Message from

International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH)

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek International Horticultural Exposition was held from 1 November 2006 till 31 January 2007 and was organised in honour of His Majesty the King's 80th birthday and the 60th anniversary of his accession to the Throne. The exposition was organised by the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand (a member of AIPH) and by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand.

In September 2003, the Council of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH) approved the request for an A1 exhibition by HSST. In December of the same year, the Bureau International des Expositions in Paris also approved the request.

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek was the first such event to be organised in South-east Asia. It has successfully done so. The more than 3.8 million visits, that have been made to the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek, are testimony to that fact.

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek can be characterised as an exhibition of love, emotions, and colour. In that sense, the theme of the exhibition - For the Love of Humanity - was demonstrated unequivocally through the Royal Pavilion, and the many international, national, and corporate gardens. It was also demonstrated during the grand opening and closing ceremonies.

The many international and national pavilions were of a high quality in terms of design, structures, colour, diversity of plants, and educational and informative value. Also the temporary indoor exhibitions showed visitors the large variety and colour of indoor plants and flowers. Particular note should be made of the Orchid Pavilion, where over the whole period a very large variety of extraordinary orchids were shown, but at the same time beautiful arrangements of variety, colour and structures.

It is my conviction, that the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek was a present worthy of His Royal Highness the King, and at the same time an exhibition that has imparted into the hearts and souls of the many Thai and international visitors a lasting impression of the beauty and art of Nature and at the same time the sustainability in the way that can be achieved.

The Honorary Jury, and class juries who held two rounds of judgement during the opening and closing periods, expressed their satisfaction regarding the quantity, diversity and quality of plants, relationship to the theme, and educational value. This was expressed through the prizes that have been awarded.

The Horticultural Science Society of Thailand and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives deserve our sincere thanks for their contribution to the AIPH international horticultural exhibitions. The Council of the AIPH will award the organisation of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek a Gold Medal for this achievement during the AIPH Annual Congress 2007 in September in Brighton.

Dr Doeke C. Faber
President

The Bureau International des Expositions (BIE)



Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006/07 has been one of the most beautiful horticultural expositions. Hosted by the Royal Thai Government to celebrate the auspicious occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary Celebration of His Majesty the King Bhumibol Adulyadej's Accession to the Throne in 2006 and His Majesty's Eightieth Birthday, it has been the first and largest international horticultural exhibition for Thailand and Southeast Asia in the 21st century. Events of this significance happen only once in decades.

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek has represented an excellent transition to the diversity and the beauty of the horticultural sector in Thailand. The central theme "To Express the Love for Humanity", inspired by the eternal love of nature for mankind, has reflected the unconditioned love and care of His Majesty the King for his subjects. His knowledge and expertise in agriculture have resulted in the successful implementation of thousands of Royal Projects which have improved the quality of life for millions.

Organized under the auspices of the International Bureau of Exhibitions (BIE) and the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 has been joined by 30 nations representing five continents and has welcomed over 3.8 million visitors which was well above the initial projection of 2 million visitors.

More than 2.5 million trees of 2,200 species of tropical plants and flowers have delighted the visitors from all over the world.

Due to a highly motivated and international professional team, all meetings and events have been carried out in an exemplary way. The organization of the three Colleges of Commissioners Meetings as well as the three Steering Committee Meetings, where all issues have been discussed in an atmosphere of efficiency and friendliness, has been perfect.

It was a great pleasure for the BIE to accompany this magnificent Horticultural Exhibition from its early beginning. The intensive collaboration with the Organizers of this Exhibition has hopefully contributed to its success.

Mr. Vicente Gonzales Loscertales
Secretary General

International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS)



On behalf of the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS), I would like to congratulate the organisers of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 for an outstanding exhibition.

The ISHS has been honoured to be one of the official Supporters for this event and it is clear that our decision to offer such support was well founded. You can be very proud of what was achieved. The fact that nearly 4 million people visited the exhibition over the three months that it was operating is a remarkable outcome. There is no doubt that the Thai public in particular was very supportive of this occasion and was highly appreciative of being able to see many aspects of modern horticulture in the displays that were hosted. You did a wonderful job of both educating and entertaining, not just the Thai visitors, but those who came from many different places from around the world to see this show.

The ISHS was also honoured to be a sponsor of the scientific programme that was associated with the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. These three workshops attracted many scientists from around the world and the papers that were presented were original and informative. It is now our commitment to make sure that the proceedings of each workshop is published as a volume of Scripta Horticulturae.

You can be very confident that the organisation of this exhibition met the highest standards. You will be aware that the ISHS had a representative at both the Opening and the Closing Ceremonies. These were spectacular in their own rights and were fitting events for an exhibition that was held in order to honour His Majesty.

You can also be satisfied that the exhibition was extremely well managed and that the challenges to maintain the pristine appearance of the exhibition, to change displays so that content was frequently renewed, and to maintain the gardens in showcase condition were all met. This was in spite of the massive numbers of people that had to be managed and entertained. It was also in spite of the very challenging environmental conditions that meant that keeping plants up to optimum display quality must have been really demanding to all of the staff who were involved.

Finally, I would like to congratulate all of those professional people who clearly worked tirelessly behind the scenes to ensure that all elements of the exhibition were presented in a highly professional, impressive and competent manner. The "image" of this event was of top quality and a tribute to all of those who contributed.

Professor Dr. Ian Warrington
Vice President



Message from World Flower Council (WFC)



Royal Flora Ratchaphurek was a spectacular event for His Majesty, the King of Thailand, and for the world.

Royal Flora was beautifully portrayed and royally orchestrated. The Royal Pavilion in the center of 80 hectares was the focal for the opening celebration.

Guests and notables from 32 countries attended. Thousands of guests were in the gardens. The 2200 species of tropical plants and flowers and 2,500,000 plants all joined to present the theme of "To Express the Love for Humanity."

Royal Flora highlighted His Majesty the King's 60th year on the throne and to celebrate his 80th birthday.

World Flower Council International was most pleased and fortunate to be a part of Royal Flora. "Flower Universe," the World Flower Council pavilion, orchestrated by Mr. Phubast Chesdmethee of World Flower Council, a Flower Notable and Design Specialist from Bangkok, created a feature pavilion opening November 8th, 2006. World Flower Council members and many thousands of people, up to 30,000 visitors per day, viewed this pavilion.

Many pavilions were top attractions, but the orchid house and pavilion and Japan's pavilion created lots of talk, photography and interest.

The indoor gardens were sterling in every quality with product, design and stability being a strong point.

My thanks to Royal Flora for including World Flower Council in this unparalleled event of the decade. World Flower Council International wishes to praise your creative staff, your professional staff, your thousands of volunteers and workers as well as your professional judges, staff and your mode of operation.

From the World Flower Council attendees representing 16 countries, their leaders and staff, we all praise and compliment the production of "Royal Flora." "To Express the Love for Humanity" was forever present.

As the International Chairman of World Flower Council, representing 32 countries, we all salute you, your Majesty, your family and staff.

With the greatest appreciation,

Dean White
International Chairman



**International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King
Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



1.1 Introduction

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, also known as the International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King, was hosted by the Thai people in the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne and His 80th Birthday Anniversary.

The name "Royal Flora Ratchaphruek" is derived from the Thai national tree whose name "Ratchaphruek" means "The Royal Tree" which corresponds with the objective of the event organized in celebration of His Majesty the King's Diamond Jubilee of His Accession to the Throne in 2006 and His 80th Birth Anniversary in 2007. This was one of Thailand's greatest celebrations where Thai people from all over the country were host to this event under the theme, "To Express the Love for Humanity".

The Royal Thai Government, through the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, organized the International Horticultural Exposition on 80 hectares land belonging to the Royal Agricultural Research Center, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was open to the public for a total of 92 days from November 1, 2006 to January 31, 2007, at 09.00 hours to 20.00 hours daily.

1.2 Background

The initiative that led to Thailand to become the host of this event began in 1999 when the Department of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce desired to organize the International Horticultural Exposition in Thailand so that the country will benefit from the image of being a leader in agricultural products for exports and in tourism which will bring revenue to the country.

By 2000 the Ministry of Commerce had formally approached the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to be in charge of the organization of the International Horticultural Exposition to take place in 2006, the year that His Majesty the King would complete 60th Year of His Reign. As the host country for the

International Horticultural Exposition, Thailand must be a member of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH). The Department of Agriculture, together with the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand proceeded to apply by preparing documentation on rules and regulations of the association and data on Thailand's horticulture. The fees amounting to 4000 Swiss francs a year was paid. By 2001 Thailand had received confirmation from AIPH that it accepted Thailand as a member.

Between 2001 and 2002, the Department of Agriculture and the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand sent out questionnaires on International Horticultural Exhibitions according to AIPH requirements to organize the International Horticultural Exposition with the proposed site at



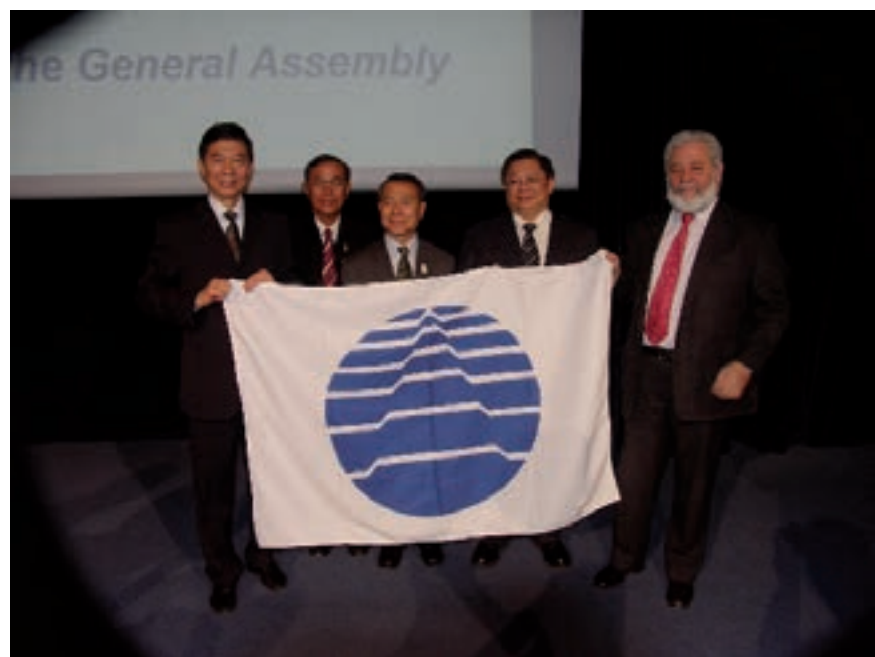
the Agricultural Museum Chaloeen Phrakiat at Klong Luang District, Pathum Thani. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives was requested to bring the planned event for cabinet approval.

On 8th April 2003 AIPH confirmed in writing that Thailand was officially designated to organize the International Horticultural Exposition in 2006 in the A2B1 category (Long-Term National Horticultural Exhibition with International Participation) and that Thailand had to pay a fee of Euro 10,500 (525,000 Baht) to guarantee that the Exposition will take place.

On 24 June 2003 the Thai cabinet agreed in principle to organize the International Horticultural Exposition at the Royal Agricultural Research Center, Mae Hia District, Chiang Mai as proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and approved a budget of 2,060.7 million Baht to organize the event.

In the organization of this historic event, the Thai government was honored by the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH) and the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE) in the A1 approval for Long-Term International

Horticultural Exhibition in 2005 which was the highest world rating and the first time for Southeast Asia. Apart from this rating, the event received official approval from other international bodies such as the World Flower Council (WFC), the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) which showed confidence in the Thai capability in holding such an event, especially in the site for the event, organizational planning, length of the event, the choice of topics which were shown, and the quality of the administration which were up to international standards. Altogether 30 countries participated in this event.



1.3 Objectives of the Exposition:

1.3.1 To celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of His Majesty King Bhumibol's Accession to the Throne in 2006 and His 80th Birth Anniversary in 2007

1.3.2 To be the center of education for horticulture in Thailand

1.3.3 To promote the horticultural and agricultural potential of Thailand

1.3.4 To exchange agricultural knowledge and technological development with other countries

1.3.5 To promote cooperation in economic, scientific, social and tourism within Thailand and between Thailand and other countries.

1.4 The Zones of the Exposition:

The Exposition was divided into four major zones as follows:

1.4.1 The Royal Pavilion: This was most prominent structure and designed to represent the heart of the exhibition. The Royal Pavilion was a resplendent example of the unique Lanna architecture of Northern Thailand. On the upper floor stood the Royal Virtue Tree the "Boromaphothisomphan Tree" with 21,915 leaves representing the number of days His Majesty has been on the throne at the 60th Anniversary of His Accession to the Throne. The walls were covered murals worked in the ancient style of gilded lacquer portraying scenes of His Majesty meeting the people and teachings on agriculture. The ground floor housed exhibits honoring the King in his 60 years of activities and the exhibition of "Six Decades of the Development King".

The ground from the main circle leading to the Royal Pavilion was the Amphitheatre which is a large area for staging special cultural or other activities. Both sides of the route from the Amphitheatre to the Royal Pavilion were lined with 36 gracefully designed poles carrying banners with His Majesty's sayings.

Next to the Amphitheatre was the Homage Garden whose center piece was the Bodhi Tree for the King. The Bodhi tree provided an opportunity for the visitors to pay homage to the King by inscribing their names on the leaves. The leaves were then melted down to form two Buddha images in meditation pose to offer to His Majesty the King, one on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne and the other on the occasion of His 80th Birthday Anniversary.

1.4.2 Gardens for the King: This zone was composed of 23 international outdoor gardens from 22 countries, and 22 corporate gardens from the private sector, public sector and other organizations.

1.4.3 Thai Tropical Garden: In this zone tropical plants were displayed both indoors and outdoors. The Thai Tropical Garden showed the diversity of Thai tropical horticulture including old strains, new strains, production technology, including processing into other products. Plants displayed included trees, fruits, ornamental plants and flowers, especially orchids, vegetables, herbs, mushrooms and rare plants, such as those found in the Scented-Plant Garden and the Literature Garden. Then there were several greenhouses such as Shaded Paradise Greenhouse, Biotech Greenhouse, Soilless Greenhouse, Temperate Greenhouse, Desert Plant Greenhouse and the Tropical Dome. Thai rural lifestyle was also displayed in this zone.

1.4.4 Expo Center and Others: This zone had four segments:

1.4.4.1 The permanent exhibition hall consisted of a VIP Reception Room, Conference Room, offices for AIPH and BIE, Business Center, Restaurant, and the exhibit area for the International Indoor Gardens for participating countries.

1.4.4.2 Two temporary exhibition halls for international ornamental plants and flower shows and contests in the categories of cut flowers, ornamental

plants, aquatic plants, and ornamental leafy plants. It was the site of the revolving exhibitions for specific periods over the 92 days of the show. These shows were: The International Flower Show, Flower Universe, Aquatic Plants and Lotuses, Science for Nature, Rare Species and Novelties, Photo Images of the Royal Flora, Book Expo, Fruits and Vegetables, Agri Tech, and the Green Potted Plants.

1.4.4.3 Other special attractions:

(i) Other popular attractions were: Sawasdee Garden, Bug World, the King's New Theory Farm, Rubber Forest, Sculptures in the Park, Green Tower, and Lanna Garden depicting the City of Seven Streams.

(ii) The Grand Amphitheatre had international cultural performances from 11 countries, and cultural shows from 38 provinces of Thailand.

(iii) Ratchaphruek Square was the place where performances of brass bands from 75 schools were held. The light and sound performances of "Magic of the Night", "Star-blanketed Hilltop", "Ratchaphruek Covered the Sky", the "Nightscape Show" and the "Electric Parade" were activities which drew large crowds daily.

(iv) The Ratchaphruek Lake was the location for the water curtain performance of "Nobel Son, Father of the Kingdom" and "Golden Memory".

1.4.4.4 The Services Sector: The management also arranged the following service facilities which were up to international standards:

For the Participants: The participants had special facility of a Customs Bonded Warehouse and Ratchaphruek Plant Quarantine Station at the Expo site to facilitate import and export of the exhibits. An Expo Service Center was the center point of services such as construction services, transport services, utilities support services, including power and water resources.

For the Visitors: The visitors had various facilities and centers which catered to provide convenience before entering the Expo grounds and while in the Expo grounds. Entry tickets to the Expo were sold in several provinces. There were centers which coordinated search for lodging, provision of car parking area close to the Expo site, and the provision of transportation from the city centers to the Expo site, construction of a parking area in the Expo site.

While visiting the Expo, the visitors had access to the Press Service Center, Information Service Center, First Aid Center, food courts and restaurants, kiosks for soft drinks and snacks, shuttle buses for visitors to the Expo, vehicles for the disabled and elderly, lost and found services among others. There were toilet facilities at convenient points over the Expo site and shops in specific areas. The entire Expo was declared non-smoking area. In addition, traffic control was in operation throughout the Expo while health and sanitation matters have received cooperation from all concerned.



1.5 Opening and Closing Ceremonies:

1.5.1 The Opening Ceremony: On 1 November 2006, His Majesty the King designated Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn to represent Him at the Opening Ceremony of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. The Princess chaired the Opening Ceremony and toured the facilities for more than six hours observing the exhibits at the Expo. His Excellency Prime Minister Surayud Chulanont presented a report on the organization of activities. About 10,000 invited guests, including ambassadors and representatives from several countries, attended that grand event.

1.5.2 Closing Ceremony: On 31 January 2007, His Excellency the Prime Minister assigned Dr. Thira Sutabutra, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives to preside over the Closing Ceremony. Key activities were the ceremony to hand over flags of AIPH and BIE; presentations of plaques, and certificates of appreciation to supporters, sponsors, local and international garden participants, and to all whose involvement were beneficial for the Expo. Altogether 60,000 people including distinguished guests, local and foreign dignitaries and the general audience attended the Closing Ceremony.



1.6 The Conferences:

Another key activity was the organization of International Technology Forum and Workshops held together with Commissioners and Steering Committee Meetings. They were:

1.6.1 At the international Level: Seven conferences were held – The CODEX meeting on International Food Standards, ASEAN GAP Training Workshop, International Workshop on Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits, International Symposium on Fresh Produce Supply Chain Management, International Workshop on Ornamental Plants, 2nd International Conference on Asian Simulation and Modeling 2007, and the International Workshop on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

Altogether 1,300 persons attended, of whom 500 were foreign participants.

1.6.2 At the National Level: Nine conferences were held. These were: the Sixth National Horticultural Conference, Developing Waterlily to be an Economic Crop, Maintaining Leadership in Orchid Export, Future Trend of Coffee Production and Marketing, Longan Production Technology to Meet Market Requirement, Tangerine, Standard for the Market, The Cultivation of Hydroponic Vegetables, Promotion of Research in Flowers for Export, and Mango Production Technology.

Altogether 2,100 persons attended, of whom 15 were foreign participants.

1.7 Meetings of the College of Commissioners and Steering Committees

1.7.1 The College of Commissioners Meeting: It was held in accordance with BIE convention and regulation. Commissioners represented the 30 participating countries while the Commissioner of Japan was unanimously voted President of the College of Commissioners and Chairman of the

meeting. The Secretary-General of BIE also attended and the Commissioner of Thailand was voted as the Secretary of the meeting. The meetings enabled the representatives to present ideas, learn of advances and problems in organizing the event and providing exchange of information. Three meetings were held in April and November 2006, and January 2007. The meetings showed that objectives were met and the foreign representatives were appreciative of the result of the Exposition.

1.7.2 The Steering Committee: The Steering Committee met according to BIE convention and regulation. Altogether 13 BIE member countries attended. They were Japan, Spain, Morocco, Belgium, Indonesia, Laos, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Qatar, Turkey and Thailand. The Japanese Commissioner was elected Chairman and the Spanish and Moroccan representatives were Deputy Chairmen of the Steering Committee. The Committee considered problems that arose in the organization of the event, and three meetings were held, on the same days after the Commissioners meeting.

1.8 International Flower Exhibition:

This was another key activity that was in accordance with procedures set out by AIPH. The competitions were in 12 classes and 64 groups and 537 categories for orchids, cut flowers, flowering potted plants, lotus and aquatic plants, potted foliage plants, and indoor and outdoor gardens. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives appointed 12 International Grand Jury led by Dr. Doeke C. Faber, President AIPH, and another 270 Class Jury with the assistance of the Orchid Pavilion Working Group, Chiang Mai University, King Mongkut Institute of Technology Lat Krabang, Maejo University, and the Department of Agriculture. There were altogether 19,213 exhibits from 2,083 exhibitors. The International Outdoor Garden Exhibition and the International Indoor Garden exhibitions were of three types: Small International Outdoor Garden Exhibition with



15 participants, Large International Outdoor Garden Exhibition with 8 participants, and International Indoor Garden Exhibition with 6 participants.

1.9 Visiting Dignitaries:

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was honored to receive the visit from His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Thailand, the Crown Prince of Bhutan, and other members of the



Thai Royal Family. The Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Laos also came to visit. Visiting Thai dignitaries included the Chairman of Privy Council, former Prime Ministers, President of the National Legislative Assembly, Ministers, and leading members of the Government and the private sector

Benefits of Organizing the Exposition

The following benefits of organizing the Exposition are envisaged:

2.1 Thai People Pay Homage to His Majesty the King:

There were 3.8 million visitors to the Exposition, 90 per cent higher than the 2 million target set for this event. This indicated the success of this event, and reflected the love and respect that Thai people as well as the foreigners to His Majesty the King. The local and foreign participants have incorporated the theme of the event and the teachings from the Royal Projects into their exhibitions so that the visiting public can learn about Royal teachings and apply them to their work and to their lifestyle.

2.2 Good International Relations

In this Exposition 30 countries have participated and created Gardens for the King under the theme, "To Express the Love for Humanity" which brought their native plants and other local materials to show their architectural and garden styles, and offered the gardens to the Thai government and the Thai people. Many have also brought their cultural troupes and national day activities to show at the exposition.



2.3 Showpiece of Capability to Organize a World-Class Exposition in Thailand

The success of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was a proof of Thailand's readiness and capability to organize such an event. This was the first time Thailand had the opportunity to hold an A1 Exposition, and the result could be described as a high level of success all round. There was a high level of acceptance from foreign participants who came from 30 countries; this amount was 10 countries higher than the target set for A1 expositions. The appropriateness of

the chosen site, the architectural splendor and the beauty and variety of plants and flowers which were carefully tended and rotated during the entire period of the exposition, the amount of technological information provided, have all contributed to the success.

The event organizers applied strategy in attracting visitors' interest and continuous publicity which resulted in more visitors to the Expo than targeted. They were able to change the behavior of Thai visitors encouraging them to plan ahead to avoid disappointment or disruption during their journey. They were also



Visitors to the Expo than targeted. This also encouraged visitors to plan ahead for reservation of an Expo pass, for accommodation and for journey. As many as 3 million tickets were reserved in advance. This arrangement provided the organizer to effectively handle the visitors.

The success of this Exposition, resulted in the decision of AIPH Council decided to award the AIPH Gold Medal to Thailand. In recognition of the outstanding achievement of organizing an International Horticultural Exhibition of the highest quality. The award was presented by The President of AIPH, Dr. Doeke Faber on 4th September 2007, during the 59th Annual Congress of AIPH in Brighton, United Kingdom. Thailand was the 3rd country for receiving this A1 category award which had been presented to Japan in 1990 and the People's Republic of China in 1999.

2.4 Opportunity to Develop Horticultural Knowledge Center

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 became a center where more than three million tropical plants were displayed showing a vast diversity of more than 1,900 species. There were five commodities of gardens; fruit trees, ornamental plants flowers and herbs and medicinal plants, vegetables and mushrooms and industrial plants. Advanced technology for producing horticultural crops, off-season fruit crops, post harvest and processing technology of high international standards were also displayed.

There were exhibition at the Biotech Greenhouse, the Soilless Greenhouse, the Temperate Greenhouse, the Desert Plant Greenhouse and the Tropical Dome. There were also special displays at the King's New Theory Farm, the Royal Project Foundation Garden, the Rubber Forest and others.

At the end of the exposition, the Expo area has been developed into a comprehensive Open Learning Center for agriculture emphasizing on horticulture. There is a long-term potential for this center to be developed into Thailand's first Arboretum where plants can be found for education, research and training. In addition, this center has already become a new agro-tourist attraction of Chiang Mai.



2.5 Widespread Exchange of Technology and Information on Horticulture on an International Level:

The International Forum and Workshops organized during the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 had more than 3,000 participants both local and foreign. Foreign participants came from Australia, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, United Kingdom and the United States -- a total of 515 persons. This forum became an important world stage for the exchange of horticultural information leading to meetings, discussions, exchanges of information on new discoveries, and new research among international experts and researchers in horticulture. The full support of the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) lent weight to make this an important exchange of knowledge on horticulture, the international standards, and especially in the dissemination of information through the world through 'Acta Horticulturae' the official technological journal of ISHS. This would result in dissemination of information of Thai researchers at the international

level as both AIPH and ISHS have signed agreements to build lines of communication between organizations to the technological conferences of ISHS and to exchange horticultural research information at the university level at the AIPH accredited horticultural expositions.

2.6. Economic Gains:

The Kasikorn Research Center summarized spending by local and foreign visitors to Chiang Mai during the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 to have generated revenue for the tourism industry to the tune of Baht 23,000 million. Of this amount, 65 per cent or Baht 15,000 million were estimated to be generated by Thai visitors and 35 per cent or Baht 8,000 million from foreign visitors. Businesses that benefited the most were those selling souvenir items and handicrafts to tourists gaining as much as 30 per cent of total. Next were the hotel and lodging providers, 22 per cent, followed by restaurants and food shops another 15 per cent. The remainder included benefits to other service industries such as entertainment, tour and travel business, and transportation within the northern provinces.

The unique and colorful Lanna cultural identity and picturesque mountains and forests have long attracted visitors to Thailand's northern region. The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 became yet another stimulus for tourists to visit Chiang Mai and the North. The organizers of the Exposition have grouped key tourist spots in the north for tourists to visit under the Greater Lanna promotion package. The areas included the Mae Fah Luang Garden, Opium House, Golden Triangle Park, Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden, and Chiang Mai Night Safari. This promotion encouraged tourists to see the sights of neighboring provinces and the number of visitors rose 130 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Through the 3-month period of the Exposition, the overall image of tourism in the north has clearly grown and led to upgrading of services among the service providers who prepared to receive larger numbers of tourists and expect continuous growth in future.

Apart from the direct benefit to the economy, Thailand received indirect benefits in terms of expanding the country's business contacts through receiving business delegations from other countries that came to visit Royal Flora and found opportunities to discuss business with Thai entrepreneurs and horticultural products exporters. This led to improved understanding of Thai capabilities in the foreign markets and was fully expected to lead to increased export of Thai horticultural products in the future.

The success in the organization of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 could be attributed to the devotion of the people to His Majesty the King which led to support and cooperation flowing in from abroad and within the country, from the public sector and private sector organizations including the media who made a continuous effort to promote information about the organization of the exhibition. Visitors too gave their cooperation during their visit to the exhibition. As a result the exposition was successfully concluded fulfilling all objectives. Finally, this exposition could be seen as the joint endeavor and success of both the participating foreign countries and the efforts of the Thai people as a whole.



BRIEF INFORMATION



Title:

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006

Full name:

International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King (to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of His Accession to the Throne and His 80th Birthday Anniversary).

Background:

The initiative that led to Thailand becoming host of this event began in 1999 when the Department of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce desired to organize the International Horticultural Exposition in

Thailand so that the country would benefit from the image of being a leader in agricultural products exports and in tourism which would bring revenue for the country.

By 2000 the Ministry of Commerce had formally approached the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to be in charge of the organization of the International Horticultural Exposition to take place in 2006, the year His Majesty the King would complete His 60th Year of Reign.



The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives assigned the Department of Agriculture to take charge of this matter.

In hosting the International Horticultural Exposition, the host must be a member of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH). This led Department of Agriculture to join with the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand to apply for membership of AIPH.

In 2001 Thailand received confirmation from the administrative body of AIPH of being a full member of AIPH.

Between 2001 and 2002 the Department of Agriculture and the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand followed the procedures of AIPH in applying to be host to the International Horticultural Exposition and requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to bring the project to the cabinet.

On 24 June 2003, the cabinet approved in principle to hold the International Horticultural Exposition at the Royal Agricultural Research Center, Mae Hia District, Chiang Mai according to the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.



Objectives:

1. To celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of His Majesty King Bhumipol's Accession to the Throne in 2006 and his 80th Birthday Anniversary in 2007
2. To become the center of study for horticulture in Thailand
3. To promote capability in horticulture as a Thai image
4. To exchange agricultural knowledge and horticultural developments internationally
5. To promote tourism, economy, society and science developments between nations.



International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King



1 Nov 06 > 31 Jan 07 Chiang Mai, Thailand



Theme:

"To Express the Love for Humanity". The symbol is the yellow Ratchaphruek flower with five petals and the stamens resembling the Thai numeral 9 indicating the Ninth Reign of the Chakri Dynasty.

Mascots:

There are nine mascots comprising the Ratchaphruek: Nari, Chon, Bua, Mangkhut, Kan Yao, Kulap, Ta Thung and Fak Bua

Location:

Royal Agricultural Research Center, Mae Hia Subdistrict, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Duration:

1 November 2006 – 31 January 2007, total of 92 days, opening from 09.00– 20.00 hours

Area:

80 hectares

AIPH Category:

A1 – Long-Term International Horticultural Exhibition

Recognized by:

- International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH)
- Bureau International des Expositions (BIE)

International supporters:

- International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS)
- World Flower Council (WFC)

Host:

Royal Thai Government

Organizer:

- Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Horticultural Science Society of Thailand (HSST)

Budget:

Baht 2,677.37 million

Participating countries:

30 countries

Number of visitors:

3,848,791 persons



IN THE EXHIBITION AREAS





ROYAL PAVILION

Activities in the exhibition areas were grouped into four zones. They were:

3.1 Royal Pavilion:

The Royal Pavilion was the most impressive architecture of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. Built in the style of royal pavilion of ancient Lanna Kingdom of Northern Thailand, the architecture portrayed the exquisite grandeur, beauty and grace of Lanna architecture which has been passed down through the ages.

At the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, the Royal Pavilion was the architectural highlight, the heart of the show, prominently positioned and attracting visitors symbolizing the way His Majesty the King remained at the heart of all Thai people.

Built on a raised mound the Royal Pavilion proudly displayed the glory of traditional Lanna architecture over 3,000 sq. m. The entire support structure was built without nails using wooden bolts in the traditional method. *Wiharn Sot* or the multi-tiered roof tiles which is the type of roofing used only on royal palaces of the north. The *Sao Luang* or the royal pillars were huge wooden pillars supporting the roof, lacquered in black and completely covered with golden motifs. The gold motif on each royal pillar was different to show the various patterns of traditional gilded lacquer work of northern Thailand.

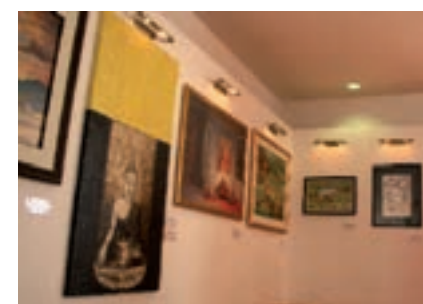
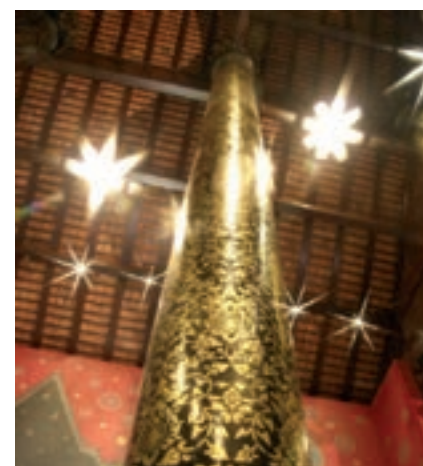
On the roof right above the entrance was the ornamental *Cho Fa* carved in the shape of Karawe, a mythical bird with beautifully curved bill. While the curved roof ends were carved in the shape of *Hasadiling*, the great elephant bird, another mythical creature reputed to live in the mysterious Himavan forest.





At the entrance, the triangular roof and entrance pillars were carved by more than 60 artisans from various districts in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Lampun, Phrae, Nan and covered in gold leaves. There were various decorations such as *Prasat Fueng Khom Fai* castle symbolizing 'the Glory of Light', while *Phum Mo Dok* represents a northern style flower arrangement in porcelain signifying loyalty, then there were the statues of giants guarding the Royal Pavilion facing the four points of the compass.

The Royal Pavilion was the brainchild of a prominent Lanna architect, Master Artisan Rung Chanthabun, who designed and supervised its construction.



3.1.1 Exhibitions in the Royal Pavilion:

Within the Royal Pavilion, the exhibitions were held on two floors. The upper floor called, *Ho Kham*, had walls covered with murals in gold applique over lacquer base, depicting activities of the King visiting the people and inspecting his royal projects all over the Kingdom. These paintings display His Majesty's interests, and his efforts in initiating projects to develop sustainable agriculture, manage water, soil, forests, and restore fertility to the soil. These pictures were the loving work of Assoc. Professor Preecha Taothong, recipient of Rattanakosin Premier Artist award and the recipient of Gold Medal for painting in 1979, leading a team of professional painters. The focus of interest of the *Ho Kham* floor, however was the Royal Virtue Tree considered the center of attraction for the Royal Pavilion.

The 'Boromaphothisomphan Tree' or the Royal Virtue Tree, had nine clusters of lotus blossoms on a stand. Each budding lotus shaped cluster was covered in 2,435 *Bodhi* leaves. The total of 21,915 leaves in the nine clusters represented the number of days of His Majesty's reign over 60 years. The four bottom clusters were in the color of copper symbolizing the early period of the King's reign when he began formalizing his ideas of developing people, forests, soil and water. The four middle clusters were in gold, signifying progress of the projects initiated by His Majesty and giving benefits to the people especially in agriculture, leading to improved quality of life. The top lotus was in the color of white silver, signifying platinum considered the most precious metal and the highest purity. Together, they symbolized the 60th year of His Majesty's reign, bringing the Thai nation to its highest development, reflecting the king's graciousness and his ingenuity. Each *Bodhi* leaf carried the inscription of the ten royal virtues which the King has followed strictly all through the 60 years of his reign.



EXHIBITIONS IN THE ROYAL PAVILION

The lower floor of the Royal Pavilion held exhibitions honoring the King under the theme, “The Development King through Six Decades”. This part had nine zones, comprising:

Zone 1:

The Archway Commemorating the King’s Greatness: This was a presentation of photographs of the King’s travels to different parts of the country to meet the people, with the theme, “His Majesty’s Expectations of Benefits and Happiness of the Siamese People.”

Zone 2:

The Prelude: Presenting the background which led up to the King’s projects -- how His Majesty visited the people, observed their problems and initiated projects which brought relief and improved the quality of life of the people, especially the farmers.

Zone 3:

From the Palace to the People: Presenting His Majesty’s ingenuity in various projects in the Chitralada Farm. These included the demonstration forest, demonstration paddy field, etc.



Zone 4:

Kindness Flowing from His Majesty’s Heart to the Thai People: Presenting His Majesty’s water related projects, the search for new water sources for agriculture, check dams to bring moisture to the atmosphere, and the royal rain-making operation, among others.

Zone 5:

Fertility and Prosperity from Good Soil: This zone presented a variety of soil conservation and resuscitation methods, such as growing vetiver grass and attacking the soil.

Zone 6:

Replanting Forests to Plant Good Thoughts in the People: Presenting His Majesty’s thoughts in planting permanent good thoughts in the people’s mind, symbolically in the form of a theatre in a lush fertile forest close to natural environment.

Zone 7:

Replacing Opium with Beneficial Crops: Presenting the hilltribe lifestyle, and His Majesty’s initiation of the Royal Project to encourage them to replace opium with other cash crops.

Zone 8:

Enhancing Agricultural Potential through Education: His Majesty’s initiatives in setting up the Royal Development Study Centers at Huai Hong Khrai, Phuphan, Khao Hin Son, Ao Khung Kraben, and Pikun Thong .

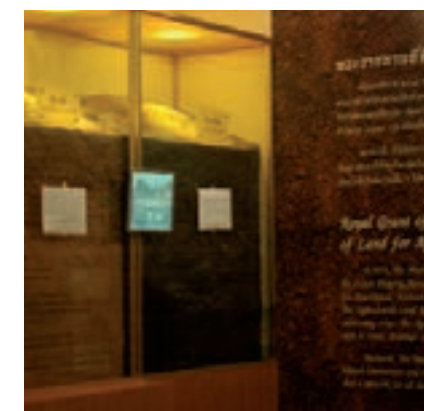
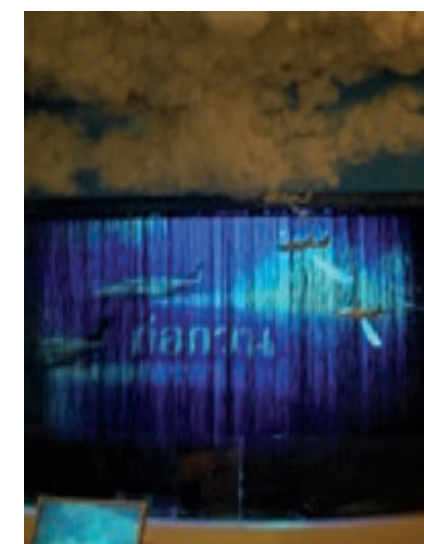
Zone 9:

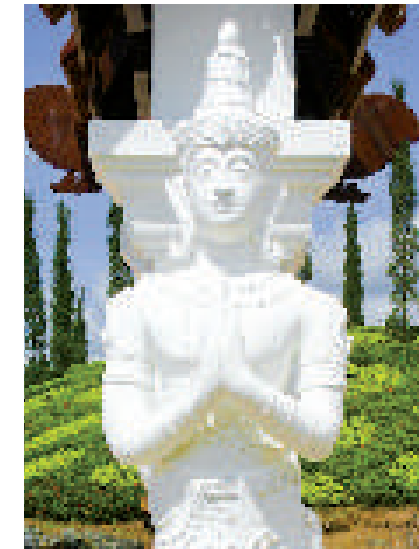
Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and the New Theory: This information was presented in three parts:

(i) Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and the New Agricultural Theory, showing the new agricultural theory and how sufficiency economy helps to make economic development more lasting

(ii) The Fruits of Success

(iii) Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy for Sustainable Development – presenting interviews with members of the public who have successfully implemented the sufficiency economy in their lifestyle





The Amphitheatre: The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 celebrates His Majesty the King's achievements and royal developmental activities beneficial to the Kingdom and the people in the Royal Pavilion Zone. The ground area from the main circle leading to the Royal Pavilion called the Amphitheatre was allocated for staging special activities such as the "Nightscape Show" and the brass band performances from various schools. These activities added pomp and color for the people and provided a relaxation from visiting the flowers, fruits and herbs and the international gardens.

Both sides of route from the Amphitheatre to the Royal Pavilion were lined with 36 gracefully designed poles carrying banners with His Majesty's sayings.



ROYAL PAVILION ZONE





BODHI TREE FOR THE KING

3.1.3 Bodhi Tree for the King:

The Bodhi Tree for the King was located inside the Homage Garden and surrounded by a moat symbolizing the Chiang Mai city during the Lanna period when it had high walls surrounded by a moat.

This Bodhi Tree provided opportunity for visitors to pay homage to the king by donating Baht 99 to inscribe their name on each brass leaf, from a total of 30,000 leaves. On the last day, 31 January 2007, the brass leaves were melted down to form two Buddha statues to be presented to His Majesty the King. One Buddha statue would represent the 60 Anniversary of His Accession to the Throne and the other statue for his 80th Birth Anniversary. The Buddha image making ceremony was a major ceremony held according ancient Chiang Mai rites to promote the fortune of the land. The two Buddha statues would symbolize homage paid to His Majesty from the people of Thailand.



3.1.4 Homage Garden:

The Homage Garden was located on the raised mount in front of the Royal Pavilion. Beautifully decorated with colorful flowers next to a fountain providing a cool, restful scene and a major photography point for visitors.

The Homage Garden also offered Thai people a chance to pay homage to His Majesty the King.



HOMAGE GARDEN

GARDEN FOR THE KING



3.2.1 International Gardens

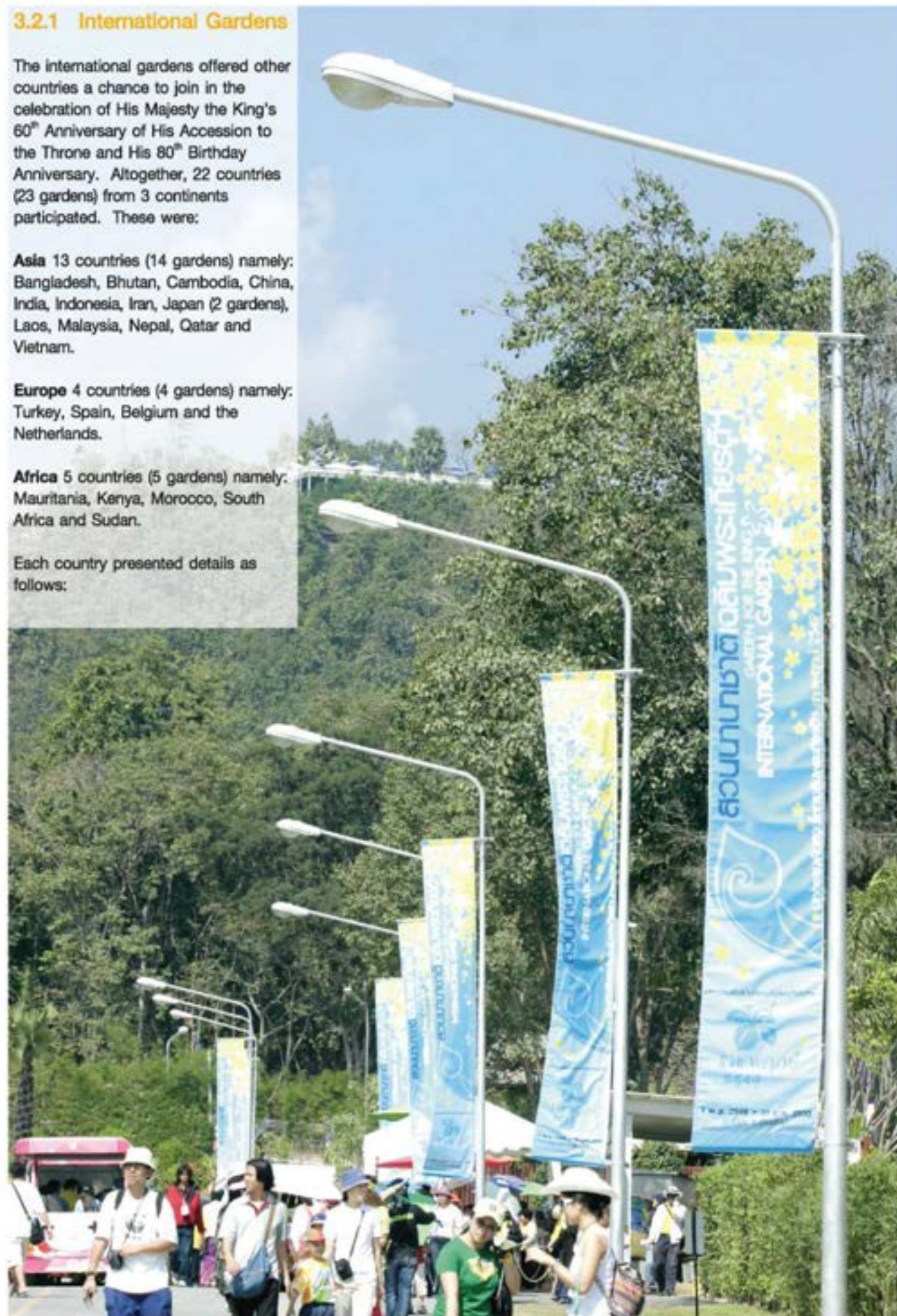
The international gardens offered other countries a chance to join in the celebration of His Majesty the King's 60th Anniversary of His Accession to the Throne and His 80th Birthday Anniversary. Altogether, 22 countries (23 gardens) from 3 continents participated. These were:

Asia 13 countries (14 gardens) namely: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan (2 gardens), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Qatar and Vietnam.

Europe 4 countries (4 gardens) namely: Turkey, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Africa 5 countries (5 gardens) namely: Mauritania, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa and Sudan.

Each country presented details as follows:



1. Bangladesh

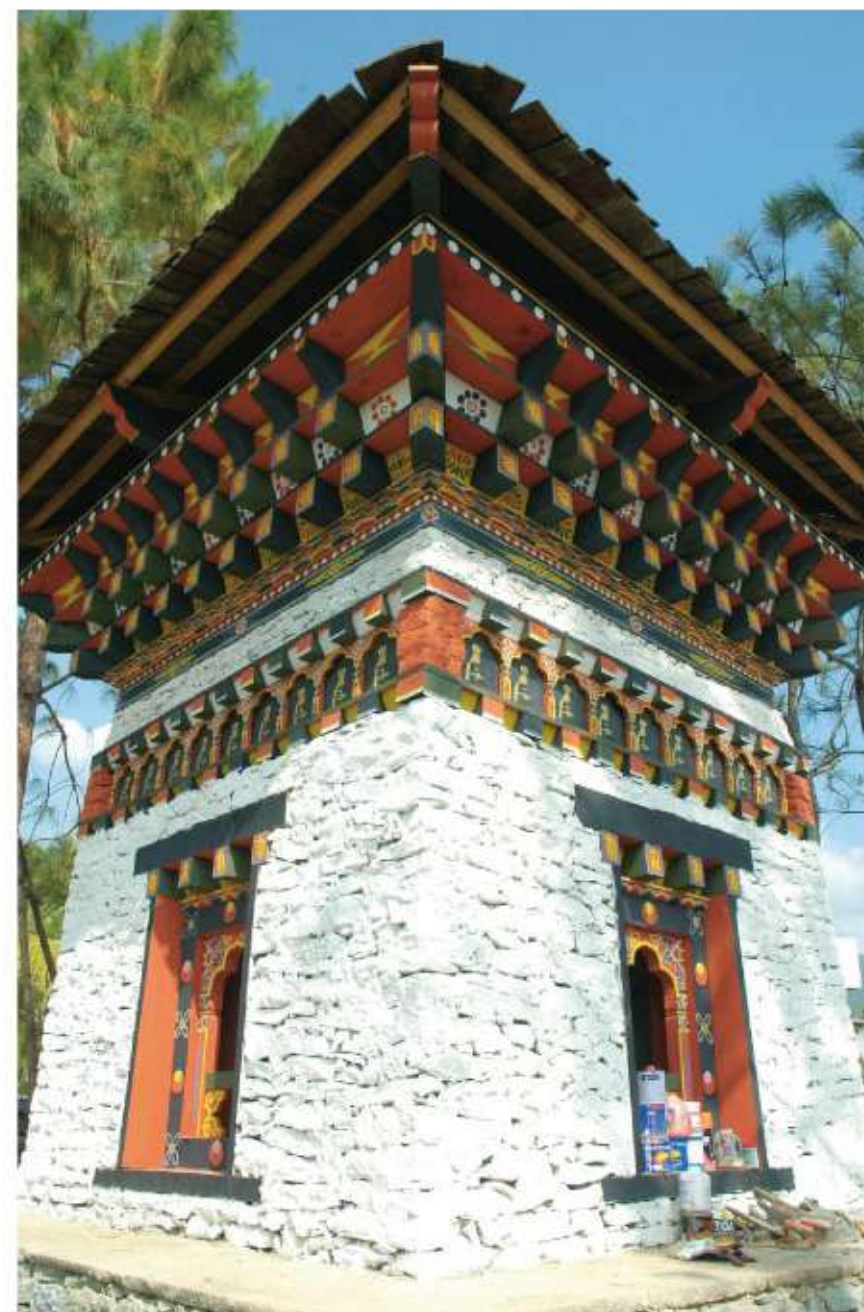
Bangladesh garden presented a replica of the National Monument with its national flower, the white water lily, amidst traditional architecture and landscape in the green and white colors of the predominantly Muslim nation.



2. Belgium

The Kingdom of Belgium has world renown florist, Daniel Ost, to design their garden to portray the harmony in relations between Thailand and Belgium through horticultural symbols. The 10-meter floral cone resting on wavy artificial grass lawn was the highlight of this garden. The wavy bottom resembled the sandy beaches of Belgium. The cone showed blooming azaleas and bromeliads which were the flowers of Belgium

formed into concentric colors of the Belgian flag of red, orange and yellow. The deepest core of the cone was black, symbolizing the "unknown future", a western philosophy. The outer surface of the cone was covered with driftwoods, ferns, orchids and epiphytes from Thailand. The back wall featured an image of the Atomium, one of Belgium's most famous landmarks, built for the Brussels World Fair in 1958.



3. Bhutan

This Himalayan kingdom presented the theme of "Living in harmony with nature". The garden was designed to reflect the Himalayan scene emphasizing the simplicity of the Buddhist philosophy. Plants presented here include aromatic plants, flowers, vegetables, fruits, herbs, ferns and orchids. The colorful architecture provided a delightful contrast showing the typical colors and motifs of Bhutan, including their prayer wheel. The carving on the gate even had the "Ratchaphruek" flower symbol of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, and "Rabbit Motif", symbolizing the birth year of His Majesty the King. This garden was a very popular site for visitors.





4. Cambodia

The Cambodian garden featured a beautifully carved gateway and a replica of *Angkor Wat*, the national symbol at the center, against a backdrop of lake and greenery.



5. China

The graceful temple garden of China represented the Tang dynasty garden during the era when Buddhism was dominant to symbolize common religion between the two countries and long-term relations. Here the Chinese government showed us a resplendent Chinese temple in a garden and a huge stone at the gate brought from China.



6. India

The garden from India was designed to evoke beauty and utility amidst the essences of Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism and Islam at the same time assailing the five senses of sight, smell, sound, taste and touch. The garden had five zones: *the Sacred Grove*, *the Moonlight Garden*, *the Floral Garden*, *the Water Garden* and *Herbal House*, signifying beauty and usefulness. The *Sacred Grove* had a Bodhi tree brought from *Buddha Gaya* symbolizing Indian belief that the tree lies at the center of the universe connecting the present world, the heaven and the nether world. This *Bodhi* tree symbolized existence, progress, immortality and peace. The garden was filled with beautifully carved sandstone contrasted with white flowers presenting a peaceful scene.





7. Indonesia

The Indonesian garden reflected *"the beauty of diversity"*. Tropical plants and architecture represented the 3 main regions, i.e. the Monas tower, homes in the Battavia, Yogya and Bali and western Sumatra styles. Each region showed tropical plants of several types.





8. Iran

The Iranian garden displayed a replica of the mausoleum of their beloved poet *Hafez in Shiraz* as the center piece. The garden also showed their typical cash crops such as dates, oranges, apples and grapes.







11. Kenya

The Kenya garden presented the Savannah plains with short and tall grasses in many hues. There were African grass-thatched huts and replicas of typical African fauna.





12. Laos People Democratic Republic

Visitors to Laos do not just admire the scenery, but have been fascinated by the Laotian culture and tradition as seen in their decorations and in their daily lives. The Laos garden showed the replica of the "Golden City Temple" of Luang Prabang, which is one of the two World Heritage Sites of the country. This replica showed the architectural beauty of the temple flanked by two seven-headed Nagas at the entrance. The Laotian people believed the Nagas protected people who lived alongside the Mekong river. Horticulture in the garden represented Laotian crops like coffee, the frangipani, the Laotian national flower, bamboo, a herbal garden and other vegetables.

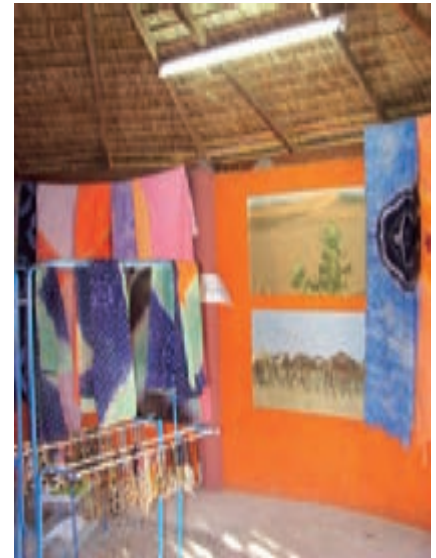




13. Malaysia

The Malaysian garden introduced visitors to a peaceful scene with the building, the pond and garden. Flowers decorated at the front of the home, fruits and paddy field and kitchen garden at the back. Finally, there was a display of handicrafts which portrayed the lifestyle of the Malay people.





14. Mauritania

This West Sahara African country displayed the lushness of the oasis with typical plants like dates and herb henna. There was the typical Sahelle home built in the way that it drew fresh air from outside into the home.

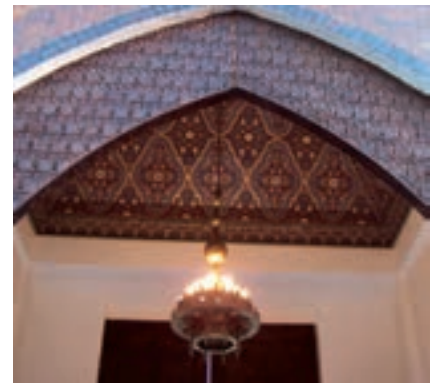




15. Morocco

This garden displayed the architectural style of the Moroccan home which showed the influence through the ages of the Phoenician, Roman, Arab, Andalousian and African visitors. Two large gazebos were set in the middle of the garden - one as a rest stop for visitors, the other to display typical products including decorative brassware and aromatic oils. There were displays of craftwork on their brassware. A high wall enclosed the garden.

A special attraction of the Moroccan's Mediterranean-styled garden was the fountain in the center which provided respite for those who entered from the glaring sun. The garden was decorated with typical flora including the rose which gave off a strong perfume, oranges and date palms.





16. Nepal

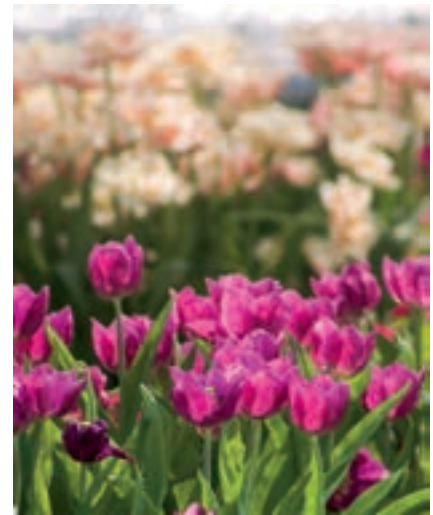
This Himalayan kingdom had immersed their garden with beautiful flowers, orchids, bushes and herbs and a beautiful stone-paved walkway. Prayer scarves and prayer bells were added to evoke the feel of being in Nepal.





17. The Netherlands

The Dutch garden created a living picture postcard effect with its 10 m-tall windmill standing against the huge postcard in the back drop and rows of tulips, freesias, colorful pennyworth and other typical temperate climate flowers in the foreground. The scene was reminiscent of the tulip farms where tulips are grown in rows for export. In the glasshouse, Dutch leading horticultural production technologies were displayed. This was another garden that received steady stream of visitors daily.





18. Qatar

This Middle East kingdom showed how a “garden in the desert” can look. The garden showed the typical tent home with rich carpet flooring and a display of traditional crafts. Native cash crops such as dates and other desert plants and shrubs abound in the garden.





19. South Africa

The South African garden was designed by the Agriculture Ministry of South Africa and set up by the National Institute for Biodiversity of South Africa. The objective of this garden was to display the variety of African flora with 27 types of desert plants, their traditional architectural style which reflects the strength and hardiness of the plants which can withstand all weather conditions.

The South African garden showed creative use of rocks in a style called “Modern African”. This garden used large boulders, rocks, flat stones, round stones in several ways for effect. One large rock was carved to show a man’s face, others were hung as a rock curtain sprinkled softly with water to reflect light, while others were used to create the harsh rocky effect of the ground. Built on sloping terrain, the garden showed typical South African flora.





20. Spain

The Spanish garden was inspired by the works of the Catalan artist Joan Miro. The Spanish garden reflected the Spanish Mediterranean scenery - planting of cereals such as wheat, red flowers, and the dragon trees from the Canary Islands. The center was paved with tiles of volcanic stones and round river stones. A small glass pavilion with steel structure provided information about Spanish gardens.





21. Sudan

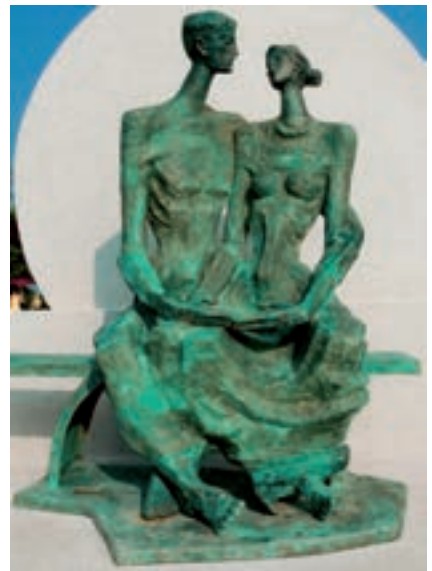
Sudan's location bordering Egypt, Libya, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Congo, Uganda and Kenya all have effects on their architectural and garden styles. The Sudanese garden was thus a typical African garden, decorated with colorful flowers, a tiny thatched gazebo style hut for visitors to relax away from the bright sun and enjoy the peaceful scene with the little fountain.





22. Turkey

The Turkish garden applied the theme, *"To Express the Love for Humanity"* adopted by the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. The garden portrayed the Turkish tradition of using mosaic murals on the ground and the walls. A sand clock was set in the midst of colorful flower display. Plants grown here were olive, fig and herbs. There was a romantic statue of man and maid, the fountain, with a gazebo in the center. The romantic statue carried the words *"Mevla Jellaleddin Rumei"*, meaning *"whatever you may think of war, we remain far from such thought; whatever you may think of love, we are that love, only love, all the love"*.



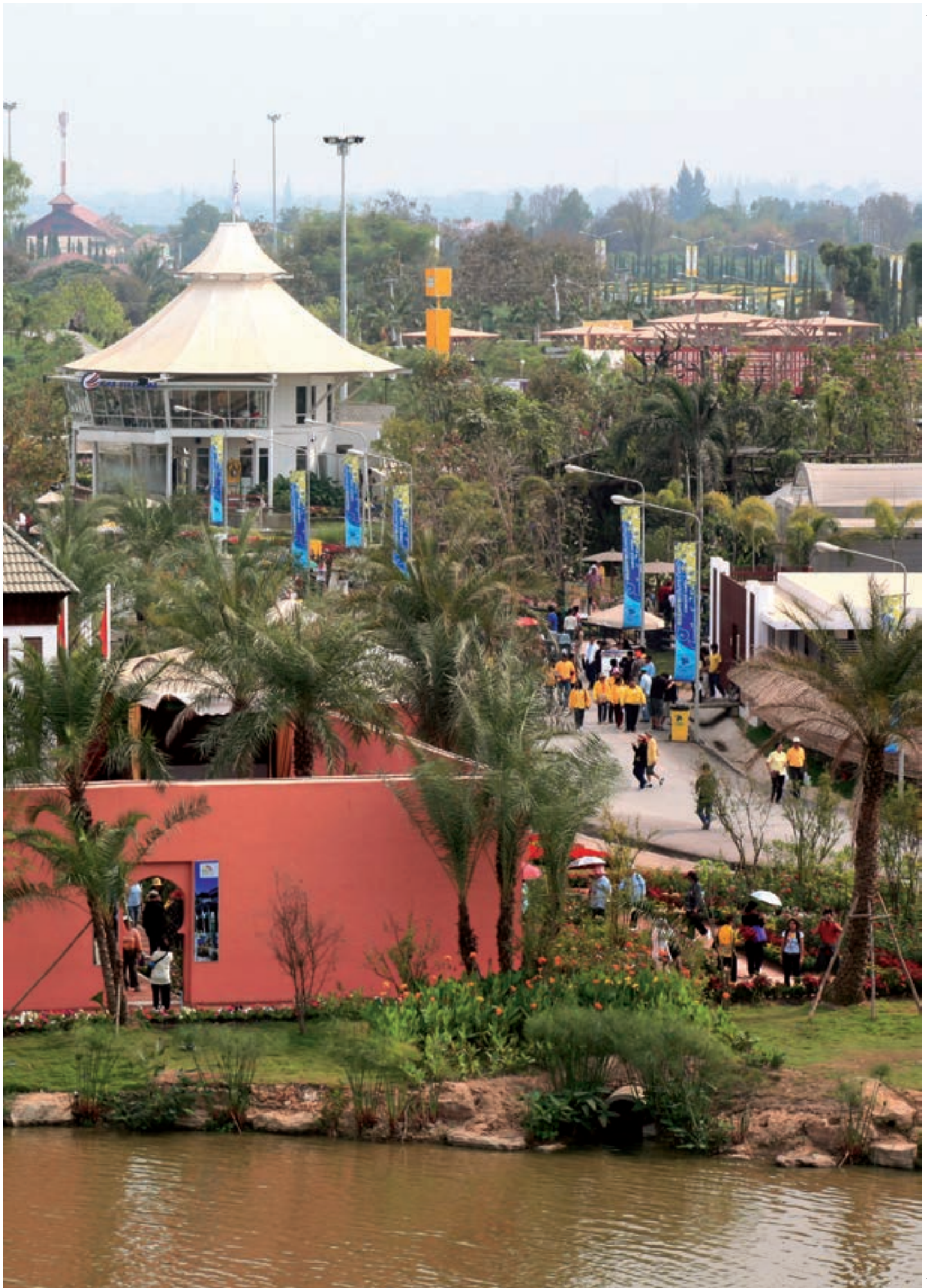


23. Vietnam

As a Southeast Asian neighbour, with borders touching China, Laos, Cambodia and the South China Sea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has one of the largest agricultural area in Asia. The Vietnamese garden showed the forces of globalization in contrast against the traditional methods of production and the blending of the two into harmony. The house was decorated in traditional Vietnamese style with bonsai plants in a stone garden, in the shade of surrounding trees such as the star fruit tree brought from the home of President Ho Chi Minh. It offered a simple but peaceful effect.







3.2.2 Corporate Gardens

Corporate Gardens in honor of the King: The Corporate Gardens were allocated to the public and private sectors to arrange gardens which demonstrated His Majesty's speech in the agricultural sector, in the royal projects and showed the philosophy and the theory behind His Majesty's guidance. These gardens were designed to demonstrate the basic tenets underlying His Majesty's initiatives so that Thai people, especially farmers, could learn and apply the guidance to enjoy a better quality of life. This would lead to the conservation of natural resources including soil, water, forest and biofuel on a sustainable basis.

There were 22 organizations which participated in the Corporate Gardens to pay homage to His Majesty the King. These were as follows:





1. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

“City in the Park”

Theme/concept: Waste water treatment, more green area establishment, raising public awareness on water resources and management

Through His Majesty’s initiative, the Makkasan Swamp Water Treatment Project was implemented to act as “Kidney of Bangkok”. The area was designated as a catchment area (monkey cheek) and polluted water was treated using the Chaipattana Aerators and then released into natural waterways, applying to the concept of His Majesty’s theory “good water chasing bad water”. The BMA also planned to turn the city green

with more parks and trees which would act as lungs for the city according to the theme “Bangkok, City in the Park”

The BMA applied these royal initiatives in their garden in order to raise public awareness on the importance of water and environmental protection. The garden also contained replicas of the Giant Swing, a symbol of Bangkok, and a green building indicating BMA headquarters. Towards the back, lied a large pond with a boat containing baskets filled with lilies, fruits and flowers, representing the former lifestyle of Thai people who lived along the waterways using boats as a transportation. The garden also had a waterfall on the back wall decorated with orchids and other colorful flowers including text of the Ten Royal Virtues that His Majesty the King has strictly followed throughout his reign.





2. Chareon Phokphand Group (CP)

“Integrated farming project according to His Majesty’s initiatives”
Concept/theme: Seven careers for seven incomes

The design of the CP garden presented seven careers for seven incomes. This included rice farming from the seedling stage to harvesting, milling using compact community rice mill to show how efficient milling method can reduce wastage. Demonstration plots of vegetables showed how to grow bell peppers and tomatoes productively. Proper method of planting field crops

was shown using the example of maize from CP’s own hybrid lines. Demonstration of export quality pummelo, flowers including the *Phalaenopsis* orchid and *Anthurium* hybrid. Exhibitions of livestock rearing, especially of native chicken, eggs production, fish rearing especially *Taptim* fish, which has patented by CP and other fresh water fish. In addition, handicrafts also showed how people could gain more income. The CP garden carried a large portrait of His Majesty the King at the front of the garden.



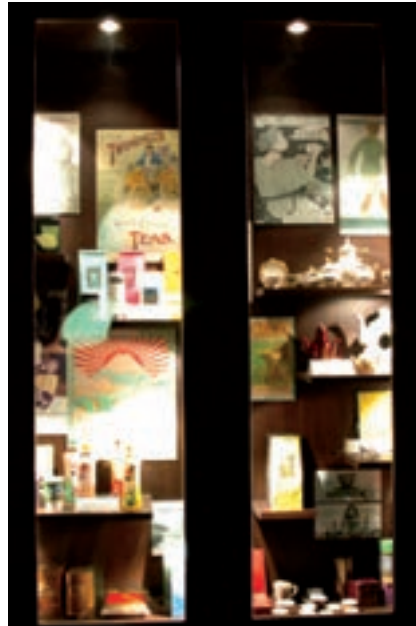


3. Boon Rawd Brewery

“Changing role of tea in the modern world”

Theme/concept: Tea and life

Presenting the story of tea, its role from ancient days to the present, and in the future, the garden was divided into 5 zones. The first zone introduced tea drinking in different parts of the world. The next zone displayed a computer which people can click on to learn the effects of tea on different parts of the body, i.e. liver, kidney, intestines, heart, etc. Another zone showed tea production and different types of tea. The most impressive attraction was the portrait of Their Majesties the King and Queen using acrylic paint made from tea. The garden was situated on a mound, with a terraced tea planting and *Vetiver* grass was also grown to prevent soil erosion. The front of the garden was set up for activities and musical events which the company provided to entertain visitors.





4. Toyota Motors Thailand Co., Ltd.

“Toyota Pavilion”

Concept/theme: Physic Nut and Oil Palm for biodiesel

Toyota Motors Thailand Co., Ltd. honoured His Majesty the King by presenting in their garden the 3 royal initiative projects which the company had actively supported - the “Biodiesel Research from Physic Nut and Oil Palm”, the “Ratchamongkol Rice Mill” and the “Bang Pu Mangrove Reforestation and Crab Release”. The projects showed the benefit from utilizing alternative energy source and agricultural materials to the best effects and developing an indigenous source of energy.



5. Pran de Siam Co., Ltd.

“The Breathe of Siam”
Concept/theme: Air, Water,
Soil and Fire

The “Pran de Siam” garden presented the mixed agricultural concept through the 4 natural elements - soil, water, air and fire as the important force of life in honour to His Majesty the King.





6. Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT)

**“Power of Man and Nature:
Synergy to Sustainability”
Concept/theme: PTT and
the Royal Initiative Projects**

The garden had 3 zones:

1. *The Exhibition Zone* featuring the indoor “Nature Symphony” exhibition displaying activities of PTT that supported the Royal Initiative Projects and the outdoor “Earth Dome” exhibiting PTT’s reforestation projects.

2. *The Nature Experience Zone* demonstrated the King’s theory on growing 3 types of plant for 4 purposes, the fourth purpose was the most important one, i.e., these mixed forest would, eventually, result in soil and water conservation.

3. *Learning Landscape Zone* showed how to use *Vetiver* grass as a natural wall to prevent erosion, check dams to help the soil to retain moisture and sustainable agriculture.





7. CAT Telecom PCL

“The Generosity of the King is Like a River”

Concept/theme: Water is Life

CAT Telecom, a communication company arranged their garden following speeches of His Majesty the King regarding the use of water resources. This included the check dam to keep soil moisture, *Vetiver* grass to prevent soil erosion, treating water with water hyacinth and the Chaipattana Aerator to increase oxygen to water.





8. Shin Corporation PCL

“Strength of the Land”
Concept/theme: Biodiesel

In this garden, 6 components explained the process and benefits of biodiesel production. His Majesty is the *Strength of the Land*, initiating numerous projects which gave great benefits to the Thai people, one of which was biodiesel. *The Green Energy* showed various plants used for the production of biodiesel.

The Power of Thought showed the manufacturing process of biodiesel. *Clean Energy* indicated the benefits of biodiesel. *The Chain of Power* showed the potential applications. *Energy for Sustainability* showed the King’s desire for the Thai people to live in a sustainable manner.





9. TOT PCL

“Under the Royal Virtues of His Majesty the King”

Concept/theme: Royal Rain-making

Life gains value when there is peace and happiness, pride in the ability to offer help to others. The TOT garden sought to show how His Majesty invented the royal rain-making, or Fon Luang, to relieve the drought problem under the *Landscape of Wisdom* and *Landscape of Kindness* themes.

Landscape of Wisdom: Beneath the *Bodhi* tree, lay peaceful and secured mind that came from living under the royal virtues of His Majesty the King.

Landscape of Kindness: Beneath the *Banyan* tree, people might rest, relax, drink water, had a Thai traditional massage or listen to the music. This reflected the saying that “*People of the East see beauty with their heart, not with their eyes, People of the East understand comfort with their soul not their body.*”





10. Ratchaburi Province

“Ratchaburi - Land of the Angels”

Theme/concept: Sufficiency Economy

This garden showed Ratchaburi province as the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the western region of Thailand. The garden displayed the key produces of the area such as the famous “*Thong Sam Si*”

cultivar of rose-apple, “*Maphrao Nam Hom*” or aromatic coconut, “*Maphrao Phuang Roi*” or coconut cluster with prolific bearing, Ivory (*Wrightia arborea*) which is the provincial plant symbol, and other rare plants. Ratchaburi’s famous pottery work, especially earthen statues, ornate “*Sangkhalok*” jars and “*Bencharong*”, the typical Thai porcelain, were also displayed as garden decorations.





11. Chacheongsao Province

“Following His Majesty’s Footsteps in Self Sufficiency”

Theme/concept: The Sufficiency Lifestyle

The garden of Chacheongsao province showed replicas of interesting religious places in the province, such as *Wat Luang Pho Sothon*. They also showed their traditional lifestyle to reflect their adoption to the sufficiency economy. This garden had five components:

- Lifestyle of the people on Bang Pakong River
- Traditions and culture
- Khao Hin Son Royal Development Study Center
- Key religious places
- Sufficiency economy





12. Chiang Mai City

“Garden of Social Wisdom”

Theme/concept: From Forest to Fishery

The Chiang Mai garden reflected a natural history, whose components taught visitors to reflect on His Majesty's speech, “On the road from forest to fishery -- in between lies the diversity of life” theme from Huai Hong Krai Royal Development Study Center. Another example was the “Nature Supports Nature” Project of Laem Pak Bia in Phetchaburi province which demonstrated water treatment through natural filtration method.

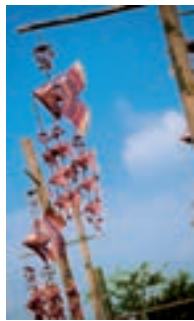




13. Chiang Mai Municipality

“Golden Lanna Garden of Social Wisdom”
Theme/concept: Conserving Culture and Tradition

“Suwan Lanna (Golden Lanna) Garden of Social Wisdom” emphasized conserving culture, tradition, artworks of local artisans and the way of life. The garden reflected the Lanna culture such as the magnificent *Tung*, the traditional vertical paper flags used by local residents in religious ceremonies. These flags have been a part of Chiang Mai culture for more than 700 years.



14. Ayutthaya Province

“Garden of Priceless Native Wisdom - Ayutthaya World Heritage”

Theme/concept: Wisdom and the Sufficiency Lifestyle

The Garden of Native Wisdom was a source of pride for the people of Ayutthaya province whose people could trace history back to the 12th century when it was the capital city for the period of 417 years. The garden reflected the native wisdom and the sufficiency lifestyle of this city and the center of communication and river floodplain culture of the four rivers, i.e. Chao Phraya, Pasak, Lop Buri and Noi. The fertility of the land was reflected in the saying: “There is fish in the water and rice in the field”. The garden showed a demonstration of rice field, the warmth of Thai home and the gentle lifestyle where people wove baskets, made garlands - an intricate flower arrangements, traditional aromatics, famous *Aranyik* knives and pottery making.





15. Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden

“Varieties of Thai Flowers, a Garden in Honor of His Majesty the King”
Theme/concept: Soil, Water and Forest

The Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden in Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai, presented varieties of flowers at this festival. The garden was designed as a showcase of the diversity of Thai flora, especially exotic and rare plants of more than 81 species. The number of species was to coincide with His Majesty’s 80th Birthday Celebration in 2007.





16 Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC)

“BAAC Garden for Sustainable Home”
Theme/concept: New Theory - Sufficiency Economy

The BAAC garden emphasized sustainable agriculture to maintain the Thai lifestyle as well as to protect the environment. The three sections of the garden showed a self-sufficient home, a life supporting garden and a general purpose hall. The Bank provided information on projects by the Royal Initiatives to visitors especially farmers.





17. Kasikorn Bank PLC

“Sense of Solidarity”

Theme/concept: Tropical Forests of Thailand Where Animals are Found

The garden displayed a herd of 9 life-sized elephants in a modern style, indicating the importance of elephants to Thai people. The garden showed check dams, terraced rice fields, Vetiver grass, deciduous forest with a stream reflecting His Majesty’s guidance on the importance of forest to Thai agriculture.



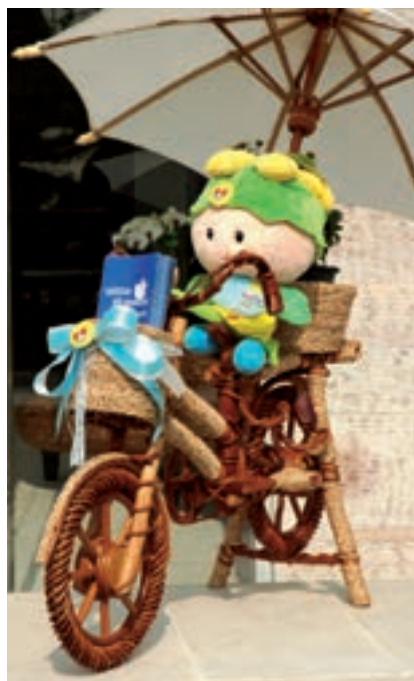


18. Krung Thai Bank PCL

“Water Orchid Garden”

Theme/concept: Wastewater treatment using water hyacinth

In one of the Royal Initiatives Project - the Makkasan Swamp Project, His Majesty’s applied the natural method of wastewater treatment by using water hyacinth. In this garden, black, grey and white pebbles symbolized the color of water at different stages of treatment in an attractive manner.



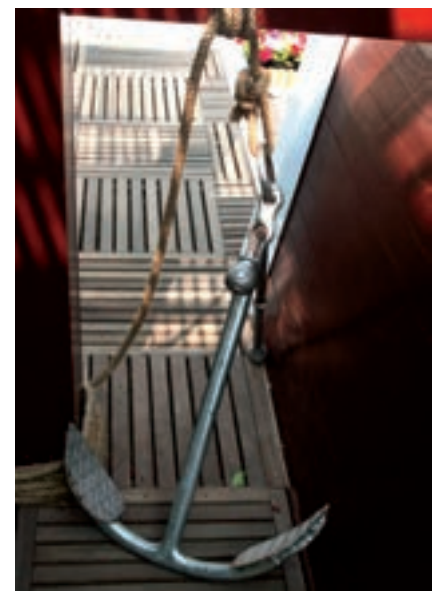
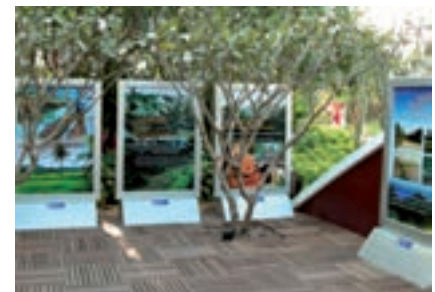


19. Port Authority of Thailand

“King Bhumibol the Great’s 60 years Reign”

Theme/concept: HM’s theories and royal initiatives

His Majesty the King’s brilliance and versatility, especially in agriculture and agrotechnology, is well known. The Port Authority of Thailand presented a fusion of His Majesty’s many outstanding development projects in its garden. The focal point of this garden was the vessel on a sea of flowers representing the Port. The garden showed how His Majesty’s guidance had helped people to prosper by implementing the new agriculture theory and a combination of nine theories in sustainable development, including the use of *Vetiver* grass to prevent soil erosion, the use of good water to chase bad water, the application of sustainable agriculture, etc. A history of the Kings’ numerous activities throughout the country was also figured prominently in the exhibit. The featured landmarks were a map of Thailand and the organization logo.





20. Metropolitan Waterworks Authority of Thailand (MWWA)

“Streams of Mercy for Metropolitan Waterworks”

Theme/concept: Waste Water Treatment According to Royal Initiation

The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority of Thailand (MWWA) focused on the Chaipattana Aerator. This is a paddle wheel machine in the form of a floating buoy, which helps to add oxygen into water. His Majesty has pointed out the importance of cleaning up wastewater and polluted waterways. The MWWA thus designed their garden using the Chaipattana Aerator for waste water treatment. This Aerator was the ninth of its kind in the world to be patented and the first in the world to be patented by a reigning monarch. The Aerator also received the first prize for an invention that benefited the nation by the National Research Council of Thailand in 1993.





21. Electricity Generating Organization of Thailand (EGAT)

“Kindness of the King”

Theme/concept: Biological Way of Life for Sustainable Development

The EGAT strives to embody His Majesty the King's kindness to all Thai citizens through the design of its garden exhibit. It highlighted the King's numerous agricultural initiatives and his economic theory of self-sufficiency. These concepts integrated initiatives on soil, water and forest conservation as well as mixed agricultural projects. All these efforts by

His Majesty the King have produced a harmonious way of life for all Thai people.

The principle component of the EGAT garden comprised 4 zones that exhibited irrigation systems and soil-water conservation. The first zone was the check dam and a *Vetiver* grass plot; the second zone introduced the theory and philosophy of the sufficiency economy and sustainable agriculture which would lead to a lasting development; the third zone displayed the reforestation program in honor of the King and the fourth zone presented the conservation program of plant genetic resources which would conserve Thai plants for future use.





22. Royal Project Foundation

"Royal Project Garden"

Concept/theme: Helping the hilltribes help us and help the world

The Royal Project Garden displayed many facets of His Majesty the King's initiatives for development. The garden was divided into 5 zones comprising:

Zone A: This zone displayed the background of the eradication of opium poppy cultivation to save the hill tribes, the Thai people and the people of the world from the effects of that trade. The display reproduced an opium field of the past, when it was integrated in a tribal lifestyle of poor health, lack of





education, limited infrastructure, and compared that with the present day. The benefits of alternatives to growing opium were shown, including horticultural production. These were the processes which the Royal Project used to develop the tribes and also to maintain and renew the environment.

Zone B: This zone showed the transformation of the same tribal village after 30 years under the guidance of the Royal Project. Houses looked better, clean water and basic infrastructure were available, opium fields were replaced by new economic crops such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs, etc.

Zone C: This was the display area for different hill tribes.

Zone D: This zone exhibited new species of plants undergoing research at the Royal Project and new crops recommended to farmers.

Zone E: This zone housed the Royal Project shops displaying products and produce, distributed under the brand name "Doi Kham".



THAI GARDENS

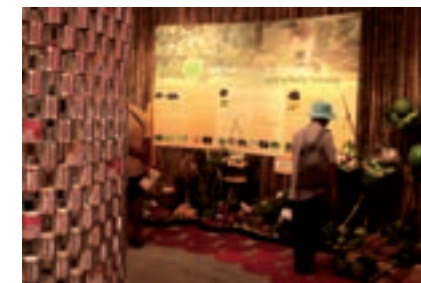


3.3 Thai Tropical Gardens

This zone represented the largest exhibition of tropical species, 1,900 species and over 3.2 million plants, including fruits, flowers and ornamental plants, herbs and medicinal plants, vegetables and mushrooms, industrial crops and rare species were displayed. Along with the plants, there were 6 greenhouses: Shaded Paradise, Biotech Greenhouse, Soilless Greenhouse, Temperate Greenhouse, Desert Plants Greenhouse, and Tropical Dome. Thai Traditional houses and life style of the people in each region, showing the role of auspicious plants, local wisdom and how they responded to their cultural and environment, were also displayed.



FRUIT PAVILION



3.3.1 Fruit Pavilion

The fruit crops grown in Thailand are considered as tropical and subtropical fruits. Based on the planting area, production and economic value, they are categorized into 3 groups : major fruit crops, minor fruit crops and exotic fruit crops.

Authentic Fruit Pavilion were divided into 2 sections:- Fruit Hub and Fruit Orchards section.

Within the indoor Fruit Hub, there were 4 major sections presented through different media including map of planting area, economic value of certain fruits, nutrition facts and wide range of fruit promotions.

Exhibition of fresh consisted of 3 groups:- a) all year-round bearing fruits such as guava, water melon and papaya, b) export fruits such as durian, mangosteen, longan and pineapple and c) high potential fruits for export such as pummelo, aromatic coconut, jack fruit, rose apple and dragon fruit.



There were also exhibitions of production and post harvest technologies according to GAP and GMP regulations on food safety and CODEX standards. In addition, juice processing, packaging and labeling of nutritional content were also attached in the exhibition.

The outdoor Fruit Orchards provided an information on both botanical characteristics and a wide range of fruit families, species and cultivars. Totally, 61 species of new species, commercial varieties and exotic varieties were grown and maintained in the Fruit Orchards. They could be categorized into 3 groups as followed.

1. Major fruit which are significant exports and high economic value are longan, durian, mangosteen, lychee, pummelo and pineapple.

2. Minor fruit crops comprised of popular fruit in local and regional such as rose apple, custard apple, guava, sapodilla, mango, rambutan, aromatic coconut, tamarind, langsat, jack fruit, lime, grapes, banana and etc.

3. Exotic fruits comprised of rare species, under-utilized species and industrial plants such as ganderia, santol, avocado, star gooseberry, macadamia, bilimbi, salacca, longong and etc.

The exhibitions in Fruit Pavilion provided information and knowledge of biodiversity, advanced technologies, processing technologies and utilization.



ORCHID PAVILION

The Orchid Park displayed more than 1,200 plants from 60 varieties of inbred line of orchids arranged in the surrounding area similar to natural habitats. More than 3,500 plants from over 100 varieties of Thai hybrids as well as those from other countries were also displayed.

At the entrance, there was a golden pyramid-shaped sculpture named Chatumongkon Maha Bophit which means being auspicious in all 4 directions. On Each side of the sculpture showed the embossed Ratchaphruek flower, Cattleya "Queen Sirikit", Vanda and a diverse array of Thai orchids. At the top of the pyramid, there was a wrought iron in the Shape of Thai numeral 9 which signified the Monarch as of the ninth King of the Chakri Dynasty.

The exhibition area consisted of the following:

3.3.2 Orchid Pavilion

The Orchid Pavilion was built on 6,400 sq.m. under the theme "*Orchids of the World*" for displays and competitions of orchids from all over the world. There were native species, hybrids, rare and other famous orchids.

All together, 25,000 plants, 72 species and 430 varieties of orchids were displayed in this exhibition, including plants from Indonesia, Malaysia, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan and Bhutan.



The Glass House

On the ground floor displayed a variety of rare and special orchids from temperate zone. There were 270 varieties, comprising more than 1,000 plants.

On the upper floor, the award-winning paintings of orchids were displayed.

The Orchid Garden competition covering 1,400 sq.m. was located at the back of the glass house. There were 2 categories of competition which were creative and natural gardens. Each categories consisted of 10 gardens.

The Technology Tunnel dazzled with



the array of germplasm, plant breeding and related propagation technologies of orchids.

The Orchid Nursery and Orchid Clinic were conducted by orchid expertists to give information and suggestion to growers and visitors.

The Business Promotion Booth was the place for growers and traders to exchange information and business arrangement. There were the expertists stood by to recommend post harvest handling and packaging of orchid cut flower for export. It also provided expert assistance on plant care and know-how on shelf-life extension of cut orchids for export.



The Orchid competition Ground covering 1,200 sq.m. Weekly competitions were held on every Friday for 13 weeks. There were 4 classes of orchid competitions: individual plant, container display, cut flowers and orchid garden.

The competition schedule was as follows:-

- 31 October - 8 November 2006
The Best of Thai Orchids
- 10 - 15 November 2006
Festival of Vanda - Ascocentrum
- 17 - 22 November 2006
Varieties of Orchids
- 24 - 29 November 2006
Festival of Paphiopedilum
- 1 - 6 December 2006
Vanda Festival
- 8 - 13 December 2006
The Best of Thai Cut flowers
- 22 - 27 December 2006
Cattleya Festival
- 29 December 2006 - 3 January 2007
Festival of Fragrant Orchids
- 5 - 10 January 2007
Cymbidium - Oncidium Festival
- 12 - 17 January 2007
Festival of Fragrant Orchids
- 19 - 24 January 2007
Traditional Orchids
- 26 - 31 January 2007
Festival of Orchids





HERB PAVILION



3.3.3 Herb Pavilion

Herbs are well recognized as native fragrant plants, medical plants and spices. They become valuable resources and create a substantial economic value. Apart from being mainly used at home, they are also used as raw materials for modern medicine and therapy.

In the pavilion consisted of 2 areas viz. herbal and medicinal plant garden and demonstration area for herbal and medicinal plant utilization.

In the first area herbs and medicinal plants were arranged and displayed according to their most important usage such as digestion, urination, blood sugar content, blood pressure control, skin treatment, cancer, AIDS, edible vegetables, hill tribe herbs, flowering



herbs, aromatic herbs, and spa herbs for beauty. All together more than 51,000 plants from 310 species were displayed at the garden, with leading potential ones such as turmeric, "Fa Thalai Chon" (*Andrographis paniculata*), ringworm bush, Curcuma, "Som Khaek" (*Garcinia atroviridis*), Asiatic pennywort, "Phlai" (*Zingiber cassumunar*), Black finger root or "Krachai Dam" (*Kaempferia parviflora*), rosella, pepper and mulberry.

In the second area, there were the exhibitions of a folklore about herbal treatments from 4 regions of the country. These showed a complete



understanding of herbal practices and their benefits which is a valuable wisdom of the Thai traditional societies.

This exhibition reflected lifestyle and tradition of Thai people including hill tribes. Utilization of herbs was exhibited and demonstrated through 5 activities: (a). Legends pertaining to health, (b). Massage Styles using herbs as ingredients, (c). Hydro Therapy, (d). Meditation Therapy and (e). Aroma Therapy.

"*Thai Sappaya*", a concept of Thai traditional health care offers treatment of illnesses through 5 methods:

1. Food: Food is one of the most important factors contributing to cause of disease. Hence, it is important to educate the public to understand the right dining habits with healthy food.

2. Massage: Thai massage is worldwide known and considered as a great practical science and art. This method was first recorded during the Ayutthaya period when King Narai the Great called for a massage to stretch muscles. There are two traditional styles: one using hand only and another using hands in a combination with elbows, knees and feet.

3. Aroma Therapy: This treatment relies on use of aromatic herbs. From the days of King Narai the Great, recipes of making scented body powder, or aromatic medicine to revive the spirits,



indicated that Thai people love pampering their body with aromatic oils and herbs. They have been used for health treatment through centuries.

4. Hydro Therapy: Since the Sukhothai period, Thai people have used hot spring water mixed with herbs and medicinal plants for soaking their body in relief treatment.

5. Meditation Therapy: Meditation has become a part of Thai people's culture for more than 2,000 years. It is a form of relaxation. When the mind is calm, the knowledge and the wisdom will be arised. It is a fact that meditation boosts the body's resistance to diseases. The exercise called "Ruesi Dud Ton" is a form of exercise which improves agility to the limbs.





VEGETABLE AND MUSHROOM GARDEN



3.3.4 Vegetable and Mushroom Garden

Vegetables are an essential part of the food chain. The high content of vitamins A, C, minerals (calcium, magnesium and etc.), protein, fibre and other were found in vegetables. This nutrition plays an important role to help human body to function smoothly. They can increase immunity and prevent disease occurrence in human such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, digestive problems and high blood pressure, etc. Nutritionists recommend that each person should consume vegetables at a minimum of 400 grams per day or 150 kilograms per year. Different kinds of vegetables and growing conditions in each country encourage exchange and trade of the products. Therefore vegetable industry has become important business among the countries.

A large variety of vegetables has been cultivated in Thailand. Each year, approximately 480,000 hectares were vegetable cultivation. Exports of fresh vegetables and produces including seeds were around 0.45 million tons and worth 1.52 billion Baht. High export income came from cucumber, cabbage, onion, garlic, chili, tomato, beans, convolvulus, baby corn, asparagus, okra and carrot.

The 0.32 hectare of Vegetable Garden represented the cultivation of 120 species of vegetables, including economic vegetables, home garden vegetables and native vegetables. In the garden, there were displays of diversity of new varieties, applied production technologies, including organic vegetables, food safety vegetables as well as the cultivation of temperate crops in temperature-controlled rooms.



Important economic vegetables were asparagus, okra, chili, shallot, garlic, onion and watermelon. Important home garden vegetables were ginger, galangal, lemongrass, pepper mint, shallot, coriander, basil, and etc. Native vegetables were "Phak Wan Ban" (*Sauropus androgenus*), "Phak Phai" (*Polygonum odoratum*), "Phak Khom" or Thai spinach (*Amaranthus viridis*), "Phak Chiang Da" (*Gymnema inodorum*), "Chaphlu Pa" (*Piper aurantiacum*), "Sato" (*Parkia speciosa*) and Asiatic pennywort, and etc. The temperate vegetables were broccoli, baby carrot, watercress, cherry tomato, kale, and etc.

Since Thailand has a large diversity of mushroom species, mushroom cultivation have been promoted. Research has been focused on cultivation technique of some wild mushrooms. The popular wild mushroom today was the termite mushroom (*Termitomyces* sp.), which was commonly found in termite mounds.

In the mushroom cottage, the exhibition consisted of economic mushroom, medicinal mushroom, mushroom products, video tape and model of poisonous mushroom. There were 7 species of economic mushroom which were popular mushroom in Thai cuisine such as Shitake mushroom, straw mushroom, ear mushroom, and etc. Four species of medicinal mushroom such as Ling Zhi. In addition, several mushroom products also displayed such as canned straw mushroom, salty *Coprinus cinereus*, mushroom chip, mushroom paste, and etc.





FLOWER GARDEN



3.3.5 Flower Garden

The flower garden was a fan-shaped bed on a 0.48 hectare plot. Tropical flowers such as curcuma, rose, *Anthurium*, torch ginger, *Amaryllis* and assorted shades of color from cosmos were laid out. Popular flowers such as little yellow star, petunia, salvia, Madagascar periwinkle, dwarf *Zinnia* and *Aconium* were also shown as well as temperate flowers such as carnation, protea, African violet, ivy, *Azalea*, etc. More than 2.1 million plants from 72 species were grown there. Each bed of flowers was regularly rotated to maintain their best stage to entertain visitors.

Other decorative flowers shown here were garlic vine, Mexican creeper, Madagascar jasmine, "Sai Yoi" or golden fig (*Ficus benjamina*), bougainvillea, hibiscus, oleander, etc.



SHADED PARADISE



3.3.6 Shaded Paradise

More than 200 varieties of tropical foliage plants mainly bromeliads, were arranged under the shading area of 6,400 sq.m. with a walkway for visitors to enjoy closely.

The area inside the building, surrounded by green netting, was decorated to resemble tropical forest by palm trees, dracaena, bromeliads, philodendrons, maranta, cordyline, spiral flag, aglaonema, dieffenbachia,

ferns, hoya and American elder abound to give the coolness of the scenery.

At the entrance, stood the rare coco-der-mer or double coconut (*Lodoicea maldivica*), the largest fruit in the plant kingdom, native to Seychelles island in the Indian Ocean. This double coconut was earlier mistaken for a native to Maldives, hence its Latin name. This tree attracted a great attention to visitors by its twin-giant-looking shape fruit weighing up to 25 kilograms at full maturity. This slow growing palm with a huge fan-shaped leaf could reach 20 meters in height, take 1-2 years to germinate, take 9 months for the first leaf to emerge and another 9 months to open. The tree usually takes 30 years to flower, though some may take 100 years to do so and its fruit takes 6 to 10 years to mature.

A large selection of bromeliads typically found in South America, Central America and North America were featured here. These hot, dry semi-tropical plants have a spiral arrangement of leaves, called "rosette", the base of which may form a reservoir to trap water or dirt and insects. The plant could be terrestrial or epiphytic and produce beautiful flower stalks.



OTHER ORNAMENTAL GARDENS

3.3.7 Other Ornamental Gardens

Religious Tree Garden

In this garden, there were 18 species of trees representing the trees in Buddhist religion. These trees were important because they were mentioned in the Buddhist annals that the Great Buddha sat under each of them and performed religious activities that were performed by Buddhist monks nowadays. Some of them were “Kum Nam” or “Marina” in Indian (*Crateva religiosa*), “Ket” or “Sarini” in Indian (*Manilkara hexandra*), “Chik Na” (*Barringtonia acutangula*), “Takhian Thong” (*Hopea odorata*) and Palmyra palm or toddy palm (*Borassus flabellifer*).



Auspicious Plant Garden

Thai people believed that certain plants, when grown in their house would bring them good fortune. There were 9 species of auspicious plants in this garden. For example, *Fragrea fragrans* tree was reputed to have the power to protect home dwellers from danger; teak tree imbues the place with stature; golden shower tree brings fame and respect; Indian coral tree is not only beautiful but is also reputed to bring prosperity, scrambled egg tree (*Cassia surattensis*) brings great power and widespread fame while jackfruit tree brings manifold good fortune, and etc.



Scented Plant Garden

From the period of ancient Sukhothai, Thai people have a reputation for planting trees for their fragrant wood, fruit or flowers. The "Tri Phum Phra Ruang" official chronicle mentioned about the orange chempaka, jasmine, lotus, "Lamduan" (*Melodorum fruticosum*), "Bunnak" (*Mesua ferrea*), iron wood, etc. as presented in the Sukhothai period. Then, in the following Ayutthaya period, poems mentioned about fragrant plants such as the orange jasmine, "Karawek" (*Artabotrys siamensis*), cowslip creeper, "Rotsukhon" (*Tetracera loureiri*), "Tan Lueang" (*Ochna integerrima*), "Mali wan" (*Jasminum adenophyllum*),

Damaskus rose, "Phut Farang" (*Tabernaemontana cummingiana*), "Phutthachat" (*Jasminum auriculatum*), "Nom Maeo" (*Melodorum siamensis*), etc. Towards the modern period, more foreign flowers were being imported bringing in scented plants such as Arabian jasmine, "Queen Sirikit" rose: a hybrid rose introduced in 1970. "Mok Rachini" (*Wrightia sirikitiae*); a new plant was discovered in 2001 and found only in Thailand. "Champi Sirindhorn" (*Magnolia sirindhorniae*) was discovered in 1999: this strongly scented flower last for two days and is white upon blooming, turns pale yellow towards the end.

Bonsai Garden

The cultivation of miniature plants in trays including miniature landscape with mountain and stream first appeared in ancient Chinese history probably during the Chin dynasty, most probably through a development from planting in ornate pots. The Chinese Tang dynasty were known to have had trees planted in trays. Over the next millennia, this form of tree planting was developed into a hobby and was considered an art form called "Pen Xai" or bonsai. "Pen Xai" means miniaturized ancient tree without ornaments. In the period during the years 1280 and 1368, a Chinese courtier fled to Japan as a political refugee and introduced this art of miniaturizing plant to Japan. In Thailand, bonsai was called dwarf trees and was popular since the Ayutthaya period, most probably brought by Japanese mercenaries who lived in the court in those days. However, from the earlier Sukhothai days, Thai people had already been practicing a different art form of producing ornamental trees where tall trees and shrubs were constantly pruned and shaped into different animal or architectural forms. Today, Thai people are more interested in Thai ornamental trees than the dwarf or bonsai.

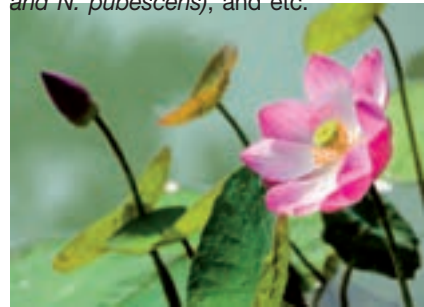


Palm and Cycad Gardens

More than 40 species of palms could be seen vying their beautiful fronds against each other such as Henry palm, Coppercinea palm, Carpoixilon palm, cherry palm, "Tao Rang Si Siam" (*Arenga hookerana*), "Chang Rong Hai" (*Borassodendron machadonis*). Popular sugar palm and the Bismark palm were also shown here as examples of hardy native species. Among the cycads, 10 species were shown here such as Japanese cycad (*Macrozamia*), Mexican cycad - *Encepharatos* and the other cycads, were grown in the hilly area.

Lotus Garden

In this garden, there were 3 groups of lotuses, from native and oversea, with diverse colors and blooming habit, were displayed. These were giant water lily (*Victoria amazonica*), red and white water lily, day blooming and night blooming water lily (*Nymphaea lotus* and *N. pubescens*), and etc.



Sunken Garden

This garden exhibited water-loving plants more than 100 species, such as heliconia, 'Kluai Pa' or wild banana (*Ensete superbum*), Kunming banana (*Musella lasiocarpa*), the Australian Art Wood, cordyline, miracle plant, and etc.



Provincial Tree Garden

Each of the 76 provinces of Thailand has designated a tree as a symbol of the province. The objective was to provide information to visitors and younger generations to understand the diversity of native trees which symbolized each province as well as conservation purpose. Below is the list of provincial trees of Thailand:

Bangkok City:

'Sai Yoi' or golden fig (*Ficus benjamina*)

Northern Region:

- Chiang Mai - 'Thong Kwao' or flame of the forest (*Butea monosperma*)
- Chiang Rai - 'Kasalong Kham' or tree jasmine (*Radermacheria ignea*)
- Kamphaengphet - 'Si Siat Kaen' or catechu tree (*Acacia catechu*)
- Lampang - 'Kha Chao' or Indian elm (*Holoptelea integrifolia*)
- Lamphun - 'Chamchuri' or rain tree (*Samanea saman*)
- Mae Hong Son - 'Kraphi Chan' (*Millettia brandisiana*)
- Nakhon Sawan - 'Intharachit' or 'Salao' (*Lagerstroemia loudonii*)
- Nan - 'Siao Dok Khao' or orchid tree (*Bauhinia variegata*)
- Phayao - 'Saraphi Thai' (*Mammea siamensis*)

- Phichit - 'Bunnak' or iron wood (*Mesua ferrea*)
- Phitsanulok - 'Pip' (*Millingtonia hortensis*)
- Phetchabun - 'Makham' or tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)
- Phrae - 'Yom Hin' or almondwood (*Chukrasia tabularis*)
- Sukhothai - 'Tan Tanot' or palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*)
- Tak - 'Daeng' (*Xylia xylocarpa var. kerrii*)
- Uttaradit - 'Sak' or teak tree (*Tectona grandis*)

Central Region:

- Ang Thong - 'Maphlap' (*Diospyros malabarica var. siamensis*)
- Ayutthaya - 'Man' (*Cordia cochinchinensis*)
- Chacheongsao - 'Nonsi Pa' (*Peltophorum dasyrachis*)
- Chai Nat - 'Matum' or bael fruit tree (*Aegle marmelos*)
- Kanchanaburi - 'Kha Nang' (*Homalium tomentosum*)
- Lop Buri - 'Phikun' or bulletwood (*Mimosop elengi*)
- Nakhon Nayok - 'Suphannika' or yellow silk cotton (*Cochlospermum religiosum*)
- Nakhon Pathom - 'Chan Hom' (*Tarenna fragrans*)
- Nonthaburi - 'Nonsi' or copper pod tree (*Peltophorum pterocarpum*)
- Pathum Thani - 'Parichat' or Indian coral tree (*Erythrina variegata*)



- Phetchaburi - 'Wa' or black plum (*Syzygium cumini*)
- Prachin Buri - 'Pho Si Maha Pho' or sacred fig tree (*Ficus religiosa*)
- Prachuap Khirikhan - 'Ket' or milkey tree (*Manilkara hexandra*)
- Ratchaburi - 'Mok Man' or ivory (*Wrightia arborea*)
- Samut Prakan - 'Pho Tale' or cork tree (*Thespesia populnea*)
- Samut Sakhon - 'Sattaban' (*Alstonia scholaris*)
- Samut Songkhram - 'Chik Tale' (*Barringtonia asiatica*)
- Sa Kaeo - 'Makham Pom' or emblic mylaboran (*Phyllanthus emblica*)
- Sara Buri - 'Tabaek Na' (*Lagerstroemia floribunda*)
- Sing Buri - 'Maklam Ton' or red sandalwood (*Adenanthra pavonica*)
- Suphan Buri - 'Makluae' or ebony tree (*Diospyros mollis*)
- Uthai Thani - 'Sadao' or Siamese neem tree (*Azadirachta siamensis*)

Northeastern Region:

- Buri Ram - 'Kalaphruek' or pink shower (*Cassia grandis*)
- Chaiyaphum - 'Khilek Ban' or Thai copper pod (*Senna siamea*)
- Kalasin - 'Mahat' (*Artocarpus lacucha*)
- Khon Kaen - 'Kanlapaphruek' or pink shower (*Cassia bakeriana*)



- Loei - 'Son Sam Bai' or kesiya pine (*Pinus kesiya*)
- Maha Sarakham - 'Phruek' or Indian walnut (*Albizia lebbeck*)
- Mukdahan - 'Chang Nao' (*Ochna integerrima*)
- Nakhon Phanom - 'Kankrao' (*Fragrea fragrans*)
- Nakhon Ratchasima - 'Sathon' or 'Santol' (*Millea leucantha*)
- Nong Bua Lamphu - 'Phayung' or Siamese rosewood (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis*)
- Nong Khai - 'Chingchan' or rosewood (*Dalbergia oliveri*)
- Roi Et - 'Krabok' (*Irvingia malayana*)
- Sakon Nakhon - 'Inthanin Nam' or pride of India (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*)
- Si Sa Ket - 'Lamduan' (*Melodorum fruticosum*)
- Surin - 'Makha Tae' (*Sindora siamensis*)
- Ubon Ratchathani - 'Yang Na' (*Dipterocarpus alatus*)
- Udon Thani - 'Rang' (*Shorea siamensis*)
- Yasothon - 'Krabak' (*Anisoptera costata*)

Eastern Region:

- Chanthaburi - 'Chan' (*Diospyros decandra*)
- Chon Buri - 'Pradu Pa' (*Pterocarpus macrocarpus*)
- Rayong - 'Saraphi Tale' or Alexandrian laurel (*Calophyllum inophyllum*)

- Trat - 'Hu Kwang' or Bengal almond (*Terminalia catappa*)

Southern Region:

- Chumphon - 'Maduea Uthumphon' (*Ficus racemosa*)
- Krabi - 'Thung Fa' (*Alstonia macrophylla*)
- Nakhon Sithamarat - 'Kasae' (*Callerya atropurpurea*)
- Narathiwat - 'Takhian Chan Ta Maeo' or chengal (*Neobalanocarpus heimii*)
- Phangnga - 'Thep Tharo' (*Cinnamomum porrectum*)
- Phattalung - 'Phayom' (*Shorea roxburghii*)
- Phuket - 'Pradu Ban' (*Pterocarpus indicus*)
- Ranong - 'Opchoe' cinnamon tree or (*Cinnamomum bejolghota*)
- Satun - 'Krasik' or Blackwood (*Dalbergia parviflora*)
- Songkhla - 'Sadao Thiam' (*Azadirachta excelsa*)
- Surat Thani - 'Khiam' (*Cotyleolbium melanoxylon*)
- Trang - 'Si Trang' or jacaranda (*Jacaranda filicifolia*)
- Yala - 'Si Yala' or yellow saraca (*Saraca haipingensis*)



BIOTECH GREENHOUSE



3.3.8 Biotech Greenhouse

The Biotech Greenhouse, supported by the National Research Council of Thailand, Nestle Co., Ltd. (Thailand) and the Department of Agriculture, presented to visitors the advanced of biotechnology and how it benefited to horticulture. The exhibition here were using the bioreactor for the propagation of "Pathumma" or Siam tulip (*Curcuma alismatifolia*), use of the fragrant orchids for making cosmetics. The success in Somatic embryogenesis propagation of robusta coffee was also displayed. This successful technology was available to farmers only in Mexico and Thailand. Tissue culture of "Maphrao Kathi" or curd coconut was also displayed.



SOILESS GREENHOUSE

3.3.9 Soilless Greenhouse

There were 3 types of technology of Soilless Culture here, namely (i) hydroponics or water culture, (ii) substrate culture and (iii) aeroponics or air culture through spraying of water mist and fertilizers. These technologies were used for cultivation of more than 30 species vegetables and longan, operated by Prof. Adirek Thong-aram.



TEMPERATE GREENHOUSE



3.3.10 Temperate Greenhouse

The greenhouse showed temperate plants supported by the Royal Project Foundation. More than 40 temperate plants were displayed, including vegetables, fruits, flowers, ornamental plants, herbs, and etc.



DESERT PLANT GREENHOUSE



3.3.11 Desert Plant Greenhouse

More than 38 varieties from 2 families of desert plants, cacti and succulents, were shown here as described below:

Cacti:

Cacti grown in dry arid lands, these plants have adapted to drought environment such that their stem have been adapted in order to conserve water while their leaves have evolved

into spines. Some of the famous cacti shown here were the Old Man Cactus, Black Boy, Finger Lady and *Ariocarpus fissuratus*.

Succulents:

Found in semi-arid area, desert, rocky land, and even in cold climate. The popular succulents shown here were in Haworth group and Balanchine group.



TROPICAL DOME



3.3.12 Tropical Dome

The Tropical Dome, with controlled atmosphere at 28-30 °C and relative humidity at 88-90%, was arranged to resemble a tropical forest. Several of rare palms from southern Thailand, as well as ground covers and ferns could be seen here. There were collection of palms and ferns came from specific areas, such as Mak Phra Rahu (*Maxburretia furtadoana*), "Si Siam" (*Arenga hookeriana*), "Chang Rong Hai" or crying elephant palm (*Borassodendron machadonis*) known for its beauty, "Mak Nga Chang" or ivory palm (*Pinanga dicksonii*) and *Tacca* spp. added to the exotic quality of the Dome.

Among the ferns displayed there were bird nest fern (*Asplenium* spp.), maidenhair fern (*Adenium* spp.), and the amazing dwarf ferns which grew only three inches in 50 years. Another rare plant shown in the Tropical Dome was the "Wollemi" pine from Australia. This was called a living fossil because its ancestors were estimated to survive 250 million years ago. The "Wollemi" pine was recently discovered growing deep in the Blue Mountain Ranges of Australia. Only about 20 of such plants are grown in botanical gardens around the world. A recently-bred hybrid fern, named "Rassami Chot" (*Blechnum rassamichotti*) was also on display.





HORTICULTURAL HALL OF FAME

3.3.13 Horticultural Hall of Fame

Designed as horticultural history book featuring horticultural developments in the Kingdom, the information was displayed as posters along the walkway in the style of library. The exhibition was divided into 3 periods according to Thai history, Sukhothai Period, Ayutthaya Period and Rattanakosin Period. Thai history of trading with foreign countries were well developed over the past 700 years. As the results, Thailand has become a prominent exporter of fruits and fruit products to the world. The Hall of Fame was arranged to show the key points in each period in the development of Thai horticulture as described below:

(1) The First Orchard in the Sukhothai Period:

First orchard found in the Sukhothai Period was established in the mid of 13th century. As described on the stele found at Wat Pa Mamuang (Forest Temple of Mangoes), this first mango orchard belonged to King Ram Khamhaeng the Great.

(2) Cultivation of introduced Plants in the Ayutthaya Period:

Alien fruit trees began to be introduced into the Ayutthaya Period through European and Chinese traders. Those

fruit trees were guava, custard apple, papaya, pineapple, lychee and longan which later became genetic resources for horticultural development. Kings including aristocrats preferred to grow them in their orchard. The King encouraged people to grow these exotic fruits around their houses.

(3) Thai Horticulture in the Early Rattanakosin Period:

During the early Rattanakosin period, canals were dug connecting rivers in the central region. Horticultural areas were extended to Samut Songkhram province where lychee and coconut were the main fruits. King Rama II was so fond of santol fruit (*Sandoricum koetjape*) that he reduced the tax on his favorite fruit to encourage its cultivation. During the days of King Rama IV, many alien fruits were introduced to the country and were planted in Bangkok and Phetchaburi, Chanthaburi and Nakhon Si Thammarat provinces.

(4) **Modern Era of Thai Horticulture:** The modern Thai horticulture research started from 1920 when Prince Sittiporn Krisdakara opened the first upland research station, called “Bang Boet Farm” in Pra Chuabkirikan Province. He also started a newsletter for farmers named “Kasikorn” which was managed and edited the 1st issue by himself.

(5) Amazing Thai Fruits:

As Thailand has good relationship with foreign countries since ancient time. This renders Thailand to exchange and export tropical fruits to many countries, especially China. The important exported are durian, mangosteen, longan, pummelo, pineapple, mango, and etc. Since the transportation between Thailand and Southern China is very convenient Southern China become a biggest market for Thai fruits. Nowadays, Thai fruits have been very popular and exported worldwide.

(6) Longan, from Past to Present:

Thai chronicles mentioned that China presented five longan trees to Princess Dararasmee, a royal consort of King Rama V. Of these, two were planted in Bangkok and three were planted in Chiang Mai province. The plants acclimatized the northern climate and the whole region became a thriving longan growing area.

(7) Thai Pummelo, the Fame Spreads:

Pummelo has been growing in the Kingdom for more than 300 years. The diversity of fruit and the quality came from selection by farmers themselves in every region of Thailand. “Khao Thong Di” and “Khao Nam Phueng” have been a great interest in the world market because of their special taste.

(8) Thai Mango:

Mango has been cultivated in Thailand for at least 700 years and has become an economic crop due to a market acceptance. It could be eaten both green and ripen stage. The present popular cultivars are: “Nam Dok Mai”, “Chok Anant”, “Kaew”, “Khiew Sawoei”, “Raet” and “Maha Chanok”.

(9) Mangosteen, the Queen of Tropical Fruits:

Mangosteen is largely found in the south and eastern region of the Kingdom. Because of the delicate taste, the fruit earned the title “Queen of Tropical Fruits”. Apart from fresh consumption, mangosteen has also pharmaceutical and antioxidant properties which render it to have high present and future economic potential.

(10) Durian, the King of Thai Fruits:

Durian possesses high nutritional value. Because of a very good taste and mild

aroma it was dubbed “the King of the Fruit”. Thailand is the world leading producer and exporter of durian. Its main growing areas are in the eastern and southern regions of Thailand. There are more than 100 cultivars of Thai durian. The popular and commercial cultivars are “Mon Thong”, “Kan Yao”, “Cha Nee” and “Kra Dum Thong”.

(11) Pineapple:

Pineapple was introduced and cultivated since the Ayutthaya period. This tropical fruit is in great demand all over the world as fresh, canned and juices. The important market for pineapple USA, EU and Japan the producing countries are Thailand the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Australia, Taiwan and the USA.

(12) Banana, a Multipurpose Fruit:

In Thailand, “Namwa” banana is intricately bound up with all aspects of Thai life. All parts of the plant are

useful, especially the fruit. It has high nutritional value and is enjoyed by people of all ages.

(13) Rambutan:

This bushy rambutan, originated in the Malayan Penninsular, was largely grown in southern and eastern parts of Thailand. The popular cultivars are “Rong Rian” and “Si Chomphu”

(14) Amazing Thai Flowers:

Thailand has tropical climate which is favorable to flower cultivation. There are vast varieties of flowers can be grown in Thailand including orchids and curcuma. Prof. Dr. Rapee Sakarik, a prominent horticulturist, is mostly the first person who did the researchs and disseminated his knowledge to the orchid grower. This made a large number of people interested in growing orchids as economic crop. Nowadays, Thailand is the world leading producer and exporter dendrobium orchid. Curcuma, “Siam Tulip” is now being developed in a wide range of colors and forms.

(15) Thailand, the Place for Ornamental Plants from Over the World:

Tropical climate enables Thailand to grow all types of ornamental plants, including potted and foliage plants. Thailand now has a vast collection of caladium, croton, fern, ornamental palms, philodendron, frangipani, crown of thorns, peace lily, aglaonema and mock azalea. With a large array of cultivars, these plants have given growers a good income.

(16) Thai Herbs and Vegetables:

“Kitchen of the World” is the name Thai people so proud of. Thailand has exported many kinds of herbs and vegetables to all over the world. A large quantity of exported herbs and vegetables are ginger, galangal, lemongrass, kaffir lime leaf, basil, chili, okra, asparagus, baby corn, and etc.

(17) His Majesty the King and Thai Horticulture:

Since the ancient time of Sukhothai Period, all Thai kings have had a role in promoting and encouraging the livelihood of fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs and medical plants growers through the ages.





GROWER'S HOUSE

3.3.14 Grower's House

Traditional Thai house was designed to fit into the Thai lifestyle. The one shown here was a true replica of a farmer's house. Kitchen garden, a water mill bringing water for home use, auspicious plants and pots on balcony and arrangement of the compartments; a main hall, a praying room, sleeping quarters and a kitchen, gave the house a welcome to a farmer way of life. The implements found around the house included those commonly used everyday and as farming implements. The Grower's House consisted of two levels, namely:

(1) The Upper Level:

The Prayer Room: a set of Buddhist altar was placed on one side of the room where a Buddha statue was presented as a central figure. Flower vases, candle sticks were set symmetrically on both side and an incense holder was set in the middle front of the Buddha image. Opposite of the altar were portraits of Their Majesties the King and Queen. The bedroom showed the sleeping area with mattress, mosquito net, dressing table, a baby cradle, with a fish mobile hanging over the cradle. The kitchen showed a charcoal fire bucket, a stone mortar for pounding spices. Over the verandah, flower pots and orchids were hung. There was a table to show the place where the family congregated.

(2) The Lower Level:

At the entrance, there was a water container to help all travelers quench their thirst. The Spirit House lied at the front of the house to one side. This reflected the belief in building a home for the local spirits to stay in and they might help protect all who live in the house. Elevating the houses made them cooler, kept them well above floodwaters and rain-soaked ground (hence they were often called "amphibious houses"), and also kept them out of reach of dangerous animals like snakes. The space below the houses had its use: it provided storage of a harvest, livestock and various tools.

Grainary - all agricultural produce were stored here and formed the economic wealth of the family. Home garden - the Thais traditionally grew plants along the fence which could be edible creepers, or fruits or leafy plants which were plucked and eaten almost every day. This showed how Thai lifestyle fit into the environment as even the fence provided food and shade for the household.



3.3.15 Thai Traditional Villages

The exhibition in this area was to show traditional Thai houses in the four regions of Thailand. The main housing showing were of two styles namely "the wooden house" (reuan kruang sab, reuan mai jing, reuan katae) and "the tied house" (reuan kruang pook). The hard wood house was built from hard wood and the style was a mixed between traditional and western ideas, while the tied house was made from hard wood, juxtaposed bamboo slats and other local materials.

The displays in each house were to show their architectural styles that were developed throughout history mainly to suit their climatic elements. Traditions and cultures of each region could be seen not only in architecture but also music, art, festivity, community and local wisdoms.



THAI TRADITIONAL VILLAGES

Thai House in the North

The year round climate in the north is the coolest of all regions. The typical house in the north is rather well walled in with less space for windows, and ample space for platform. Lanna house as a rule faces east with the roof ridge oriented along north south direction. By doing so, the house is fully exposed to sunlight and at the same time protected from northern winds in the cool season.



Thai House in the Central Plain

The characteristic of Thai houses in the central plain is having a high floor level. This is for the reasons of safety from wild beasts and possible intruders during night time as well as escaping from flooding during the rainy season. Floor space under the house can be used for multipurpose functions including storage of equipments and a common sitting or squatting area.

The house has a high gabled roof and ample slanting eaves. Platform area represents as much as forty percent of the total floor area, allowing exposure to sunshine and good clean air. Thai house in the central plain has its roof line oriented along east-west direction. This is to cut down the amount of sun light into the main body of the house and at the same time obtain the maximum benefit of the cool winds.

Thai House in the Northeast

Thai House of the northeast is built with due considerations for climate. The geo-economics conditions and beliefs also play their parts in the evolution of the house styles of the northeast. The orientation of the roof of each house is invariably along the east west direction, allowing ventilation from southern Sea breeze to help reduce dryness and hot temperature in the hot season.



Thai House in the South

Thai houses in the south are quite similar to those found in other regions of the country. It is built with the consideration for the circulation of Land and Sea breeze. The house has its longer side oriented in the east to west direction. This alignment allows it to expose to full sun light for almost half a day and also to strong wind which are liable to blow from east to west directions. The house is designed to have a wider space and a lower roof, making it better to with stand strong wind and rain. The alignment of the supporting posts and the walls are slanted inwards which is thought to make the house absorb the impacts of strong winds more effectively, permits easy ventilation and at the same time protects the ground under the house from collecting an excessive amount of rain water.

THE EXPO CENTER





INTERNATIONAL INDOOR GARDENS



3.4.1 International Indoor Gardens

There were 6 countries participating in indoor garden exhibition, namely: Brunei, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Turkey. This area displayed traditional lifestyle, culture, arts and crafts. Visitors had a chance to learn the cultures and traditions of these countries. *The International Indoor Gardens* are described below:



(1) Bruneien Garden: On 40 sq.m., the garden with a pathway, and a fountain was decorated with flowering plants and orchids along with local arts and crafts.



(2) Japanese Garden: On 300 sq.m., the garden, designed by the Aichi prefecture architectures, displayed flowering plants, flower arrangement and bonsai which were weekly rotated to exhibit a wide range of garden design, plant varieties and art. Japanese tea ceremony was also performed.



(3) Kenyan Garden: On 200 sq.m., this garden was designed as an oasis, decorated with plants and wooden animal and people figurines. Kenyan souvenirs were available.



(4) Nigerian Garden: On 20 sq.m., this garden displayed plants diversity and ecology of the land.



(5) Sudanean Garden: On 100 sq.m., plants and animals figurines, together with equipments used by people were decorated to imitate desert land in this garden. Souvenirs were available.



(6) Turkish Garden: On 240 sq.m., this garden was a modern design, decorated with many temperate flowers. The information of agriculture, native plants, animals and tourist spot were provided as VDO and booklets. Products and souvenirs from Turkey were also available.



REVOLVING INDOOR EXHIBITIONS

3.4.2 Revolving Indoor Exhibitions

Revolving Indoor Exhibitions were held for 11 weeks in two adjacent temporary halls each of which was 2,500 sq.m. These exhibitions were organized by growers associations, universities, institutes and public and private sectors. Variety of exhibitions provided

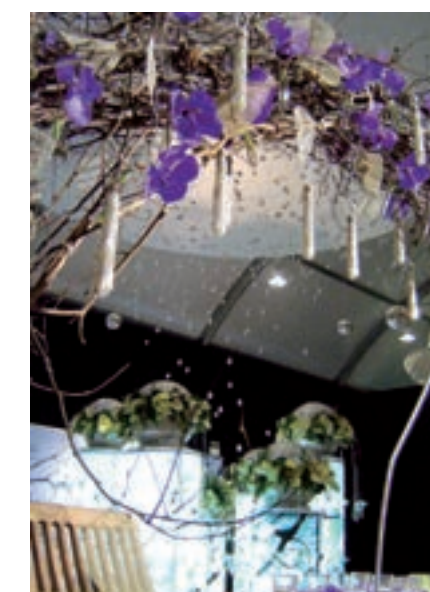
technical information and knowledge of horticulture and relevant activities to visitors. In this area, the competition of cut flower, flowering potted plants, foliage potted plants, aquatic plants and agriculture produces were held here.



Week 1 - International Flowers Show:

On 1-12 November, 2006, the show was arranged by Chiang Mai University. These were 9 flowers named after the Thai royal family, such as "Cattleya Queen Sirikit", "Donna Queen Sirikit", "Champi Sirindhorn" (*Magnolia sirindhorneae*), "Rasamichot" fern and "Chulabhorn" *Phalaenopsis*. The history of nine aliens flowers namely: crown of thorns, chrysanthemum, gerbera, hippeastrum, anthurium, rose, marigold, mock azalea, and frangipani were displayed. The demonstration of growth stage and development of flowers: crown of thorns, gerbera, mock azalea and curcuma were also shown.

International flower exhibition showed the unique of flowers and ornamental plants from Canada, Malaysia, and South Korea. Loei and Chiang Rai provinces corporated with Flora Sian Hui, Suan Kaset 32, AFM Group, Phu Din Plants, and the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand also participated in this event. Cut flowers competitions was held in this show.

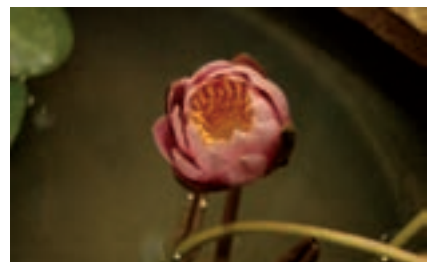


Week 2 - Flower Universe:

On 10 - 16 November 2006, this exhibit was organized by the World Flower Council. More than 100 international experts of flower arrangement from 15 countries were invited to demonstrate flower arrangements in the modern style, using a variety of color tones to symbolize seasons of summer, fall, winter and spring.

Week 3 - Aquatic Plants and Lotus:

On 17-27 November 2006, the exhibit was organized by King Mongkut Institute of Technology (Lat Krabang), under the concept of "Aquatic Plants and Lotus showing Thai Lifestyle in Honor of His Majesty the King for the International Community". Various varieties of the water lily together with aquatic plant gardens and products of the water lily and lotus were displayed. At the show, visitors had an opportunity to observe special water lilies and lotuses such as the most fragrant, the largest flower, the smallest flower, the flower with the deepest color, and the flower with the most petal numbers.



Week 4 - Science for Nature:

On 24 November - 5 December 2006, this was organized by the Ministry of Science and Technology through the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) in order to present advanced research on biotechnology such as acid soil management, plant nurseries control system, biodiesel production, plant tissue culture and environmental monitoring for agriculture.



Week 5 - Rare Plant Species and Novelties:

On 1-11 December 2006, this was organized by the Department of Agriculture and Extension under the concept of "Thailand Plant Biodiversity: New Features for the World" presenting the plant genetic diversity in Thailand.

The exhibition was divided into 3 sections: exotic plants, rare plants, and new varieties. There were 205 species with 2,850 plants. Rare plants such as those from high altitude and specific area, five leaves pine tree, *Meldorum fruticosum*, etc., were displayed. The dragon trees from Spain were also shown here.

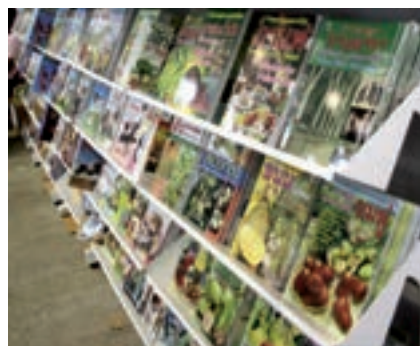


Week 6-9 - Photo Images of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006:

From 9 December 2006 to 16 January 2007, this event was organized by the Thai Photographers Association. This exhibition showed photos taken by His Majesty the King. The photos of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 taken by famous Thai photographers were contested for His Majesty's Cup and Her Majesty's Cup.

Week 7 - Book Expo:

From 16 to 24 December 2006, this expo was organized by Reed Tradex Company. There were many books composed by His majesty and books contained his activities included wide selection of books on plants, agriculture technology. A section in the Book Expo provided a book donation corner which encouraged the visitors to donate books to interested readers and after the expo the books would be donated to children.



Week 9 - AGRITECH:

On 11-16 January 2007, this was organized by Reed Tradex Company. Manufactures and retailers in agriculture were invited to exhibit their products, machines, equipment, tools and technologies.



Week 8 - Fruits and Vegetables:

From 29 December 2006 to 3 January 2007, this exhibit was organized by the Department of Agricultural and Extension to highlight the theme "Fruits and Vegetable for the World". The exhibition was divided into three zones with **Zone 1:** showing horticultural diversity, more than 50 species and 120 varieties of new bred horticultural plants and 18 species of mushrooms were displayed. **Zone 2:** presenting development of fruits and vegetables production in terms of value-added for mangosteen, pineapple, coconut, chili and curcumin. **Zone 3:** presenting evolution of agricultural equipment for fruits and vegetables cultivation.



Week 10 - Green Potted Plants:

On 20-31 January 2007, the show was organized by Maejo University under the concept of "The marvel of foliage plants: Coloring your dream with plants". The exhibition had 3 zones: **Zone 1:** "Gardens of tropical forest scene; **Zone 2:** Miniature Garden, Bonsai, and Ferns cultivation; and **Zone 3:** Competitions of 17 groups of potted plants and foliage garden i.e. spa garden, dream garden and bathroom garden. There were 240 participants registered in both events.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION





4.1 Orchid Competitions: Individual Plants, Container display, Garden, and Cut Flowers (Classes 1-4)

The Orchid Competitions held at the Orchid Pavilion were organized by the Orchid Pavilion Working Group.

The competition was held weekly and judged on every Friday. Over 13 weeks, 168 categories of orchids viz. individual plants, container displays and cut flowers were competed. The other two categories, natural and creative gardens, were held monthly with 20 gardens competition in each month. After judging, the gardens were maintained and displayed for a month. Throughout 92 days of the exposition, the total number of entries competitions were 15,605 items.

Results of the Competitions: For the group of individual plant, plants in cluster, cut flowers, natural garden, creative garden, the winners were:

1. Individual plant, plants in cluster, and cut flowers:
 - 1.1 *Ascocentrum*, *Vascostylis* (hybrid) - *Pira Wuthithabthim*
 - 1.2 *Cattleya* - *Berry Lo Cohen*
 - 1.3 *Cymbidium*, *Grammatophyllum* and other terrestrial orchids - *Suwan Thevokat*
 - 1.4 *Dendrobium* - *Nippon Tamnanthong*
 - 1.5 *Oncidium* - *Wasant Chuankorn*
 - 1.6 *Paphiopedilum* including *Phragmipedium* and *Cypripedium* - *Pratchawan Sukumolnant*
 - 1.7 *Phalaenopsis*, *Doritis*, *Doritaenopsis* - *Vikram Wongchompoo*
 - 1.8 *Renanthera*, *Arachnis*, *Mokara* - *Sanont Apicho*
 - 1.9 *Rhynchostylis* - *Thongchai Chaipongrattana*
 - 1.10 *Vanda* - *Sanont Apicho*
 - 1.11 Other genera of orchids and interspecific hybrids - *Vasuchalaks Siembhakdi*
 - 1.12 Fragrant orchid - *Pariyot Yuvanon*
 - 1.13 Orchid in large container - *Sutham Viroonhaman*
 - 1.14 Orchid in small container - *Khun Hua Haeng Research Station*
 - 1.15 Cut orchid flower - *Dendrobium* - *Somsak Posomboon*
 - 1.16 *Mokara* and *Aranda* - *Kanokorn Namchareonlap*
 - 1.17 *Oncidium* - *Namthip Kongudomsap*
 - 1.18 *Vanda* and *Ascocenda* - *Apirak Lakchaikul*
 - 1.19 Other cut-flower orchids - *Worayut Yuyongvech*
2. Natural Garden - *Lop Buri Orchid Association*
3. Creative Garden - *Indonesia, Agriculture Department*



4. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

An International Competition during the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was one of the key activities conducted pursuant to the guidelines of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH). The competitions consisted of 12 classes with 64 groups and 537 categories. These were orchids (4 classes), cut flowers, flowering potted plants, flowers (garden), aquatic plants (garden), foliage potted plants, foliage plants (garden), international indoor gardens and

international outdoor gardens. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives appointed the Grand Juries and the Class Juries. The Grand Juries consisted of 12 members (6 Foreign members and 6 Thai members) led by Dr. Doeke C. Faber, President of the AIPH. The duty of this Juries was to judge the international outdoor and indoor gardens competition. The Class Juries consisted of 270 persons with an assistance of the Orchid Pavilion Working Group, Chiang Mai University, King Mongkut Institute of Technology (Lat Krabang), Maejo University and the Department of Agriculture.



4.2 Competition of Cut Flowers, Flowering Potted Plant and Flower Garden (Classes 5, 6, 7)

The competitions of Cut Flowers, Flowering Potted Plants and Flower Gardens were organized by Chiang Mai University. The competitions were held from 30 October 2006 to 5 November 2006 at the temporary Exhibition Halls.

Cut flowers competition covered 13 groups with 108 categories. These were anthurium, *Alstroemeria*, curcuma, chrysanthemum, carnation, lisianthus, gerbera, gladiolus, lily, aster-peacock, rose, tropical rhizomatous crops (e.g. heliconia, bird of paradise, *Phaomera magnifica*, red ginger) and other cut flowers. Totally, there were 429 entries from 93 entrants. The best prizes were as follows:

- Anthurium, pink
- *J. J. Agroproducts Co., Ltd.*
- Curcuma, large white
- *Ban Rai Horticultural Development Center*
- Chrysanthemum, single white
- *Aichi Prefecture*
- Lisianthus, white
- *Sakata Seed Corporation*
- Rose, large, red
- *Lu Lai Heng*
- Lily, pink
- *J A Kitaonuma*

Flowering potted plant competitions consisted of 11 groups with 43 categories. These were the desert roses, begonia, curcuma group (Siam tulip), crown of thorns and hybrids, hippeastrum, kalanchoe, petunia, christmas, azalea, african violet, other flowering potted plants. There were 416 entries from 62 entrants. The best prizes were as follows:

- Curcuma in 8 inches pot
- *Phudin Garden*
- Crown of thorn and hybrids (one plant per pot)
- *Suchit Chiewkrang*
- Christmas plant in 8" pot, one plant per pot
- *Tadanori Toya*
- African violet, double petal, in 4-6" pot
- *Srichan Anchamrit*

Flower garden (20 sq.m.) competitions were grouped into 3 categories: garden at private home, garden at company/organization and others. Altogether 15 gardens from 14 entrants were competed. The best prize was:

- Garden at private home
- *Bhilaiphan Sombatsiri*



4.3 Aquatic Plant Garden Competition (Class 8)

Aquatic Plant Garden competition was held during 17- 27 January 2007, at the temporary Exhibition Halls. This competition was organized by King Mongkut Institute of Technology (Lat Krabang).

The garden was 16 sq. m. in size and no less than 70 percent of aquatic plants growing in the garden. Seven gardens were in the competition. The gold prize was:

- Aquatic plant garden
- *Phawat Chaichana*



4.4 Foliage potted plants and Foliage Plant garden competitions (Classes 9-10)

The competitions were organized by Maejo University. These events were held at the temporary Exhibition Halls during 20-31 January 2007.

Foliage potted plant competitions consisted of 17 groups and 207 categories. These were *Anthurium* and *Alocasia*, *Aglaonema*, *Begonia*, Bromeliads, cacti, *Caladium*, *Croton*, *Cordyline*, *Dieffenbachia*, *Dracaena*, ferns, *Maranta*, bonsai and dwarf plants, *Philodendron*, *Monstera*, *Syngonium*, *Scindapsus*, succulent plants, variegated plants and other foliage potted plants. There were 2,867 entries from 234 entrants. The best prizes were:

- *Aglaonema* - *Somsak Swasdirak*
- *Begonia* foliage - *Srichan Amchamrit*
- Bromeliad - *Thiradet Srivichai*
- Cactus - *Boriboon Boonwad*
- *Caladium* - *Chawalit Sampaowanit*
- *Croton* - *Surasak Uoamplik*
- Fern - *Mana Wilaisiri*
- *Maranta* - *Songtham Aranyakanon*
- Bonsai and dwarf plants - *Suthipong Maiwan*
- *Philodendron*, *monstera*, *syngonium* and *scindapsus* - *Wilawan Chaichana*
- Succulents - *Boriboon Boonwas*
- Variegated plants - *Chumkad Netsiri*

Foliage plant garden competition covered one group with 3 categories, i.e. spa garden, bathroom garden, and dream garden. Each garden was 20 sq. m. in size. Altogether, 15 entrants in this competition and the gold prizes were:

- Spa garden - *Paibul Kopachon*
- Bathroom garden - *Thirachet Srivichai*
- Dream garden - *Ratchaburi University of Agricultural Technology*

4.5 International Gardens (Classes 11-12)

After the meeting on 30 October 2006, the Grand Jury decided that International Garden competitions should be divided into 3 categories namely:

Category 1. International Outdoor Gardens (over 1,000 sq.m.). There were 8 gardens from China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Spain, and Turkey.

Category 2. International Outdoor Gardens (less than 1000 sq.m.). There were 15 gardens from Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Cambodia, Iran, Kenya, Kyoto+Osaka+Hyoko, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, and Vietnam.

Category 3. International Indoor Gardens. There were 6 gardens from Brunei, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Turkey.

Criteria of judgment were design and arrangement of the garden; national aspects (recognizability); range/quality of the products exhibits and communicative / educational value of the presentation. All gardens were judged twice on 31 October 2006 and on 28 January 2007.

The winners were as follows:

Category 1:
Supreme Accolade - *Japanese Garden*,
Premier Accolade - *the Netherlands Garden*
1st prize - *Chinese Garden*.

Category 2:
Supreme Accolade - *South African Garden*
Premier Accolade - *Belgian Garden*
1st prize - *Bhutanese Garden*.



Category 3:
 Supreme Accolade - *Japanese Garden*
 Premier Accolade - *Bruneian Garden*
 1st prize - *Nigerian garden*.



Prizes and Award

For International Indoor and Outdoor Gardens, all entrants received plaques of appreciation. The winner with the highest score received the Supreme Accolade, while the winner of the second highest score received the Premier Accolade and the third highest score winner received the First Prize.

Awards for the Best Prize of orchids, cut flowers, flowering potted plant, and foliage plants competitions, the winners received grand trophy, certificates and cash. The award winners of First, Second and Third prizes received medallions, certificates of appreciation and cash while consolation prize winners received certificates of appreciation and cash.



Prizes Awarded Ceremony

For orchids, after judging, the Orchid Pavilion Working Group presented their prizes weekly on Thursday.

For cut flowers, flowering potted plants, flower gardens, and aquatic plant gardens (classes 5-8), prizes awarded ceremony was presided over by the Director General of the Department of Agriculture. This event was held on 27 November 2006 at the Expo Center.

For International Outdoor Garden, International Indoor Garden, foliage plants gardens and foliage potted plants, the award ceremony was presided over by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Prof. Dr. Thira Sutabutra. The ceremony was held on 31 January 2007 at the Grand Amphitheatre during the Closing Ceremony of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.



MEETINGS OF THE COLLEGE OF COMMISSIONER/STEERING COMMITTEE



5. MEETINGS OF THE COLLEGE OF COMMISSIONERS/STEERING COMMITTEE

5.1 College of Commissioners

The Meeting of the College of Commissioners according to the convention and the regulation of the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE) was attended by 31 Commissioners of participating countries. The Secretary General of BIE, Mr. V. G. Loscertales gave a key note on the procedures of the meeting. The Japanese Commissioner, Mr. Kasuhiro Shinohara, was unanimously voted as President of the College of Commissioners and the Chairman of the Steering Committee. Thailand Commissioner, Mr. Banphot Hongtong, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Adisak Sreesunpagit, Director General of Department of Agriculture were the secretariate of the meeting. This meeting enabled the commissioners/representatives to present the progress and problem in organizing the events and to exchange ideas and information among the countries. Three meetings were held in April 2006, November 2006 and January 2007.

The meetings showed that their objectives were met and the foreign representatives highly appreciated the result of the exposition.



5.2 The Steering Committee:

According to the requirements of the BIE, the Steering Committee meeting was held consecutively after the College of Commissioner meeting. Altogether, 13 BIE member countries attended. They were Japan, Spain, Morocco, Belgium, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Qatar, Turkey and Thailand. The Secretary General of BIE suggested the procedure of selection the Vice Chairman and the meeting. The Japanese Commissioner was the chairman of the meeting. The Spanish and Moroccan commissioners were elected as the Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee. This committee recommended and solved problems that arose during organizing the event.



CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS



6. Conferences / Workshops

The technical working group of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 organized a number of International Conferences over the period of the Exposition. The Conferences became a key activity providing technology related information on horticultural developments where experts from several countries were invited to present papers and exchange information at the international level. Information exchange covered production technologies, logistic, and management to improve the quality and efficiency of production thereby increasing the value of the product, and its competitiveness in the world market. More than 3,000 participants attended the conferences, came from many foreign countries such as Australia, Brazil, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Kingdom and the United States of America. The conferences, both technological presentations and workshops were organized under the auspices of the International Society for Horticultural Science - ISHS.

Objectives of the Conferences:

1. To provide the modern production technology and marketing of horticultural products for both Thailand and oversea.
2. To provide technological information to researchers, academics, students, farmers, agriculturists and the business community that could be applied and used in future developments.
3. To enable an exchange of ideas and experiences among participants who came from many countries.
4. To be a key activity included in the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

Framework of the Conferences:

1. Subjects to be discussed concerned horticulture, such as fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants, herbs and industrial plants.
2. Content should refer to production technology, post harvest, product processing, packaging and market-relating information.
3. Key note speakers were experts in the area of presentation.

4. Cooperation among expertise in specific subjects from government, organizations, associations, private sectors within the kingdom and abroad.
5. Each participant, being briefed before hand, attended a one day field study and a one day tour in the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 during the conferences.

Organization of the Conferences:

The Conferences were grouped into oral presentations, poster sessions and field trips.

The Participants

Participants were academics, students, lecturers, farmers, government officials, and business community from within the kingdom and from abroad, about 200-300 persons at one conference, except at the National Horticultural conference.

Timing

During three months of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Exposition

Number of Conferences

A total of 15 conferences were held. Of these 9 were national and six were international conferences. In addition, one extra conference was the Board Meeting for CODEX on International Food Standards. There were 300 participants from 10 countries.





Details of the Conferences:

1. Meeting of the Board of Directors of CODEX on International Food Standard

- Organizers: The Board of Directors of CODEX, National Bureau of Standards Food and Agricultural Products
 - Date: 31 October to 3 November 2006
 - Venue: Sheraton Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:*
- No. of participants: 300; 10 from foreign countries

In the meeting, standard for infant formula dry milk was proposed to CAC for approval to level 8 and prepared for announcement. Other 2 products such as Gluten-free food, were considered for approval of level 6.

2. The Sixth National Horticultural Conference

- Organizer: Chiang Mai University
 - Date: 7-9 November 2006
 - Venue: The Imperial Mae Ping Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:*
- No. of participants: 800
 - No. of topics: 18 oral presentations, 39 posters
 - No. of speakers: 17; 11 from Thailand, 6 from Japan and Singapore

Topics covered: Research papers on horticultural products such as fruits, fruit trees, vegetables and flowering plants on every sector such as cultivar development, post-harvest technology.

- No. of papers presented: 103 oral presentations, 236 posters, 8 special reports and 1 discussion

3. ASEAN GAP Training and Workshop on Fruits and Vegetables

- Organizers: The Department of Agriculture, ASEAN, RMIT Australia
 - Date: 13-17 November 2006
 - Venue: The Imperial Mae Ping Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:*
- No. of participants: 31; 12 from Thailand and 19 from Asian countries
 - No. of speakers: 2 from Australia

Training workshop dealing with good practice in agriculture (ASEAN GAP)

that divided into 4 topics, food safety and food quality, environment management, sanitary, health and safety of workers. These issues were to be applied in ASEAN region.

4. Developing the water lily into a cash crop

- Organizers: Rajmangala Institute of Technology Tawan Ok and the Department of Agriculture
- Date: 17-18 November 2006
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- No. of participants: 180
- No. of topics: 4
- No. of speakers: 12; 9 from Thailand and 3 from China

Discussions on increasing potential and quality of waterlily production in Thailand whose resources were favorable environment, technology development and low-cost labor.

5. Maintaining Leadership in Orchid Export

- Organizers: Department of Agriculture, Kasetsart University, Thai Orchid Exporters Association
- Date: 22-23 November 2006
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- No. of participants: 200
- No. of topics: 7
- No. of speakers: 80

Conclusion from the conference revealed that orchid quality required proper fertilizer, water applications, prolong shelf-life and skill labor would increased revenue by billions of Baht.

6. International Workshop on Tropical and Subtropical Fruits

- Organizers: Department of Agriculture, International Society for Horticultural Science, Horticultural Science Society of Thailand and Thailand Research Fund
- Date: 27-30 November 2006
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- No. of participants: 257; 218 from Thailand, 39 from Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Oman, United States of America
- No. of topics: 38 oral presentations, 57 posters
- No. of speakers: 37; 18 from Thailand and 19 from China, India, Israel, Malaysia, Oman, the Philippines, and the United States of America



Eight Issues presented in both oral and poster in production, market of tropical and sub-tropical fruits, biotechnology used in research and development of 14 tropical fruits, 23 issues on crop physiology and management, 12 issues on postharvest, 8 issues on pest management, 7 issues on product processing and 1 issue on planning on research and development of fruits in Asia.

7. International Symposium on Fresh Produce Supply Chain Management

- Organizers: FAO, Curtin University (Australia), Agricultural and Food Marketing Association for Asia and the Pacific (AFMA) and Department of Agriculture
- Date: 6-10 December 2006
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- No. of participants: 135; 65 from Thailand, 70 from other countries
- No. of participating countries: 19
- No. of topics: 18
- No. of speakers: 64; 3 from Thailand, 61 from other countries
- Participating countries: Australia, Bangladesh, China, France, Japan, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Philippines, United Kingdom and the United States of America

Objective: to obtain opinions from government and private sectors on fresh fruit quality, food safety, production, managements, marketing, food processing that appropriate for market and consumers. The topics included business chain in Asia, condition of export, food industry and trend of market need and opportunity, were also discussed.

8. Future Trend of Coffee Production and Marketing

- Organizers: Department of Agriculture and Nestle (Thailand) Ltd.
- Date: 13-14 December 2006
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- Number of participants: 180
- No. of topics: 4
- No. of speakers: 12; 9 from Thailand and 3 from France, Italy and Vietnam



The topic of coffee breeding and coffee production biotechnology, case study from Vietnam, trend of production and market in the future were discussed. Conclusion from the discussion indicated how Thai coffee would compete at AFTA and WTO, how to increase efficiency and decrease cost of production, value-added and reasonable price to quality.

9. Longan Off-Season Production Technology

- Organizers: Mae Jo University and Department of Agriculture

- Date: 19-20 December 2006
 - Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:**
- No. of participants: 200
 - No. topics: 9; 8 oral presentation, 1 discussion forum
 - No. of speakers: 20 from Thailand

Presentation included technology on out of season longan production, land preparation, pruning, nutrition management, soil preservation and how to plan longan production to meet demand, etc.

10. Mandarin : Standard for the market

- Organizer: The Department of Agriculture, and Horticultural Science Society of Thailand
- Date: 21-22 December 2006
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- No. participants: 147 all Thai
- No. topics: 1 oral presentation and 2 discussion forum
- No. speakers: 12 from Thailand

Four research papers on cutting, trimming, collection of soil samples, fertilizer application according soil analysis and farmers training were presented. Discussions were also on tariff and non-tariff issue and the government policy to promote local fruits consumption.

11. The Cultivation of Soilless Vegetables

- Organizers: Department of Agriculture and Soilless Culture Forum of Thailand
- Date: 5-6 January 2007
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- Number of participants: 220
- No. of topics: 5; 4 oral presentation and 1 discussion forum
- No. of speakers: 11; 10 from Thailand and 1 from Japan

Conclusion revealed that because of advanced technology, expertise, market demand and investors, vegetable production would become an important business. However, investors would also consider the sustainable benefit.

12. International Workshop on Ornamental Plants

- Organizers: Department of Agriculture, International Society for Horticultural Science, Horticultural Science Society of Thailand and Thailand Research Fund
- Date: 8-11 January 2007
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai

Other relevant information:

- No. of participants: 220
- No. of participating countries: 8 from China, Japan, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, United States of America
- No. of topics: 27 oral presentation, 30 Posters
- No. of speakers 12, 11 from Thailand and 1 from United States of America

Conclusion from the conference revealed that flowers and ornamental plant were still in high demand because of the metropolitan lifestyle and export





promotion. The production technology, especially on cutting orchid, was an important key for market expansion. Deforestation resulted in decreasing native orchids, orchid preservation project supported researchers in returning the plant back to the forest.

13. The 2nd International Conference on Asian Simulation and Modeling 2007

- Organizers: Department of Agriculture, Royal Project Foundation, Agricultural Science Foundation (Thailand) and Chiang Mai University

- Date: 9-11 January 2007
- Venue: Sheraton Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:*
- No. of participants 250; 200 from Thailand and 50 from overseas

There were 3 special topics presented at the conferences, 73 papers presented on modeling development, agricultural resources, management economy, investment and development of sustainable agriculture.

14. Research on Ornamental Plants for Export

- Organizer: National Research Council

- Date: 11-12 January 2007
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:*
- No. of participants: 300

There were special topics, debates and discussions including a poster session on topics of bioreactor invention, off-season curcuma production, aromatic and cosmetic research using *Rhynchostylis* orchids, use of LED bulbs in tissue culture propagation of *Phalaenopsis* orchids, etc.



15. International Workshop of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- Organizer: Department of Agriculture, International Society for Horticultural Science, Horticultural Science Society of Thailand and Thailand Research Fund
- Date: 15-18 January 2007
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:*
- No. of participants: 350, 300 from Thailand and 50 from overseas
- No. of topics: 48 oral presentation and 96 posters
- Number of special speakers: 9; 4 from Thailand and 5 from other countries including China, Germany, Japan, United States of America

There were a number of special talks and poster session. Most of papers concerned medical plants, herbs and pharmacology in terms of extraction technique, production technology, therapy efficacy, production standard and biotechnology use on plant diversity, etc.



16. Mango Production Technology

- Organizer: Department of Agriculture and Horticultural Science Society of Thailand
- Date: 24-25 January 2007
- Venue: Lotus Pang Suan Kaew Hotel, Chiang Mai
- Other relevant information:*
- No. of participants: 291
- No. of topics: 3; 2 presentation and 1 discussion
- No. of speakers: 9; 8 from Thailand and 1 from Australia

The sustainable mango production in Taiwan and Philippines came from optimum management such as production capacity, fertilizer application, irrigation, post-harvest technology and pest management that mango fruits contained quality without chemical residue and mango tree last for a long time. Farmer association and direct sale through internet gave benefit to farmers and improved exporting.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

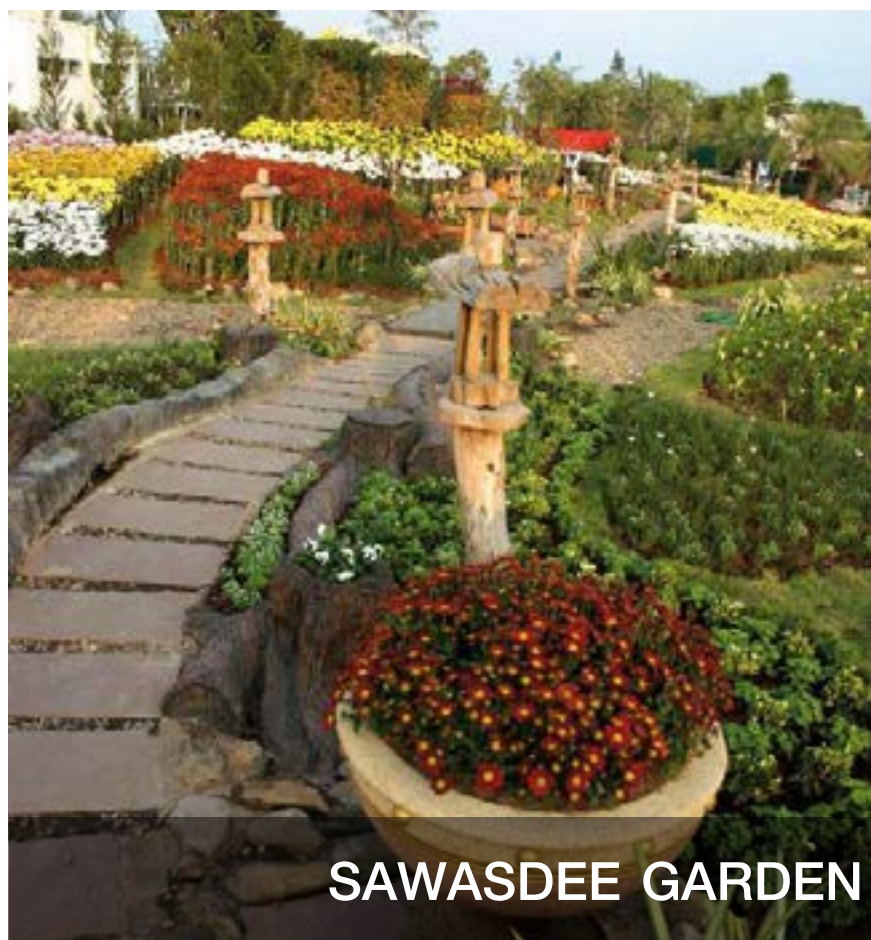




7. Special Exhibitions

7.1 Sawasdee Garden

Situated at the entrance to the Homage Garden on a 0.20 hectare land, this garden was designed to give visitors the most favorable first impression of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. The visitors were welcomed by 30 species of flowers from the Royal Project with the color yellow in the lead, being the birthday color of His Majesty the King. The effect was to evoke pride in Thai visitors while foreign visitors got their first glimpse of a diversity of flowers of Thailand. The Sawasdee garden was organized by the Royal Project Foundation.



SAWASDEE GARDEN



THE KING'S NEW THEORY AGRICULTURE



7.2 The King's New Theory Agriculture

The main principle of the New Theory Agriculture was to eradicate two major problems of Thai farmers - the lack of water due to drought and the instability of income for farmers. The practice of this Theory would lead to stability of food supply and productivity, resulted in sufficient of daily food and stability of income. The New Theory Agriculture encourages the farmer to rely upon himself and practice agricultural self sufficiency. This way of practice would benefit the farmer as well as his community.



The New Theory Agriculture teaches the farmer to grow rice for his own consumption all year round. This means that for every 2.4 ha, at least 0.8 ha must be rice production area for their own consumption. Aside from rice cultivation, the farmer is encouraged to plant other crops, raise livestock for additional income and to provide daily food.

For a family occupied with an average area of 1.60-2.40 ha, the land use should be divided as follows:

- 30 percent should be farm pond, with capacity of 10,000 cubic meters of water for use in the dry season and to raise fish and other water creatures
- 30 percent should be economic trees, fruits trees and kitchen garden
- 30 percent should be rice production area
- 10 percent of should be housing area

This demonstration plot over a 0.64 hectare land, showed the farmer's way of life which consisted of paddy field, pond, vegetable garden, fruits cultivation and a house. This plot showed how a farmer can lead a self-sufficiency in lifestyle adopted from the theory of His Majesty the King. This area organized by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Livestock and the Land Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.



BUG WORLD



7.3 Bug World

The world we live in is not only inhabited by flora and fauna but also insects or bugs. The bug population is 70 per cent higher than the human population. About 30 million kinds of bugs live in our world. The Bug World was a recreation of the world of bugs which consisted of two zones: The Live Zone - in a dome of 11 x 15 meters and 4 meters high, for the natural living space of the bugs whereas the Non-Live Zone exhibiting the bug life cycle, food and their ecology and their benefits to man, animals and plants. Some of the most beautiful butterflies such as the swallow tail or the poisonous insects like bees or tiger wasps could be seen.

This exhibition aimed not only to educate with details of the insect life cycle, but also to their relationships to each others. This exhibition was organized by the Department of Agriculture.



RUBBER FOREST



7.4 Rubber Forest

The rubber forest represented an existing experimental rubber plantation on a 2.9 hectare land, north of the Royal Pavilion. The 20-year-old mature trees occupy 86 per cent of the land, while 14 per cent have been newly planted with young trees to show the rubber trees growth stage and the potential to earn income from short-term cash crops planted in between the young trees.

Information Stations provided visitors with comprehensive information as follows:

Station 1 Rubber trees were planted on a hill slope to demonstrate their role in soil and water conservation.

Station 2 Sufficiency lifestyle such as making organic fertilizer, cultivating mushroom, raising livestock for own consumption and planting herbs.

Station 3 Hut displaying information in honor of His Majesty "The Royal Household and Thai Para Rubber" and 3 dimensional exhibition on "Thai Rubber for the World" and "Establishment of Successful Rubber Plantation".

Station 4 Hill tribe's resident showing the use of rubber wood items, demonstration of artificial flower making with rubber leaves and the Rubber Tree Consulting Clinic.

Station 5 Rubber processing building demonstrated the processing of rubber products.

Station 6 Rubber tapping process, showing daily lifestyle of rubber growers.

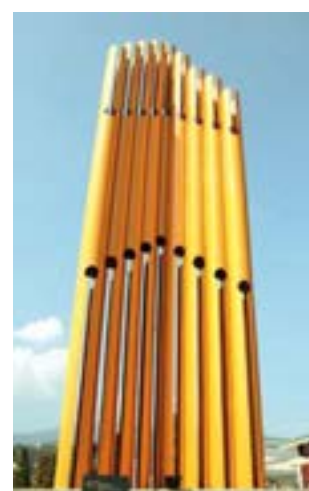
Station 7 Plants intercropped with rubber during the growing stage, i.e. *Anthurium* and *Phaeomaria magnifica*.

Station 8 Check dam to conserve water according to the royal initiative.

Station 9 Bee keeping in the rubber plantation demonstrated the adoption and implementation of the package knowledge in order to provide additional income for the farmer's family.



SCULPTURES IN THE PARK



7.5 Sculptures in the Park

The energy generated by the forces of harmony and cooperation on an international level resulted in the creation of artistic sculptures inspired by the celebration of His Majesty's 60th anniversary of his reign and his 80th birthday anniversary. Themes included 'Millenium' 'Rainmakers Symphony' 'At the Rhythm of Time' and etc.

Ten leading Thai sculptors and 10 international sculptors from Bolivia, Canada, Croatia, Japan, India, Italy, Mexico, Russia, South Korea and the United State of America created 20 sculptures made of painted steel at a height ranging from 5 to 7 meters.

'Sculptures in the Park' was supported by the International Association for Monumental Sculptures Events (AIESM), Silpakorn University and the Thai Sculptures Association. These artistic creations will remain for visitors to enjoy over the years to come.



LANNA GARDEN

7.6 Lanna Garden Wiang Chet Lin

Lanna Garden was designed in the style of 'Wiang Chet Lin' or water basin for the seven rivers. This garden, built by Thai Beverage PCL, showed the variety of plants found in the northern region, amidst a scene of Lanna life and culture.

'Wiang Chet Lin' was the name of the first settlement of Lanna kingdom, built by the Lahu tribe about a millennium ago. It was believed to be located at the foothills of Doi Suthep, north of Chiang Mai University at present.

Thai Beverage PCL built Lanna Garden to present the ancient history of this land. The garden presented the life of the nobility of a bygone Lanna where seven streams pass through, with a fountain decorated with a seven-headed 'Naga' serpent. The garden with northern trees and flowers provided a convenient place for visitors to relax.



GREEN TOWER



7.7 Green Tower

This rice shaped high tower was built to allow visitors a bird's eye view of the exhibition and good photography point. Pictures from here would enable visitors to have a good collection of fond memories of the exposition.



7.8 Main Amphitheater

Cultural shows and performances were held at the Main Amphitheatre on specific days. These performances consisted of Thai cultural shows from 38 provinces and international performances from 11 countries, namely Brunei, Cambodia, Italy, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Morocco, Spain, South Korea and Turkey. The shows were alternated according to the periods of performance.



Music Theater

This was the stage for the performances of orchestral and vocal music in honor to His Majesty the King. Artists also played Thai classical, modern and folk music as well as well-known songs by the famous artists. The performances were held daily.



Brass Band

At different times of the day, over the 92-day period of the show, marching brass bands from various schools, educational institutions including kindergarten schools entertained visitors during the daytime. Entertainments included march music accompanied by colorful flags attached to large musical instruments and performances adding gaiety to the show from the moment visitors entered the main entrance and ticket counter area.



WATER CURTAIN SHOWS



Water Curtain Show

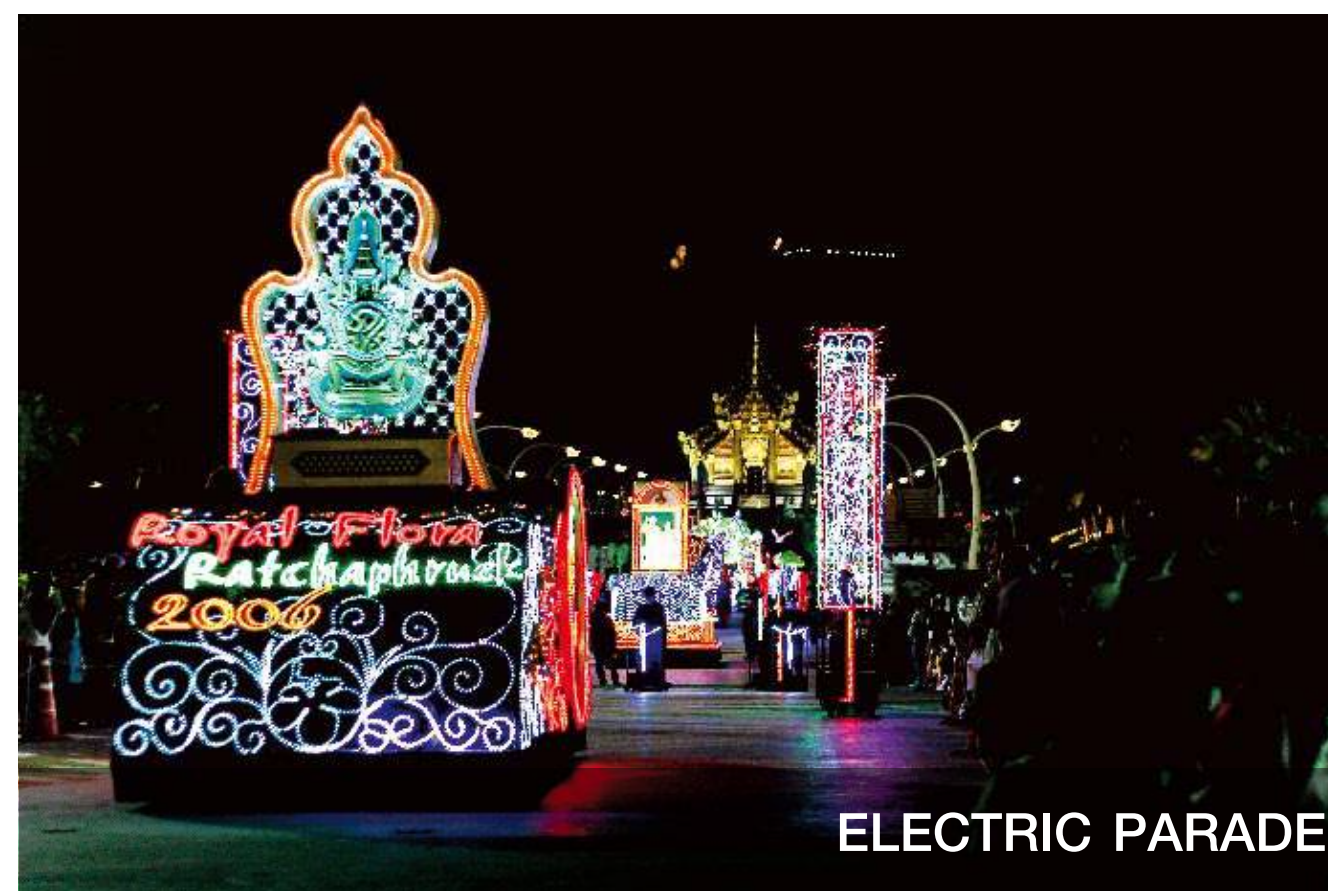
The huge water curtain was used to tell the story of His Majesty's activities through light and sound effects making an astonishing presentation that was very popular with visitors to the Exposition. Performed at the Ratchaphruek Lakeside, the Water Curtain Show consisted of following two programs:

- "The Noble Son, the Father of the Kingdom"
1 November - 5 December 2006
- "The Golden Memory"
6 - 31 December 2006.



Electric Parade

The Electric Parade show dazzled the audience with colorful lighting effects presented nightly from 7.30 pm. - 8.00 pm. The parade started from the Royal Pavilion and marched towards the Ratchaphruek Square. The parade had 7 processions: Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, Literary Epics, Queen of Flora, Magic of Plants, Love for Humanity, the Royal Father of Thais and Global Unity.



ELECTRIC PARADE

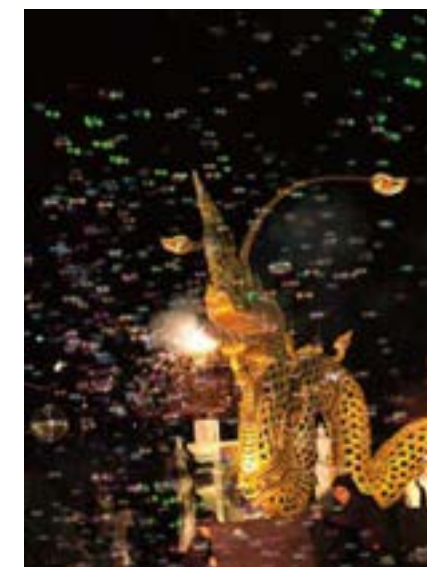


MIRACLE OF THE NIGHT SHOWS

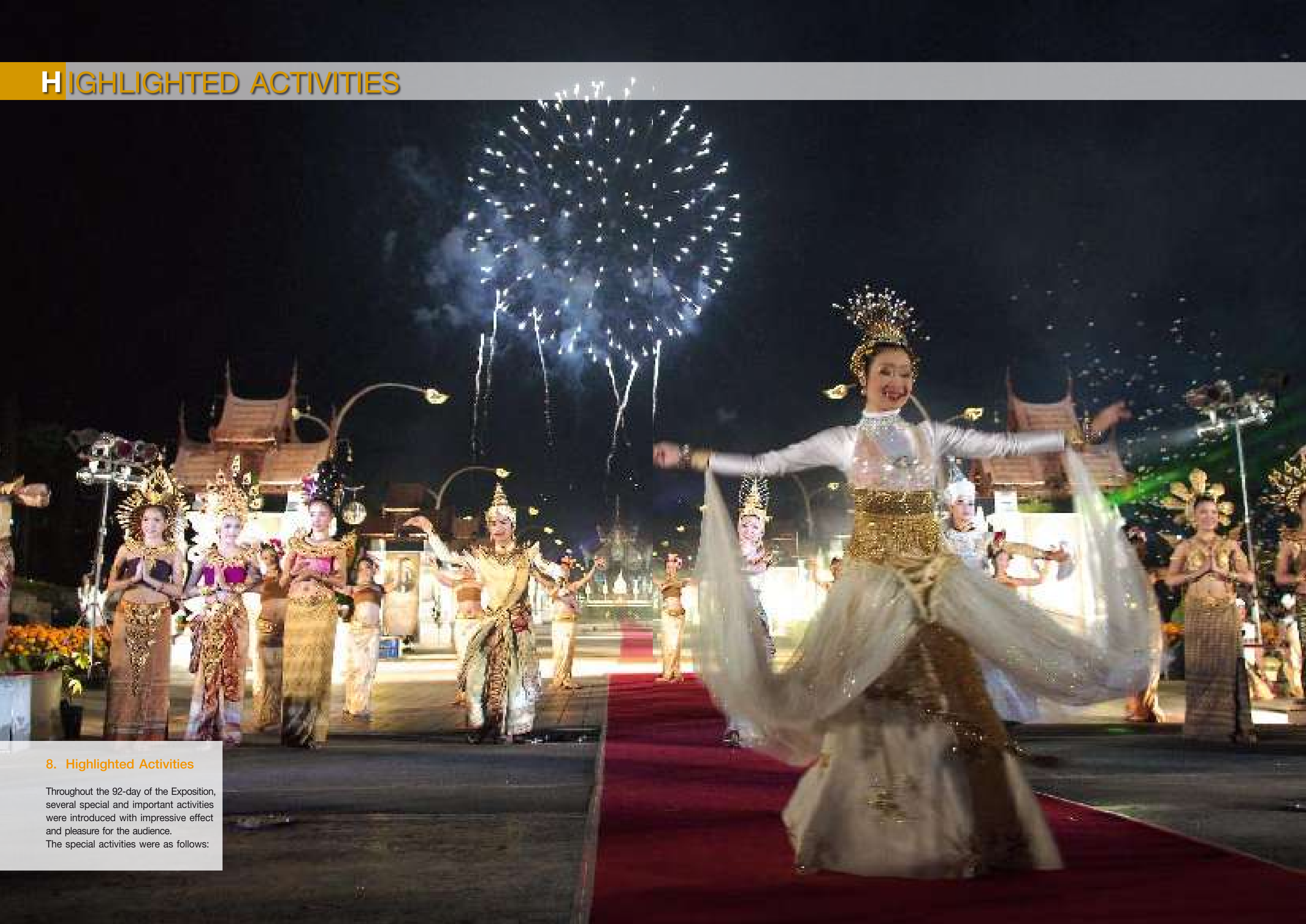


Nightscape Show

Lanna culture and tradition in the past were performed with pomp and grandeur in a fascinating story on a grand stage accompanied by colorful fireworks displayed in honour to His Majesty the King. The programs were held daily from 6.00 pm. - 7.30 pm. in front of the Royal Pavilion.



HIGHLIGHTED ACTIVITIES



8. Highlighted Activities

Throughout the 92-day of the Exposition, several special and important activities were introduced with impressive effect and pleasure for the audience. The special activities were as follows:



THE OPENING CEREMONY



The Opening Ceremony

On 1 November 2006 at 4.00 pm., His Majesty the King designated Her Royal Highness the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn to preside over the Opening Ceremony of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. The Prime Minister, General Surayud Chulanont, presented a report on organizing the activities. Many Thai and foreign ministers including ambassadors and representatives from different countries and distinguished guests attended this Ceremony. After the Opening Ceremony, the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn visited all international gardens, corporate gardens, orchid pavilion and other exhibition activities. Approximately 10,000 invited guests including ministers from participating countries, ambassadors and representatives from several countries also attended.





HRH Crown Prince
Jigme Khesar Namgyal
Wangchuck of Bhutan



VISITING DIGNITARIES



HRH Princess
Soamsavali
Phravaratnuddamat



Princess
Ubolratana Rajakanya
Siri Vadhana Phannavadi



Part of International VIPs



Part of National VIPs

Week of 5 December 2006

During 1-10 December 2006, grand activities and the ceremony to invite ‘Spirit’s Blessings on His Majesty’s 80th Birthday Anniversary’ were held on the occasion of His Majesty the King’s Birthday. Glittering processions, with spectacular floats and impressive fireworks display in honor to His Majesty the King were the highlight of the program. Dignitaries from all over the kingdom joined in the candle light procession with visitors, singing songs in honor to the King.



WEEK OF 5 DECEMBER 2006



International Activities

During the 92 days of the Exposition, 11 countries showed their cultural performances and activities of these, 7 countries performed special on their Country Celebration’s Day. They were:

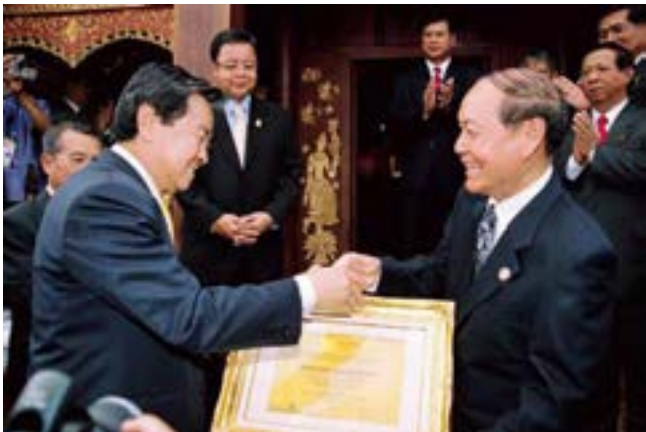
- Malaysia 11 November 2006
- Morocco 18 November 2006
- Laos 17 December 2006
- Indonesia 9 January 2007
- Japan 13 January 2007
- Turkey 18 January 2007
- Spain 30 January 2007



INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Garden Donation

Participating countries that exhibited international outdoor gardens donated their gardens to the Government of Thailand to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty the King's Accession to the Throne and his 80th Birthday Anniversary as well as a remembrance of friendship.



Loi Krathong Festival

“Loi Krathong” was traditionally performed on the full moon night of the twelfth lunar month, which fell on 5 November 2006. The floating of a ‘Krathong’-a banana-leaf cup-was intended to float away ill fortune as well as to express apologies to the River Goddess. The festival of lantern was a ceremony to pay respect to the spirit of the land. The Loi Krathong Festival and the Festival of Lantern were joined by invited guests from the state and private sectors both locally and internationally as well as international communities participated in the exposition.





CHILDREN'S DAY ACTIVITIES



Children's Day Activities

'National Children's Day 2007 Program' was held at the Music Theatre and at the Expo Center of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek on 17 January 2007 from 9 am-6 pm. Children enjoyed creative programs with popular artists such as the Nok Lae band, a drawing competition on the theme 'Garden of Generosity', a demonstration of how to survive in the forest, and other entertainments for children including instrumental jazz and story telling.



FOOD FESTIVAL

Food Festival

There were 3 main food centers organized by Thai Airways International Catering Kitchen, Boon Rawd Brewery and Thai Beverage Co., Ltd. to demonstrate the capability of Thailand becoming the 'Kitchen of the World'. A Food Festival was held between 6 and 14 January 2007 offering visitors the opportunity to sample a vast variety of foods selected from major restaurants within the Kingdom at these three food centers. A variety of food menus and special promotions were offered by 'Noodle Pavilion', 'Lakeside Restaurant' and 'To Sit'. During the festival, lucky prize drawn for airline tickets by Thai Airways International Catering Kitchen was highlighted at the Food Festival. "Kat Mua" or a flea market from the four regions of Thailand was organized by Boon Rawd Brewery Co., Ltd. Souvenirs such as key chains, glasses, caps, T-shirts, bags, footballs, etc. were given away by Thai Beverage Co., Ltd.





THE CLOSING CEREMONY



The Closing Ceremony:

H.E. Prof. Dr. Thira Sutabutra, the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives presided over the Closing Ceremony, which was attended by many dignitaries from Thailand and overseas. A large number of people gathered for the ceremonial ending of the Exposition on 31 January 2007 at 7.00 pm. Activities covering the Closing Ceremony were as follows:

1. Flag hand-over ceremony to the Bureau International des Exposition (BIE), and the International Association for Horticultural Producers (AIPH).
2. Presentation of plaques of appreciation for AIPH, BIE, President of College of Commissioner, ISHS and WFC.
3. Presentation of plaques for the winners of International Garden competitions and the presentation of plaques of appreciation for all participating Countries.





4. Presentations of plaques, certificates of appreciation to supporters, sponsors, local and international garden participants, and to all whose involved in the Exposition.

5. The Thai classical mask play ('Khon'): 'Sonsawa Returns Flora to the Land'.



8. Singing the 'Long Live the King' anthem and lighting candles in honor to His Majesty the King.

9. Firework display.

After the performance was over, all personnel involved with the Exposition came to bid farewell to the guests. They stood in queue on both sides of the street and bade farewell with a "wai" as the visitors and guests departed the show. This was an emotional moment for visitors and participants alike.



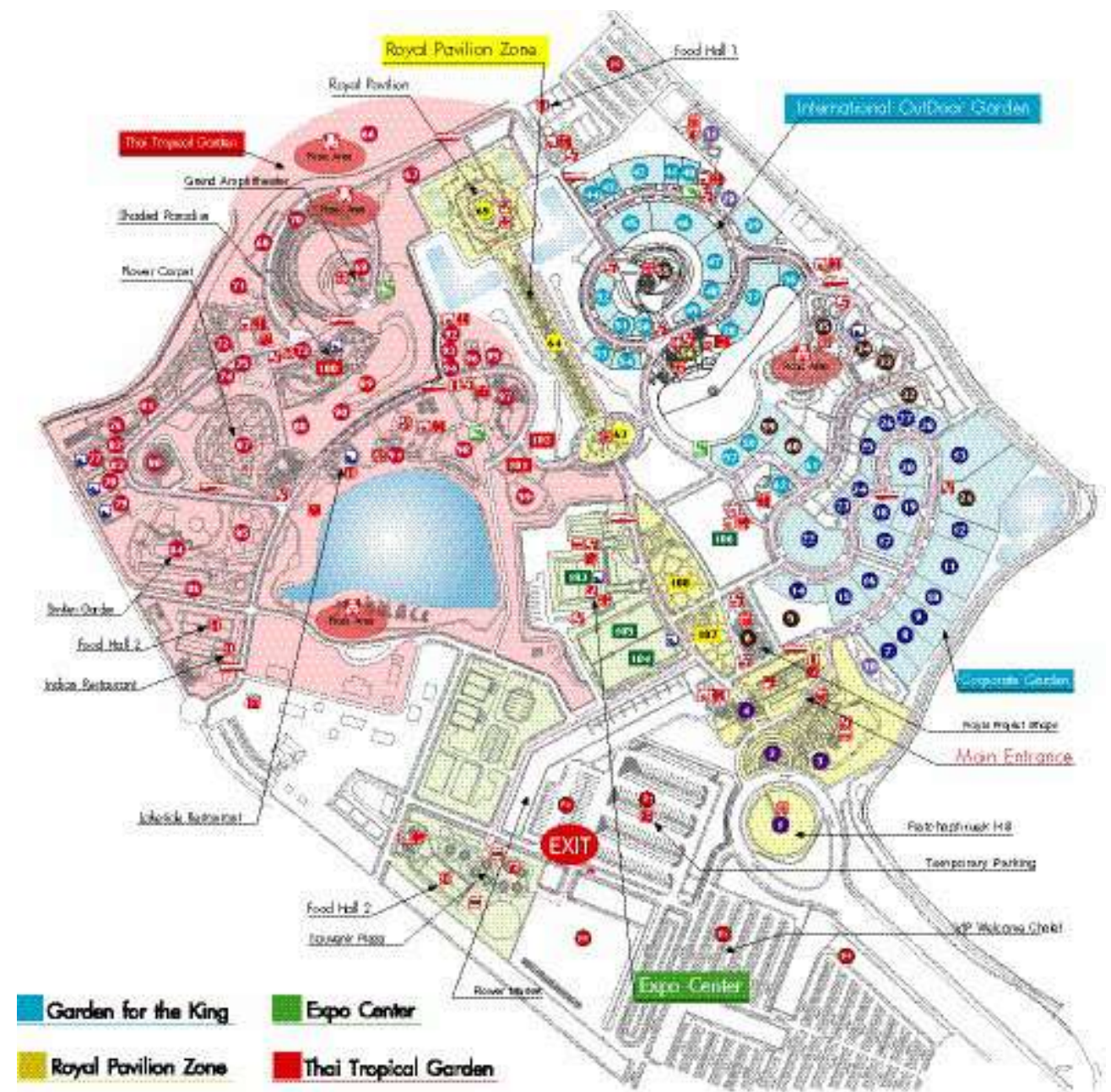
6. Performance of concert on His Majesty the King's composition 'H.M. Blues'.

7. Performance of 'Dao Hom Doi - Ratchaphruek Hom Fa'.





SERVICES AND OTHERS



SERVICES AND OTHERS

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King, was recognized as an “A1 International Horticultural Exposition” by the International Exhibitions Bureau (BIE) and the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH). As host country, Thailand was responsible for organizing and providing facilities in accordance with the international standard.

Customs-Bonded Warehouse and Ratchaphruek Plant Quarantine Station

The Customs Department cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in establishing the Customs-Bonded Warehouse and the Ratchaphruek Plant Quarantine Station at the premises of exposition site to provide the facilities of custom and plant quarantine inspections for exhibit items imported into the country. There were 96 shipments which came by air, 32 shipments by sea and 4 by land. Pursuant to the regulation of the AIPH and the BIE, Thailand as the host country, was responsible for transportation expenses from Thailand's ports to the event venue and the return journey of the exhibit items to the countries of origin after the end of the exposition.



Press Service Center

Within the exposition, an office recreation room including all information of the exposition was available for the press. Office, public relation and communication equipments were also provided.



Service Center for Participants and Visitors

This center provided full services for participants and visitors as the international standard requirement. These were telecommunication center, travel and tourism information, guides, airline booking, banks, post office, photography services, etc. Other services included prams, wheel chairs, and walking aids for the elderly and disabled. First Aid Center with doctors, nurses and 1 ambulance were available throughout the opening hours.



Advance Arrangement for Accommodation and Travel

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was held during the peak tourist season of Chiang Mai. This event dramatically increased the tourism industry of Chiang Mai and other provinces in the northern region. To avoid the shortage of accommodations and air and train tickets, the Project Management Office coordinated with Thai Airways International PCL, the State Railways of Thailand, the Transport Co., Ltd. and local and overseas travel associations to organize special package tours in order to effectively handle the huge flow of visitors to the Exposition.



Facilities provided for Elderly and Disabled Visitors

Private vehicles carrying disabled visitors were allowed to stop at the assigned stop sites in the Expo. However, the vehicle would not be allowed to park. Many other facilities for disabled guests to tour around the exposition site were free of charge. In-show shuttle bus for wheel chairs, rental wheelchairs and walking aided equipments, toilets and ramps were also provided.



Traffic Service

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006's radio station at FM 98.0 Mhz began airing from 15 October 2006. The radio signal covered Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Phayao, Lamphun, Lampang, Phrae and Nan. This station provided the information of routing to the exposition, daily activities, traffic situation, etc. Traffic information and routing to the exposition could also be obtained from the Highway Department, tourist offices of the Tourism Authority of Thailand, Chiang Mai Highway, etc.

Telecommunications Systems

There were public telephones, mobile phone and internet services available at many spots within the exposition. The GPS location for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was set at 98° 55' E and 18° 55' N.



Information Center and Public Relations Services

Business Information Center:
Provided information and consultation services for business communication.

Information Service Kiosk:
Provided all information of the exposition.

Public Relations Activities:
The Project Management Office continually publicized the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 through press conferences, interviews on television and radio programs, magazines, local and foreign newspapers in order to stimulate the attention of people. The campaign resulted in dramatically increases in number of tourists both Thai and foreigners visiting the exposition and exceeding the target. Moreover, the campaign had an indirectly tremendous impact on the Northern tourism industry which became more active, with considerable increase in cash flow to the region.



Tickets/Admission Fees

There were two types of admission tickets which were:

1. Single Entry Ticket
2. Multiple Entry Ticket

Visitors were allowed to reserve the ticket in advance at various places all over the country. The information was made available at the exposition website and telephone hotline services.





Transport within and outside the Exposition

Walkways in the Exposition:

There were 2 walkway lines, 'Orange walkway' and the 'Pink walkway', to walk around the exposition. The visitors who walk along the 'Orange walkway' from the entrance would take about 6 hours to complete all exhibitions. For visitors with a limited time, the 'pink walkway' which equally pleasurable within 3 hours covering 4 km distance should be a better suitable choice.

Service Centers and Facilities within the Exposition:

Bus Bay: For visitors, there were In-Show Shuttle bus available near the main entrance for bringing the visitors around the exposition.



Transport outside the Exposition

Public Transport in Chiang Mai:

There were public transportations to the exposition available at various places in Chaing Mai. These were:

- Air-conditioned vans departing from the bus terminal
- Taximeter at the bus terminal, airport and taximeter centre
- Shuttle buses with free of charge at various destinations, as indicated
- Shuttle buses with reasonable fare at airport, hotels and shopping plaza.

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek In-Show Shuttle Busses: To facilitate the

visitors, several types of Ratchaphruek In-Show Shuttle busses were provided within the exposition area. Tickets could be purchased from the shuttle bus counters between 8:30 am - 8:00 pm. The visitors could choose several types of vehicles, such as:

The 60-seats Ratchaphruek In-Show Shuttle busses which passed 11 destinations within 30-40 min. and departed every 20 min.

The 12-seats shuttle busses for the disabled in wheelchair which passed the whole area within 50 min. and departed every 25 min.

The 11- seats electric 'Golf' vehicle with a driver.



Food Courts, Food Centers and Restaurants

Not only was the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 the top exposition of world-class plants from Thailand and around the world, a variety of food menus were also included at the exposition. These were:

- Noodle Plaza: (also called "Noodle Island") offered many choices of noodles from several countries, such as 12 types of noodle dishes from various parts of Thailand, Italian style spaghetti, Oishi Ramen, etc.
- Indian Restaurant.
- Food Center: Vast variety of food menus with great choices.
- 'To Sit' Restaurant: Provided some of the top Thai dishes.
- Deli @ ExpoCenter: Offered a variety of fast food such as

sandwiches, pizza, ramen, coffee and ice-cream.

- Cafeteria@ Expo Center: Provided ice-cream, pizza, Japanese food, coffee and snacks.
- Soft Drink and Snack Kiosks: Provided refreshment within the Exposition. Soft drinks and snack kiosks were available at various locations to serve fruit juices, coffee, ice cream, soft drinks, bakery, snacks, popcorn, sausages and Japanese snacks.
- For visitors who brought their own meals, the Project Management Office had arranged two areas where visitors can relax and have their meals in the garden area nearby the lake. The recreation areas were well set up under the trees with walking path.

Toilets

More than 700 toilets were installed at various locations throughout the exposition. Toilets were fitted with automatic tissue paper dispensers.

Car parks

There were six parking sites for cars and three for buses. VIP parking area, parking for public transport and parking for participants were also provided.



Water, Raw water and Electricity

Electricity, treated water and irrigation water for the entire exposition area were supplied continuously.



Security Administration System

To meet the international standards, safety measures were provided. These included installation of security cameras and security personnel employed in shifts throughout the duration of the exposition.



Shops, OTOP and Plant Market

- **Shops and Souvenirs:** situated near the car park was another area of the Exposition that drew much attention from visitors. Rows of gift shops exhibited and sold wide varieties of souvenirs including the event's copyright souvenir items, and souvenirs from many countries.

- **OTOP Products**
There were "One-Tambon-One-Product (OTOP)" shops from 20 district offices of Chiang Mai available near the exit. This was to effectively promote the image of local products produced by respective villages under the district offices of Chiang Mai.

- **Plant Market**
A market was situated near the exit of the Exposition. This area displayed and sold many types of flowers and ornamental plants, gardening tools. Technologies associated with garden plants and decoration were also displayed. This was one of the attractive areas throughout the period of the Exposition.





10. Budget

Royal Thai Government Budget used in the organization of The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was disbursed as follows:

Budget Year 2004 to 2006	1,357.21	million Baht
Budget Year 2006	930.22	million Baht
Budget Year 2007	56.72	million Baht
Royalty and others	450.86	million Baht
Total Budget	2,795.01	million Baht

(1 USD = 35 Baht)

SUMMARY OF BENEFITS OF ORGANIZING THE EXPOSITION



11. Summary of Benefits of Organizing The Exposition

11.1 Thai People Pay Homage to His Majesty the King

A total of 3.8 million people attended the Exposition, which was higher than the 2 million target set. Apart from reflecting the success of organizing the Exposition, this high attendance was also the result of the deep respect of the Thai people to His Majesty the King. Any event that was held to honor the King always got the attention and participation of the people. Participants, both local and foreign, have incorporated the speeches and initiatives of His Majesty into their exhibitions for His Majesty. This enabled the visitors to view and understand many examples of projects from royal initiatives, the royal projects and the philosophy of sufficiency economy. Lots of people also participated in the Royal Birthday celebrations in the week of 5 December 2006.

11.2 Good International Relations

As many as 30 countries participated in the Exposition. Each country showed their intention in participating the events in order to honor His Majesty the King. Some countries organized gardens in honor of the King through the theme of "To Express the Love for Humanity". They brought native flora, traditional architectural styles and cultural materials into their exhibit and, later, gave them to the Thai government to express the good relationships between the countries. Some also brought their cultural troupes to show on their Country Celebration Day.

11.3 Capability to Organize a World-Class Exposition in Thailand

The success of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 showed that Thailand has the capability to organize a world-class exposition successfully. The number of participating countries was 30, which was higher than the A1's requirement of at least 10 countries. The site was appropriate, with a beautiful landscape. The horticultural plants were beautiful, with a vast varieties, and were well maintained through the entire period of the exposition. In addition, the display of data and technical information was also very valuable for the visitors.

The strategy used in public relations kept up a continuous information blitz on the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 resulting in a high number of visitors. This strategy also led to changes in visitor's behavior of being over crowded at weekends, to be more spread out over weekdays. More than 3 million visitors had purchased tickets in advance.

The success of this Exposition, resulted in the decision of AIPH Council decided to award the AIPH Gold Medal to Thailand. In recognition of the outstanding achievement of organizing an International Horticultural Exhibition of the highest quality. The award was presented by The President of AIPH, Dr. Doeke Faber on 4th September 2007, during the 59th Annual Congress of AIPH in Brighton, United Kingdom. Thailand was the 3rd country for receiving this A1 category award which had been presented to Japan in 1990 and the People's Republic of China in 1999.

11.4 Opportunity to develop horticultural knowledge center

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 became a center where more than three million tropical plants were displayed showing a vast diversity of more than 1,900 species. There were five commodities of gardens: fruit trees, ornamental plants and flowers, herbs and medicinal plants, vegetables and mushrooms and industrial plants. Advanced technology for producing

horticultural crops, off-season fruit crops, post harvest and processing technologies of high international standards were also displayed.

There were exhibitions at the Biotech Greenhouse, the Soilless Greenhouse, the Temperate Greenhouse, the Desert Plant Greenhouse and the Tropical Dome. There were also special displays at the King's New Theory Farm, the Royal Project Foundation Garden, the Rubber Forest and others.

At the end of the exposition, the Expo area has been developed into a comprehensive Open Learning Center for agriculture specializing on horticulture. There is a long-term potential for this center to be developed into Thailand's first Arboretum where plants can be found for education, research and training. In addition, this center has already become a new agro-tourist attraction of Chiang Mai.

11.5 Exchange of horticultural knowledge and technology among horticulturists around the world

The International Forum and Workshops organized during the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 had more than 3,000 participants. The 515 foreign participants came from Australia, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Germany, India,



Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, United Kingdom and the United States of America. This forum was an important world stage for the exchange of horticultural information via meetings and discussions on technology innovation among international experts and researchers. The International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) had strongly supported this forum to be held on this special occasion in Thailand. As this forum met international standards, the dissemination of information will be published in *"Acta Horticulturae"*, which is the official journal of the ISHS. Knowledge gained from this forum could be implemented to a commercial scale. The AIPH and the ISHS also signed agreements for the first time on a cooperation in horticultural research and development.

11.6 Economic Gain

The Research Center of Kasikorn Bank summarized that 23,000 million Baht were spent by local and foreign visitors in the northern provinces during the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. Of this amount, 15,000 million Baht were from Thai visitors and 8,000 million Baht from foreign visitors. Souvenirs and handicrafts businesses benefited the most with 30 percent, 22 percent went to accommodations, 15 percent to restaurants and food shops and the rest to other services such as entertainment, tourism and transportation.

The unique Lanna culture and the picturesque scenery have long attracted visitors to Thailand's northern region. The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 was an additional attraction resulting in an extra of 30 percent of tourists to visit Chiang Mai and the North. The organizers of the Exposition had arranged 5 package tours as "the



Greater Lanna Promotion". This package included five famous tourist spots, viz. Mae Fah Luang Garden, Opium House, Golden Triangle, Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden and Chiang Mai Night Safari. Through the period of the Exposition, tourism in the north dramatically increased and is expected to continue in the future.

Indirect benefits that Thailand gained from this event are business contacts leading to business opportunity for exports of horticultural products as well as other Thai products such as handicrafts, silverwares, lacquerwares, Thai silk and cotton.

The success of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 is attributed to the devotion of the Thai people to His Majesty the King.



This event was made possible by a cooperation of public and private sectors flowing in from abroad as well as within the country. The media contributed well by making a continuous effort to provide information about the exposition. Visitors also gave their cooperation during their visit to the exposition. As a result, the exposition had fulfilled all objectives, especially to commemorate the 60th Anniversary Celebration of His Majesty the King's Accession to the Throne and His Majesty 80th Birthday Anniversary Celebration. Every endeavor which contributed to the success of this event will be memorized with pride and happiness of Thai people, participating countries and visitors.





BEHIND THE SUCCESS



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



12.1 Executive Committee of the International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King

- 1) Deputy Prime Minister
- Chairman
- 2) Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Vice-Chairman
- 3) Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Vice-Chairman
- 4) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Vice-Chairman
- 5) Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister
- 6) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 7) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications
- 8) Permanent Secretary of Interior Ministry
- 9) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Culture
- 10) Director of Budget Bureau
- 11) Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Police
- 12) Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Developing Productions Task Force)
- 13) Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Organizing and Managing Resources for Productions Task Force)
- 14) Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Promoting and Developing Agriculturalists and Cooperatives System Task Force)
- 15) Director General of the Royal Irrigation Development
- 16) Director General of the Forestry Department
- 17) Director General of the Land Development Department
- 18) Director General of the Department of Agricultural Extension
- 19) Director General of the Cooperative Promotion Department
- 20) Director of the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards
- 21) Secretary to the Office of Agricultural Economic Affairs
- 22) Director General of the Department of Export Promotion
- 23) The Governor of Chiang Mai
- 24) The Governor of the Tourism Authority of Thailand
- 25) President of the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand
- 26) Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Secretary
- 27) Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Assistant Secretary

12.2 Organizing Committee of the International Horticultural Exposition for His Majesty the King

- 1) Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Chairman
- 2) Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Vice-Chairman
- 3) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- 4) Director of Budget Bureau
- 5) Director General of the Department of Public Relations
- 6) Director General of the Department of Customs
- 7) Director General of the Department of Agricultural Extension
- 8) Director General of the Department of Export Promotion
- 9) Chairman of MCOT Public Company Limited
- 10) President of Thai Airways International Public Company Limited
- 11) The Governor of the Tourism Authority of Thailand
- 12) Managing Director of Reed Tradex Co., Ltd.
- 13) Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Secretary
- 14) Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Assistant Secretary

12.3 Subcommittee for Venue and Construction

- 1) Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Chairman
- 2) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Vice-Chairman
- 3) Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Police
- 4) Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Developing Productions Task Force)
- 5) Director General of the Royal Irrigation
- 6) Director General of the Land Development Department
- 7) Director General of the Department of Agricultural Extension
- 8) Director General of the Cooperative Promotion Department
- 9) Director General of the Department of Highways
- 10) Director General of the Department of Rural Roads
- 11) The Governor of Chiang Mai
- 12) Managing Director of CAT Telecom Public Company Limited
- 13) The Governor of Provincial Electricity Authority
- 14) The Governor of Provincial Waterworks
- 15) President of Horticultural Science Society of Thailand

- 16) Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Secretary
- 17) Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Assistant Secretary

12.4 Subcommittee for Technical and International Exhibitions

- 1) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Chairman
- 2) Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Promoting and Developing Agriculturalists and Co-operatives System Task Force)
- Vice-Chairman
- 3) Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce
- 4) Director General of the Department of Customs
- 5) Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- 6) Director General of the Department of Agricultural Extension
- 7) Director General of the Cooperatives Promotion Department
- 8) Secretary to the Office of Agricultural Economics
- 9) Director General or the Department of International Economics Affairs
- 10) Managing Director of Reed Tradex Co., Ltd.
- 11) Chancellor of Kasetsart University
- 12) Chancellor of Chiang Mai University
- 13) Chancellor of Maejo University
- 14) President of the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand
- 15) Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Secretary
- 16) Director of Horticulture Research Institute, the Department of Agriculture
- Assistant Secretary

12.5 Subcommittee for Royal Pavilion Project

- 1) Chairman of the Royal Project Foundation
- Chairman
- 2) Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Vice-Chairman
- 3) Lord Chamberlain of the Bureau of the Royal Household
- 4) Director General of the Crown Property Bureau
- 5) Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- 6) Secretary General of the Royal Development Projects Board

- 7) Chancellor of Chiang Mai University
- 8) Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University
- 9) Chief of Forestry Research and Development Project
- 10) Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University
- 11) Director General of the Department of Agriculture Secretary
- 12) Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture
- Assistant Secretary
- 13) Director of Highland Research and Development Institute
- Assistant Secretary

12.6 Judging Committee - International Competition for Flowers and Decorative Plants

1) Grand Jury

Decision on the International Indoor Competitions (Section 11) and International Outdoor Competitions (Section 12)

1. Dr. Doeke C. Faber
President of the AIPH, Chairman
2. Mr. Shinya Wada
Vice President, the AIPH, Asia & Pacific
3. Mr. Jos Eiking (1st round)
The International Bulb Center, the Netherlands
4. Mr. Sjaak Langeslag (2nd round)
Chairman, Marketing Committee, AIPH, the Netherlands
5. Mr. Frederic Charlier
Landscape and garden architect from Belgium
6. Mr. Wang Xiao Fang
Vice-Director, Shanghai Landscaping Bureau from China
7. Ms. Raquel Penalosa
Maitre Architecte paysgiste from Canada
8. Dr. Yookti Sarikaphuti
Executive Adviser of the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand
9. Prof. Sompian Kasemsub
Flower and Ornamental Plants Expert, Kasetsart University, Thailand
10. Mr. Kasem Chandraprasong
President of the Society for Ornamental Plants of Thailand
11. Dr. Weerachai Nanakorn
Director of the Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden, Thailand
12. Mr. Prasert Anupunt
Senior Adviser of the Department of Agriculture and Vice President of the Horticultural Science Society of Thailand

2) Class Jury

2.1 Orchid: Individual Plant, Container display and Cut Flower

1. Dr. Manop Keokamnerd
Maejo University, Thailand
- President
2. Mr. Krairit Vejvarut
President, the Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand under the Royal Patronage
3. Col. Khamron Phinyophan
President, Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
4. Dr. Panpot Buranasilp
President, Korat Orchid Society
5. Mr. Chanchai Sriprasert
President, Chiang Rai Orchid Society
6. Mr. Thongsuk Jaisamoe
President, Chiang Mai Orchid Society under the Patronage of HM the Queen
7. Mr. Pisanu Suksant
President, Nakhon Sawan Orchid Society
8. Lt.G. WeeSoot Kong-uthaikul
President, Lop Buri Orchid Society
9. Mr. Payong Kongudomsup
President, Thai Orchid Grower Association
10. Mr. Vasuchaluck Siamphadee
President, Thailand Orchid Grower Society
11. Mr. Jade Meyanylearn
President, Thai Orchid Exporter Association
12. Mr. Somdej Photchanajan
President, Thailand Vanda and Ascocenda Orchid Grower Association
13. Assoc.Prof. Praphant Koesomboon
President, Bangkok Orchid Society
14. Mr. Nipon Tumnantong
Chairman, Ratchaburi Orchid Club
15. Gen. Wasin Sarikaputhi
President, Chanthaburi Orchid Club
16. Mr. Wuthisarn Bunthutham
Chairman, Phetchaburi Orchid Club
17. Mr. Kittipan Sangpradab
Chairman, Thai Paphiopedilum Club
18. Mr. Banlue Chongvatana
Chairman, Samut Songkhram Orchid Club
19. Mr. Manit Yamprayoon
Chairman, Ayutthaya Orchid Grower Group
20. Mr. Charlee Srikongsri
Head, Ueang Wiang Phing Group
21. Assoc. Prof. Snit Varith
Maejo University
22. Asst. Prof. Chalit Pongsupasamit
Maejo University
23. Asst. Prof. Boon Klomjohor
Maejo University
24. Dr. Saha Tulapong
Maejo University
25. Mrs. Khanitta Duanchonk
Maejo University

26. Mr. Somyot Meesuk
Maejo University
27. Mr. Somjit Yadee
Maejo University
28. Mr. Thanawut Rawdkhao
Maejo University
29. Dr. Pisit Woraurai
Chiang Mai University, Thailand
30. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pimchai Aapavatjirut
Chiang Mai University
31. Asst. Prof. Dr.Nuttha Potapohn
Chiang Mai University
32. Mrs. Chamchuree Sotthikul
Chiang Mai University
33. Assoc. Prof. Paiboon Paireepairit
Kasetsart University
34. Dr. Uthai Charanasri
Kasetsart University
35. Asst. Prof. Chitrapan Piluek
Kasetsart University
36. Asst. Prof. Dr. Surawit Wannakrairoj
Kasetsart University
37. Miss Kanokwan Thanomchit
Kasetsart University
38. Asst. Prof. Dr. Kanchit Thammasiri
Mahidol University, Thailand
39. Asst. Prof. Chalaw Duangara
Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, Thailand
40. Asst. Prof. Dr. Nongnuch Chanasit
Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University
41. Dr. Chaiwat Makhorpas
Rajamongala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Thailand
42. Mr. Permsak Suttivaree
Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Thailand
43. Mr. Somwang Wichanchant
Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Thailand
44. Mr. Vijit Thanormthin
Royal Project
45. Mr. Teeraphan Toterakun
Doi Tung Development Project
46. Mr. Kree Jukmongkhon
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand under the Royal Patronage
47. Mr. Thonglor Rakpaibulsombat
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand under the Royal Patronage
48. Mrs. Psongsri Ahcho
Chiang Mai Orchid Society under the Patronage of HM the Queen
49. Mrs. Rungnapa Uaprayoonvong
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand under the Royal Patronage

50. Mr. Kriengsak Sribangjak
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
51. Mr. Kirithorn Wasuwat
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
52. Mr. Jitti Ratanapeanchai
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
53. Mr. Chawalit Cherklintaste
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
54. Mr. Tongchai Chaipongratana
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
55. Mr. Teerapong Lusapanun
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
56. Mr. Thekasak Chanyingyong
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
57. Mr. Prapin Uaprayoonvong
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
58. Mr. Prapuck Chimpradit
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
59. Mr. Prasan Chuensa-nguan
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
60. Mr. Patpong Pacharapong
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
61. Mr. Yutthana Thanaviksit
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
62. Mr. Yenluecha Veerawattanametin
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
63. Mr. Rungsan Viraphandhu
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
64. Mr. Sanon Apisho
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
65. Mr. Suwan Hiranworawuttikul
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
66. Mr. Suvitchai Sangtain
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
67. Mr. Prinya Yuekyen
Royal Horticultural Society of Thailand
under the Royal Patronage
68. Mr. Kosit Chantranetra
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
69. Mr. Damrong Hongsaenyatham
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
70. Mr. Buncha Hongsaenyatham
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
71. Mr. Boonserm Pumplocnpit
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
72. Mr. Pulkaset Dejsanga
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
73. Mr. Mangkorn Loho-Udom
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
74. Mr. Yongyouth Chaisuriyakul
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
75. Mr. Sakol Phongsiri
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
76. Mr. Sman Kidprasert
Cattleya Orchid Society of Thailand
77. Mr. Boonyarit Metheekasiwat
Korat Orchid Society
78. Mr. Yuay Saclim
Korat Orchid Society
79. Mr. Hub Luangaram
Korat Orchid Society
80. Mr. Sak Cha-oom
Lop Buri Orchid Society
81. Mr. Manit Muensri
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
82. Mr. Koson Sarasub
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
83. Mr. Khomsan Winijchaikul
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
84. Mr. Chalit Jumpaman
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
85. Mr. Thongpoon Srikhum
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
86. Mr. Deves Tapingkae
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
87. Mr. Boonlert Tonnak
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
88. Mr. Pradya Selacharoen
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
89. Mr. Prateep Jaturapipitpornchai
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
90. Mr. Pramote Sampanvejsobha
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
91. Mr. Mano Thamaragsa
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
92. Mr. Mana Wilaisiri
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
93. Mr. Worayuth Yooyongwech
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
94. Mr. Sunti Rrajadtong
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
95. Mr. Sutchai Chantree
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
96. Mr. Sanoer Mukdawijit
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
97. Mr. Anan Chocyhinted
Chiang Mai Orchid Society
under the Patronage of HM the Queen
98. Mr. Somkid Khanmanee
Nakhon Sawan Orchid Society
99. Mr. Somporn Pissamaai
Lop Buri Orchid Society
100. Mr. Kwanchai Katekaew
Thai Orchid Grower Association
101. Mr. Jarayut Chanputagool
Thai Orchid Grower Association
102. Mr. Phitsaunu Samruairuen
Thai Orchid Grower Association
103. Mr. Mana Kucharoenchaimanate
Thai Orchid Grower Association
104. Mr. Somkiat Busadeekanchana
Thai Orchid Grower Association
105. Mr. Sombat Tansathian
Thai Orchid Grower Association
106. Mr. Somsak Bamrungpech
Thai Orchid Grower Association
107. Mr. Anon Phosawat
Thai Orchid Grower Association
108. Mr. Anucha Chaisomboonpan
Thai Orchid Grower Association
109. Mr. Joe Paripoommanonda
Thailand Orchid Grower Society
110. Mr. Dang Chaipongratna
Thailand Orchid Grower Society
111. Mr. Thongchai Chumnuan
Thailand Orchid Grower Society
112. Mr. Phairoj Jieamsiri
Thailand Orchid Grower Society
113. Mr. Sangob Pongparnich
Thailand Orchid Grower Society
114. Mr. Apichart Jitnuyanond
Thailand Orchid Grower Society
115. Miss Thanyanan Janchidfah
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
116. Miss Somrudee Somporn
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
117. Mr. Pongsak Thongrubkaew
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
118. Mr. Paitoon Taweesuk
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
119. Mr. Wittaya Yukpan
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
120. Mr. Somchai Kwanmongkhonchareon
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
121. Mr. Anek Chaipichitpaiboon
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
122. Mr. Chatchatwan Katekaew
Thai Orchid Exporter Association
123. Mr. Adisak Hongsilp
Thailand Vanda and Ascocenda
Orchid Grower Association
124. Mr. Wichai Chanthorn
Ratchaburi Orchid Club
125. Mr. Ongarj Aiumsomang
Chanthaburi Orchid Club
126. Mr. Kitti Chantovisut
Chanthaburi Orchid Club
127. Mr. Buri Chanpana
Chanthaburi Orchid Club
128. Mr. Preecha Pariwat
Chanthaburi Orchid Club
129. Mr. Vongkod Prasongdee
Chanthaburi Orchid Club
130. Mr. Suthep Suksthit
Chanthaburi Orchid Club
131. Mr. Pirod Kuanrunarad
Chumphon Orchid Club
132. Mr. Sumruey Pinkaew
Phetchaburi Orchid Club
133. Mr. Opas Saeng-on
Thai Paphiopedilum Club
134. Mr. Tongoo Juksing
Bangkhen Orchid Society
135. Mr. Saner Buranapawang
Bangkhen Orchid Society
136. Mr. Pornsak Sunthorn-ekchit
Ayutthaya Orchid Grower Group

2.2 Orchid: (Garden)

1. Dr. Chulatat Kittibutra
Specialist - President
2. Mr. Kasem Chardraprasong
President, the Society for
Ornamental Plants of Thailand
3. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pimchai Aapavatjirut
Chiang Mai University
4. Mrs. Sunantha Rattanawadee
Chiang Mai University
5. Dr. Duongchan Aapavatjirut Charoenmuang
Chiang Mai University
6. Mr. Chita Inpar
Maejo University
7. Asst. Prof. Sirichai Hongwittayakorn
Maejo University
8. Mr. Bunchong Somboonchai
Maejo University

9. Mr. Sopon Mongkolwat
Maejo University
10. Mr. Naret Sirikesorn
Maejo University
11. Assoc. Prof. Uamporn Veesommai
Kasetsart University
12. Assoc. Prof. Sasiya Siriphanich
Kasetsart University
13. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alisara Menakanit
Kasetsart University
14. Asst. Prof. Dr. Nath Pichakum
Kasetsart University
15. Dr. Paisarn Tepwongsirirat
Kasetsart University
16. Mr. Paisal Voraurai
King Mongkut's Institute of
Technology (Lat Krabang)

2.3 Cut Flower, Flowering Potted Plant

2.3.1 Anthurium, Gerbera, Alstromeria and Begonia (Flowering Begonia)

1. Prof. Sompian Kasemsub
Kasetsart University, President
2. Ms. Phunsup Seubma
Kasetsart University
3. Dr. Kanchana Saetia
King Mongkut's Institute of
Technology (Lat Krabang)
4. Mr. Peter J. Smith
Specialist
5. Mr. John Sales
Specialist
6. Mrs. Urai Smith
Specialist, Secretary

2.3.2 Curcuma, Gladiolus, Dendranthema (Chrysanthemum) and Dianthus (Carnation)

1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Pisit Voraurai
Specialist, President
2. Ms. Kanitha Duangsong
Specialist
3. Prof. Dr. Surawit Wannakraioj
Kasetsart University
4. Mr. Michael Linington
Specialist
5. Dr. Chalerm Sri Nontasawatsri
Maejo University, Secretary

2.3.3 Lilium (Lily), Perennial Aster, Rosa (Rose) and Eustoma (Liaianthus)

1. Asst. Prof. Seubsakd Navachinda
Royal Project Foundation, President
2. Dr. Nopmanee Tophunyanon
Maejo University
3. Dr. Sumay Arunyanart
King Mongkut's Institute of
Technology (Lat Krabang)

4. Emeritus Prof. Kiyoshi Ohkawa
Shizuoka University, Japan
5. Mr. Potchana Nakwatchara
Specialist
6. Mr. Atchareechai Rujawichai
Specialist, Secretary

2.3.4 Heliconia, Alpinia purpurata, Etlingera and Adenium

1. Dr. Setapong Lekawatana
Department of Agricultural Extension
President
2. Mr. Montree Yamclea
Specialist
3. Mr. Kumjad Netrasiri
Specialist
4. Mr. Woothi Chaparnondh
Specialist
5. Asso. Prof. Dr. Sawitree Malaipan
Specialist
6. Dr. Oradee Sahawatcharin
Specialist
7. Dr. Teeranuch Charoenkit
Maejo University, Secretary

2.3.5 Euphorbia milii

1. Mr. Wison Suwannarat
Specialist, President
2. Mr. Fan Saehang
Specialist
3. Mr. Somsak Sawasdirak
Specialist
4. Mr. Wichai Sriwangpanna
Specialist
5. Asso. Prof. Sawai Buranapanishpan
Specialist, Secretary

2.3.6 Hippeastrum (Amaryllis), Kalanchoe, and Poinsettia

1. Asso. Prof. Nantiya Vanthanaphuti
Specialist, President
2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Songwut Phetpradab
Maejo University
3. Asso. Prof. C. Nitsiri Suisuwan
King Mongkut's Institute of
Technology (Lat Krabang)
4. Mr. Teeraphan Totetakun
Mae Fah Luang Foundation, Chiang Rai, Thailand
5. Asso. Prof. Thanya Techasinpitak
Kasetsart University
Secretary

2.3.7 Rhododendron (Azalea) and Sainpaulia (African Violet)

1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Chirayupin Chantraprasong
Mae Fah Luang Foundation
President

2. Asso. Prof. ML. Jaruphan Tongtam
Kasetsart University
3. Mrs. Rewadee Vuthijumnonnong
Maejo University
4. Asso. Prof. Dr. Soraya Ruamrungsri
Chiang Mai University
5. Dr. Suntee Wattana
Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden
6. Ms. Chamchuree Sotthikul
Chiang Mai University
Secretary

2.4 Flower: Garden

1. Dr. Julatat Kitibuth
Specialist, President
2. Dr. Paisarn Thepwongsirirat
Chiang Mai University
3. Dr. Duangchan Charoenmuang
Chiang Mai University
4. Asst. Prof. Mr. Sririchai Hongwittayakron
Maejo University
5. Mr. Sophol Mongkolwat
Maejo University
6. Mr. Chalermkiat Chavachart
Specialist
7. Mr. John Sales
Specialist
8. Ms. Sunanta Ratanawadee
Chiang Mai University
Secretary

2.5 Aquatic Plant: (Garden)

1. Asso. Prof. Uamporn Veesommai
Kasetsart University
President
2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Nopchai Chansilpa
Rajamangala University of Technology, Thailand
3. Mrs. Yupadee Luernshavee
Specialist
4. Mr. Panithan Kaewduengtaing
Specialist
5. Asst. Prof. Dr. Alisara Menakanit
Kasetsart University
Secretary

2.6 Foliage Plants: Garden

1. Prof. Horn. Dr. Prachid Wamanont
Specialist, President
2. Asst. Prof. Sririchai Hongwittakron
Maejo University
3. Mr. Sophol Mongkolwat
Maejo University
4. Mr. Surat Wannoo
Specialist
5. Mr. Kritsada Supawan
Specialist
6. Mr. Surasak Janopas
Royal Highland Project on Landscaping Design

7. Mr. Prawit Boonmee
Mae Fah Luang Foundation
8. Dr. Weerapan Paisarnnan
Manager of P.L. Design Co., Ltd.
9. Mr. Chalermkiat Chavachart
Freelance landscape designer
10. Mr. Banchong Somboonchai
Maejo University
Secretary

2.7 Foliage (Potted Plant)

2.7.1 Anthurium and Philodendron

1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Chirayupin Chantraprasong
Kasetsart University
President
2. Mr. Sophol Mongkolwat
Maejo University
3. Mr. Chita Inpar
Maejo University
4. Dr. Setapong Lekawattana
Department of Agricultural Extension
5. Mr. Chetapan Chareontron
Specialist, Secretary

2.7.2 Aglaonema and Dieffenbachia

1. Asst. Prof. Tanit Malisuwan
Maejo University
President
2. Asso. Prof. Dr. Surawit Wannakraioj
Kasetsart University
3. Ms. Chamchuree Sotthikul
Chiang Mai University
4. Mr. Kittichai Limtawong
Specialist
5. Mr. Suchart Chin Warn Prasert
Specialist, Secretary

2.7.3 Begonia (Foliage Begonia) and Calathea

1. Mr. Potchana Nakwatchara
Specialist, President
2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Lakana Phetpradab
Maejo University
3. Dr. Chalerm Sri Nonsawadsri
Maejo University
4. Mr. Kumjad Netrasiri
Specialist
5. Mrs. Wilawan Cahichana
Specialist, Secretary

2.7.4 Bromeliaceae and others

1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Songwut Phetpradab
Maejo University
President
2. Dr. Surachet Pongpanya MD.
Specialist, Naresuan University, Thailand
3. Dr. Pornpan Phupromptant
Maejo University

4. Mr. Surat Wanno
Specialist
5. Mrs. Thongsri Imyim
Department of Agricultural Extension
Secretary

2.7.5 Cactus and Succulent plant

1. Mr. Wisant Suwannarat
Specialist, President
2. Asst. Prof. Dontree Chirapatpimol
Specialist
3. Mr. Chanin Thorat
Specialist
4. Mr. Boosak Binjumari
Specialist
5. Mr. Niyomrat Tri-sri
Department of Agriculture
Secretary

2.7.6 Caladium

1. Mrs. Orawan Wichailuck
Department of Agricultural Extension
President
2. Mrs. Khanita Duagsonk
Maejo University
3. Lt. Col. Winai Pooksrisuk
Specialist
4. Ms. Salida Pirenthorn
Specialist
5. Mr. Sommai Kijpronprasert
Specialist, Secretary

2.7.7 Codiaeum (Croton)

1. Asst. Prof. Boon Kloomjohor
Specialist
President
2. Mr. Thanawat Rodkhao
Maejo University
3. Mr. Danai Asananan
Specialist
4. Mr. Weera MeeMaeon
Specialist
5. Mr. Kasem Cheunsanguan
Specialist, Secretary

2.7.8 Dracaena and Cordyline

1. Asso. Prof. Dr. Pimchai Apavatjirut
Specialist, President
2. Mrs. Rewadee Vuthijumnonk
Maejo University
3. Mr. Pinai Suttatumpapart
Specialist
4. Mr. Tongchai Jittasonthi
Specialist
5. Mr. Boonchu Leungonn
Department of Agricultural Extension
Secretary

2.7.9 Fern

1. Asso. Prof. Dr. M.L.Charuphant Thongtham
Kasetsart University
President
2. Dr. Piyakasate Suksatan
Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden
3. Mr. Natt Nakloun
Specialist
4. Mr. Pitak Kiatubolphi boon
Specialist
5. Mr. Wisit Amorntanawatana
Ministry of Information and Communication
Technology
Secretary

2.7.10 Miniature and Bonsai

1. Mr. Nawaret Khaeunkaew
Wattana Payap School
President
2. Mr. Rathaphol Sribuapuan
Maejo University
3. Mr. Banyong Fangsiriwong
Kawila College
4. Mr. Kaengkoi Sunanta
Department of Public Relations
5. Mr. Niyomrat Tri-sri
Department of Agriculture
Secretary

2.7.11 Variegated Plants

1. Asst. Prof. Charit Pongsupasamit
Maejo University
2. Mr. Pramote Rojrouengsang
Specialist
3. Mr. Tanarat Wadeesirisak
Specialist
4. Ms. Wipada Thongtaksin
Department of Agricultural
Secretary

12.7 List of Working Groups

- 1) Working Group for Construction and Public Utilities
- 2) Working Group for Horticultural Varieties and Landscape
- 3) Working Group for Overseas Contacts and International Exhibitions
- 4) Working Group for Garden for the King
- 5) Working Group for Exhibition and Orchid Competition
- 6) Working Group for Additional Activities at Royal Flora Ratchaphreuk 2006
- 7) Working Group for Exhibition and Competition Domestic
- 8) Working Group for Herb Garden
- 9) Working Group for Cultural Performances
- 10) Working Group for Shops and Royalties

- 11) Working Group for Traffic, Transportation and Safety
- 12) Working Group for Communications and Utilities
- 13) Working Group for Public Health
- 14) Working Group for Protocol
- 15) Working Group for Tourism and Lodging
- 16) Working Group for Public Relations
- 17) Working Group for Import and Export of exhibits

12.8 List of Sponsors

- 1) Boonrawd Brewery Co. Ltd.
- 2) Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
- 3) PTT Public Co. Ltd.
- 4) Thai Airways International Public Co. Ltd.
- 5) Thai Beverage Public Co. Ltd.
- 6) Airports of Thailand Public Co. Ltd.
- 7) Thailand Convention and Exhibition Bureau (TCEB)

12.9 List of Supporters

- 1) Thai Yamaha Motor Co. Ltd.
- 2) The Thai Military Bank Public Co. Ltd.

12.10 List of Participants in Activities

- 1) Bangkok
- 2) Kanchanaburi Province
- 3) Kamphaeng Phet Province
- 4) Khon Kaen Province
- 5) Chanthaburi Province
- 6) Chachoengsao Province
- 7) Chon Buri Province
- 8) Cha Nat Province
- 9) Chaiyaphum Province
- 10) Chiang Rai Province
- 11) Chiang Mai Province
- 12) Trat Province
- 13) Tak Province
- 14) Nakhon Phanom Province
- 15) Nakhon Ratchasima Province
- 16) Nan Province
- 17) Buri Ram Province
- 18) Prachinburi Province
- 19) Pattani Province
- 20) Phayao Province
- 21) Phangnga Province
- 22) Phichit Province
- 23) Phitsanulok Province
- 24) Phetchabun Province
- 25) Phrae Province
- 26) Roi Et Province
- 27) Ratchaburi Province
- 28) Lampang Province
- 29) Songkhla Province
- 30) Samut Songkhram Province
- 31) Samut Sakhon Province

- 32) Sakaeo Province
- 33) Sara Buri Province
- 34) Suphanburi Province
- 35) Surat Thani Province
- 36) Surin Province
- 37) Nong Bua Lamphu Province
- 38) Uttaradit Province
- 39) Support Service Department,
Supreme Command Headquarters
- 40) Joe Louis Puppet Theatre
- 41) Armed Forces Academy Preparatory School
- 42) Ho Wang School, Bangkok
- 43) Matthayom Wat Makut Kasat School, Bangkok
- 44) Wat Suthi Wararam School, Bangkok
- 45) Surasak Montree School, Bangkok
- 46) Wat Ratchabopit School, Bangkok
- 47) Satri Wat Rakhang School, Bangkok
- 48) Vajiravudh College, Bangkok
- 49) Vajiravudh College (Bag Pipes), Bangkok
- 50) Bangkok Christian College, Bangkok
- 51) Wachirawit Secondary School, Chiang Mai
- 52) Assumption College Lampang
- 53) Wattanothai Payap School, Chiang Mai
- 54) Chulalongkorn University Demonstration Secondary School, Bangkok
- 55) Dara Academy, Chiang Mai
- 56) Lampang Kanlayanee School, Lampang
- 57) Suan Boonyo Pathum School, Lamphun
- 58) Chiang Rai Vidhayakhome School, Chiang Rai
- 59) Phayao Phitthayakom, Phayao
- 60) Bunyawat Witthayalai Lampang School, Lampang
- 61) Sarasit Phitthayalai School, Chon Buri
- 62) Kasetsart University Laboratory School, Bangkok
- 63) Muang Nakhon Ratchasima School,
Nakhon Ratchasima
- 64) Khon Kaen University Demonstration School
(Mo Din Daeng), Khon Kaen
- 65) Suranari Witthaya School, Nakhon Ratchasima
- 66) Kolester Drum and Bugle Corps with Youth Choir
from Nakhon Ratchasima
- 67) Khon Kaen University Demonstration School
(Kindergarten), Khon Khaen
- 68) Nuchanat Anuson School, Chiang Rai
- 69) Wat Pradu Nai Songtham School, Bangkok
- 70) Navamindarachuthis Phayap School, Chiang Mai
- 71) Wattana Sueksa School, Chiang Rai
- 72) Phanphittayakom School, Chiang Rai
- 73) Chakkham Khanathon Lamphun School, Lamphun
- 74) Methee Vutthikhon School, Lamphun
- 75) Thep Bodin School



EXHIBITION REGULATIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION FOR HIS MAJESTY THE KING

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Definitions

Article 1

In this Exhibition Regulations (as hereinafter defined), the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:

AIPH means the International Association of Horticultural Producers;

AIPH Regulations means the regulations of the International Association of Horticultural Producers which are in effect during the period on which the status of Thailand as a member of AIPH remains valid;

BIE means the International Bureau of Exhibition;

BIE Convention means the Paris Convention on International Exhibitions of 22 November 1928 and the amendments related thereto to which Thailand become the party in 1993;

Commissioner means Commissioner of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 appointed by the Government of Thailand pursuant to Article 4 of these Exhibition Regulations and Commissioner representing countries which participate in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Corporate Gardens means the domestic outdoor gardens organized and maintained by Thai persons either natural or juristic persons at the specific area and throughout the exhibition period of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Exhibitors means all natural or juristic persons either Thai or foreigners who have entered into the agreement for participating in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 with the Organizer;

Exhibited Products means all kinds of plants whether dead or alive, parts of plants, seeds, and things brought into the Exhibition Site for purpose of exhibition or competition by Exhibitors;

Exhibition Regulations means the regulations for the preparation, management and other acts necessary for the organisation of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 and the Indoor Exhibition Regulations, Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations and any other regulations issued by the Organizer in connection with Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, including any amendment relating thereto, for which the Exhibitors both Thai and foreign nationals and the service partners shall comply with;

Exhibition Site means the area of 80 ha located in Chiang Mai, Thailand, for organizing Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

Indoor Exhibition means the exhibitions of all kinds of plants including rare species and all kinds of products made from plants to be shown in the temporary and permanent buildings;

Indoor Exhibition Regulations means the regulations executed by the Organizer under and in connection with the Exhibition Regulations which apply to the organisation, management and Exhibitors of the Indoor Exhibition only, provided always that the Organizer may amend these Indoor Exhibition Regulations from time to time;

International Gardens means the outdoor gardens organized and maintained by persons either natural or juristic persons from countries invited by the Government of Thailand or the Organizer, at the specific area and throughout the exhibition period of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Materials means soils, local potting substances;

Organizer means the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the private entity appointed by the Department of Agriculture to prepare and organize the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Outdoor Garden Exhibition means the garden to be shown outdoor throughout the Exhibition Site comprising of International Gardens and Corporate Gardens;

Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations means the regulations executed by the Organizer under and in connection with the Exhibition Regulations which apply to the organisation, management and Exhibitors of the Outdoor Garden Exhibition only provided always that the Organizer may amend these Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations from time to time;

Permanent Indoor Exhibition means the indoor gardens organized and maintained by foreign exhibitors invited by the Government of Thailand or the Organizer, at a designated area in buildings and throughout the exhibition period of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Project Management Office means the private organisation appointed by the Organizer pursuant to the Agreement for the Organisation of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 no. 26/2548 dated 21 February 2005 to act as the implementation agency for the Organizer in organizing Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Raw Space means the empty space in the Indoor Exhibition provided by the Organizer to each Exhibitor in which each Exhibitor shall be responsible for the decoration and management of such space throughout the period of the relevant Indoor Exhibition;

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 means the international horticultural exposition to be presented in Chiang Mai, Thailand from 1st November 2006 to 31st January 2007; and

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee means the committee appointed pursuant to Article 100 of these Exhibition Regulations.

Semi-decorated Space means the space in the Indoor Exhibition provided, decorated and managed by the Organizer to the Exhibitors for their jointly use;

Temporary Indoor Exhibition means the revolving exhibitions of horticulture products namely flowers, ornamental plants, vegetables, fruits, mushrooms and herbs to be shown in buildings for a short period during Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Utilities means water, grey water, electricity access and electricity outlets (excluding electricity consumption) used for the exhibition purposes only;

Interpretation

Article 2

The interpretation of these Exhibition Regulations shall be made pursuant to the provisions of International Horticultural Exhibitions Questionnaire dated 23 September 2005 and the Amendment dated 26 September 2005 and the BIE Convention and the AIPH Regulations related hereto.

Where there is any matter which is not governed by the Exhibition Regulations, Indoor Exhibition Regulation, Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations or any other regulations issued and implemented in relating to Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, such matter shall be decided by the Organizer. The decision of the Organizer shall be final.

Organizer

Article 3

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 will take place in Chiangmai from 1 November 2006 to 31 January 2007. The objectives for Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 are as follows:

1. To commemorate the 60th Anniversary (Diamond Jubilee) Celebration of His Majesty the King of Thailand's Accession to the Throne; and His Majesty 80th Birthday Anniversary Celebration.
2. To promote participating countries potential in horticultural innovations and technologies.
3. To exchange horticulture knowledge and technology among horticulturists around the world.
4. To promote tourism, economy, society and science development among nations.

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 is a major international horticultural exhibition (Category A1) within the meaning of the AIPH Regulations.

For the purpose of organisation, execution and management of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, the Organizer has appointed a private organisation as Project Management Office which will be acting as the implementation agency of the Organizer.

Unless otherwise specified by the Organizer, any communications, correspondence, notices and information shall be delivered to or obtained from the Project Management Office.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

International Convention, Registration and Exhibition Regulations

Article 4

The BIE Convention and Guidelines on the Implementation of International Horticulture Exhibitions (finally amended version) devised by AIPH will apply to this Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. The texts of these regulations are available for review by related persons at the premises of the Organizer and/or the Project Management Office during normal office hour on Monday to Friday.

The Organizer will recognize the Commissioners appointed by foreign governments.

The following persons have been appointed as Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for the Government of Thailand:

1. Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives
(Mr. Banphot Hongthong)
as Commissioner
2. Director General of the Department of Agriculture
(Mr. Adisak Sreesunpagit)
as Deputy Commissioner
3. Chief Officer of the Project Management Office
(Mr. Preecha Sananwatananont)
as Deputy Commissioner

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 has been approved as A1 category according to the decision of the AIPH Council in Montreal dated 27 September 2005, and has been approved by the General Assembly of BIE, in Paris dated 1 December 2005.

The Exhibition Regulations, the Indoor Exhibition Regulations and the Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations shall be available for review by related persons at the premises of the Organizer and/or the Project Management Office during normal office hours on Monday to Friday.

Admission

Article 5

Subject to any specific rules and regulations which may be adopted from time to time by the Organizer, exhibitors in the following classes may be admitted to Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006:

- a. government authorities, provinces and municipalities;
- b. the organisation and/or their associations of horticultural products from throughout the world; whose producing and selling of the plants or parts of plants as horticultural products; trees, fruits, flowers, cut flower, cut leaves, potted plants, horticultural seeds, vegetables, mushrooms, herbs, fragrant products and spa products whether dead or alive;
- c. group of members or assembly from Thailand and other countries whose objects are related to horticulture such as botany, gardens, landscape architecture, collection hobbyist, maintenance, recreation and nature conservation;
- d. inter-governmental and/or private scientific institutions and/or research establishment specializing groups in horticulture and botany;
- e. botanical gardens, arboreta, institutions for horticultural and botanical education and government services for urban development and parks upkeep; and
- f. persons, associations, companies and institutions in Thailand and abroad whose object is to grow, produce, process or trade in horticultural products.

The Organizer may admit an Exhibitor who is not belonging to groups (a) to (f) as referred to above, if it considers this to be in the interests of the show. The Exhibitors, referred to in (a) to (f), can decide on a collective entry provided that this occurs within the context of existing umbrella organisations or participating countries.

In a registration form for a collective entry, the applicants should list as far as possible the names of all Exhibitors. In the event of collective entries, an authorised representative must be appointed to represent the entry concerned in relation to the Organizer.

Article 6

Where any person applying to participate in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 has been granted an acceptance from the Organizer, such person shall be deemed to be the Exhibitor. It shall be deemed that the Exhibitors have acknowledged, understood and accepted to comply with the Exhibition Regulations.

There is no legal entitlement to admission as an Exhibitor. The Organizer cannot be held liable for any mistake regarding registration or the apportionment of the exhibition area.

Foreign Exhibits

Article 7

Foreign nationals intending to participate in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 must be formally invited by the Government of Thailand or the Organizer and obtain a formal acceptance.

Article 8

No rent shall be charged for the exhibition area both Indoor Exhibition and Outdoor Garden Exhibition.

The Organizer shall provide all Exhibitors participating in the Indoor Exhibition and Outdoor Garden Exhibition with Materials and Utilities used in their exhibition area. The Exhibitors shall pay for their electricity consumption at cost.

Country entries may be arranged by participation in the International Garden and/or the Permanent Indoor Exhibition and/or the Temporary Indoor Exhibition for all or part of the duration of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 provided that the exhibits are relevant to the topics of a particular Temporary Indoor Exhibition.

Article 9

The Exhibited Products must have a close connection with the country exhibiting it (for example, articles having their origin in the territory of, or created by nationals of that country). If permitted by the Organizer, the Exhibitors may use products from other country in their garden exhibition in order to complete the exhibition.

In the event of uncertainly about the origin of the Exhibited Products, the matter is decided by the Commissioner. The decision of the Commissioner shall be final. With the consent of the Organizer, the type, quantity and presentation of the Exhibited Product may be changed.

Article 10

The quality of the Exhibited Products must comply with the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act 1964 as amended by the Plant Quarantine Act (No.2) 1999 and must satisfy the stringent exhibition requirements which may reasonably be imposed in respect of an Exhibited Product.

All of the exhibited products shall comply strictly with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and subject to the Plants Act 1975 as amended by the Plants Act (No. 2) 1992 and related regulations.

The Organizer is entitled to refuse entries and/or products which do not satisfy these requirements even after they have been entered-and/or to have them removed at the expense of the Exhibitors. The Exhibited Product to be entered must be carefully packed and marked by its class.

Article 11

The Organizer shall, if requested by the Exhibitors, arrange for the efficient upkeep of the foreign entries at the expense of the Exhibitors.

Thai Exhibits

Article 12

No rent shall be charged for the exhibition area both Indoor Exhibition and Outdoor Garden Exhibition.

The Organizer shall provide all Thai Exhibitors participating in the Indoor Exhibition and Outdoor Garden Exhibition with Utilities used in their exhibition area. The Exhibitors shall pay for their consumption at cost.

Their entries may be arranged by participation in the Corporate Garden and/or the Indoor Exhibition for all or part of the duration of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 provided that the exhibits are relevant to the topics of a particular Indoor Exhibition.

Article 13

The quality of the entry must satisfy the stringent exhibition requirements which may reasonably be imposed in respect of an Exhibited Product. The Organizer is entitled to refuse entries and/or products which do not satisfy these requirements even after they have been entered-and/or to have them removed at the expense of the Exhibitors. The product to be entered must be carefully packed and marked according to kind.

The Exhibited Products must be free of contagious diseases and harmful insects. If the Exhibited Products should nonetheless be suffering from a contagious disease or bee harbouring harmful insects when delivered, the Exhibitors shall be liable to the Organizer and/or third parties for all harmful consequences or damage caused as a result.

Article 14

The Organizer shall, if requested by the Exhibitors, arrange for the efficient upkeep of the foreign entries at the expense of the Exhibitors.

Ownership

Article 15

The Exhibitors shall have the ownership in the Exhibited Products or have the legal rights to exhibit the Exhibited Products. Exhibitors of new products must be the breeder of such products or have been authorized by the latter to exhibit such new products. The exhibition of new products of other plant breeding firms is possible, but must be stated in the registration form.

The labels shall bear the name of the Exhibitors and producers or plant breeder. Where Exhibited Products are bred by the Exhibitors himself, only the name of Exhibitors or breeders will be mentioned in such cases.

Fitting Out and Upkeep

Article 16

Unless otherwise agreed, the Exhibitors are obliged to fit out the space in good time and at their own expense. In doing so they should observe the provisions of these Exhibition Regulations.

Article 17

In addition to the costs of the product to be exhibited, the Exhibitors shall bear the costs of looking after the plants, replacing them in good time.

Article 18

If the plants are not looked after adequately and/or replaced in time or if the Exhibited Products is not removed from the exhibition in good time, the Organizer shall be entitled to do this or have it done at the expense of the Exhibitors.

Article 19

The Exhibitors shall be entitled to retract their declaration of participation either in whole or in part, if the Exhibitors are able to prove that they compelled to do so by force majeure.

The Exhibitors shall notify the Organizer and the Commissioner of their country (for foreign Exhibitors only) in writing within three days from the date on which they are aware of such event.

Vacation

Article 20

The vacation of the exhibition area should be arranged by and at the expense of the Exhibitors, unless provided otherwise. For Outdoor Exhibition, the vacation period is within 1 month after the Exhibition is over. For Permanent Indoor Exhibition and Temporary Indoor Exhibition, the vacation period is within 15 days and 2 days respectively after it is over. The period for vacation of the space must be strictly observed.

Where the Organizer notify the Exhibitors in writing of the period to vacate and/or remove his exhibition material pursuant to Articles 75 and 94 and the period so notified is shorter than the period specified in the first paragraph of this Article 20, the period specified in the notice shall apply.

Transportation

Article 21

Once admitted, guidelines for transportation and delivery of the Exhibited Products shall be delivered to every foreign Exhibitor. Foreign Exhibitors must themselves bear the costs of transportation and delivery of the exhibited plants and any part thereof to Thailand. The Organizer shall provide foreign exhibitors with transportation services for the two-way trip from the national border (customs post, port, airport) to the location of the International Garden or the stand at the Indoor Exhibition.

The Organizer shall not be obliged to provide transportation services for the return leg of the journey for cut flowers and if the exhibited plants on the exhibition stand are sold in Thailand.

Article 22

The Exhibitors shall use an appropriate transportation and observe the guidelines of the exhibition forwarder provided by the Organizer.

Article 23

The expense of packaging shall be borne by the Exhibitors.

Article 24

The formal exhibition forwarders contracted by the Organizer shall be responsible for obtaining customs clearance of the transported products from abroad upon their arrival in Thailand or at the customs clearance office located at the Exhibition Site as the case may be.

Article 25

The costs of the insurance of the transport from the site of shipment to the Exhibition Site shall be borne by the Exhibitors.

Customs Provisions

Article 26

Import duties and exemptions are governed by the relevant provisions of the BIE Convention and AIPH Regulations, which provides for temporary exemption from import duties where the importers are required to present invoices.

Article 27

The Organizer shall, for convenience purposes, arrange for the customs clearance and phytosanitary service at the Exhibition Site.

Article 28

The products imported for temporary exhibition shall be exempted from import duties where the products are delivered out of the territory of Thailand as previously agreed. If the products are not delivered out of the territory of Thailand, import duties as required by laws shall be imposed.

Article 29

The customs authorities should be informed in good time of the disposal of products which have ceased to have any value as a result of being exhibited. Any Exhibitors who fail to do so shall be liable to taxes.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Plants Quarantine Provisions

Article 30 (abrogated)

Article 31

The Organizer shall arrange for plant quarantine services under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to be provided at the Exhibition Site.

Liability and Insurance

Article 32

The Organizer shall take insurance for its own property and third parties liabilities for persons within the Exhibition Site.

The Exhibitors should take insurance for damages occurred to property owned by the Exhibitors or to the staff of the Exhibitors or others involved in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

Exhibitors or others involved in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 should have or take adequate liability insurance and be prepared to deliver to the Organizer evidence of such insurance.

Article 33

Subject to the consent of the Exhibitors, if the Organizer deems appropriate, it shall insure other risks at the expense of the Exhibitors, without this involving the Organizer in any responsibility to pay the insurance premium or compensation for any damages. At the request of the Exhibitors, the insurance may be extended to cover any risks occurred during the transportation to and from the Exhibition Site. The Exhibitors shall, however, be free to have themselves insured if necessary with any insurance companies.

Article 34

Each country may have its own insurance covering:

- (i) loss or damage either in whole or in part of the Exhibited Products belonging to such country; or
- (ii) material damages (fire, property damages, theft etc.) and/or legal liability (harm, accidents etc) against third parties.

Each country having the insurance covering risks referred to in (i) and (ii) above shall submit to the Commissioner of that country for delivery to the Organizer, a written declaration stating that it:

- a. waives all rights against the Organizer, the staff of the Organizer and the other Exhibitors;
- b. undertakes to indemnify third parties against all damages incurred pursuant to civil law or damages having substantive nature for which its liability is acknowledged.

Article 35

The Organizer accepts no liability whatever for losses of or damage to the Exhibited Products during shipment and transportation; the Exhibitors are therefore advised to take out a goods-in-transit insurance policy for the Exhibited Products.

Article 36

Subject to the consultation between AIPH and the Organizer, the Organizer may indemnify for the loss of value of the exhibited plants according to the AIPH Regulations and any other related agreement between AIPH and the Organizer.

Judging and Awards

Article 37

Awards will be granted to Exhibitors who join competitions and are eligible for this purpose.

Judging committees will be appointed to award decisions in competitions. Membership of the jury is an honorary post in the horticultural sector; no remuneration is therefore provided for this activity.

Article 38

Prizes, in money or other kinds as to be determined by the Organizer, shall be awarded for competitions.

Publicity, Labeling and Name-Plate

Article 39

The Exhibited Products shall be labeled by the Organizer using the information supplied by the Exhibitors. The Exhibitors shall give the generic and specific botanic names, the name of the variety and the name of the Exhibitors or breeders, as the case may be. The Organizer reserves the right to alter these statements in accordance with the guidelines governing Thai horticultural nomenclature.

Article 40

Where the name of the Exhibition Products is mentioned free of charge in an exhibition catalogue of the Organizer or in a comparable publication of the Organizer, no claims for compensation can be made against the Organizer in the event of an error in the publication.

Article 41

Any extra labeling or other advertising at Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 shall be permitted only with the prior approval of the Organizer.

Article 42

Labeling showing the name and countries of origin of the Exhibitors shall be in a uniform name plate. Any awards which the exhibit has won shall be shown on the name-plate in such a way that the visitors know the grounds on which the award was given. The declaration of the awards should be placed alongside the award winning product or presentation. Awards for the overall presentation and the arrangement of the exhibit shall be mentioned separately.

Protection of Property and Rights and Plant Breeder's Rights

Article 43

Copyright shall remain vested in the author, who permits the Organizer to publish all or part of his work before, during or after Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. In this connection, the names of the authors shall always be stated, unless otherwise agreed by the Organizer and the author concerned. The symbols, logos of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 and logos of BIE are protected under trade mark law and may not be used by Exhibitors or others without the prior written consent of the Organizer and BIE.

Article 44

Any international and Thailand regulations relating to plant breeder's rights shall remain vested to all Exhibitors.

Commercial and Promotional Activities

Article 45

The Exhibitors are entitled to deposit a limited number of pamphlets and promotional material in their exhibition area; the form, content etc. of such pamphlets shall be a matter on which the Organizer decides. The Exhibitors are prohibited from selling or delivering the Exhibited Products directly during the period of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. However, they are permitted to note

down orders, provided that they do so in an appropriate manner and that the public is not inconvenienced by this. If the Exhibitors fail to comply with this Article, the Organizer shall be authorized, after giving an initial warning, to prohibit the noting of orders for the remainder of the exhibition.

The Organizers of horticulture exhibitions recognized by AIPH may publicize their own events at Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. This publicity shall, however, satisfy the aesthetic standards that apply to a horticultural exhibition and the relevant design should be presented for approval to the Organizer.

Article 46

With a view to distribution of information, the Exhibitors are entitled to arrange for information area only as part of the official, national stands (stands representing countries, or regions' or communities' stands representing countries) which take up an approximately area of 500 sq.m. Each information area must not exceed 15 per cent of their exhibition area and incorporated in the stand in such a way that it is not visible to the general public.

The design and display of the information area must be in keeping with the aesthetic criteria that apply to a horticultural show; the design of the information area and the way it fits into the stand therefore together with the list of the information to be distributed have to be submitted for approval to the Organizer within the period specified by the Organizer.

Sponsoring

Article 47

Subject to certain conditions, Exhibitors may arrange for their event to be sponsored by third parties. The sponsoring requires the prior approval of the Organizer. Sponsors of Exhibitors cannot make any claim to or derive any rights from the sponsorship policy of the Organizer.

Catalogues

Article 48

The Organizer shall publish a catalogue of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, for which the Exhibitors must supply the requisite particulars within the period specified by the Organizer. A supplementary sheet containing information about temporary exhibitions shall be published.

The Organizer accepts no responsibility for late publication or for any errors or spelling mistakes in or defects of this catalogue or the supplementary sheets.

Admission Tickets

Article 49

The Organizer shall make available such number of free admission tickets, for a specific period of validity, to the Exhibitors, Exhibitors' staff and others who have to work on the Exhibition Site before, during or after the holding of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 as it considers necessary, taking account of the size and duration of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

Other Provisions

Article 50

The Organizer is entitled to, on the ground of force majeure or unforeseeable circumstances, cancel all or part of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, move part of it or limit the period in which it is open. These decisions may be taken with the consent of the Commissioner in consultation with BIE. The Exhibitors shall be immediately notified of any such decision.

Article 51

The Organizer shall not be liable for any circumstances whatsoever happened as the result of force majeure or unforeseeable circumstances.

As the result of force majeure or unforeseeable circumstances, the Organizer shall, in any cases, not be liable or responsible for any costs or damages occurred to the Exhibitors in relation to the preparation to participate in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

Article 52

The interpretation of the various sets of the Exhibition Regulations is one of the powers of the Commissioner. The Commissioner recognizes the exclusive and complete competence of BIE in matters concerning the correct application of the BIE Convention.

Article 53

In the event of a dispute between the Organizer and the Exhibitors, it shall be referred to BIE for a decision in case of competence of BIE, and to arbitration rules of Thailand in all other cases.

Article 54

Where any provision of the Exhibition Regulations in English version is in contrary to the Thai version, the provision of the Thai version shall prevail.

In the event of a breach and/or an infringement of the Exhibition Regulations, the Organizer shall be empowered to bar the offender from the show or to deprive him of his right to participate,

temporarily or permanently. In such a case the Organizer shall not be obliged to pay any compensation, without prejudice to its right to recover compensation from the offender.

Article 55

All agreements, undertakings and special arrangements made or given orally shall apply only after written confirmation by the Organizer.

PROVISIONS CONCERNING OUTDOOR GARDEN EXHIBITION

Time and Organisation

Article 56

The outdoor presentations of countries, organisations and/or firms shall take place during the period in which Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 is open. The Organizer, if it deems appropriate, may appoint any person to be responsible for the organisation and the management of the Outdoor Garden Exhibition. The person appointed by the Organizer shall organize and manage the Outdoor Garden Exhibition under the supervision or approval of the Organizer and shall report the Organizer of all matters related to the organisation and management of the Outdoor Garden Exhibition.

The person so appointed may request the Organizer to issue the Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations which shall be applied to Exhibitors of the Outdoor Garden Exhibition, provided always that the Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations shall be in consistent with the Exhibition Regulations. Where any provision of the Outdoor Garden Exhibition Regulations is in contrary to the Exhibition Regulations, the provision of the Exhibition Regulations shall prevail.

The Organizer may delegate all or part of its duties and responsibilities under these Exhibition Regulations to the person appointed under the first paragraph of this Article 56.

Article 57

The competitions of the Outdoor Garden Exhibition shall take place at a time and place to be determined by the Organizer.

Participation

Article 58

Thai Exhibitors and foreign Exhibitors shall comply with Article 5 and Article 13 of these Exhibition Regulations respectively.

Thai Exhibitors who intend to register shall obtain the registration form at the office of the Organizer.

Article 59

In the registration forms, the Exhibitors shall provide the information or documentation as prescribed by the Organizer.

Article 60

The persons applying to participate in the Outdoor Garden Exhibition shall submit the design of and materials used for their exhibition to the Organizer within the period specified by the Organizer for approval.

Article 61

Following the registration and the approval of the design, the Exhibitors shall enter into agreement with the Organizer. If the Exhibitors intend to transfer the right in the garden exhibition to the Organizer or other designated person, the Exhibitors shall notify the Organizer in writing of such intention within the period specified by the Organizer.

Article 62

The Exhibitors for Corporate Gardens, which are the domestic outdoor gardens of Thai exhibitors shall deliver guarantees amounting to 5,000 Baht (approximately 120 Euro) per square meter within the period specified by the Organizer. If the Exhibitors fail to deliver such guarantees, it shall be deemed that the Exhibitors waive their rights to participate in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. The Organizer shall then be entitled to transfer the rights to use the exhibition area of such Exhibitors to other persons.

Article 63

The Exhibitors may organize the exhibition themselves or assign their duties to contractors appointed or recommended by the Organizer.

Planting and Upkeep

Article 64

The areas intended for the Outdoor Gardens Exhibition shall be made available by the Organizer pursuant to the following condition:

- the area to be delivery shall be raw space;
- the Materials and Utilities shall be provided by the Organizer;
- connecting points for utilities such as water, electricity shall be provided at site of the exhibition by the organizer; and
- the Exhibitors shall be responsible for the construction of the garden exhibition.

The Organizer shall arrange at its expense for the general utilities of the exhibitions.

The following shall be at the expense of the Exhibitors:

- the Exhibited Products and the accompanying auxiliary materials;
- the arrangement of the exhibition of each Exhibitor;
- the actual cost of area management such as security and cleaning of the garden exhibition in proportion to the exhibition area and the cost of electricity consumption at the amount actually used;
- the upkeep of the exhibit and the timely replacement thereof; and
- the removal of all Exhibited Products from the Exhibition Site within one month after the Exhibition is over.

Article 65

The Exhibitors shall maintain their garden exhibitions at the good condition at all times throughout the period of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

Article 66

The Exhibitors shall plant and tend their plants at their own expense. If necessary, the Organizer will be prepared to undertake this other upkeep wholly or partly in consideration of prices quoted in advance for each category of work and each occasion on which it is performed.

If the Exhibitors who have instructed the Organizer to be responsible for keeping their entry in good condition and the Organizer agreed to perform fail to make payment referred to above, the Organizer reserves the right to carry out the requisite upkeep at the expense of the Exhibitors after giving them one warning.

The Organizer is obliged to keep the other parts of the Exhibition Site in a condition appropriate to the show.

Article 67

If the Exhibitors wish to take special measures for the planting and upkeep and for the delivery of building and work materials and objects for the fitting out of the entry, such special requirements shall be referred to in the agreement entered into between the Exhibitors and the Organizer. The expense of carrying out these special requirements shall be borne solely by the Exhibitors.

Article 68

Although the Organizer has approved the construction plan of the garden exhibition, if the plant cover contains open areas which, in the opinion of the Organizer, detract from the overall visual

effect of the exhibit, the Organizer shall be entitled to intervene after informing the Exhibitors of its opinion. In the event of default, the Organizer shall be entitled to supplement the plants of the Exhibitors in an appropriate manner and at the expense of the Exhibitors.

Article 69

The Organizer shall be entitled to remove (or cause to be removed) from Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 plants which it considers to be diseased. This shall be done at the expense of the Exhibitors.

Article 70

The Organizer shall provide information and/or organize meetings of Exhibitors by April 2006, before the start of the planting work in order to provide the Exhibitors with information about the competition and for the guidance of the Exhibitors.

Construction

Article 71

The Exhibitors shall submit the construction plan of their garden exhibition to the Organizer for approval prior to the execution of the agreement to organize the garden exhibition. The plan shall be deemed to be part of the agreement.

If pavilions or other structures are erected in the Outdoor Garden Exhibition, the construction plan of such pavilions or other structures must be submitted to the Organizer for approval together with the construction plan of the garden exhibition.

If the Exhibitors alter or do not follow the approved construction plan, the Organizer shall notify the Exhibitors to rectify the default within 7 days. If the Exhibitors fail to do so, the Organizer shall remove the said construction at the expenses of the Exhibitors.

Article 72

The Organizer shall decide on the size of each garden and its position on the Exhibition Site. The decision of the Organizer shall be final.

Other Provisions regarding Outdoor Garden Exhibition

Article 73

The materials and plants to be exhibited shall not be the materials or plants which may be endangered or cause any harm or adversely affect to the composition of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. The Exhibitors shall submit details of such materials and plants together with the construction plan of the garden exhibition to the Organizer for approval.

The Exhibitors are entitled to construct or replace the plants exhibited during the time agreed by the Organizer.

The Exhibitors are entitled to use special type of planting materials after obtaining an approval from the Organizer.

Article 74

Packaging materials, boxes and other materials shall be taken away by the Exhibitors after they have been emptied and left at the place specified by the Organizer.

Where the Organizer provides rooms for these materials, the Exhibitors shall temporarily store such materials at located exhibition premises.

The storage rooms are provided for convenience purposes only. The Organizer shall not be responsible for any loss or damages occurred to the stored materials.

Vacation of Exhibition Area

Article 75

If the Exhibitors expressed their intention to transfer the rights in the garden exhibitions to the Organizer or the other entity designated by the Organizer and the Organizer or such entity confirms the acceptance of the transfer, the Exhibitors and the Organizer/designated entity shall jointly arrange for the completion of the transfer within the period specified by the Organizer.

If the Exhibitors did not intend to transfer the rights in the garden exhibitions to the Organizer or the other entity designated by the Organizer or the Organizer or the said entity refuses to accept the transfer, the Organizer shall notify the Exhibitors in writing of the timeframe for returning the exhibition area. The Exhibitors shall dismantle the garden exhibitions out of the exhibition area, vacate, remove exhibition materials and return the exhibition area to the Organizer at the time specified by the Organizer. All of this shall be done by and at the expense of the Exhibitors.

To dismantle, vacate, and delivery the exhibition area to the Organizer, the Exhibitors shall comply with the exhibition manual to be delivered to the Exhibitors by the Organizer.

PROVISIONS CONCERNING INDOOR EXHIBITION

Time, Organisation and Location

Article 76

The Indoor Exhibitions shall take place during the period in which Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 is open or during part of that period. The Organizer, if it deems appropriate, may appoint any person to be responsible for the organisation and the management of the Indoor Exhibition. The person appointed by the Organizer shall organize and manage the Indoor Exhibition under the supervision or approval of the Organizer and shall report the Organizer of all matters related to the organisation and management of the Indoor Exhibition.

The person so appointed may request the Organizer to issue the Indoor Exhibition Regulations which shall be applied to Exhibitors of the Indoor Exhibition, provided always that the Indoor Exhibition Regulations shall be in consistent with the Exhibition Regulations. Where any provision of the Indoor Exhibition Regulations is in contrary to the Exhibition Regulations, the provision of the Exhibition Regulations shall prevail.

The Organizer may delegate all or part of its duties and responsibilities under these Exhibition Regulations to the person appointed under the first paragraph of this Article 76.

Article 77

The competitions of the Indoor Exhibition shall take place at a time and place to be determined by the Organizer.

Plants or materials to be presented at any competitions shall be plants or materials specially prepared for competitions only. The Exhibitors shall not use the plants or materials exhibited for the competitions.

Article 78

The Indoor Exhibition shall take place in the exhibition hall, and possibly in such other buildings as may be designated by the Organizer.

The Organizer may divide space for Indoor Exhibition to be Semi-decorated Space and raw space. The Organize shall decide the composition of the Semi-decorated Space and raw space.

Participation

Article 79

Thai Exhibitors and foreign Exhibitors shall comply with Article 5 and Article 13 of these Exhibition Regulations respectively.

The Organizer may grant pre-emption rights to foreign Exhibitors participating in the International Garden who intend to participate in the Indoor Exhibition. The persons who do not participate in the International Garden will have subordinate rights in participating in the Indoor Exhibition. Any Thai persons either natural or juristic persons intending to participate in the Indoor Exhibition are required to join the process of designated qualifying selection in order to obtain the acceptance to be the Exhibitors,

Thai Exhibitors who intend to register shall obtain the registration form at the Project Management Office.

Article 80

In the registration forms, the Exhibitors provide the following information or documentation:

- the topics of Indoor Exhibition they wish to take part;
- the required exhibition area;
- the intention to participate in a competition; and
- type of plants and decorative material to be used at their exhibition.

Article 81

Exhibitors who wish to take part in Indoor Exhibition should register within the period specified by the Organizer.

Where the Exhibitors intend to use raw space for the Indoor Exhibition, the Exhibitors shall submit the construction plan of the garden exhibition to the Organizer for approval within the period specified by the Organizer.

Article 82

Following the acceptance by the Organizer, the Exhibitors shall enter into agreement for participating in the Indoor Exhibition within the period specified by the Organizer.

Article 83

The Exhibitors using the Semi-decorated Space for participating in the Indoor Exhibition shall organize their exhibition in the forms and procedures prescribed by the Organizer.

The Exhibitors using the raw space for participating in the Indoor Exhibition may organize the exhibition themselves or assign their duties to contractors appointed or recommended by the Organizer at the expenses of the Exhibitors.

Planting and Upkeep

Article 84

The Organizer shall provide and allocate the exhibition area for the Semi-decorated Space of the Indoor Exhibition and shall be responsible for expenses, maintenance and decoration of the exhibited area. The Exhibitors shall deliver the Exhibited Products to the Organizer at the specific time and place.

The areas intended for the Indoor Exhibition shall be made available by the Organizer pursuant to the following condition:

- a. the area to be delivery shall be raw space;
- b. there shall be connecting points for utilities such as water and electricity.

Article 85

The following shall be at the expense of the Exhibitors:

- a. the Exhibited Products and the accompanying auxiliary materials;
- b. the arrangement of the exhibition of each Exhibitor (Exhibitors using raw space for the Indoor Exhibition only);
- c. the upkeep of the exhibit and the timely replacement thereof; and
- d. the removal of all Exhibited Products from the Exhibition Site.

The Organizer shall arrange at its expense for the general utilities of the Indoor Exhibition.

Article 86

The Exhibitors shall maintain their garden exhibitions exhibited at the raw space or maintain their plants at the Semi-decorated Space at the good condition at all times throughout the relevant Indoor Exhibition period at their own expense. If necessary, the Organizer will be prepared to undertake this other upkeep wholly or partly in consideration of prices quoted in advance for each category of work and each occasion on which it is performed.

If the Exhibitors who have instructed the Organizer to be responsible for keeping their entry in good condition and the Organizer agreed to perform fail to make payment referred to above, the Organizer reserves the right to carry out the requisite upkeep at the expense of the Exhibitors after giving them one warning.

The Organizer is obliged to keep the other parts of the Exhibition Site in a condition appropriate to the show.

Article 87

If the Exhibitors wish to take special measures for the planting and upkeep and for the delivery of building and work materials and objects for the fitting out of the entry, such special requirements shall be referred to in the agreement entered into between the Exhibitors and the Organizer. The expense of carrying out these special requirements shall be borne solely by the Exhibitors

Article 88

Although the Organizer has approved the construction plan of the garden exhibition or does not make any objection to the list of plants to be exhibited, if, in the opinion of the Organizer, the plants to be exhibited in the Semi-decorated Space or raw space detract from the overall visual effect of the exhibit, the Organizer shall be entitled to intervene after informing the Exhibitors of its opinion. In the event of default, the Organizer shall be entitled to supplement the plants of the Exhibitors in an appropriate manner and at the expense of the Exhibitors.

The Organizer shall be entitled to remove (or cause to be removed) from Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 plants which it considers to be diseased. This shall be done at the expense of the Exhibitors.

Article 89

The Organizer shall provide information and/or organize meetings of Exhibitors at reasonable time before the start of the planting work in order to provide the Exhibitors with information about the competition and for the guidance of the Exhibitors.

Construction

Article 90

The contractors appointed by the Exhibitors and the Exhibitors who do their own arrangement shall work in consultation with and on the approval of the Organizer. The Exhibitors organizing their exhibition on raw space are obliged to harmonize the design of their stands with the overall design. Detailed plans for the arrangement of the exhibits shall be submitted to the Organizer for approval within the period specified by the Organizer.

Article 91

The Exhibitor may construct or replace plants during the time agreed by the Organizer.

Article 92

Packaging materials, boxes and other materials shall be taken away by the Exhibitors after they have been emptied and left at the place specified by the Organizer.

Where the Organizer provides rooms for these materials, the Exhibitors shall temporarily store such materials at those certain places.

The storage rooms are provided for convenience purposes only. The Organizer shall not be responsible for any loss or damages occurred to the stored materials.

Article 93

To enable the paths to be completed, the exhibit must be ready within the time specified by the Organizer.

Vacation of Raw Space

Article 94

The Exhibitors using raw space for participating in the Permanent Indoor Exhibition shall dismantle the garden exhibitions out of the exhibition area, vacate, remove exhibition materials and return the exhibition area to the Organizer within 15 days whereas the exhibitors participating in the Temporary Indoor Exhibition shall return the exhibition area within 2 days, at the expense of the Exhibitors. If the Exhibitors fail to do so within the designated period, the Organizer shall dismantle the exhibition area at the expense of the Exhibitors.

Removal of Exhibited Products out of Semi-decorated Space

Article 95

Each Exhibitor shall receive the Exhibited Products from the Organizer within 2 days or any other extended period at a place specified by the Organizer. If the Exhibitors fail to do so within the specific period, the Organizer shall not be responsible for any loss or damage occurred to the Exhibited Products.

Article 96

Thai Exhibitors may note down orders for the Exhibited Products presented at the Indoor Exhibition and arrange for the delivery of the said Exhibited Products only after the end of the Indoor Exhibition.

Foreign Exhibitors may note down orders for the Exhibited Products presented at the Indoor Exhibition, but arrange for the delivery of the said products only after the end of the Indoor Exhibition and relevant customs duties and tax have been paid.

Article 97

Foreign Exhibitors shall receive exhibition manual relating to the customs procedures and phytosanitary.

PROVISIONS CONCERNING JUDGING AND AWARDS

Organisation

Article 98

The Organizer shall inform the Exhibitors in advance of the categories and regulations of competitions for the Outdoor and Indoor Exhibitions.

Article 99

The holding of competitions and the arrangements for judging the entries and making the awards shall be the responsibility of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee.

Juries

Article 100

The Organizer shall appoint one or more international Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee for the competition of International Garden or Indoor Exhibition specifically on the topics that the Organizer deems appropriate in consultation with AIPH. The Organizer shall appoint one or more national Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee for the competition of Corporate Garden or other competitions from expertise in each field as the Organizer deems appropriate.

The Jury of Honor consisting of 11 persons shall also be appointed. The Chairman of the Jury of Honor and majority of its members shall not be Thai national.

Article 101

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee and Jury of Honor shall be independent from the Organizer.

If Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee or Jury of Honor requires any assistance from the Organizer, the Organizer shall, subject to their capacity, support Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee or Jury of Honor as requested.

Article 102

The international Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee which has been appointed pursuant to Article 100 may not take part in judging their own entries.

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee decides by majority voting in a secret ballot. Each member of the committee shall have one vote. Where there is any conflict relating to the result of the competition, the Jury of Honor shall decide. The decision of Jury of Honor shall be final.

Article 103

Each of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committees shall consist of at least three persons, except for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee responsible for judging the temporary shows of the Indoor Exhibition shall consist of at least five persons.

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee shall meet at least 3 times before making decision for each competition. Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee shall set up the meeting schedule as they deem appropriate.

Competitions

Article 104

The Exhibitors who have expressed their intention to participate in a competition/stand may participate in the competition/stand concerned. If the Exhibitors intend to withdraw from the competition, they shall notify the Organizer at least 14 days prior to the date of such competition.

Article 105

Exhibits at temporary shows held within Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 should be judged separately by Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee of at least five persons who must complete their judging prior to the opening of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

Basis of the Judging

Article 106

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee shall not have any duties to check the origins of the plants or materials proposed for each competition. If there is cause to doubt whether an entry is the Exhibitors' own work, the Organizer should be immediately notified of this.

Article 107

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee shall prescribe the regulations for the competition and judge the competition in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee shall award decision for each competition of the Indoor Exhibition by considering the qualification of the plants and materials proposed for competition in each round of the Indoor Exhibition. The judging for the competition of International Gardens may be determined at two times or for a period specified by Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee.

Awards

Article 108

Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 Judging Committee shall determine the number and value of the award for each competition. The awards may consist of prizes, medals and honorary certificates. In addition, special prizes and honorary prizes may be awarded.



SPECIAL REGULATION

CONCERNING COMMERCIAL & OTHER ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1- Purpose

The purpose of this Special Regulation is to specify the necessary requirements for commercial and other activities to be carried out by the Exhibitors and by the Vendors within their specific premises of the Exhibition Site.

Throughout the Special Regulations, the specific premises of the Exhibitors shall be understood to be the international indoor & outdoor gardens, special pavilions namely an orchid pavilion, a herb pavilion and a fruit trees pavilion and temporary indoor exhibitions.

Meanwhile, the specific premises of the Vendors shall comprise of the following outlets namely food halls, lakeside restaurant, cafeteria / deli, noodle plaza and snack & drink kiosk as well as any other outlets that are designated by the Organizer for the purpose of Commercial Activities.

ARTICLE 2 - Definitions

In this Special Regulations, the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:

Commercial Activities mean the sales of food and beverage, sales of souvenir goods or any other commercial activities related to Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 which is allowed by the Organizer;

Exhibitors mean exhibitors of international outdoor & indoor gardens, promoters (appointed by competent authorities) of the special pavilions namely the orchid pavilion, the herb pavilion and the fruit trees pavilion, sub-organizers of temporary indoor exhibitions. Exhibitors are not allowed to sell food & beverage within their premises;

Organizer means the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperatives and the private entity appointed by the Department of Agriculture to prepare and organize the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006;

Vendors mean those exhibitors, corporations, organizations and individuals who, based upon a concessionaire contract concluded with the Organizer, carry out Commercial Activities in commercial outlets within the Exhibition Site designated for the purposes of selling food and beverage, sales of souvenir goods or any other Commercial Activities related to Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

ARTICLE 3 - Compliance with Laws and Regulations

1. The Exhibitors and Vendors shall comply with the Exhibition Regulations, the Special Regulations, the relevant laws and ordinances of Thailand, and supplementary instructions and directives issued by the Organizer, including,

but not limited to, an Organizer's policy on exclusive sales of food, beverages and goods by official sponsors in the Exhibition Site.

2. The Organizer may, in case of violation of the regulations and laws, take any measures deemed necessary, at the expense and responsibility of the Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned.

3. The Organizer may, when any of the Commercial Activities violate the regulations and laws, direct the Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned to cease said activities. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall abide by the directives given in such case. The Organizer shall assume no responsibility whatsoever for any damage or loss relating to and resulting from the violation of the regulations and laws by the Exhibitor and the Vendors.

4. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall, within the Exhibition Site, ensure that all parties concerned with them comply with the regulations and laws and/or the participation contract and/or the Exhibition Regulations as well as follow the directives of the Organizer that are deemed necessary for the operation of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

CHAPTER II: APPROVAL FOR COMMERCIAL OR OTHER ACTIVITIES

ARTICLE 4 - Responsibilities of the Exhibitors and the Vendors

1. In the case of international Exhibitors, Commercial Activities or other activities in the national sections fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the respective Commissioner of Section.

2. The Exhibitors and the Vendors are not allowed to assign, to sub-lease, to transfer the rights of Commercial Activities or to part with possession of all or part of the allocated areas in anyway whatsoever to a third party without prior approval by the Organizer.

3. Unless otherwise defined by the Organizer, the Exhibitors and the Vendors have to pay to the Organizer royalties an amount calculated as a 20% of gross revenue (excluding VAT and other taxes) on a monthly basis, and by a method specified by the Organizer, for the exercise of their Commercial Activities. Moreover, they shall bear the expense of any taxes, tariffs, or duties incurred in regard to their Commercial Activities.

4. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall bear the expenses of any taxes, tariffs, duties as determined by competent authorities. They will also have to be responsible for their own operational cost, including, but not limited to, the supplies, equipment, accessories, utilities consumption, insurance, etc. in regard to their Commercial Activities.

5. In order to keep the aesthetic aspect of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, the Vendors shall undertake to use food/ product packages and containers which are produced by the Organizer. The persons carrying out the Commercial Activities must wear presentable uniforms. In addition, they are obliged to wear aprons, badges and bonnets produced by the Organizer.

6. For some services within the Exhibition Site, the Vendors shall use only the official service providers approved by the Organizer such as security and cleaning of common area, waste disposal from a designated area, provision of utilities, facilities installation.

ARTICLE 5 - Approval for Commercial Activities

1. The Exhibitors are not allowed to sell food & beverage within their premises. They are allowed to do so in the outlets which are designated by the Organizer for the purpose of selling food and beverages. In that regard, they have to send an application to the Organizer and undergo procedures determined by the Organizer.

2. The Exhibitors may sell photographs, slides, postcards, books, stamps, and sound and image recordings (on films, cassettes, compact disks, and other electronic media) from their countries or related to their organizations. In addition, the Exhibitors may also sell up to five types of souvenir goods, including horticulture related products, agriculture related products, handicraft, art-craft and clothing/apparel, which are truly representative of their country or their organizations.

3. The Vendors of Snack/Drink Kiosks are allowed to sell up to 3 types of food and beverages per kiosks.

4. The Exhibitors and the Vendors wishing to offer for sale the goods mentioned in the above paragraph must receive the approval of the Organizer with regard to the types, quantities, prices, and price display methods of goods to be sold as well as to the location, area, size, and management method (including electronic transactions). Any subsequent changes to the above items shall necessitate approval thereof by the Organizer. However, the up to five types of goods the Exhibitors may choose which are truly representative of their country or their organisations may be substituted for other goods no more than twice, and in each case, only with the prior approval of the Organizer.

5. The Organizer shall make available a limited number of commercial outlets of different types for rent on the first come the first serve basis, subject to the selection criteria set forth by the Organizer. The criteria include, but not limited to, a type and a variety of the products, an attractiveness of the products, a management system and a contribution and compliment to the Exhibition. Applications for concessionaire shall be submitted on the registration from intended for this purpose. The Organizer reserves the right to assign the location of the outlets, to accept or reject the application without giving reasons.

6. The Vendors must receive the approval of the Organizer with regard to the types, prices, and price display methods of food to be sold as well as to the restaurant location, area, size, style, capacity, and management method. Any subsequent changes to the above items shall necessitate approval thereof by the Organizer.

ARTICLE 6 - Areas authorised for Commercial Activities

Commercial Activities must be conducted in the commercial outlets and/or a covered area at the Exhibitors’ premises. The maximum area of the commercial area (including information stand) at the Exhibitors’ premises shall not exceed 15% of the total premises and in any case no greater than 100 m2, is to be set up and incorporated in the premises in such a way that it is not dominant to the general public.

ARTICLE 7 - Sale of exhibited objects

1. The Exhibitors may sell off articles they have exhibited or materials they have used in the exhibition of such provided that they do so in accordance with the laws and regulations of Thailand and that these articles only be made available after closure of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

2. In the case of the transactions mentioned in the preceding paragraph by the international Exhibitors, the Exhibitors concerned relinquishes their right to the benefit of temporary entry and shall be subject to taxation and the customs laws and regulations of Thailand.

ARTICLE 8 - Special events or activites

1. The Exhibitors and the Vendors who wish to arrange other special events or activities shall apply to and receive the approval thereof from the Organizer no less than 1 month prior to the commencement of such events or activities with regard to the dates, durations, locations, and details plan as well as any additional information necessary for the smooth operation of said events or activities. The Organizer may add specific criteria where necessary for approval.

2. No admission fees shall be charged for the special events referred to in the preceding paragraph. However, this stipulation may be waived with the approval of the Organizer.

ARTICLE 9 - Performances associated with Commercial Activities

The Exhibitors may, with the approval of the Organizer, hold music, dance, and other performances in their premises. In such cases, the Exhibitors shall not require visitors to pay an entrance or other fee for the said performances.

ARTICLE 10 - Distribution of sample items and foods

1. The sample items and foods to be distributed free of charge by the Exhibitors shall be representative of their respective countries or organizations and have received final processing within the country concerned or have been produced by machines, apparatus, or equipment exhibited in Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 by the Exhibitor concerned.

2. The Exhibitors who wish to distribute sample items and foods free of charge shall apply to and receive the approval of the Organizer with regard to lists of the said sample items and foods as well as to their quantities, times, and places of distribution. The Organizer may add specific criteria where necessary for approval. Furthermore, such Exhibitors shall post signs indicating that the distribution is free of charge.

3. The Organizer may withdraw approval when the distribution of free sample items and foods by an Exhibitor is judged to be in violation of the conditions of approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph or to be inappropriate to either the order or the overall harmony of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

**CHAPTER III:
BUSINESS OPERATIONS**

ARTICLE 11 - Business hours

1. Unless defined otherwise by the Organizer, the Exhibitors and the Vendors must perform their Commercial Activities throughout Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 period i.e. 92 days from 1 November 2006 - 31 January 2007. Business hours shall be in conformity with the opening and closing times of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

2. The Exhibitors and the Vendors may not suspend Commercial Activities during Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 period and business hours referred to in the preceding paragraph without prior approval from the Organizer.

3. The Organizer may, when necessitated by the operational needs of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, direct achange in the business hours referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article in advance of the effective date of the change (such requirement does not apply in urgent cases and other unforeseen events). The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall abide by the directives given in such case.

4. The Exhibitors and the Vendors may not use the changes in business hours referred to in the preceding paragraph as a reason for claiming compensation for damages from the Organizer.

ARTICLE 12 - Goods for sale and prices

1. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall display to visitors, in clearly understandable form, the prices of the goods and services they offer in the areas they carry out Commercial Activities.

2. The Organizer may, in cases deemed necessary in terms of the operational requirements of the Exhibition, issue directives to the Exhibitors and the Vendors regarding the goods sold and the prices, etc. of such goods. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall abide by the directives given in such case.

ARTICLE 13 - Currency to be used

Thai baht shall be the currency used in all Commercial Activities within the Exhibition Site.

ARTICLE 14 - Matters requiring notification

1. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall notify the Organizer, prior to the commencement of their Commercial Activities and other activities, of the following matters:

- (1) the names of and contact information for persons responsible for Commercial Activities and other activities
- (2) the number and names of persons carrying out the Commercial Activities (hereinafter referred to as “Personnel”);
- (3) the working plan;
- (4) any other matters stipulated by the Organizer.

2. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall notify the Organizer, without delay, of any changes concerning the details mentioned in each of the items in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 15 - Management of Personnel

1. The Organizer shall issue an identification badge to the Personnel in the preceding paragraph for entering the Exhibition Site to perform their duties. The badge is not transferable.

2. The Organizer may, in cases when any of the Personnel do not follow the regulations and laws or when it is judged that the behavior of any of the Personnel is inappropriate in terms of maintaining the order of the Exhibition Site, direct the Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned to remove said Personnel member from the Exhibition Site or forbid said Personnel member from engaging in Commercial Activities and other activities within the Exhibition Site. The Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned shall abide by the directives given in such case.

ARTICLE 16 - Transport of goods, etc.

The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall with regard to the conveyance of merchandise offered for sale, materials, sales-related equipment, containers, etc. into and out of the Exhibition Site, transport such items at a time and via a route specified by the Organizer at their own expenses.

ARTICLE 17 - Prohibiting sale of goods that violate intellectual property rights

1. The Exhibitors and the Vendors may not offer for sale goods or services that violate the intellectual property rights.
2. The Organizer will not be held responsible for any violations by the Exhibitors and the Vendors of intellectual property rights.

ARTICLE 18 - Use of the exhibition mark, etc.

The Exhibitors and the Vendors may not use the names, images, logos, marks, mascots, contents, etc. relating to Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 or the Organizer in their Commercial Activities without obtaining the prior approval of the Organizer.

ARTICLE 19 - Advertising

1. The Exhibitors and the Vendors are allowed to display or to distribute advertisements such as signboards, posters, notices, and other printed matter featuring their names, certifications, or products only inside the assigned areas. In such case, the said advertisements shall conform to the advertising standards determined by the Organizer.
2. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall, when they intend to install illuminated advertising, submit colour design plans illustrating the full details of the building or advertising tower and the location thereof of any illuminated advertising for approval by the Organizer.
3. The Exhibitors and the Vendors must submit the list and receive prior approval from the Organizer for using publicity materials or conducting promotion activities outside their premises or pavilions or outlets. In any case, brochures or leaflets may only be distributed within the premises of the Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned.
4. The Organizer may, if it deems it necessary to maintain the order, safety, and overall harmony of Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, direct the removal, amendment, or the suspension of distribution of the advertisements mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this article. The Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned shall abide by the directives given in such case.

5. The Exhibitors and the Vendors may not use the names of foreign countries, cities, regions, etc. or any names similar to them in their advertisements without the approval of the Organizer and/or the Commissioner of Section concerned.

6. The Exhibitors and the Vendors may not shout or use megaphones, loudspeakers, or other sound amplification devices for the purposes of attracting visitors or for advertising within the Exhibition Site.

ARTICLE 20 - Confirmation of business conditions

1. The Organizer may send designated persons into areas where Commercial Activities are carried out to undertake on-site inspections of the business premises of the Exhibitors and the Vendors to ascertain to what extent the provisions of the Special Regulations are being fulfilled and to confirm the conditions of Commercial Activities.
2. The Organizer may, based on the result of the on-site inspection mentioned in the preceding paragraph, direct to carry out any correction or improvement measures deemed necessary. The Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned shall abide by the directives given in such case.

ARTICLE 21 - Hygiene

1. The Vendors shall, when carrying out Commercial Activities involving the handling of food and beverages, comply with the hygienic standards of Food and Water Sanitation Division of the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand, as well as provisions stipulated on sanitation and public health directed by the competent authorities of Thailand.
2. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall, at their own expense and responsibility, keep the premises and the facilities clean and to carry out the waster receptacles and to dispose of waste only at a designated areas provided by the Organizer.
3. Food cooking in a snack/drink kiosk is not allowed.

ARTICLE 22 - Environmental conservation

The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall, as separately specified by the Organizer, take necessary measures to conserve the environment with regard to Commercial Activities.

CHAPTER IV: COMMERCIAL FACILITIES



ARTICLE 23 - Preparation for Commercial Activities

1. The Vendors shall enter into the concessionaire contract with the Organizer. They shall also enter into separate agreements with the official service providers for the provision of commercial outlets, management and utilities.
2. The Vendors who wish to carry out improvements on the commercial outlets shall notify the Organizer of the construction and decoration plan prior to undertake such improvements, and follow any directives given by the Organizer concerning such work.
3. The Exhibitors shall, at their own expense and responsibility, carry out the design, construction, and establishment of the facilities, etc. within the area to be used for their Commercial Activities and follow the provisions of Exhibition Regulations.
4. The Exhibitors shall, in order to carry out Commercial Activities, complete the necessary procedures in accordance with the regulations and laws and other standards separately specified by the Organizer.
5. The Exhibitors shall, at their own expense and responsibility, complete the necessary interior finish work and other work necessary in preparation for carrying out Commercial Activities on due dates separately specified by the Organizer.
6. The Exhibitors shall, when carrying out interior finish work, follow the standards for interior finishes separately specified by the Organizer.
7. The Organizer may, when it is deemed necessary, send designated persons into areas where Commercial Activities are carried out to undertake on-site inspections with regard to interior finish work and other construction work.
8. After carrying out the on-site inspection mentioned in the preceding paragraph, if it is deemed that the construction in question does not meet the standards for interior finishes or the regulations and laws, the Organizer may direct the Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned to take the actions necessary to meet said requirements. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall abide by the directives given in such case.

ARTICLE 24 - Maintenance and security control

1. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall, at their own expense and responsibility, take necessary measures to maintain their allocated commercial premises and facilities in satisfactory condition.
2. The Organizer may instruct the Exhibitors and the Vendors to effect repairs on the facilities due to damage caused by their Personnel at their own expense.
3. In case when the Organizer, for security or other reasons, directs the Exhibitors and the Vendors to carry out repairs on the concessions facilities in its possession, the Exhibitors and the Vendors concerned shall abide by the directives given therefor.
4. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall, when carrying out repairs on concessions facilities under the provisions in the preceding paragraph, comply with the directives of the Organizer in regard to the date and time for the completion of such repairs.

ARTICLE 25 - Dismantling and removal of facilities

1. Unless agreed otherwise by the Organizer, the Exhibitors and the Vendors shall, at their own expense and responsibility, remove the commercial facilities out of their premises, vacate and return the space to the Organizer.
2. In cases when the Exhibitors and the Vendors fail to fulfil the obligations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Organizer may take appropriate measures on their behalf and, at their expense.
3. The Exhibitors and the Vendors shall liaise with the Organizer and follow any resulting directives with regard to the timing and method for the removal of sales equipment and any facilities, etc. related to their construction from the Exhibition Site.



MANUAL FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION
FOR HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Outline for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

1. Objective

Given the auspicious objective of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty the King Accession to the throne, and His Majesty's 80th Birthday Anniversary, the international competitions are held as the center of the event. They are organized in accordance with the guidelines for horticulture exhibitions established by the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH).

In addition to the permanent garden of participating countries, the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions consist of 4 categories of plants, i.e. orchid, cut flower, flowering potted plant and foliage potted plant, pursuant to the agreement with AIPH. The Organizer will consider to organize other competitive classes as incremental activities.

In the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, the International Competitions are held as an event for the purpose of stimulating exhibitions of high quality with the participation of the experts on flowers, plants as well as gardens, creating a truly enjoyable and exciting experience for all visitors throughout the exhibition. We hope it will also promote interaction and communication and contribute to the aim of the exhibition.

2. Title

The Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

3. Organizer

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Department of Agriculture
Horticultural Science Society of Thailand

Co-organizers

Orchid Pavilion Organizing Committee
Chiang Mai University
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang
Maejo University

Orchid (classes 1-4)
Cut Flower and Flowering Potted Plant (classes 5-7)
Aquatic Plant (class 8)
Foliage Potted Plant (classes 9-10)

4. Schedule for Exhibition and Judging Dates

No.	Exhibition Name (preliminary)	Duration Date	Judging Date	Remark
1	Orchid: Individual Plant, Container Display, and Cut Flower (class 1, 2 and 4)	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 and on each Friday from 10 Nov. 2006 to 26 Jan. 2007	Orchid Pavilion
2	Orchid: Garden (class 3)	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 30 Nov. 2006 30 Dec. 2006	Orchid Pavilion
3	Cut Flower (class 5)	1 – 5 Nov. 2006	31 Oct. 2006	Exhibition Hall 2
4	Flowering Potted Plant (class 6-7)	1 – 12 Nov. 2006	31 Oct. 2006	Exhibition Hall 1
5	Aquatic Plant (class 8)	17 - 27 Nov. 2006	17 Nov. 2006	Exhibition Hall 1
6	Foliage Potted Plant (class 9-10)	20 - 31 Jan. 2007	19 Jan. 2007	Exhibition Hall 2
7	Permanent Indoor Exhibition (class 11)	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 25 Jan. 2007	Permanent Indoor Exhibition Hall
8	Outdoor International Garden (class 12)	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 25 Jan. 2007	International Gardens

5. Subjects of Judging for the International Competitions

For the indoor competition: Gardens (Presentation) and Products
For the outdoor competition: International Gardens

6. Classes of Competitions

Competitions are held in 12 classes according to the exhibition schedule (detail in page 11).

In the case of the indoor exhibition, it is possible to have the products judged at the entry location. The products listed in the tables of Competition Class will be subdivided into groups for the competitions, the number of groups being stated in the tables. The number of items that you must supply for a competition is also shown in the tables.

The term competition is used when there is a minimum of 5 entries from at least 3 entrants. If this is not the case, the products come under the “Other”category.

Although there are differences between entries, entries may simultaneously cover several of the following classes in principle. However, entries cannot be entered more than once when they are exactly the same.

7. Application for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

Application for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions is done through an entry system. Please apply for the competition entry with the prescribed form no later than 6 weeks before each judging date. For further details on the methods of applying, please refer to the methods of carrying out the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions.

Certain conditions for some competition classes may also apply. Please contact the co-organizer of the respective competition classes for inquiries.

8. Judge

In the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions, judging is done in two stages, first, the ‘Class Judging’ held in each exhibition and second, the ‘Group Judging’ for the best works from the class judging.

Judges are appointed by the Commissioner of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006. A marking and conference system shall be followed as suggested by the guidelines of AIPH.

10. Jury Committee

Judging will be performed by members of the juries. The judges are appointed by the Commissioner of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006.

(1) Class Jury

Class Jury has a membership of not less than 3 members. Members will be recognized horticulturists who are experts in the classes which they judge. The Class Jury shall be responsible for judging and awarding Gold, Silver, and Bronze (also First, Second, Third or Compliment) Prizes. The decision of the Class Jury is final.

(2) Group Jury

Group Jury is responsible for awarding Group Prizes (Best Prizes) and is composed of the heads of the individual class juries.

(3) Jury of Honor

Jury of Honor (or Grand Jury) has a membership of 11 members, with the chairman and a majority of the members drawn from outside Thailand. The Jury of Honor incorporates a high level of horticultural expertise, though the appointment of distinguished persons who are not horticulturists is acceptable. The Jury of Honor will judge and make awards itself in the principal international classes. The Chairman of the Jury of Honor is responsible for validating the awards of other juries.

Formation of Juries

Juries	Appointment	Number of Jury/Judges	Duty	Prizes	Judging Date
Jury of Honor (Grand Jury)	By Commissioner of Thailand	Total 1/11 (1 Jury of Honor consists of 11 members of which, the Chairman and majority members shall be from abroad)	Judge permanent entries (int'l gardens) The Chairman validates awards of other juries; settles dispute arising during or as a result of judging process.	Supreme Accolade Premier Accolade 1 st Prize	October 31, 2006 January 25, 2007 (Two Rounds)
Group Jury	Heads of each class jury will be members of Group Juries.	To be decided	Judge recipients of Gold Prizes in each class.	Best Prizes (Group Prizes)	Same as Class Jury
Class Jury	By Commissioner of Thailand	To be decided Each class jury consists of not less than 3 members	Judge temporary entries of different competition classes and categories.	Gold Prize (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) Silver Prize Bronze Prize Compliment	31 Oct. 2006 and on each Friday from 10 Nov. 2006 to 26 Jan. 2007 (orchids: individual plant, container display, and cut flower) 31 Oct., 30 Nov. and 30 Dec. 2006 (orchid: garden) 31 October 2006 (cut flower and, flowering potted plant) 17 November 2006 (aquatic plant) 19 January 2007 (foliage potted plant)

11. Awards

The awards will be given out at the award ceremonies, time & places shall be determined by the organizer. The winners will be announced by the organizer. Pursuant to AIPH Regulation, the organizer will guarantee prize money for the winners, except the International Gardens, the awards of which shall be trophies. Monetary awards prize will be awarded as per Table of Prizes and Monetary Awards according to the results of judging in each class in the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions.

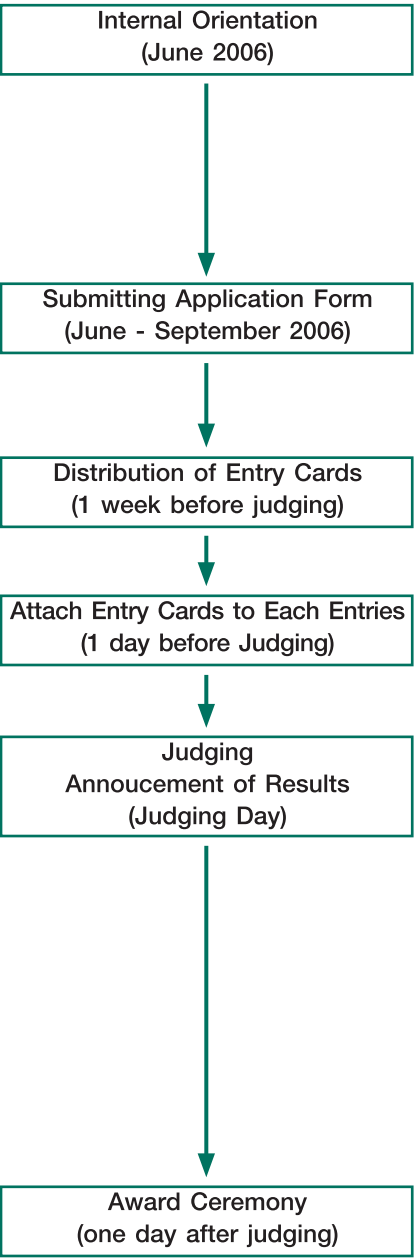
The winners of Gold, Silver and Bronze will receive the award certificates by post after the judging.

Methods of Carrying Out the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

1. The Procedure of the Competition

The International Competition has its entries judged according to a choice made in the exhibitor’s application.

The Procedure of the Competition from the applications to judging is described below



Internal orientation to be held by the Organizer concerning the application for participation in the Competition. Its contents are:

- o The methods of applying for participation in the competition;
- o The schedule for the competition;
- o The way to fill in the necessary application;

The process for application for participation by exhibitors. Applications forms must be submitted 6 weeks before the date of judging. Changes of a part could be acceptable in certain cases.

Distribution of entry cards to the exhibitors through the Organizer.

Entry cards are attached to the entries by the exhibitors
Please attribute the cards to the exhibits without making any mistakes

The carrying out of the judging.
The judging time will be different on each judging day. Further details will be announced later.
Please remember that you will not be able to be near your exhibition when the judging is going on.

Announcement of the results to the exhibitors.
The winners will be announced by the Organizer.

Judging results published.
Awards plates attached to the winners’ exhibits.

The Award Ceremonies
The winners of selectd awards shall be requested to participate in the award ceremonies.

2. Application for the Competition

For application for the Competition, the required applications form (see Annex) should be received by the Organizer 6 weeks before the opening day of the exhibition you are applying for.

Entry for the Competition is closed 6 weeks before the judging day. After your entry has been confirmed by the Organizer, entry cards will be sent. The entry cards must be set up in front of the entries for the competitions on the day before the respective judging day.

Within the same class and number, the contents of the applications can be changed until 5 days before each judging day. Any work sent in later than the closing date cannot be accepted. (The additional entry cannot be accepted.) The Organizer might contact the applicants to confirm contents of the application forms handed in by the applicants.

The closing date of the entry for the competition in each exhibition

No.	Exhibition Name	Duration Date	Judging Date	Closing Date
1	Orchid: Individual Plant, Container Display, Cut Flower	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 and on each Friday from 10 Nov. 2006 to 26 Jan. 2007	6 weeks before judging date starting from 19 Sept. 2006
2	Orchid: Garden	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 30 Nov. 2006 30 Dec. 2006	19 Sept. 2006 19 Oct. 2006 18 Nov. 2006
3	Cut Flower	1 – 5 Nov. 2006	31 Oct. 2006	19 Sept. 2006
4	Flowering Potted Plant	1 – 12 Nov. 2006	31 Oct. 2006	19 Sept. 2006
5	Aquatic Plant	17 - 27 Nov. 2006	17 Nov 2006	10 Sept. 2006
6	Foliage Potted Plant	20 - 31 Jan. 2006	19 Jan. 2007	08 Dec 2006
7	Permanent Indoor Exhibition	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 25 Jan. 2007	***
8	Outdoor International Garden	1 Nov. 2006 – 31 Jan. 2007	31 Oct. 2006 25 Jan. 2007	***

*** The International Exhibitors taking part at Permanent Indoor Exhibition and/or Outdoor International Gardens shall be automatically entitled to participate in the competition. Hence, there is no need to submit an application form.

Criteria for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006
International Competitions

Classes of International Competitions

- Class 1Orchid: Individual Plant
- Class 2Orchid: Container display
- Class 3Orchid: Garden
- Class 4Orchid: Cut Flower
- Class 5Cut Flower
- Class 6Flowering Potted Plant
- Class 7Flower: Garden
- Class 8Aquatic Plant: Garden
- Class 9Foliage Plant: Garden
- Class 10Foliage Potted Plant
- Class 11Permanent Indoor Exhibition **
- Class 12Outdoor International Garden **

** For international exhibitors only

Competition Class

Class 1 - Orchid: Individual Plant

(12 Groups, 125 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
010000	Ascocentrum, Ascocenda, Vascostylis (from Rhynchostylis coelestis)	010001	Ascocentrum species and Hybrids	1
		010002	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: Large (flower size more than 5 cm); red, pink, red-purple	1
		010003	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: Large (flower size more than 5 cm); yellow, orange, green	1
		010004	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: Large (flower size more than 5 cm); blue and others	1
		010005	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: Medium (flower size from 3 to 5 cm); red, pink, red-purple	1
		010006	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: Medium (flower size from 3 to 5 cm); yellow, orange, green	1
		010007	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: Medium (flower size from 3 to 5 cm); blue and others	1
		010008	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: small (flower size less than 3 cm); red, pink, red-purple	1
		010009	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: small (flower size less than 3 cm); yellow, orange, green	1
		010010	Ascocenda, Vascostylis: small (flower size less than 3 cm); blue and others	1
		010011	Ascocenda, Vascostylis hybrids: First stem (except mericlone)	1
010100	Cattleya & Alliance	010101	Species Include all Epidendrum	1
		010102	Hybrids: Large (flower size more than 10 cm); lavender & pink	1
		010103	Hybrids: Large; white, semi-alba & splash	1
		010104	Hybrids: Large; red & orange	1
		010105	Hybrids: Large; yellow & yellow with colored lip	1
		010106	Hybrids: Large; other colors	1
		010107	Hybrids: Medium (flower size from 5 to 10 cm); lavender & pink	1
		010108	Hybrids: Medium; red & orange	1
		010109	Hybrids: Medium; white, semi-alba & splash	1
		010110	Hybrids: Medium; yellow & yellow with colored lip	1
		010111	Hybrids: Medium; other colors	1
		010112	Hybrids: Small (flower size less than 5 cm); lavender, pink, white & white with colored lip	1
		010113	Hybrids: Small; red & orange	1
		010114	Hybrids: Small; yellow & yellow with colored lip	1
		010115	Hybrids: Small; splash with any color background	1
		010116	Hybrids: Small; other colors	1
		010117	Hybrids: First stem large (except mericlone)	1
		010118	Hybrids: First stem medium (except mericlone)	1
		010119	Hybrids: First stem small (except mericlone)	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
010200	Cymbidium, Grammatophyllum & Terrestrial Orchids	010201	Cymbidium Species	1
		010202	Grammatophyllum Species and Hybrids	1
		010203	Cymbidium Hybrids and their intergeneric hybrids: Pink, red	1
		010204	Cymbidium: Hybrids and their intergeneric hybrids; other colors	1
		010205	Calanthe Species and Hybrids:	1
		010206	Spathoglottis Species	1
		010207	Spathoglottis Hybrids: Yellow	1
		010208	Spathoglottis Hybrids: Pink & red	1
		010209	Spathoglottis Hybrids: Other colors	1
		010210	Other Species	1
		010211	Other Hybrids	1
010300	Dendrobium	010301	Species of Dendrobium: section Formosae	1
		010302	Other Species of Dendrobium tribe	1
		010303	Hybrids: Phalaenopsis type; white, and white with colored lip	1
		010304	Hybrids: Phalaenopsis type; lavender, red, pink	1
		010305	Hybrids: Phalaenopsis type; splashed and striped	1
		010306	Hybrids: Phalaenopsis type; others	1
		010307	Hybrids: Semi-Phalaenopsis type; white and white with colored lip	1
		010308	Hybrids: Semi-Phalaenopsis type; lavender, red, pink	1
		010309	Hybrids: Semi-Phalaenopsis type; splashed and striped	1
		010310	Hybrids: Semi-Phalaenopsis type; others	1
		010311	Hybrids: Intermediate type; white and white with colored lip	1
		010312	Hybrids: Intermediate type; lavender, red, pink	1
		010313	Hybrids: Intermediate type; splashed and striped	1
		010314	Hybrids: Intermediate type; others	1
		010315	Hybrids: Antelope type; single colored	1
		010316	Hybrids: Antelope type; bi-colored	1
		010317	Hybrids: Antelope type; others	1
		010318	Hybrids: Miniature; Phalaenopsis type	1
		010319	Hybrids: Miniature; others	1
		010320	Hybrids: Nobile type	1
		010321	Other hybrids	1
010400	Oncidium & Alliance	010401	Species	1
		010402	Hybrids: Large (flower size more than 3 cm); yellow	1
		010403	Hybrids: Large (flower size more than 3 cm); other colors	1
		010404	Hybrids: Small (flower size equal or less than 3 cm); yellow	1
		010405	Hybrids: Small (flower size equal or less than 3 cm); other colors	1
		010406	Hybrids: Miniature (plant height equal or less than 10 cm)	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
010500	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> , Include <i>Phragmipedium</i> and <i>Cypripedium</i>	010501	Species: Subgenus <i>Parvisepalum</i>	1
		010502	Species: Subgenus <i>Brachypetalum</i> ; yellow with spots	1
		010503	Species: Subgenus <i>Brachypetalum</i> ; white with spots	1
		010504	Species: Subgenus <i>Brachypetalum</i> ; albino form	1
		010505	Species: Subgenus <i>Paphiopedilum</i> ; section <i>Coryopedilum</i>	1
		010506	Species: Subgenus <i>Paphiopedilum</i> ; section <i>Cochlorpetalum</i> & <i>Pardalopetalum</i>	1
		010507	Species: Subgenus <i>Paphiopedilum</i> ; section <i>Paphiopedilum</i>	1
		010508	Species: Subgenus <i>Paphiopedilum</i> ; Section <i>Barbata</i>	1
		010509	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Hybrids: <i>Parvisepalum</i> type & <i>Brachypetalum</i> type	1
		010510	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Hybrids: Multiflora type	1
		010511	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Hybrids: Sequential type & other cross section	1
		010512	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Hybrids: <i>Maudiae</i> type; vinicolor, coloratum	1
		010513	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> Hybrids: <i>Maudiae</i> type; green	1
		010514	<i>Paphiopedilum</i> : complex hybrids	1
		010515	<i>Phragmipedium</i> , <i>Cypripedium</i> & their hybrids	1
010600	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> , <i>Doritis</i> & <i>Doritaenopsis</i>	010601	Species	1
		010602	Hybrids: Pink, lavender; reddish purple	1
		010603	Hybrids: White & white with red lip	1
		010604	Hybrids: All Stripes, include yellow, white, pink and any color background	1
		010605	Hybrids: Yellows or yellow with spots	1
		010606	Hybrids: Fine spots or large dark purple spots (Harlequin type)	1
		010607	Hybrids: Other colors	1
		010608	Hybrids: Mini type (flower size less than 7 cm); white or white with colored lip	1
		010609	Hybrids: Mini type (flower size less than 7 cm); other colors	1
010700	<i>Renanthera</i> , <i>Arachnis</i> , <i>Mokara</i>	010701	<i>Arachnis</i> species and hybrids	1
		010702	<i>Renanthera</i> species and hybrids	1
		010703	<i>Renanthera</i> Inter generic hybrids	1
		010704	<i>Arachnis</i> Inter generic hybrids (exclude <i>Mokara</i>)	1
		010705	<i>Mokara</i> : mauve or blue (clear or speckled)	1
		010706	<i>Mokara</i> : pink or red (clear or speckled)	1
		010907	<i>Mokara</i> : yellow (clear or speckled) & other colors	1
010800	<i>Rhynchostylis</i>	010801	Species: White	1
		010802	Species: Red & pink	1
		010803	Species: Spotted	1
		010804	Species: Blue	1
		010805	Species: Other colors	1
		010806	Hybrids and Intergeneric hybrids	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
010900	<i>Vanda</i>	010901	<i>Vanda coerulea</i>	1
		010902	Other <i>Vanda</i> species	1
		010903	<i>Vanda</i> - terete or semi-terete hybrids	1
		010904	<i>Vanda</i> - quarter-terete hybrids	1
		010905	<i>Vanda</i> - strap-leaf hybrids: Red	1
		010906	<i>Vanda</i> - strap-leaf hybrids: Pink	1
		010907	<i>Vanda</i> - strap-leaf hybrids: Blue	1
		010908	<i>Vanda</i> - strap-leaf hybrids: Yellow, orange, white	1
		010909	<i>Vanda</i> -strap-leaf hybrids: Two tone and others	1
		010910	<i>Vanda</i> hybrids: First stem (except mericlone)	1
011000	Other Genera & Intergeneric Hybrids	011001	<i>Bulbophyllinae</i> & <i>Castasetinae</i> : Species	1
		011002	<i>Bulbophyllinae</i> & <i>Castasetinae</i> : Hybrids	1
		011003	<i>Aerides</i> : Species & hybrids	1
		011004	<i>Aerides</i> : Intergeneric hybrids	1
		011005	Other Orchids Species: Plant height equal or less than 25 cm	1
		011006	Other Orchids Species: Plant height more than 25 cm	1
		011007	Other Orchids Hybrids: Plant height equal or less than 25 cm	1
		011008	Other Orchids Hybrids: Plant height more than 25 cm	1
011100	Fragrant orchid	011101	Species	1
		011102	Hybrids	1

Competition Class

Class 2 - Orchid: Container Display

(2 Groups, 13 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
020000	Large	020001	<i>Cattleya</i>	20-30
		020002	<i>Dendrobium</i>	20-30
		020003	<i>Vanda</i>	20-30
		020004	<i>Ascocenda</i>	20-30
		020005	<i>Mokara</i> & <i>Aranda</i>	20-30
		020006	<i>Oncidium</i> and Others	20-30
020100	Small	020101	<i>Cattleya</i>	5-10
		020102	<i>Dendrobium</i>	5-10
		020103	<i>Vanda</i>	5-10
		020104	<i>Ascocenda</i>	5-10
		020105	<i>Aranda</i> & <i>Mokara</i>	5-10
		020106	<i>Oncidium</i>	5-10
		020107	Others	5-10

Competition Class
Class 3 - Orchid: Garden
 (1 Group, 2 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
030000	Orchid Garden	030001	Natural garden	1 (15 sq.m.)
		030002	Creative garden	1 (15 sq.m.)

Competition Class
Class 4 - Orchid: Cut Flower
 (5 Groups, 30 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
040000	<i>Dendrobium</i>	040001	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: White, and white with colored lip	15
		040002	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: Red	15
		040003	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: Pink	15
		040004	<i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: Others	15
		040005	Semi- <i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: White and white with colored lip	15
		040006	Semi- <i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: Red	15
		040007	Semi- <i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: Pink	15
		040008	Semi- <i>Phalaenopsis</i> type: Others	15
		040009	Intermediate type: White	15
		040010	Intermediate type: Red	15
		040011	Intermediate type: Pink	15
		040012	Intermediate type: Others	15
		040013	Antelope type	15
040100	<i>Mokara</i> and <i>Aranda</i>	040101	White (clear or speckled)	10
		040102	Mauve or Blue (clear or speckled)	10
		040103	Red (clear or speckled)	10
		040104	Pink (clear or speckled)	10
		040105	Yellow (clear or speckled)	10
		040106	Others	10
040200	<i>Oncidium</i>	040201	Large Flower (size equal or more than 3 cm)	10
		040202	Small Flower (size less than 3 cm)	15
040300	<i>Vanda</i> and <i>Ascocenda</i>	040301	Blue	5
		040302	Red or Pink	5
		040303	Yellow, Orange or White	5
		040304	Two-tone and Others	5
040400	Others	040401	<i>Renanthera</i> , <i>Arachnis</i> , <i>Aranthera</i>	5
		040402	<i>Phalaenopsis</i>	5
		040403	<i>Cattleya</i>	5
		040404	<i>Cymbidium</i>	5
		040405	Others	5

Competition Class
Class 5 - Cut Flower
 (12 Groups, 107 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
050000	<i>Anthurium</i>	050001	<i>Obake</i> type	10
		050002	Standard: Red	10
		050003	Standard: Pink	10
		050004	Standard: White	10
		050005	Standard: Others	10
		050006	Tulip type	10
050100	<i>Alstroemeria</i>	050101	Yellow	15
		050102	Red	15
		050103	Pink	15
		050104	Others	15
050200	<i>Curcuma</i>	050201	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Large; pink	5
		050202	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Large; white	5
		050203	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Large; red	5
		050204	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Medium; pink	5
		050205	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Medium; white	5
		050206	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Medium; red	5
		050207	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Small; pink	5
		050208	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Small; white	5
		050209	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Small; red	5
		050210	<i>Paracurcuma</i> : Others	5
		050211	<i>Eucurcuma</i> : Orange	5
		050212	<i>Eucurcuma</i> : Pink	5
		050213	<i>Eucurcuma</i> : White	5
		050214	<i>Eucurcuma</i> : Others	5
050300	<i>Dendranthema</i> (<i>Chrysanthemum</i>)	050301	Disbudded: White	15
		050302	Disbudded: Yellow	15
		050303	Disbudded: Others	15
		050304	Spray: Single; white	20
		050305	Spray: Single; yellow	20
		050306	Spray: Single; red	20
		050307	Spray: Single; pink	20
		050308	Spray: Anemone; white	20
		050309	Spray: Anemone; yellow	20
		050310	Spray: Anemone; pink	20
		050311	Spray: Anemone; others	20
		050312	Spray: Aecorative; white	20
		050313	Spray: Decorative; yellow	20
		050314	Spray: Decorative; red	20
		050315	Spray: Decorative; others	20
		050316	Spray: Spider; white	20
		050317	Spray: Spider; yellow	20
		050318	Spray: Spider; red	20
		050319	Spray: Spider; others	20

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
050400	<i>Dianthus</i> (Carnation)	050401	Standard: White	15
		050402	Standard: Yellow	15
		050403	Standard: Red	15
		050404	Standard: Pink	15
		050405	Standard: Others	15
		050406	Spray: Yellow	15
		050407	Spray: Red	15
		050408	Spray: Pink	15
		050409	Spray: Others	15
050500	<i>Eustoma</i> (Lisianthus)	050501	White	15
		050502	Pink	15
		050503	Purple	15
		050504	Others	15
050600	<i>Gerbera</i>	050601	Single: Red	20
		050602	Single: Pink	20
		050603	Single: Yellow	20
		050604	Single: White	20
		050605	Single: Others	20
		050606	Semi-Double / Double: Red	
		050607	Semi-Double / Double: Pink	20
		050608	Semi-Double / Double: Yellow	20
		050609	Semi-Double / Double: White	20
		050610	Semi-Double / Double: Others	20
050700	<i>Gladiolus</i>	050701	Large: Red	10
		050702	Large: Pink	10
		050703	Large: White	10
		050704	Large: Yellow	10
		050705	Large: Orange	10
		050706	Large: Purple	10
		050707	Large: Others	10
		050708	Small: Red	10
		050709	Small: Pink	10
		050710	Small: White	10
		050711	Small: Others	10
050800	<i>Lilium</i> (Lily)	050801	Asiatic group: Yellow	10
		050802	Asiatic group: Orange	10
		050803	Asiatic group: Red	10
		050804	Longiflorum group	10
		050805	Oriental group: White	10
		050806	Oriental group: Pink	10
		050807	Oriental group: Others	10
050900	Perennial <i>Aster</i>	050901	White	15
		050902	Light Purple	15
		050903	Dark Purple	15

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
051000	<i>Rosa</i> (Rose)	051001	Large flower: Red	20
		051002	Large flower: Pink	20
		051003	Large flower: White	20
		051004	Large flower: Yellow	20
		051005	Large-flowered: Others	20
		051006	Miniature: Red	10
		051007	Miniature: Pink	10
		051008	Miniature: Others	10
		051009	Spray	10
051100	Tropical Rhizomatous Crops	051101	<i>Heliconia</i> : Small upright	10
		051102	<i>Heliconia</i> : Small hanging	10
		051103	<i>Heliconia</i> : Large upright	5
		051104	<i>Heliconia</i> : Large hanging	5
		051105	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	10
		051106	<i>Etilingera elatior</i> : Red	10
		051107	<i>Etilingera elatior</i> : Pink	10
		051108	<i>Etilingera elatior</i> : Others	10
		051109	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> : Red	10
		051110	<i>Alpinia purpurata</i> : Pink	10
		051111	Others	10

Competition Class

Class 6 - Flowering Potted Plant

(10 Groups, 43 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
060000	<i>Adenium</i>	060001	Caudex	1
		060002	Bush: Height equal or less than 30 inches	1
		060003	Bush: Height more than 30 inches	1
		060004	Tree-like form	1
		060005	Dwarf: Flower equal or less than 1.2 inches	1
060100	<i>Begonia</i> (Flowering Begonia)	060101	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i> : Pot size 4 inches	10
		060102	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i> : Pot size 6 inches	5
		060103	Tuberous begonia: Pot size 6 inches	3
		060104	Tuberous begonia: Pot size 8 inches	3
060200	<i>Curcuma</i>	060201	Pot size 4 inches	1
		060202	Pot size 6 inches	1
		060203	Pot size 8 inches	1
060300	<i>Euphorbia milii</i> and hybrids	060301	Small flower	1
		060302	Large flower	1
		060303	Single stem	1
		060304	Bush type (1 plant/pot)	1
		060305	Bush type (Multiple plants/pot)	1
		060306	Continuous trunk	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
060400	<i>Hippeastrum</i> (Amaryllis)	060401	Pot size equal or less than 8 inches: Small flower	10
		060402	Pot size equal or less than 8 inches: Large flower	10
		060403	Pot size greater than 8 inches: Small flower	3
		060404	Pot size greater than 8 inches: Large flower	3
		060405	Others	3
060500	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	060501	Pot size 4 inches	10
		060502	Pot size 6 inches	5
		060503	Pot size 8 inches	3
060600	Petunia	060601	Pot size equal or less than 6 inches: Single flowered: Upright	10
		060602	Pot size equal or less than 6 inches: Single flowered: Hanging	10
		060603	Pot size 8 inches: Upright	3
		060604	Pot size 8 inches: Hanging	3
060700	Poinsettia	060701	Pot size 8 inches 1 stem/multi-headed: Red	5
		060702	Pot size 8 inches 1 stem/multi-headed: Pink	5
		060703	Pot size 8 inches 1 stem/multi-headed: White, yellow	5
		060704	Pot size 8 inches 1 stem/multi-headed: Others	5
060800	<i>Rhododendron</i> (Florist Azalea)	060801	Pot size equal or less than 4 inches	10
		060802	Pot size more than 4 to 6 inches	5
		060803	Pot size greater than 6 inches	3
060900	<i>Saintpaulia</i> (African Violet)	060901	Pot size equal or less than 4 inches: Single flowered	10
		060902	Pot size equal or less than 4 inches: Double flowered	10
		060903	Pot size 4 to 6 inches: Single flowered	5
		060904	Pot size 4 to 6 inches: Double flowered	5
		060905	Greater than 6 inches: Single flowered	3
		060906	Greater than 6 inches: Double flowered	3

Competition Class

Class 7 - Flower: Garden

(1 Group, 3 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
070000	Garden	070001	Garden at private home	1 (20 sqm)
		070002	Garden at company/organization etc.	1 (20 sqm)
		070003	Other gardens / presentations	1 (20 sqm)

*** Perspective design must be submitted within 1 August 2006 for review. Shortlisted applicants (15 entrants) will be notified to attend the competition. ***

Competition Class

Class 8 - Aquatic Plant: Garden

(1 Group, 1 Category)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
080000	Aquatic Plants: Garden	080001	Garden with aquatic plants as main products a minimum of 70% of presentation space	1 (16 sqm)

*** Perspective design must be submitted within 10 September 2006 for review. Shortlisted applicants (10 entrants) will be notified to attend the competition. ***

Competition Class

Class 9 - Foliage Plant: Garden

(1 Group, 3 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
090000	Garden	090001	Garden in Spas	1 (20 sqm)
		090002	Garden in Bathroom	1 (20 sqm)
		090003	Garden by Imagination	1 (20 sqm)

*** Perspective design must be submitted within 15 September 2006 for review. Shortlisted applicants (15 entrants) will be notified to attend the competition. ***

Competition Class

Class 10 - Foliage Potted Plant

(17 Groups, 206 Categories)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
100000	<i>Anthurium</i> and <i>Alocacia</i>	100001	Heart Shaped Leaf	1
		100002	Long Leaf: Bird-nest type	1
		100003	Long Leaf: Pendent type	1
		100004	Others	1
100100	<i>Aglaonema</i>	100101	Single stem - creeping type	1
		100102	Single Stem: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red as major color	1
		100103	Single Stem: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red spot	1
		100104	Single Stem: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red patch / blotch	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
		100105	Single Stem: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red edge	1
		100106	Single Stem: Erect stem; leaf blade w/o pink or red color; white / pink petiole	1
		100107	Single Stem: Erect stem; leaf blade w/o pink or red color; green / brown petiole	1
		100108	Single Stem: Erect stem; leaf blade w/o pink or red color; linear / lanceolate leaf type	1
		100109	Single stem: Hybrid of creeping type	1
		100110	Single Stem: Hybrid of <i>A. cochinchinensis</i>	1
		100111	Clump: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red as major color	1
		100112	Clump: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red spot	1
		100113	Clump: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red patch / blotch	1
		100114	Clump: Erect stem; leaf blade with pink / red edge	1
		100115	Clump: Erect stem; leaf blade w/o pink or red color; white / pink petiole	1
		100116	Clump: Erect stem; leaf blade w/o pink or red color; Green / brown petiole	1
		100117	Clump: Erect stem; leaf blade w/o pink or red color; Linear / lanceolate leaf type	1
		100118	Clump: Hybrid of creeping type	1
		100119	Clump: Hybrid of <i>A. cochinchinensis</i>	1
		100120	Others	1
100200	<i>Begonia</i> (Foliage Begonia)	100201	Spreading stem - small leaf, equal or less than 10 cm. wide	1
		100202	Spreading stem - medium leaf; equal or less than 20 cm wide	1
		100203	Spreading stem - large leaf, more than 20 cm wide	1
		100204	Upright Stem	1
100300	Bromeliaceae	100301	<i>Guzmania</i>	1
		100302	<i>Vriesea</i>	1
		100303	<i>Tillandsia</i>	1
		100304	<i>Aechmea</i>	1
		100305	<i>Neoregelia</i>	1
		100306	<i>Cryptanthus</i>	1
		100307	Others	
100400	Cactus	100401	<i>Mammillaria hahniana</i>	1
		100402	<i>Mammillaria marksiana</i>	1
		100403	<i>Mammillaria subducta</i>	1
		100404	<i>Mammillaria nivosa</i>	1
		100405	<i>Mammillaria matudae</i>	1
		100406	<i>Mammillaria</i> , clump plant	1
		100407	Ferocactus	1
		100408	<i>Gymnocalycum</i>	1
		100409	<i>Notocactus</i>	1
		100410	<i>Lophophora</i>	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
		100411	<i>Echinopsis</i>	1
		100412	Cristata cactus	1
		100413	Grafted cactus	1
		100414	Cereus cactus	1
		100415	Fancy cactus in 1 foot container	1
		100416	<i>Parodia</i>	1
		100417	<i>Rebutia</i>	1
		100418	<i>Melocactus</i>	1
		100419	<i>Coryphantha</i>	1
		100420	<i>Copiapoa</i>	1
		100421	<i>Ariocarpus</i>	1
		100422	<i>Astrophytum nudum</i>	1
		100423	<i>Astrophytum asterius</i>	1
		100424	<i>Astrophytum capricorne</i>	1
		100425	<i>Astrophytum ornatum</i>	1
		100426	<i>Astrophytum asterius</i> var. <i>supecabuto</i>	1
		100427	<i>Astrophytum onzuka</i>	1
		100428	<i>Discocactus</i>	1
		100429	<i>Echinocereus</i>	1
		100430	<i>Echinocactus grusonii</i>	1
		100431	<i>Epithelantha</i>	1
		100432	<i>Uebelmannia</i>	1
		100433	<i>Echinofosulocactus (Stenocactus)</i>	1
		100434	<i>Weingartia</i>	1
		100435	Others	1
100500	<i>Caladium</i>	100501	Single Plant: Height less than 3 inches	1
		100502	Single Plant: Height less than 5 inches	1
		100503	Single Plant: Height less than 8 inches	1
		100504	Single Plant: Height equal or more than 8 inches; heart-shaped leaf	1
		100505	Single Plant: Height equal or more than 8 inches; lanceolate leaf (lance leaf)	1
		100506	Single Plant: Height equal or more than 8 inches; round-shaped leaf	1
		100507	Single Plant: Height equal or more than 8 inches; leaf with broad petiole	1
		100508	Single Plant: Height equal or more than 8 inches; strap leaf (bamboo leaf)	1
		100509	Clump Plant: Pot size equal or less than 12 inches; heart-shaped leaf	1
		100510	Clump Plant: Pot size equal or more than 12 inches; other leaf shape	1
		100511	Hardy Caladium Type	1
		100512	Others	1
100600	<i>Codiaeum</i> (Croton)	100601	Single Stem: Large round-shaped leaf	1
		100602	Single Stem: Medium round-shaped leaf	1
		100603	Single Stem: Large leaf	1
		100604	Single Stem: Lobe-shaped leaf	1
		100605	Single Stem: Long leaf	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
		100606	Single Stem: Long leaf - broad at base	1
		100607	Branched Stem: Round shaped leaf	1
		100608	Branched Stem: Large leaf,	1
		100609	Branched Stem: Lobe shaped leaf	1
		100610	Branched Stem: Long leaf	1
		100611	Branched Stem: Appendage leaf	1
		100612	Branched Stem: Long leaf - broad at base	1
100700	<i>Cordyline</i>	100613	Others	1
		100701	Long Leaf	1
		100702	Broad Leaf	1
		100703	Intermediate Leaf	1
		100704	Narrow and Tapering Leaf	1
		100705	Miniature	1
		100706	Others	1
100800	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	100801	Single stem: Broad leaf	1
		100802	Single stem: Narrow leaf	1
		100803	Single stem: Others	1
		100804	Clump: Broad leaf	1
		100805	Clump: Narrow leaf	1
		100806	Clump: Others	1
100900	<i>Dracaena</i>	100901	<i>Dracaena surcurosa</i>	1
		100902	<i>Dracaena sanderiana</i>	1
		100903	<i>Dracaena masangeana</i> and related species	1
		100904	Other <i>Dracaena</i>	1
101000	Fern	101001	<i>Asplenium</i>	1
		101002	<i>Lycopodium carinatum</i>	1
		101003	<i>Lycopodium squarrosum</i>	1
		101004	<i>Lycopodium phlegmaria</i>	1
		101005	<i>Lycopodium nummlarifolium</i>	1
		101006	<i>Platynerium</i> : Single bulb species <i>P. wallichii</i> , <i>P. holtomii</i>	1
		101007	Other <i>Platynerium</i> : Single bulb species	1
		101008	<i>Platynerium</i> : Clump plant species <i>P. ridleyi</i> , <i>P. coronarium</i>	
		101009	Other <i>Platynerium</i> : Clump plant species	1
		101010	<i>Adiantum</i>	1
		101011	<i>Pyrrosia</i>	1
		101012	<i>Polypodium</i> : Simple frond	1
		101013	<i>Polypodium</i> : Compound fronds	1
		101014	<i>Davallia</i>	1
		101015	Others	1
101100	<i>Maranta</i> & <i>Calathea</i>	101101	<i>Maranta leuconeura</i> var. <i>erythroneura</i>	1
		101102	Others <i>Maranta</i>	1
		101103	<i>Calathea</i> - equal or less than 50 cm height	
		101104	<i>Calathea</i> - more than 50 cm height	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
101200	Miniature and Bonsai (Driftwood)	101201	Driftwood: Height from pot edge not more than 25 cm	1
		101202	Driftwood: Height from pot edge not more than 35 cm	1
		101203	Driftwood: Height from pot edge not more than 50 cm	1
		101204	Driftwood: Height from pot edge not more than 65 cm	1
		101205	Driftwood: Height from pot edge not more than 120 cm	1
		101206	Driftwood: Height from pot edge more than 120 cm	1
	Miniature and Bonsai (Formal Upright)	101207	Formal Upright: Height from pot edge not more than 7 cm (Ma-Me)	1
		101208	Formal Upright: Height from pot edge not more than 15 cm	1
		101209	Formal Upright: Height from pot edge not more than 20 cm	1
		101210	Formal Upright: Height from pot edge not more than 30 cm	1
		101211	Formal Upright: Height from pot edge not more than 45 cm	1
		101212	Formal Upright: Height from pot edge not more than 45 cm	1
		101213	Formal Upright: Height from pot edge equal or more than 60 cm	1
	Miniature and Bonsai (Stump Plants)	101214	Stump Plant: Height from pot edge not more than 20 cm	1
		101215	Stump Plant: Height from pot edge not more than 30 cm	1
		101216	Stump Plant: Height from pot edge not more than 45 cm	1
		101217	Stump Plant: Height from pot edge not more than 60 cm	1
		101218	Stump Plant: Height from pot edge not more than 120 cm	1
		101219	Stump Plant: Height from pot edge equal or more than 120 cm	1
	Miniature and Bonsai (Style Plants)	101220	Small Cascade: Container less than 15 cm diameter	1
		101221	Medium Cascade: Container less than 30 cm diameter	1
		101222	Large Cascade, Container equal or more than 30 cm diameter	1
		101223	Slanting Plants	1
		101224	Root-over-rock	1
		101225	Root-penetrate-rock	1
		101226	Cling-to-rock	1
		101227	Multi Trunks (minimum 4 stems)	1
		101228	Small group planting, less than 65 cm long container	1
		101229	Large group planting, more than 65 cm long container	1
		101230	Small straight-line root style, less than 65 cm long container	1
		101231	Large straight-line root style, more than 65 cm long container	1
		101232	Twin trunks	1

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
		101233	Triple trunks	1
		101234	Literati style	1
		101235	Wind swept style	1
		101236	Expose-root style	1
		101237	Semi cascade	1
		101238	Weeping style	1
		101239	Rati style	1
		101240	Twist trunk	1
		101241	Coiled style	1
		101242	Broom style	1
		101243	Saikei: Less than 65 cm long container	1
		101244	Saikei: More than 65 cm long container	1
		101245	Art Type	1
101300	<i>Philodendron</i> , <i>Monstera</i> <i>Syngonium</i> , <i>Scindapsus</i>	101301	<i>Philodendron</i> : Clump	1
		101302	<i>Philodendron</i> : Vine stem	1
		101303	<i>Monstera</i> : Vine stem	1
		101304	<i>Syngonium</i> : Vine stem	1
		101305	<i>Scindapsus</i> : Vine stem	1
		101306	Others	1
101400	Succulent plant	100401	<i>Agave</i>	1
		100402	<i>Aloe</i>	1
		100403	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i> : Pot size equal or less than 12 inches	3
		100404	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i> : Pot size greater than 12 inches	1
		100405	Other <i>Euphorbia</i>	1
		100406	<i>Echevaria</i>	1
		100407	<i>Gasteria</i>	1
		100408	<i>Harwothia</i> spp.	1
		100409	<i>Pachypodium</i> : Regular	1
		100410	<i>Pachypodium</i> : Bonzi	1
		100411	<i>Pachypodium</i> : Caudex	1
		100412	<i>Sansevieria</i>	1
		100413	Others	1
101500	Variegated Plants	101501	Aroid: Vine / Creeping	1
		101502	Aroid: Erect	1
		101503	Palm / Cycad	1
		101504	<i>Dracaena</i> / <i>Cordyline</i>	1
		101505	Cactus	1
		101506	Succulent: <i>Haworthia</i>	1
		101507	Succulent: <i>Echevaria</i>	1
		101508	Succulent: <i>Agave</i> / <i>Yucca</i>	1
		101509	Tree	1
		101510	Shrub	1
		101511	Fern	1
101600	Others	101601	Others	1

Competition Class

Class 11 - Permanent Indoor Exhibition

(1 Group, 1 Category)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
110000	Permanent Indoor Exhibiiton	110000	Indoor landscaped garden of participating countries	1

Competition Class

Class 12 - Outdoor International Garden

(1 Group, 1 Category)

No	Group	Code	Category	Number per Variety
120000	Outdoor International Garden	120000	Outdoor landscaped garden of participating countries	1

Criteria for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

Judging Criteria

Class 1 Orchid: Individual Plant

- Quality of flower
 - Flower form
 - Flower color
 - Quality of petal, sepal and lip
 - Inflorescence
- Beauty and harmony of the whole plant's appearance in flowers, stems, foliages and others.
- Quality of foliage and others.
- Conditions of display of the cultivar's characteristics.
- Conditions of management for cultivations (existing or not damaged by disease, insect or weeds etc.)
- Distinction

Class 2 Orchid: Container Display

- Arrangement and decorative materials
- Quality of flowers and foliage and others.
- Conditions of display of the cultivar's characteristics.
- Conditions of management for cultivations (Existing or not damaged by disease, insect or weeds etc.)
- Uniformity of exhibition plants

Class 3 Orchid: Garden

- Character and design of garden
- Quality of exhibited products
- Creativity
- Workmanship of construction
- Arrangement – proper spacing of plants, accessories etc.
- Garden additions

Class 4 Orchid: Cut Flower

- Beauty and harmony of the whole appearance in flowers, stems, foliages and others.
- Quality of flowers and foliage and others.
- Conditions of display of the cultivar's characteristics.
- Conditions of management for cultivations (existing or not damaged by disease or insect etc.)
- Uniformity
- Distinction

Class 5 Cut Flower

- Beauty and harmony of the whole appearance in flowers, stems, foliages and others.
- Quality of flowers and foliage and others.
- Conditions of display of the cultivar's characteristics.
- Conditions of management for cultivations (existing or not damaged by disease or insect etc.)
- Uniformity
- Distinction

Class 6 Flowering Potted Plant

- Beauty and harmony of the whole plant's appearance in flowers, stems, foliages and others.
- Quality of flowers and foliage and others.
- Conditions of display of the cultivar's characteristics.
- Conditions of management for cultivations (Existing or not damaged by disease, insect or weeds etc.)
- Uniformity of exhibition plants
- Distinction

Class 7 Flower: Garden

- Character and design of garden
- Creativity
- Workmanship of construction
- Arrangement – proper spacing of plants, accessories etc.
- Garden additions

Class 8 Aquatic Plant: Garden

- Creativity
- Arrangement – proper spacing of plants, accessories etc.
- Practicality
- Harmonization

Class 9 Foliage Plant: Garden

- Character and design of garden
- Creativity
- Workmanship of construction
- Arrangement – proper spacing of plants, accessories etc.
- Garden additions

Class 10 Foliage Potted Plant

- Beauty and harmony of the whole plant's appearance in foliages, stems and others.
- Quality of foliage and others.
- Conditions of display of the cultivar's characteristics.
- Conditions of management for cultivations (existing or not damaged by disease, insect or weeds etc.)
- Uniformity of exhibition plants
- Distinction

Classes 11-12 International Gardens

- Design and arrangement of the entry (presentation).
- National aspects (recognizability).
- Range/quality of the products exhibited.
- Communicative / educational value of the presentation.

Criteria for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

Special Regulations for the Competition Judging and Awards

Article 1: General

The interpretation of these Regulations for Competition, Judging and Awards shall be made in conformity with the provisions of Articles 98-108 of the Exhibition Regulations of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, the BIE Protocol Convention and the AIPH Regulations related hereto.

Where there is any matter which is not governed by the Exhibition Regulations, the BIE Protocol Convention and the AIPH Regulations, such matter shall be decided by the Organizer. The decision by the Organizer shall be final.

Article 2: Purpose

These Special Regulations shall provide for necessary matters concerning competition, judging and awards in the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006, thereby contributing to the smooth operation of the Exposition.

Article 3: Participation in Competitions

1. All exhibitors shall have the opportunity to participate in competitions and be eligible for awards.
2. Application to participate in the competitions must be made in the application form and submitted within the period prescribed by the Organizer.
3. Exhibits must be the property of the exhibitor or be subject of his control.
4. When exhibiting a new cultivar as defined in the “Competition Classes” , the exhibitor must be the breeder or be authorized in writing to exhibit on behalf of the breeder.

Article 4 Juries

1. Class Jury

Class Jury has a membership of not less than 3 members will be recognized horticulturalists expert in the classes which they judge. The Class Jury shall be responsible for judging and awarding Gold, Silver, and Bronze Prizes.

2. Group Jury

The Group Jury is responsible for awarding Group Prizes (Best Prizes) and is composed of the Heads of the individual Class Juries.

3. Jury of Honor

Jury of Honor (or Grand Jury) has a membership of 11, with the Chairman drawn from outside Thailand. The Jury of Honor incorporates a high level of horticultural expertise, though the appointment of distinguished persons who are not horticulturalist is acceptable. The Jury of Honor will judge and make awards itself in the principal international classes. The Chairman of the Jury of Honor is responsible for validating the awards of other juries.

Article 5: Judging Principle

1. The judges shall be summoned for orientation at a time prescribed by the Organizer. At this time, they will be given the necessary working documentation.
2. Before starting their work, the judges of each individual Jury – which shall be made up of at least three members, shall appoint a Head from among themselves.
3. Each Jury shall have at its disposal an Organizer’s representative, who shall act as a secretary and guide. He/she shall indicate the displays to be judged and shall collect the marks given by the Judges.
4. In expressing their judgments, the judges shall have to conform to the following general principles:
 1. evaluate the quality of the plants exhibited;
 2. assign the prizes only if the quality of the plants in the contest is higher than their standard commercial quality;
 3. ensure that the plants in the contest are named correctly.

With regard to aesthetical contests, the Judges shall also take into account:

1. the overall presentation of the plants in the contest;
2. the care put in arranging the exhibition area in which the plants are displayed;
3. the adherence to the theme of the contest.

5. The marks given by each Judge – which shall be recorded by the Secretary of the Jury – shall be expressed by scores ranging from 0 to 10, so that each Jury is able to achieve a precise ranking for the assignment of the available prizes.

6. In the event that 2 or more lots obtain the same score (ex-aequo), the Jury shall be entitled to reconsider its marks in order to eliminate the situation of parity.

7. In case of contests involving “plants or flowers not previously mentioned in the same section” in which the plants entered may belong to different genera, species, varieties or cultivars, ex-aequo scores cannot be assigned to plants belonging to the same genus, species, variety or cultivar.

8. In some cases, technical or space considerations might have forced the Technical Committee to assign a smaller exhibition area than requested. The Secretary shall point this out to the members of the Jury whenever this has happened.

In such case, the Technical Committee shall have the authority to allow in the contest a lower number of plants than that required in the Regulations.

9. The Jury shall assign the prizes available for each contest in its sole unquestionable discretion and, in the event it believes that the lots under review are not worthy of any prize, it shall have the authority not to assign any or some of the prizes available. Moreover, if it deems it appropriate, each Jury shall also have the authority to propose to the Jury of Honor that special prizes be assigned or mentions be made.

10. At the end of the Jury’s work, the President and the Secretary shall sign jointly the marking sheet, whose data shall then be entered into the it system. Only after this shall the marks have final validity.

11. The Jury’s judgment is final.

Article 6: Prize System & Awards

1. Prize system for Permanent Entries

Permanent Entries consist of international gardens and permanent indoor exhibition, entered by the relevant international exhibitors.

The following aspects will be assessed:

- Design and arrangement of the entry (presentation);
- National aspects (recognizability);
- Range/quality of the products exhibited;
- Communicative / educational value of the presentation.

All entrants receive a certificate stating the number of points received. Three prizes can be won: a Supreme Accolade, a Premier Accolade and a 1st Prize.

Table 1: Information for Permanent Entries

Entrant	Period	Location	Entry	Competition	Assessment	Prizes
International Exhibitors	Permanent	Outdoor / Indoor	Garden Presentation	Presentation	Jury of Honor	1. Supreme Accolade 2. Premier Accolade 3. 1 st Prize

Table 2: Prizes Awarded for Permanent Entries

Category	Gold (9.00 to 10.00 points)				Silver 8.00 to 8.99 Points	Bronze 7.00 to 7.99 Points	Less than 7.00 Points
	Highest score	2 nd highest score	3 rd highest score	Other			
International Exhibitors	Supreme Accolade	Premier Accolade	1 st Prize	Gold Certificate	Silver Certificate	Bronze Certificate	Exhibitor Certificate

2. Prize System for Temporary Entries

Temporary entrant presentation

A collective, organization or company from Thailand or elsewhere exhibiting a temporary presentation.

Temporary entrant product

A collective, organization or company from Thailand or elsewhere exhibiting a temporarily product.

A competition consists of a minimum of 5 entries from at least 3 entrants. If this is not the case, the products come under the “Other” category.

After registration with the organizer, temporary entries are assessed during the temporary exhibition by Class Juries specially selected for this purpose.

A competitor entering a product is assessed on quality and cultivation achievement.

All entrants receive a certificate stating the number of points received. If there are more than 7 entrants, three prizes can be won: a 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize. The temporary entrants of a product which receives a total of 9.0 points or higher are awarded a Gold Class Certificate.

Table 3: Information for Temporary Entries

Entrant	Period	Location	Entry	Competition	Assessment	Prizes
Collective, organization or company from Thailand or elsewhere	Temporary	Indoor	Competition	Garden Presentation Product	Class Jury (1 time)	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd prizes for each competition organized
Individual Entrant						

Table 4: Prizes Awarded to Temporary Entries

Category	Score of (9.00 to 10.00 points)				Silver 8.00 to 8.99 Points	Bronze 7.00 to 7.99 Points	Less than 7.00 Points
	Number of Entries	Highest score	2 nd highest score	3 rd highest score			
5-7	1 st Prize	2 nd Prize	Certificate		Exhibitor Certificate	Exhibitor Certificate	Exhibitor Certificate
>7	1 st Prize	2 nd Prize	3 rd Prize				

Article 7: Dispute Settlement

Any dispute arising during or as a result of the judging process will be resolved by the President of the Jury of Honor.

Criteria for the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

Table of Prizes and Monetary Awards

Prize	Class	No. of Competitions	Awards	Maximum No. of Prizes per Competition	Monetary Awards (Thai Baht)
Best	1	1	Trophy	12	3,000
	2	1	Trophy	2	5,000-8,000
	3	1	Trophy	2	50,000
	4	1	Trophy	5	2,000
	5	1	Trophy	12	5,000
	6	1	Trophy	11	7,000
	7	1	Trophy	1	50,000
	8	1		-	-
	9	1	Trophy	1	30,000
	10	1	Trophy	17	7,000
First	1	13	Certificate	125	800
	2	13	Certificate	13	1,000 ~2,000
	3	3	Trophy	2	20,000
	4	13	Certificate	30	500
	5	1	Certificate	107	3,000
	6	1	Certificate	43	5,000
	7	1	Certificate	3	20,000
	8	1	Certificate	1	20,000
	9	1	Certificate	3	20,000
	10	1	Certificate	206	5,000
Second	1	13	Certificate	125	500
	2	13	Certificate	13	700 ~1,300
	3	3	Trophy	2	15,000
	4	13	Certificate	30	300
	5	1	Certificate	107	2,000
	6	1	Certificate	43	3,000
	7	1	Certificate	3	15,000
	8	1	Certificate	1	15,000
	9	1	Certificate	3	15,000
	10	1	Certificate	206	3,000
Third	1	13	Certificate	125	300
	2	13	Certificate	13	500 ~ 700
	3	3	Trophy	2	10,000
	4	13	Certificate	30	200
	5	1	Certificate	107	1,000
	6	1	Certificate	43	2,000
	7	1	Certificate	3	10,000
	8	1	Certificate	1	10,000
	9	1	Certificate	3	10,000
	10	1	Certificate	206	2,000
Compliments	3	3	Trophy	6	5,000
	8	1	Certificate	2	5,000
	9	1	Certificate	6	5,000
Supreme Accolade	11	1	Grand Trophy	1	-
Premier Accolade	11	1	Grand Trophy	1	-
First Prize	11	1	Grand Trophy	1	-
Supreme Accolade	12	1	Grand Trophy	1	-
Premier Accolade	12	1	Grand Trophy	1	-
First Prize	12	1	Grand Trophy	1	-

Contact Information

Class 1, 2, 3, 4 (Orchid: Individual Plant, Container display, Garden, Cut Flower)

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Class 5, 6, 7 (Cut Flower, Flowering Potted Plant, Flower Garden)

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Class 8 (Aquatic Plant: Garden)

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Class 9 (Foliage Plant: Garden)

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Class 10 (Foliage Potted Plants)

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 E-mail: info@royalfloraexpo.com

Application Form for Competition Entry

Registration form of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek 2006 International Competitions

INDOOR EXHIBITION

Entrant:.....

Address:.....

.....

Postcode:..... Province:.....

Country:..... Contact:.....

Telephone:..... Fax:.....

Mobile:..... E-mail:.....

Exhibition number*1	Contest code*2	Product	Cultivar/variety name	No. of Entries

*1 See Exhibition number on Calendar Indoor Exhibitions (page 6)

*2 See Contest Code in Competition Class

If you intend to participate in Competition, Classes 3, 7, 8 and 9, please make sure that the main products of the garden are relevant to the contents of each exhibition. A perspective design relevant to the theme must be submitted within the deadline prescribed by the Organizer. Only shortlisted candidates will be notified for participation.

PLEASE FILL FORM COMPLETELY IN PRINTED LETTERS AND SEND TO

Project Management Office for Event Operations, Acitivity and Communications
16th Floor, Unit 1602 Empire Tower, 195 South Sathorn Rd., Yannawa, Bangkok 10120, Thailand
Tel: +66 (0) 2 686 7299 Fax: +66 (0) 2 659 5920 E-mail: info@royalfloraexpo.com



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