

EXPO'11 XI'AN



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

EXPO'11 XI'AN



Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Investment(Group)Co.,Ltd.
西安世园投资（集团）有限公司



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

目录

Contents

🏡 OPENING PRELUDE	001
🏡 CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL	
HORTICULTURAL EXPOSITION2011 XI'AN	
1.1 GENERAL SITUATION OF CHAN-BA ECOLOGICAL DISTRICT.....	006
1.2 XI'AN INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXPOSITION SURVEY.....	011
1.2.1 BIDDING PROCESS.....	011
1.2.2 ORGANIZER.....	012
1.2.3 HOLDING TIME	014
1.2.4 OPENING AND CLOSING TIME.....	014
1.2.5 SITE	014
1.2.6 THEME INTERPRETATION.....	015
1.2.7 PROMOTIONAL SLOGAN	016
1.2.8 EMBLEM.....	016
1.2.9 ANTHEM	018
1.2.10 MASCOT	019
1.2.11 IMAGE SPOKESPERSON.....	020
🏡 CHAPTER II	
GARDEN PLANNING OF THE INTERNATIONAL	
HORTICULTURAL EXPOSITION 2011 XI'AN	
2.1 OVERALL LAYOUT.....	021
2.2 MAIN CONSTRUCTION	022
2.2.1 THE CHANG'AN TOWER	022
2.2.2 THE THEME PAVILION	051
2.2.3 THE GREENHOUSE	054
2.2.4 THE GUANGYUN ENTRANCE.....	057
2.2.5 FOUR TREASURES GALLERY.....	058
2.3 THEME SCENIC SPOTS	060
2.3.1 CHANG'AN FLOWER VALLEY	060
2.3.2 COLOURFUL PLANTS FROM QINLING MOUNTAINS.....	061
2.3.3 FLOWERS ALONG THE SILK ROAD	061
2.3.4 OVERSEAS COLLECTIONS	062
2.3.5 THE FLOWER RAINBOW OVER THE BA RIVER	062

2.4 OVERVIEW OF EXHIBITION PARKS	063
2.4.1 GENERAL SITUATION OF EXHIBITION PARKS.....	063
2.4.2 EXHIBITION PARKS OF SHAANXI PROVINCE	064
2.4.3 EXHIBITION PARKS OF OTHER PROVINCES AND CITIES	068
2.4.4 EXHIBITION PARKS OF HONKONG,MACAO AND TAIPEI	083
2.4.5 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PARKS.....	084
2.4.6 MASTER GARDEN.....	093
2.4.7 ENTERPRISE EXHIBITON PARKS	097
2.4.8 CREATIVITY PARK	101
2.4.9 SPECIALIZED GARDEN	103
2.4.10 WORLD GARDEN	109
2.5 SPECIAL SERVICE ZONE.....	116
2.5.1 ROMANCE BY THE BA RIVER	116
2.5.2 EUROPEAN AVENUE	119
2.5.3 SOUTHEAST ASIAN STREET	121
2.6 CULTURAL CREATIVITY	123
2.6.1 SCULPTURE IN HARDNESS	123
2.6.2 SAND SCULPTURE GROUP	126
2.6.3 GREEN SCULPTURE	126
2.6.4 GLASS REPLICA OF THE SIXTEEN ITEMS OF THE HAN DYNASTY	129
2.7 TRAFFIC IN THE EXPO PARK	133
2.7.1 PAK ENTRANCES AND EXITS	133
2.7.2 PLANNED PARK ROUTES	136
2.7.3 PLANNED ROUTE FOR ELECTRIC BICYCLES	137
2.7.4 PLANNED ROUTE FOR BICYCLES	137
2.7.5 PLANNED ROUTE FOR LOGISTICS TRANSPORTATION	138
2.8 PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES	138
2.8.1 DINING FACILITIES.....	141
2.8.2 COMMERCIAL FACILITIES	146
2.8.3 TOILET FACILITIES	147
2.8.4 COMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL FACILITIES	148
2.8.5 RECREATIONAL AND OTHER FACILITIES	149

目录

Contents

2.9 PERFORMANCE VENUES.....	152	4.2 CONTESTS.....	165
2.9.1 QINYUANCHUN STAGE.....	152	4.2.1 INTRODUCTION	165
2.9.2 DIELIANHUA STAGE.....	153	4.2.2 CONTESTS	166
2.9.3 HUAN XISHA STAGE	153	4.2.3 OTHER SERVICES	168
2.9.4 SHUILONGYIN STAGE.....	153		
2.10 OTHER BUILDINGS.....	154	4.3 PERFORMING ACTIVITIES	169
2.10.1 GRAND PALACE HOTEL	154	4.3.1 THEME OF ACTIVITIES.....	169
2.10.2 COMMAND CENTER	154	4.3.2 GRAND ACTIVITIES	170
2.10.3 WORLD EXPO VILLAGE.....	154	4.3.3 EXPO SITE ACTIVITIES	171
2.11 POST-EXPO PARK PLANNING	155		
2.11.1 XI'AN EXPO PARK	155	4.4 OTHER MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS.....	172
2.11.2 CHAN-BA RIVER PARK.....	156	4.4.1 HORTICULTURE CULTIVATION.....	172
 CHAPTER III		4.4.2 GREEN ECOLOGY.....	172
OPERATION SITUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL		4.4.3 GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION.....	173
HORTICULTURAL EXPOSITION 2011 XI'AN		4.4.4 ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION	174
		4.4.5 PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION	174
3.1 OVERALL SITUATION.....	157	4.4.6 TRAFFIC SERVICE	175
3.2 VISITORS RECEPTION	157	4.4.7 COMMERCIAL SALE	176
3.3 STAFF SITUATION	158		
3.3.1 STAFF WORKING IN THE PARK	158	 CHAPTER V	
3.3.2 PARK VOLUNTEERS.....	159	SUMMARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL	
		EXPOSITION 2011 XI'AN	
 CHAPTER IV		5.1 PROMOTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	179
MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL		5.2 IMPROVE LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND PURIFY AIR QUALITY.....	180
HORTICULTURAL EXPOSITION 2011 XI'AN		5.3 CREATE A NEW APPLICATION MODEL OF INTERNATIONAL	
		PROJECT MANAGEMENT	183
4.1 OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS.....	161	5.4 CHANGE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY'S RECOGNITION OF XI'AN.....	184
4.1.1 ARCHITECTURE.....	162	5.5 EXPAND PARTICIPATION RANGE FOR VOLUNTEERS, PROVIDING	
4.1.2 MANAGEMENT.....	163	A GOOD ENVIRONMENT FOR OFF-CAMPUS TEACHING.....	185
4.1.3 PASSENGER FLOW IMPACT.....	165	5.6 REGAIN CONFIDENCE OF CHANG'AN ELEGANCE	186
		 APPENDIX.....	188

Opening Prelude

Flowers are blooming in the ancient capital while spring is flowing everywhere. Accompanied by artistic performances with ancient Chang'an flavor, the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an started to open and welcome visitors worldwide on the morning of April 28, 2011.



Wang Gang, the member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, honorary chairman of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, attended the ceremony and announced the opening of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an.

Duke Farbo, chairman of the Association Internationale des producteurs de l'Horticulture (AIPH), granted flower corolla to the



Zhao Leji, secretary of the CPC Shanxi Provincial Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, Jia Zhibang, director of the State Forestry Administration and chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, Wan Jifei, chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, Jiang Zehui, chairman of China Flower Association and chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, and Sun Qingyun, member of the Standing Committee of CPC Shaanxi Provincial Committee, secretary of the CPC Xi'an Municipal Committee and director of the Executive Committee of the International Horticultural Exposition Xi'an, jointly launched the "2011 Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Bouquet".

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

flower ambassador of the exposition. Zhao Leji, secretary of the CPC Shaanxi Provincial Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, Jia Zhibang, director of the State Forestry Administration and chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, Wan Jifei, chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, Jiang Zehui, chairman of China Flower Association and chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, and Sun Qingyun, the member of the Standing Committee of CPC Shaanxi Provincial Committee, secretary of the CPC Xi'an Municipal Committee and director of the Executive Committee of the International Horticultural Exposition Xi'an, jointly launched the "2011 Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Bouquet". Zhao Zhengyong, governor of Shaanxi Province and chairman of the Organizing Committee of International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, delivered a welcoming speech. Chen Baogen, Xi'an mayor and director of the Executive Committee of the International Horticultural Exposition chaired the opening ceremony .

In the opening ceremony, Zhao Zhengyong stated: "Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition is another grand international event hosted by China in the opening year of our Twelfth Five-Year Plan after the Beijing 2008 Olympics and Expo 2010 Shanghai. It is also an international event in the highest level and the largest scale successfully hosted in the northwest China since the founding of the PRC. We will spare no effort to provide keen and considerable services for domestic and foreign guests to make you feel the tremendous achieve-



Wang Gang, the member of Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and honorary chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, Zhao Leji, secretary of the CPC Shaanxi Provincial Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, Jiang Zehui, chairman of China Flower Association and chairman of the organizing committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, and Zhao Zhengyong, governor of Shaanxi Province and chairman of the Organizing Committee of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition are overlooking exposition landscapes from the Chang'an Tower.

ments by western development strategy in the ancient city of Xi'an, experience a wonderful, distinctive and memorable International Horticultural Exposition. We will take it as an opportunity to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with domestic and foreign garden arts, further develop understanding and friendship with all fields both at home and abroad, and jointly create a better future. We sincerely welcome friends from home and abroad to visit Shaanxi and Xi'an, to inspect the latest achievements of international gardening and experience the

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

unique charm of the ancient capital.”

The actual site of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an (2011 Xi'an Expo for short hereinafter) is Guangyun Lake. It is located at the bank of Chan-Ba River known as “Bashang”. Guangyun Lake was a major port in ancient China. During the Tianbao period of the Tang Dynasty (742-756AD), Emperor Xuanzong held a large-scale water transport exposition and trade fair here to encourage commerce and trade and display region's capability in smooth water transport. This event in ancient times marked the beginning of the world expo.

The exposition park covers an area of 418 hectares, 188 hectares of which are water. The Four Landmarks are Chang'an Tower, Theme Pavilion, Greenhouse and Guangyun Entrance. The Five Major Scenic Spots of the exposition include the Chang'an Flower Valley, Colourful Plants from Qinling Mountains, Flowers along the Silk Road, Overseas Collections, and the Flower Rainbow over the Ba River. Moreover, the Three Characteristic Zones--Romance by the Ba River, Southeast Asian Street, and European Avenue, are elaborately designed and built. Furthermore, the expo will display exquisite works of art, sculpture, rare birds and animals from home and abroad, and provide people access to fully enjoy gardens and parks, gardening, architecture and artistic beauty.

The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an is to display and promote a new image of Shaanxi, as well as a modern, green, fashionable and beautiful Xi'an. Over 8 million Xi'an citizens are stretching out arms to embrace the world, and wish people around the world to share a creative, unique, high level and influential international horticultural fathering.



Chapter 1

Introduction of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an

1.1 General Situation of Chan-Ba Ecological District

Chan-Ba Ecological District in Xi'an was established in September, 2004, which was planned to cover an area of 129 square kilometers, including 89 square kilometers of centralized management area. Chan-Ba Ecological District is mainly situated in Weiyang District and Baqiao District in Xi'an City, among "four zones and two bases" whose development will be given priority in Xi'an. The core area is situated to the north of Longhai Railway, west of the Third East Ring, south of the Third North Ring, and east of the Beichen Avenue; it is 10 kilometers away from the "Bell Tower", the urban center; and it is in opposite to the National Economic and Technological Development Zone (new centre of Xi'an City).

Chan-Ba Ecological District is situated in the northeast of Xi'an, a new city in the third generation which takes developing the Chan River and Ba River as the focus while tries to develop finance, business, exhibition, tourism, residence and creative industry, and a new district for both residence and business in Xi'an. Directed by the concept of "developing river area to drive regional developing while exploiting new district to support ecological construction", Chan-Ba Ecological District is to engender a new city in the third generation with beautiful ecological environment, harmonious coexistence be-



tween human and nature, and suitable for both residence and business in the long run. The new area focuses on developing finance, tourism, trade, creative culture, exhibition, low carbon, science and technology, and other tertiary industries. It features with ecological, cultural and modern regional development. Chan-Ba Ecological District is not an ecological protection zone, but an urban ecological zone and an ecological commerce city. It is committed to building a new city in the third generation and another regional financial center in China. Six development plates in this area are as follows:

Chan-Ba Headquarter Economic Zone

Chan-Ba Headquarter Economic Zone is situated to the east of Beichen Avenue (near the extended line of Second East Ring), north of Guang'an Road (near the extended line of Second North Ring), south of Third North Ring, and to the west of the Chan River and Ba River. It is close to the administrative center of Xi'an, and will also be the new center of city planning in the future. Guided by the concept of "office in the garden", the Chan-Ba Headquarter Economic Zone, a beautiful office district along the water front where corporation headquarters are gathered, is committed to become a new economic town in Xi'an that is comparable to nature in beauty. The Chan-Ba Headquarter Economic Zone includes a lake of more than 100-mu area and a landscape water system running throughout, integrated and supporting an experiential commercial center. The office environment close to the water front will attract headquarters, R&D centers, settlement service centers, and marketing service centers of various corporations specializing in science and technology R&D, architectural design, experience commerce, consulting services, advertising, culture, art, digital enter-

tainment media, and publishing services which will contribute to the growth of a conscious, low-density, ecological community including all the necessities for a complete industry chain and headquarters of talent, capital and technology-intensive corporations in the Western China.

Xi'an Financial Business Zone

Xi'an Financial Business Zone is situated in the Chan-Ba Peninsula of Chan-Ba Ecological District, which is to the north of Longhai Railway, east bank of Chan River, west bank of Ba River and south of Chan-Ba Avenue. On the premise of insisting on the high integration of ecological finance and financial ecology, Xi'an Financial and Business Zone has identified its industrial spatial structure as “a center, two belts, and three areas”. “A center” refers to the financial and business core area, where headquarters of banks, securities, insurance, and other financial institutions, large-scale enterprises and financial institutions will be constructed. “Two belts” are Ba River landscape display zone along Baliu West Road and Taohuatan Chan River landscape display zone. “Three areas” include the north area which will become a regional administrative center, cultural center and the investment service center relying on Chan-Ba business center; the east area where business, entertainment, leisure, finance expo, residence and residential facilities are built; and the west area that is equipped with data center, clearing center, settlement center, card center, call center, training center, and disaster recovery center of financial institutions, and bases for financial services and financial training service.



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

Business Park

Chan-Ba Business Park comes from reconstruction of the old industrial base in the west bank of Chan River. The business park, dominated by improving city quality, based on modern building industry and guided by fashionable and creative industries, is situated in the west bank of Chan River. Here Xi'an International Trade Center for shopping and entertainment will be established, and it will become a leading area for further development of new Xi'an.

International Horticultural Exposition Park

2011 Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Park venues in Guangyuntan Spot in Chan-Ba Ecological District, situated in the east bank of Ba River, covering an area of 418 hectares which includes 188 hectares of water area .



National Wetland Park

Xi'an Chan-Ba National Wetland Park is situated between the Ba River and the Weihe River of the Chan-Ba Ecological District, distributed from east to west along Ba River banks. Coupled with natural



Ba River, the wetland park covers a wetland area of more than 10,000 mu. It will focus on cultivating ecological agriculture, tourism and leisure, circular economy, popular science education, and other ecological industry so as to further enhance residence habitat quality.

Yanming Lake Park

Yanming Lake Park, where wild geese fly and water area is vast, has attracted Hengda Group and Green Group to invest in its development with richly endowed nature environment. It will focus on developing noble real estate industry, and tourism, leisure, and entertainment industry, and strive to become a livable demonstration area in Xi'an and even in the northwestern China. Efforts will be made to build Chan River bar street and riverside food plaza to make it become the largest gathering for leisure and recreation in Xi'an and the northwest China.

1.2 Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Survey


1.2.1 Bidding Process

In September 2007, upon the approval of the Association Inter-



AIPH Secretary General Sjaak Langeslag congratulates Xi'an on its success in winning the bid to host the International Horticultural Exposition 2011.

nationale des producteurs de l'Horticulture (AIPH) on the fifty-ninth session assembly held in Brighton, Wang Jun, Head of Xi'an Delegation to bid for the International Horticultural Exposition 2011, Member of the Standing Committee of CPC Xi'an Municipal Committee, Head of the Publicity Department of the CPC Xi'an Municipal Committee,

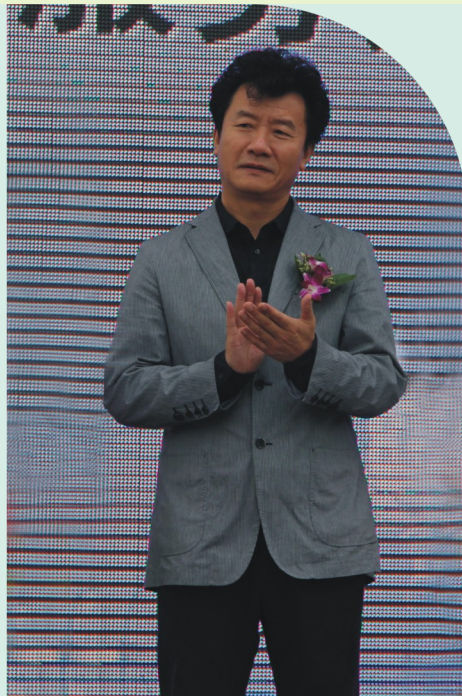


and Secretary of CPC Working Committee of Xi'an Chan-Ba Ecological District, handed in the application and delivered a speech at this meeting. He introduced both the historical and modern civilization of Xi'an, explained the theme of “eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth”, highlighted the overall planning of Chan-Ba Ecological District, the site of the International Horticultural Exposition, and made this solemn commitment: Xi'an Municipal People's Government will strictly abide by all of the principles of the AIPH and make the International Horticultural Exposition a successful and memorable event with the support of the city and its residents; the flower of the International Horticultural Exposition will flourish in Xi'an, an ancient city with thousands of years of history. Wang also answered questions from representatives. His responses were well received by the representatives who attended the meeting. And Xi'an was announced to be the host city of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011.

1.2.2 Organizer

In order to ensure the successful hosting of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, an Organizing Committee of the International Horticultural Exposition of 2011 Xi'an (Organizing Committee of 2011 Xi'an Expo for short hereinafter), an Executive Committee of the International Horticultural Exposition of 2011 Xi'an (Executive Committee of 2011 Xi'an Expo for short hereinafter), a Preparatory Office of the International Horticultural Exposition of 2011 Xi'an (Preparatory Office of 2011 Xi'an Expo for short hereinafter) and an Investment (Group) Company Co., Ltd. of the International Horticultural Exposition of 2011 Xi'an are especially established. The Organizing Committee is the highest decision maker, the

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



1	2
3	4

1. Yang Liu qi: Specially appointed Deputy Director of the Executive Committee of International Horticultural Exposition Xi'an, Director of the Preparatory Office of International Horticultural Exposition Xi'an

2. Yao Jingfang: General Manager of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Investment(Group)Co., Ltd

3. Cheng Bin: Deputy General Manager of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Investment(Group)Co., Ltd

4. Yang Xijun: Deputy General Manager of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition Investment(Group)Co., Ltd



Executive Committee carries out implementation, the Preparatory Office is mainly responsible for specific preparations in the early stage, and the Investment (Group) Company Co., Ltd. mainly assumes the construction, development and operation management of the 2011 Xi'an Expo under their leadership.

1.2.3 Holding Time

The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an will be held from April 28 to October 22, lasting 178 days.

1.2.4 Opening and Closing Time

Parks are open from 8:00 to 22: 00 each day.

1.2.5 Site

The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an is situated in Chan-Ba Ecological District, north to the Third East Ring, south to Longhai Railway, west to the Ba River, and east to the Expo Avenue. The expo covers a total area of 418 hectares (6,270 mu), 188 hectares (water area of the Ba River is 108 hectares and other water area in the park is 80 hectares) of which is water area. It mainly includes Guangyun Lake Scenic Spot, Ba River and embankment (from Longhai Railway bridge to the Third East Ring bridge), Guangyun Entrance, parking lot and reserved land. The situation of each part is as follows:

(I) Guangyun Lake Scenic Spot: the expo is constructed relying on the original Guangyun Lake scenic area, which is designed in accordance with function requirements of city ecological park. With a total area of 257 hectares, it is divided into 6 districts including dynamic recreation area, forest landscape area, Qin Dynasty landscape area, senior clubs district, Guangyun Bozhuang area and camping recreational district according to function. Scenic spots are distributed in 5 great lakes including Xingcheng Lake, Longyuan Lake, Guiyun Lake, Debao Lake and Yongfeng Lake as well as, Peach Hill and Bijia Hill. As a key project of Chan-Ba Ecological District, Guangyun Lake was constructed from 2005. To the beginning of 2008 when the Xi'an Expo

began planning, Guangyun Lake scenic area has taken initial shape. Grade one roads have been completed, with a total length of 5.93 km. It was planned to build 29 bridges in the park. Among which, 10 bridges were for grade one roads and they have been completed; 19 bridges were for grade two and three roads, 16 of which have been completed; it was planned to build 6 docks and 5 of them have been completed; the main structure of 8 piers, 16 overflow dams, 2 pavilions and 3 small squares have been constructed.

(II) Ba River and embankment: Bahe River of this section is about 2,500 meters long, the widest part reaches 680 meters, and the narrowest part is about 330 meters. A rubber dam is about 360 meters distance away from the Longhai Railway Bridge. River water quality basically meets landscape water standards. Along the river embankment, there are three large waterfront landscape platforms, a large landscape square (C1 Dam Square), and 9 waterfront rest nodes, connected to each other by footpaths along the waterfront.

(III) Other present situation: Farmland is to the east of Guangyun Lake now, and no residents and industrial and mining enterprises are set in the reserved area. The construction of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an includes two parts: exhibition halls and parks within the exposition site; surrounding projects for roads, parking lots and landscapes outside the exposition site.

1.2.6 Theme Interpretation

1. Interpretation of the Theme

As the old saying goes: “person and nature, then world health.” The theme of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an is



“Nature and People in One in Chang’an, Nature Creativity”, which embodies the harmonious co-existence between the city and nature, and it is a common pursuit of people in the new century walking to ecological civilization.

2. Connotation of the Theme

“People” represents the city, and “Chang’an” is the ancient name of Xi’an, an ancient capital with a long history and a symbol for national prosperity and security. Hence, “Nature and People in One in Chang’an” embodies the harmonious co-existence between the city and nature. “Nature Creativity”, under the premise of respecting nature and not destroying nature, embodies to use nature, rebuild nature and make nature to serve for the human beings.

1.2.7 Promotional Slogan

绿色引领时尚

The promotional slogan of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi’an is “Green Leads the Trend”, advocating ecological, environment-friendly, and green new lifestyle, demonstrating the concept of “Love of simplicity; Striving for a low carbon lifestyle; Returning to nature; Making green our fashion pursuit.”

1.2.8 Emblem

The emblem of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi’an is the “Chang’an Flower”, which names after a poem “Riding on



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



stems from the Classic of the Virtue of the Path and the Power: “The Tao produced One; One produced Two; Two produced Three; and Three produced All things.” The flower is composed of petals arranged in ascending order, from the triangle of the innermost layer to the hexagon of the outer layer, forming an auspicious oriental flower seal. The emblem can be interpreted as follows: THREE for the seeds of all nature, lying in an auspicious flower; FOUR for the corners of the land, propping up the vault of heaven; FIVE for the foliage from the trees, shielding the flourishing land; and SIX for running water, nurturing all life on the planet.

Among layers of the flower, the triangle at the center of the emblem takes the shape of the Chinese character “人” (people), symbolizing people first and foremost and representing civilization, responsibility, and reason; the rectangle of the second layer represents the ancient city wall of Xi’an, metaphorically referring to “Chang’an City” (the capital of China during the Tang Dynasty), symbolizing a harmonious living environment and reflecting local features of Xi’an; the pentagon of the third layer, similar to a five-petalled flower, the most common in nature, represents the five elements of metal, wood, water, fire, and earth, namely all the things in nature; the hexagon of the outer layer, showing in the shape of a snowflake and the appearance of running water, means harmony of up, down, south, north, east and west, and symbolizes tolerant universe. The ascending order of petals, from the triangle to the hexagon, signifies a harmonious co-existence of human, city, nature, universe.” which interacts harmoniously with the theme of this exposition: Eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth.



The picture shows opening ceremony site of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, where singer Lei Han and Can Tang are singing the anthem "Send You a Chang'an".

1.2.9 Anthem

The anthem of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an is "Send you a Chang'an", Xue Baoqin as lyricist, Ganlin as composer, and Lei Han and Can Tang as singers.

"Send you a Chang'an, where the Lantian and Banpo ancestors lived, where the story of amusing the princess by lightening up the alarming flame comes from, where the thin clouds floated against the backdrop of such high sky. You may take a walk in the profound history along the route that leads to the distant past...." In the exposition anthem, lyricist and composer vividly depicts a so beautiful, profound, and charming Chang'an that every listener is charmed to visit.

The opening ceremony music of the exposition is "Fuxi Ballad", Wang Jun as lyricist and Zhao Jiping as composer.

The two characters “被楔” embody the central meaning of this music. It presents to us: in the shadow of willows by the Ba River, an elder is handing willow stained with Ba River water, allowing water gently falling from a young man’s forehead while praying for his future, and all people are singing and dancing together. Then they sit around the elder on column, freely talking about the Taoism, leisurely looking at the distant Zhongnan Mountain, and learning perception of life. In March, the literati sit by the water front, a wineglass in hand singing while drinking, a pen in hand winding and waving, and then leaving fabulous verses on the white paper aside. Catkins are flying in the air like snow. Beautiful scenery, good wine, fair-sounding poems and beauty complement each other and make people enchanted. Catkins are flying over green Ba River and embankment; young girls dressed in beautiful clothes are dancing with graceful figure and rippling singing.

1.2.10 Mascot

The mascot of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an is the Chang'an Flower. The primitive image of the Chang'an Flower takes pomegranate as the core element of the design and metaphorically refers to the city flower of Xi'an, the pomegranate blossom. In addition, its shape and color echoes with the design concept of the exposition emblem, reflects local features what Xi'an is special for and is consistent with folk culture of the ancient capital. It shares the same meaning as the emblem: eternal peace and harmony. The mascot's hair is like a blooming pomegranate, lively and cutely, reflecting the local



culture and national spirit; animated cartoon facial expression is amiable and friendly, with big round eyes blinking to welcome guests all round the world; fruity small body, cute and witty, also illustrates the harmony and beauty of life; slightly upturned hands are welcoming and expecting world friends coming.

1.2.11 Image Spokesperson

The image spokesperson for the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an is the famous star Yan Ni and Li Meng who are Xi'an natives.



Chapter II Garden Planning of the International Horticultural

2.1 Overall Layout

The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an is located in Chan-Ba Ecological District in the northeast of Xi'an, 15 km from the downtown centre, adjacent to the Third East Ring and meeting with many traffic trunk lines such as Xi'an-Lintong Expressway, Xi'an Loop Expressway, Xi'an-Hancheng Highway and Yinchuan-Wuhan Expressway. Airport Expressway runs directly to the exposition site.

The exposition park is distributed with the Four Landmarks: Chang'an Tower, Theme Pavilion, Greenhouse and Guangyun Entrance; the Five Major Scenic Spots include the Chang'an Flower Valley, Colourful Plants from Qinling Mountains, Flowers along the Silk Road, Overseas Collections, and the Flower Rainbow over the Ba River; the Three Characteristic Zones including Romance by the Ba River, Southeast Asian Street, and European Avenue are elaborately



designed and built. Meanwhile, the expo will display exquisite works of art, sculpture, rare birds and animals from home and abroad, and provide people access to fully enjoy gardens and parks, gardening, architecture and artistic beauty. World-renowned gardening boutique get together here to advocate a concept of ecological, natural and gardening life, present a profound, up-to-date, harmonious, distinctive, and wonderful international horticulture exposition to the world, and thus fully demonstrate the theme of “Eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth” .

2.2 Main Construction

2.2.1 The Chang'an Tower

The Chang'an Tower, an observation tower and the symbol of the exposition, is of commanding height at the exposition site- Young Zhongnan Mountain. Climbing up to the top of the tower, tourists may



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



have a panoramic view of the whole site. The Chang'an Tower has 13 stories. The design of the tower incorporates modern elements while keeping the main form of an antique square tower of the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581-907). It is a reflection of both the es-

sence of Chinese architectural culture and modern, trendy urban features. It also represents a perfect combination of green architectural technology and art, exemplifying ecological practice. The tower will become a landmark that enhances Xi'an's architectural culture.



Design theme:

Eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth.

Brief Introduction:

1) Symbol of Culture

This tower has a symbolic cultural meaning of "Nature and People in One in Chang'an", and Its image has the characteristics of "Chang'an".



The quadrate design of the tower is based on the characteristics of pagodas in Chang'an in the Tang Dynasty. The exterior styling of the tower has the characteristics of the timber-structure pagodas in the Tang Dynasty. The tower embodies the coexistence between nature and people from Chang'an in history. Hence, the tower is a symbol of culture.

2) Symbol of the Time

The entire tower adopted advanced inside-steel-frame support structure with light self-weight and fast construction. Furthermore, the steel is recyclable and environmentally friendly. The roof and roof overhang are made of safety glass, creating an effect of a crystal tower with the glass curtain wall of the tower's wall body.

3) Symbol of Scale

According to the detailed rules of implementation, Chang'an Tower is located on the Young Zhongnan Mountain. It is the highest building in the scenic zone, and also the meeting point of the main and auxiliary axes of the landscape. It is a focal point for the whole exhibition site and an ideal location for a panoramic view.

Highlights:

The exterior styling of the Chang'an Tower has the characteristics of traditional timber-structure pagodas of the Tang Dynasty: every layer of roof overhang has a layer of supporting pedestals with a patterned layer-by-layer structure. Roof overhangs of different layers are sloped upward and their dimensions are spacious, reflecting the characteristics and charms of timber-structure architectures in the Tang Dynasty- the roof overhang seems to point out to the far distance.

Roof overhangs and neckings are jointed by metal parts. This is abstraction and conclusion to the traditional construction techniques of brackets under roof overhangs. A glass curtain wall is behind outer channel columns and fixed with pillars and girders by glass ribs. All these techniques add a modern touch to traditional Tang-style architecture.

Steel structures and related constructional elements are widely used in Chang'an Tower, which have many advantages, such as light weight, high strength, good seismic resistance, convenient industrial production, energy and land saving, recyclable use, and fewer pollution during construction or demolition. In view of the above, the Chang'an Tower is regarded as an example of 21st century "green architecture".



Exhibition:

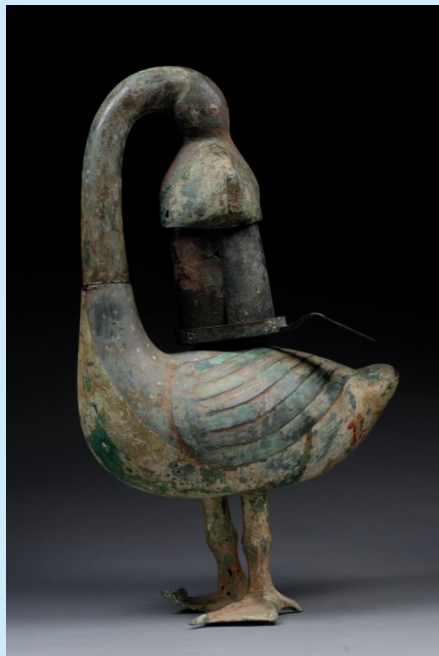
In order to demonstrate the theme of “Eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth” and highlight the broad and profound Chinese civilization which is absorbing everything, national level cultural relics and contemporary art treasures are especially displayed in the Chang’an Tower. There are ten groups of national level cultural relics, respectively from the Zhou, Qin, Han, Northern Zhou, Sui and Tang Dynasties, displaying different materials including bronze, stone, clay, ceramics and different technologies including casting, gold gilding, gilding, pastel, ceramics of the Tang Dynasty. Meanwhile, the contemporary arts covers all kinds of materials including bamboos, core carvings, ceramics, glasses, gold carvings, odd stones, and all sorts of techniques. The author and collectors come from China, Japan, Korea, Europe and America, as well as other places all over the world. It is full of beautiful things in eyes.

The Chang’an Tower has thirteen layers, seven of which are transparent in four directions, and six of which are hidden ones. The highest layer----the thirteenth layer is for sightseeing instead of setting exhibits. The twelfth and the tenth layers are not suitable for display. In addition, as the Chang’an Tower is an observation tower, it is not suitable to change internal decoration for exhibition; instead, the original tourist conditions are preserved. According to structure characteristics, except the relics with large volume and weight which can not be placed at 1st floor, the contemporary arts are all placed at the transparent layers and the national relics are placed at the hidden ones. Thus ancient arts and modern arts are alternately displayed. Each layer is with features and enhances each other’s beauty and is attractive. With so much Chinese relics displayed at the same place and so much works from first-class masters, it is a cherished event.



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

(1) Ten Great National Treasures



Color-painted Bronze Lamp in the Shape of Wild Goose Grasping a Fish (Han Dynasty)



Color-painted Kneeling Archer



Standing Gilt Marble Statue of Kwan-yin (Northern Zhou Dynasty)



Five-eared tripod with dragon patterns (Western Zhou Dynasty)



No.1 Bronze Chariot and Horses



Portraits
of Maidens
under
Trees
(Liuhe Screen)



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Bronze Crane



Statues Built by Dong Qin



Tri-colored Glazed Pottery Camel
Carrying Musicians (Tang Dy-
nasty)



Gilt Bronze Horse (Han Dynasty)

(2) Porcelain Glasses



Purple



Infiniteness



Mountain & Lake



Cloud



Elf of Night

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



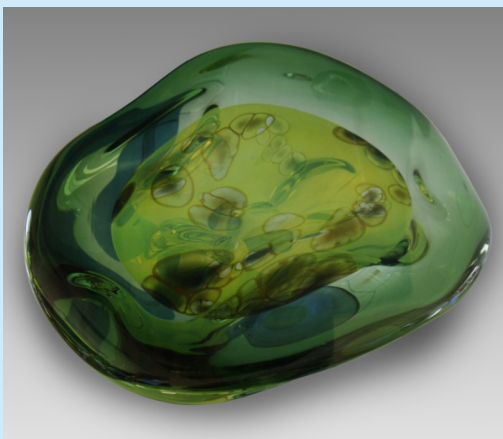
Late Autumn



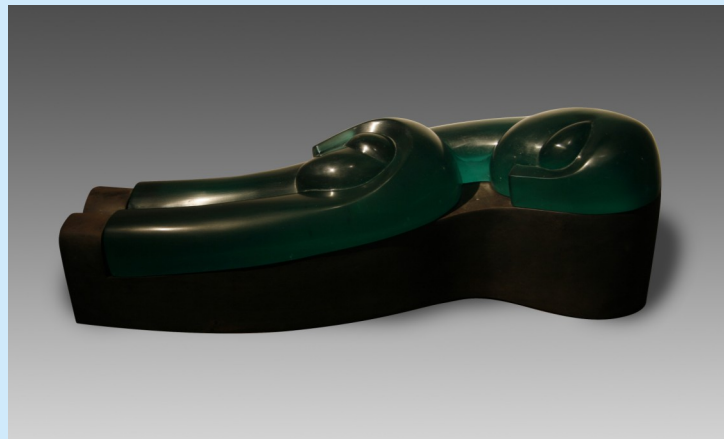
Mountain & Water & Cloud



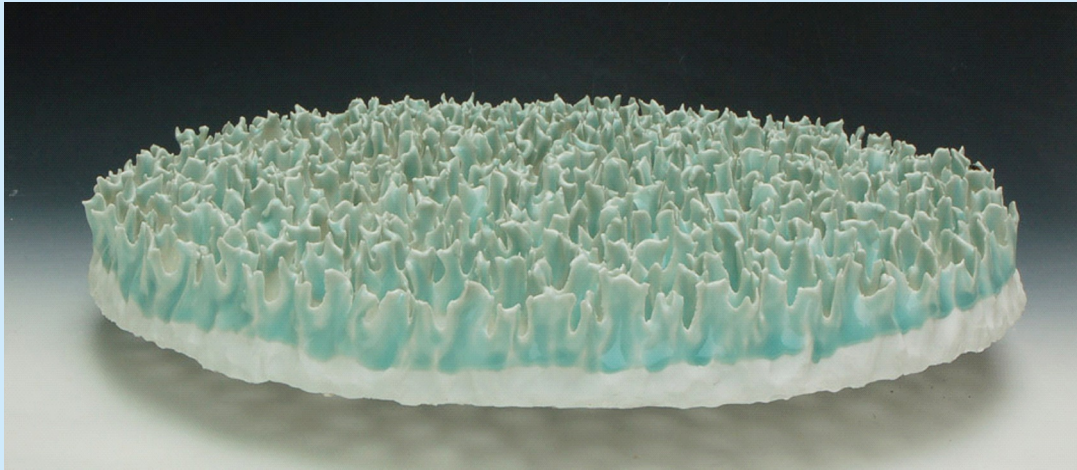
Classical Music Series—Mountain



Life in the Water



Moonlight



Thirstiness



Ecological Series-2

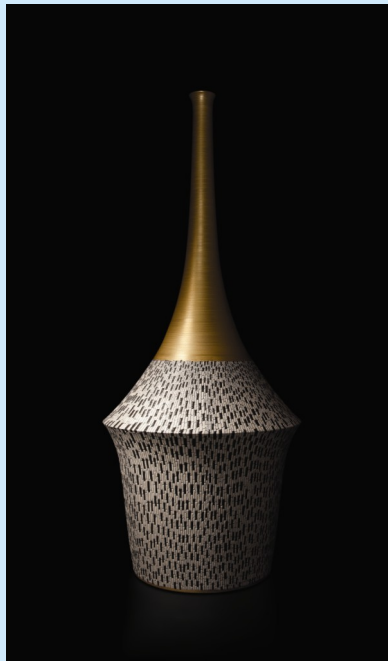


Welkin



Life at Leisure

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Sky



Earth



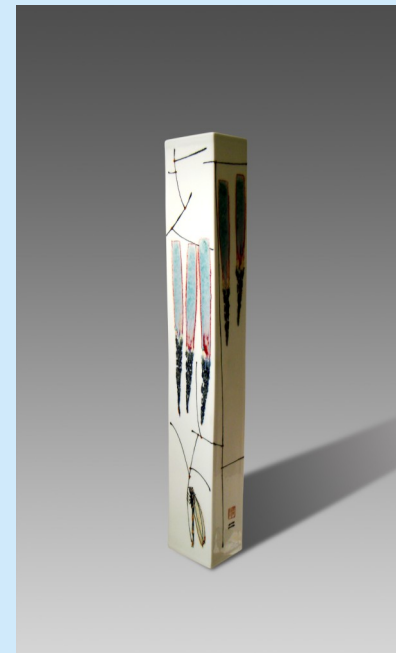
Human



Jade



Lakeside



Tranquility

(3) Tri-colored Potteries of the Tang Dynasty and Pottery Figurines



Tri-colored Glazed Horse
of the Tang Dynasty



Tri-colored Glazed Horse
of the Tang Dynasty



Tri-colored Glazed Horse
of the Tang Dynasty



Tri-colored Glazed Horse
of the Tang Dynasty

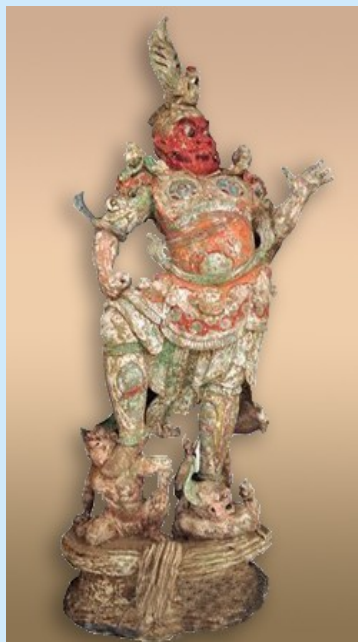


Color-
Painted
Pottery
Figurine
Leading
a Horse

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Color-Painted Statue of
Heavenly King



Color-Painted Statue of
Heavenly King



Tri-colored Glazed Horse of the Tang
Dynasty



Tri-colored Glazed Horse of the Tang
Dynasty



Tri-colored Glazed Horse of the Tang
Dynasty

(4) Golden Cravings



Great
Harmony



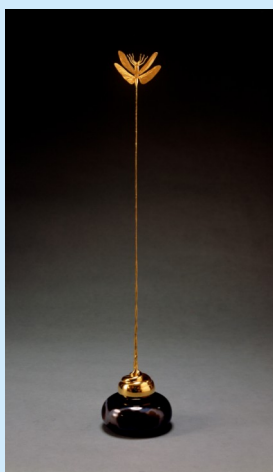
New Year Orchid



I Desire for Soil



Let It Be



Flying upon Air



Accessibility



Tales in the Breeze

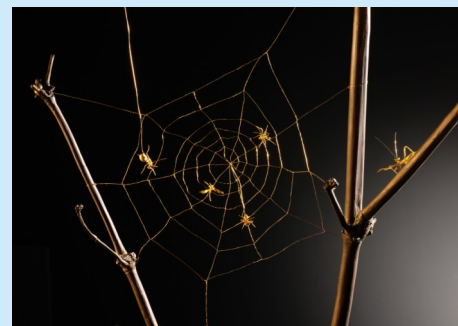
Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Cicada



Flying Wing to Wing



Ecological World of Spiders



Origin of Life



Wonderfulness Born with
Lotuses



Gourds Stretching out
in Succession



Mantis and Ants



Affection



The Papilio Playing with the
Divine Frog



Red coral goldfish



The Dragonfly Playing with the Mantis

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

(5) Odd Stones



Fairyland in the Desert



Pearls in the Desert



Dove



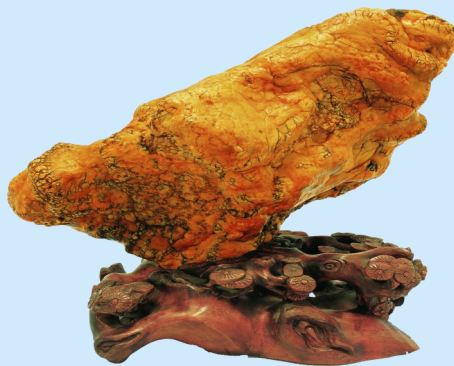
Christmas Tree



Little Swan



Rouge



Golden Bird



Blooming



Ape



Chinese Rabbit



Pegasus



Pekingese



Harmony

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Blazing



Seeking



Oriental Pearls



Gold Inlaid with Jade



Illusive Fairyland

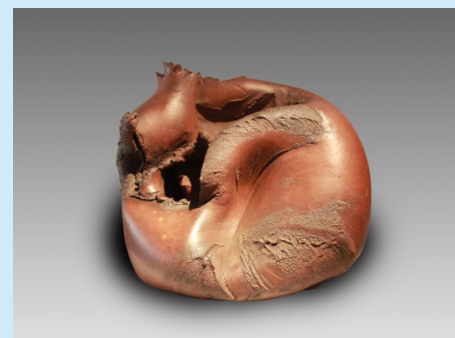
(6) Ceramics



Space Visitors



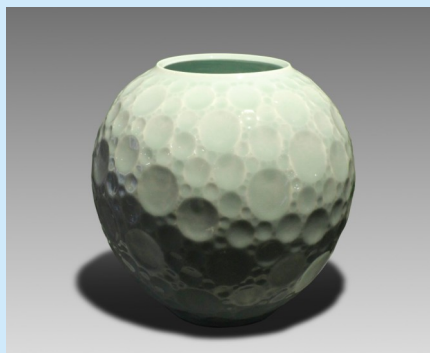
Limitlessness



Broken Heart



Blessing



Inspiration of Water-drop



Ecology



The Twisting Teapot



Angel



Flow

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



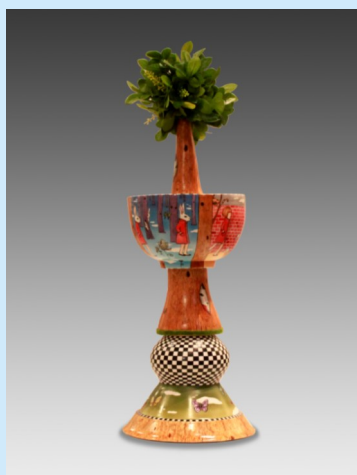
Folk-custom



Voice of Instruments



The Style of the Wei and Jin
Dynasty



Green Dream



Heavy Responsibility



Animal
Series



Song of Life



Gold Foil and Pill Bowl



Closeness



Hiking



Soaring Qingluan (One of the Five Kinds of Phoenix)

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

(7) Bamboo Carvings



No Name



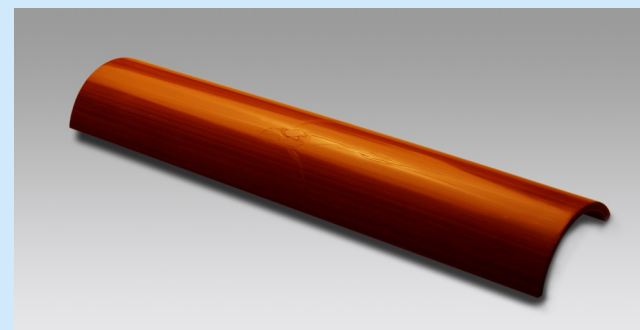
Leaves on the Edge of Falling



Daffodil Table Screen



Art of Weichi



Orchids Blooming in February



Old Man Seen from the Dog's Eye



Yacht on the Water



A Flower

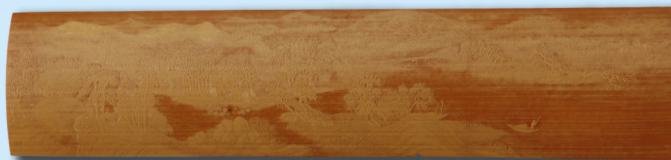


Simple & Honest



Young Wife

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Morning of Waterside



Harmony



Lotuses



Peonies



Mountains and Water



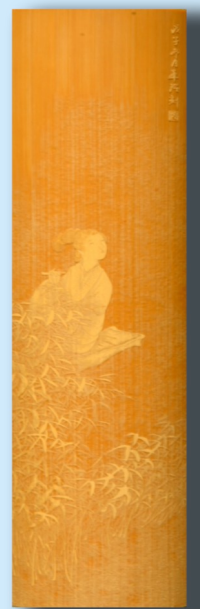
Carols of the Yellow River



Inner Peace



Double Crabs



Pondering



Picture of Butterfly and Peonies



Squirrel



Autumn Sound and Sceneries

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Lotus



Lotus



Chinese Cabbage



Figure of Seven Distinguished
Men in Bamboo Forest



Lion



Baochai (a Character in the Chinese Classic Novel *Dream of the Red Chamber*) Chasing Butterfly with Hand Fan



Playing with Toad



Remote



Listening



Bamboo Insect Cage with Double Lattices



The More, the Better



The Eight Immortals



Bamboo Insect Cage

2.2.2 The Theme Pavilion



The Theme Pavilion, one of the four landmarks of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, is centrally located and was designed to be integrated with the surrounding water and land terrains. Its architectural layout is in the shape of the Chinese character “王”, consisting of irregular tri-wing geometrical objects. External wall faces made of bronze, wood, or shubbery function as irregular interfaces. The exhibition in the pavilion will showcase new achievements and products in horticulture and floriculture as well as new environmentally-friendly and energy-saving technologies and materials.

Design theme:

As the host pavilion, the Theme Pavilion is aimed at history of Xi'an. More importantly, the creative design also foreshadows a bright future for this city.

Brief introduction:

The general layout of the Theme Pavilion is based on the Concept Plan and the Site Plan of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an with the surrounding road conditions, the location of this architecture in the exposition site, and its connection with the Chang'an Tower and the Greenhouse fully reflected. The building is naturally divided into three separate display areas extending to the water, with the cross aisle connecting all of them. Visitors may reach the observation platform on the roof of the Theme Pavilion through a series of inner display ramps. The main body of the architecture is made of reinforced concrete and in steel structure. The folded plate concrete roof was adopted to support the large span space structure of the architecture. This elegant construction demonstrates the highest level of the integration of function and form in architecture.

Highlight:

The architecture with bronze and glass façade is unique in shape, like a bronze work of art encrusted with diamonds standing by the lake.

Exhibition:

The Theme Pavilion exhibits garden and gardening, new achievements of plants and flowers, new products and new environmentally-friendly and energy saving technologies, and new materials.



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Rose Lamp



Eve earl



Golden Rose



3D Dandelion



Ecological Park



Black Baccarat



Blue Rose



Rainbow Rose

2.2.3 The Greenhouse



The Greenhouse located at the Splendid Lake is the botanic greenhouse of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an. Displayed in the house would mainly be rare plants and eco-landscapes from different regions of various climates in the world.

Design theme:

The Greenhouse is situated at the intersection of many characteristic landscapes, presenting various plants, ecological landscapes and typical plant landscapes of various climate zones.

Brief Introduction:

In the Greenhouse, there are exhibition areas for rainforest plants, hardy plants and plants with unique features. Also, there is public space for scientific research, work and reception.

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

Highlights:

The Greenhouse integrates glass, wood and a little concrete in the façade of the underground part. It is built against mountains in folds, perfectly matching the topography. In other words, the size of the Greenhouse is reduced from the perspective of height, thus ensuring that beautiful scenery of the lake and the opposite gardens can be enjoyed from various height levels at the Pavilion.

Exhibition:



Inner Pavilion



Greenhouse

Plants in the Greenhouse are distributed in hierarchical layers; plants on top layers like light while those on down layers like shade. There are small trees as well as shrubs. This kind of hierarchical design is called “Ecological Niche”, which can ensure each plant to take what it needs in the Greenhouse and reduce plant’s mortality. Greenhouse is divided into Rare Plant Zone, Desert Plant Zone and Tropical Rain Forest Zone. There is not only a variety of exotic flowers and trees, but also desert landscape where cactus is flourishing, large-scale insect model following bionics theory, as well as various butterfly and beetle specimens in bright colors and different shapes.



Floriculture



Fruit



Butterfly samples



Bionic Mantis



Sand Cactus



Bionic Spider

2.2.4 The Guangyun Entrance



The Guangyun Entrance, located at the north-east part of the exposition site, is the main entrance of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, and it crosses the 60-meter wide Expo Avenue. The Entrance can hold as many as 20,000 passengers during peak hours. The ramp is made up of water features and square flowers gardens, with horticulture features paving the way from the highest end to the lowest end, well-integrating with the Chang'an Flower Valley. This magnificent design makes a great impression.

Design theme:

The design of the pedestrian bridge across the Expo Avenue is based on the theme of the Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition. In designing the general planar layout, the first step is to design the moving line of people from the parking lot, with the two separate routes for people in and out of the Exposition site. There are two 18-

meter wide walkway leading to the Exposition site and one 15-meter wide walkway to the exit.

Brief introduction:

As the starting point of the whole Exposition site, the entrance integrates the design elements representing the color of green horticulture such as plants and waterscape. There is a plant rack on the bridge, so the green plants are able to creep along the rack which functions as a shade and frame for the vertical greening. In addition to meeting the use requirement, the architectural design also fully considers the requirements of the disabled for passing the bridge.

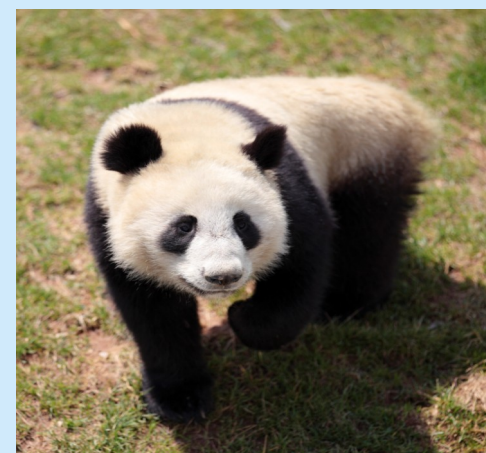
Highlight:

The architectural structure is reinforced concrete, but the materials such as the natural wood and granite from different regions have been chosen as the ornament featuring the Chinese elements.

2.2.5 Four Treasures Gallery

Aiming at displaying the bio-diversity of Qinling Mountains and appealing to the public to love nature and protect animals, Qinling Park of the Xi'an Horticultural Expo introduces to the exhibition the “Four Treasures of Qinling”, the unique Shaanxi animals including panda, golden monkey, crested ibis, and takin, for the first time.

(1) Qinling Panda, belonging to panda subspecies of the Qinling Mountains, is an important species with unique population evolution and population distribution pattern. It is significantly different from Sichuan panda and panda in other mountains. Their skull is smaller, head is more rounded, teeth are larger, pleural plaques are dark brown and



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



ventral fur is brown. Morphological differences make it look more charmingly naive, known as “beauty of the national treasures”.

(2) Qinling Crested Ibis, one of the rare birds, also known as Ibis (general), flamingo, heron (used in the North China), is known as the “oriental gem”, “oriental precious stone”, and “lucky bird”. Its mouth is about 17 cm long, tip is slightly curved downward, bare face is in red, ten lancet shaped feathers on its occipital are extending to form a crest, white feather, two wings and belly and tail are rendering beautiful scarlet color, legs and claws are in scarlet, and they like flying together in flocks. Its unique elegant posture and light dance when landing and rising are always adored by the poets, so we have classic poems like “When the sun is rising to golden embarkment, Crested Ibis is playing in glistening water in wind”, “Crested Ibis is wandering and playing new algae, like beautiful music in the flowing stream.”



(3) Qinling Golden Monkey, also known as monkey, golden-thread monkey, uplifted-nosed monkey, blue-faced monkey and snub-nosed monkey. It looks strange, protruding from the mouth, turning up its nose to the sky, red neck and blue face, and covered with fine soft golden hair. The reputed name “Golden Monkey” comes from its span-gling hair. Qinling Mountain residents also call them “spiritual beast”, “filial piety” or “benevolence beast”.



(4) Qinling Takin, subspecies of the Qinling Mountains, is the unique animal in the Qinling Mountains, known as “Qinling Golden Takin,” white wool with glistening golden color, looking extremely powerful and beautiful. Local people also call it “white takin” or “sheep”. Qinling Takin has two long and stout forelimbs, two short and curved hind legs and bifurcated artiodactyls, which allow it to adapt to

mountain climbing. At present, the number of Qinling Takin is less than 5,000, so it is very precious.

2.3 Theme Scenic Spots

2.3.1 Chang'an Flower Valley

Chang'an Flower Valley is one of major scenic spots in the Xi'an Expo, which successfully embodies the theme of “eternal peace and harmony between human and nature, nurturing the future.” The design focuses on “flowing gardens”, depicting “heaven” landscape with different colors of flowers, showing people’s understanding and imagination of “haven” since ancient times. The floral style will be replaced for many times during the exhibition.



Chang'an Flower Valley greets every visitor with remarkable grace, where five different sets of huge flower modeling will be constructed during the exhibition.

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

2.3.2 Colourful Plants from Qinling Mountains

Here is the epitome of Qinling Mountains, numerous flowers and plants will show a magnificent landscape with green pines and verdant cypresses stretching out. Flowers and green plants display its rich terrain and peculiar physiognomy.



2.3.3 Flowers along the Silk Road

Flowers, green carvings, node plazas and other landscape elements show a long history of Silk Road culture. The tall trees are cut into lifelike animals while the dwarf shrubs are cut into cute bunny. It displays Xi'an's international image as “a capital in the world level” and the starting point of “Silk Road”.



2.3.4 Overseas Collections

With dignified, elegant, and colorful European gardens dominated, garden and gardening from European countries and regions are displayed with very strong European characteristics.



2.3.5 The Flower Rainbow over the Ba River

Flower Rainbow over the Ba River is the symphonic poem of rivers and flowers in the Exposition, perfectly combining water and waterfront buildings. Along clear creek, all kinds of beautiful flowers and green trees are rowing, and the exquisite house provides visitors with space to feel the harmonious coexistence between man and nature.



2.4 Overview of Exhibition Parks

2.4.1 General Situation of Exhibition Parks

Exhibition Park is an important content of all world horticultural exhibitions. Participants from the world introduce to the Exposition a colorful visual event in different styles.

There are 109 outdoor parks involving 24 mainland provinces, autonomous regions and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and 32 countries and 3 international organizations.





2.4.2 Exhibition Parks of Shaanxi Province

1. Yangling Garden

The visitors' route of the Garden is arranged along an open spatial layout. The Garden is divided into sections including entrance square, vine exhibition area (flower shelf), resting and activity area, central flower area, water plant area, and mobile forest area. Special plantations: pyramidalis dipp, pot-strawberry, dahlia, early Chrysanthemums and varieties of crops. Sight spots: wheat straw wall, DNA double helix flower shelf, paved wooden platform, sculpture group, central flower area, water flower area, and mobile forest.



2. Shangluo Garden

Themed with “Qinling Landscape and Shang Luo Culture”, the Garden is divided into four sections including culture section, waterfall section, vegetation section, and recreation section. The plantations are mainly local trees. They are arranged properly with spatial contrast to form rich layers with flower bushes of various colors. The Garden is designed to be evergreen and blossoms in three seasons. The Garden also has artistic creations with innovative forms, colors and arrangement. Walnuts, persimmons, Chinese chestnut, and flower-drums are presented in form of sculpture to match the buildings. The grassland is not only a perfect background to display those creations but also scenery on its own.



3. Ankang Garden

As a whole, the Ankang Garden has a ringlike layout surrounding a lake. The building and the overall layout provide Ankang Garden with a “high-low-high” terrain, which is composed of numerous attrac-





tions, including memorial archway Xiangxi, bonsai of Nangong Mountain, plank road of Xiangxi, memorial archway of tea garden, farmland of Hanyin and dragon boat of Han River. Construction style: Ankang Garden is a construction with geographical features, which reflects the characteristics of rural tile-roofed houses in Ankang. The characteristic plants in the Garden: *cinnamomum camphora*, *eucommia ulmoides*, *magnolia officinalis*, *taxus mairei*, *liriodendron chinense*, *physochlaina macrophylla bonati* of Ziyang, *rhododendron mucronulatum*, *camellia japonica*, and fragrant flower. The attractions introduction: memorial archway of Xiangxi Cave, terrace of Nangong Mountain, a place for singing in the tea garden, waterwheel, farmland of Hanyin, dragon boat, Yinghu Lake, etc.

4. Hanzhong Garden

Hanzhong Garden, with the theme of “Hanjiayuan (Homeland of Han)”, has a small square in front, where the LED screen is equipped for the Garden to present the natural scenery of Hanzhong. The archaized bamboo slips at the base are carved with the poems that reflect the culture, the natural scenery and the origin of history of Hanzhong; a mountain is built on the left of the Garden to symbolize Qinling Mountains and a plank road of ancient style is constructed below in the mountain. A winding stream running from left to right, originating from the Qinling waterfall, in the middle of the Garden represents Hanjiang River. An ancient pavilion of Han style is built as the main scenery of the Garden in the junction of Hanjiang River and Qinling Mountains; the characteristic landscape plants are thriving around the main scenery to display the beautiful natural scenery of the south region of Shaanxi, which is near the mountain and by the river with ever





green plants throughout the year.

5. Yulin Garden

Yulin is an ancient city built on red soil. It is called the Golden Land for its abundant resources. Yulin is also called Green Land for its achievement on ecological construction. The Garden features the miniature of Zhenbei tower and desert landscape. The integration of history and modern time, the association of activity and inertia, and the coexistence of micro and macro design give a full expression of Yulin's historical and cultural characteristics, rich energy reserves, the great achievements in desertification prevention, and the fortitude of Yulin people. The Garden is divided into four main sections and fourteen sight spots, showing a new image of Yulin, a harmonious, ecological and developing city.



6. Yan'an Garden

The theme of Yan'an Garden is “the holy land of revolution and harmonious Yan'an”. Yan'an Impression, the Birth of Heroes Brings Glory to Yan'an, and Heaven-Earth-Man are the three contents of the theme, giving expression of the natural landscape of three mountains and two rivers of Yan'an. The Garden is a micro-landscape with “one mountain”, “one tower”, “one river”, and “one kiln”, showing in a compact way the charm of Yan'an as the holy place of Chinese nation and Chinese revolution where Hukou Waterfall and Loess Culture can be seen.



7. Weinan Garden

Weinan Garden has four theme sections, namely, entrance section, inner-square exhibition section, valley exhibition section, and land-



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



scape exhibition section. Unique plantations: China Armand pine, apple tree, and persimmon tree. Sight spots: simulative landscape of Hua Mountain, such as North Peak, Baichi Gorge, Fish-mouth stone, and Jingxin Stone; waterfall landscape, free overfall, and Yellow River wetland; statues of the three Saints: Sima Qian, author of Records of the Historian, Du Kang, the wine-maker, and Cang Jie, the inventor of Chinese characters in legend; big LED screen; Silhouette figure cut and hitching posts.

8. Tongchuan Garden



Tongchuan Garden is higher in the north and lower in the south in terms of spatial design. Such a design shows Tongchuan as a “city in lofty mountains - layer upon layer of loess tableland - vast plateau - quiet valleys”. Architecture: Chen Lu kiln-style is adopted in the architectural designs to show the Yaozhou kiln culture in Tongchuan. Special plantations: silk tree, horse chestnut, white birch, Chinese pine, spiraea pubescens, and cyperus fuscus. Sight spots in the Garden: tableland of Chen Lu, west palace wall, reversed kettle, dale of aroma, and herbal medicine bath.

9. Xianyang Garden



The garden is divided into three parts: a. entrance square; b. culture exhibition area; and c. horticultural exhibition area. Architecture: Pavilion, great wall and beacon tower in Qin-style. Special plantations: Chinese scholar tree, crape myrtle, and ginkgo. Sight spots in the Garden: inscribed slips made of forge copper and glass, Zhidao (straight road) in the Qin Dynasty, great wall and beacon tower, cast copper statue of the First Emperor of Qin, and green sculptures.

10. Baoji Garden

With the theme of “Green Baoji, City of Forest”, the Garden adopts a three-layer combination of stripe-shaped land parcel and water body. The first layer consists of greeting memorial arch, lacebark pine landscape, relief wall of layered water and historical sculpture, and granite square. The second layer features plantation such as lacebark pine, Chinese scholar tree, honey locust, cherry-apple tree, wooden pergola “bronze drinking party on river bank” mimicking the shape of Wei River, bronze Da Ke Tripods, Buddhist Wall, and Chinese stone drum. The third layer is an exhibition of the images of Qinling Mountains, the climatic boundary of the South and North China. Hills are created by geographical arrangements. The forest contains spruces, cork oaks, *Corylus fargesis*, Taibai redbuds, Mao bamboo, and Chinese gooseberry trees. There is a square pavilion sitting in the middle of the forest.



2.4.3 Exhibition Parks of other Provinces and Cities

1. Henan Garden

Henan Garden has been designed with three attractions, the “spring scenery of Yu Garden”, the “center of the world” and the “national grace”. In the “spring scenery of Yu Garden”, the abstract style of peony as the subject and shrub plants which mainly bloom in spring around the Garden highlight the effect of brilliant flowers in full bloom in spring. In the “center of the world”, there is a style of the Chinese character “中” through the square layout. The solid wood stools are arranged in each corner of the square, and a fountain is designed in the center of the square to increase flexibility and enjoyment of the square. In the



“national grace”, a style of peony has been layed out by the path inside the Garden. Different colors of peony flowers are fully planted in the Garden. The sculpture of a five-meter high peony fairy is placed in the central stamen. Around the sculpture, there are flowering shrubs, such as Chinese herbaceous peony, Chinese rose and crape myrtle, adorned with stones in order to enhance the effect of the scenery.

2. Anhui Garden



The layout of Anhui Garden is a modern expression of Hui culture. The Garden not only follows traditions, but also makes innovations in the layout theme of “new Anhui and new landscape”. And it indicates the core of layout - “inheriting the harmonious culture of Anhui and presenting the harmonious development in modern Anhui”. Such local landscapes as bonsai of Xin’an (Huizhou) and Lingbi stone, etc. have been introduced to the Garden. And the Garden chooses the plants near the water of the villages in Huizhou as its main green plants; the layout of its indoor space keeps a topological relation with that of the indoor space of the ancestral hall in Huizhou. Besides, the Garden also introduces the cultural symbols of the region, such as Matou Wall, patio, courtyard, six-foot wide lane and memorial archway.

3. Qingdao Garden



Qingdao Garden exhibits the distinctive culture of Qingdao City. Tourists can feast their eyes on the imposing scenery of Qingdao, a good place featuring “nature's treasures and talented people”. Moreover, they can appreciate the elegant charm of Qingdao, known as “City of Sails” where the blue sky is mirrored in the azure sea. In terms of the overall layout, the Garden, with the emphasis on “one sea,



one mountain and one city”, perfectly interprets the charm and historical culture of Qingdao with the combination of local plants and landscaping approach.

4. Jilin Liaoyuan Garden

With the theme of “Eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth”, Liaoyuan Garden focuses on the thought of “people first, cultural heritage, innovation & development and harmonious nature”. Following the principle of building gardens in line with local conditions, a landscape garden integrating horticultural characteristics and regional culture of Jilin Province comes into being. The design centers on the historical context of “Shengjing Hunting Park” and “Imperial Deer Garden” in Liaoyuan City. By using various design elements including the watchtower made from birch, buffalo horn and red lantern in northeast China, Liaoyuan Garden showcases the local historical culture featuring nature and simplicity as well as large territory and rich resources.



5. Kaifeng Garden

With the theme of “Flavor of Song Dynasty and Fragrance of Chrysanthemum”, Kaifeng Garden uses the traditional gardening method to put different elements together such as Song Prose, landscape, ancient city wall, Bao Zheng (a famous officer in Song Dynasty) and chrysanthemum, so as to fully display the profound culture of Song dynasty in Kaifeng City and the unique charm of new look of the ancient city.



6. Nanchang Garden

Nanchang Garden aims at “establishing a new city image by build-





ing an exquisite garden”. The overall layout uses a “natural garden” mode, with the scenery of sunset and cloud, green and rippling water and Tengwang Tower as the main axis. Supplemented by natural plants and garden paths as the sub-axis, Nanchang Garden produces a magic visual effect that “every step affords a different scenery”. In terms of architectural style, the main building is designed in accordance with Tengwang Pavilion as the prototype, called “Tengwang Tower”, which covers an area of 150m². The architecture is mainly built with bricks and tiles as well as cast-in-place framework. By integrating the colorful paintings and brackets, Nanchang Garden brings the unique style of the traditional architecture into full play.

7. Beijing Garden

In combination with its long history and culture, Beijing Garden presents its geographic advantage of “facing Yellow River and Ji River in the south, Yan Mountain in the north, Taihang Mountain in the west, and Bohai Sea in the east”. The idea of the layout scheme for the Garden, “Yandun stele”, is borrowed from the Yandun stele in Beijing, which was made upon the order of Qianlong Emperor. The image of stand - a form of the earliest construction in Chinese garden - is used as the main element of the Garden. A stand is built near to the hill, which helps to raise the view point of sightseeing. Reaching the stand and looking around, one can command a panoramic view of the Garden, which will give full play to the advantage of the position surrounded by the whole Garden; the layout of other elements of the Garden is carried out with the stand as the main part, including paving the paths, planting the flowers, mounding the soil and allocating the stones. The fence-free layout may better integrate the Garden into the





surrounding, which presents the broad and tolerant mind of the capital of China.

8. Shenzhen Garden

Design theme: Innovative Shenzhen, gallery of paper folding art, Shenzhen story in image. Shenzhen city is compared to a piece of paper that is to be folded. Cities differ from each other as they have unique ways of folding themselves. Shenzhen, once a small fishing village, has become an international metropolis with ecological concern and strong design power in its 30 years' folding process. The Shenzhen Garden will tell the story of the city and its dwellers in the language of paper folding art. Traditional architecture is presented in the simple design of our time, highlighting traditional colors, spatial arrangement, and materials. New technology and materials are also adopted to give expression to the local color and design strength of Shenzhen.



9. Guangzhou Garden

The theme of Guangzhou Garden is “silk road - integration and dialogue”. The tourist routes are paved with a winding silk road, which indicates the overland Silk Road; and the pavement of Yunshan Mountain, winding stream, drop water of oyster shell wall, ecological pond and dry stream are also accomplished at a stretch. This presents a concentrated changing process of the water system from the beginning to the end, which symbolizes the maritime Silk Road. The Garden also includes such layout as “calm sea” memorial archway, sailing boat, wharf, solid green wall, steel rim of blue and white porcelain, etc. With the northern plants as its framework, the Garden is decorated with the waterwheel that symbolizes Yellow River civilization and lily that



characteristic plants of Lingnan. The plants in the Garden include *pinus bungeana*, *frangipani*, *phoenix sylvestris*, *butia capitata*, multi-shoot *cycas recoluta*, bamboo palm, *alpinia sanderac hort*, birds of paradise, *spathiphyllum wallisii*, *Ixora chinensis*, Boston fern, etc.

10. Yunnan Garden



Themed with “A Beautiful Place”, the Yunnan Garden features the history, culture, and nature of Yunnan Province, the place on the Peak of Rosy Clouds. The main buildings are miniatures of the key cultural heritage sites, the “White Tower” and “Jingzhen octagonal pavilion”. They sit on the two entrances on the east and west sides of the Garden and are linked by the “Rainbow Path”. The “Rainbow Path” is designed with concern of the view of Chang’an Tower. The river under the path adds spatial richness of the landscape. The thick bamboo arrangement in the Garden and the traditional folk music such as “Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo under Moonlight” and “There is a Beautiful Place” played in the Garden bring visitors to the original Dai cultural atmosphere. Special Yunnan plants such as *paeonia suffruticosa* in Lijiang, talipot palm, bodhi tree, *cattleya*, *panax notoginseng*, and alpine rose will be introduced besides bamboo and palm.

11. Tangshan Garden



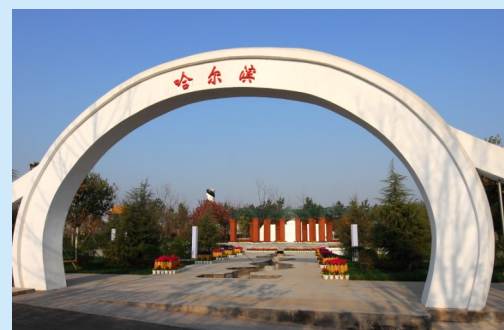
The theme of the Garden is “On the Wing”, denoting Tangshan’s miraculous rebirth as “the Nirvana of the Phoenix through Fire” and the promising future of the city development. The paths and outer line of the Garden form the shape of the Chinese character “凤” (meaning Phoenix), re-asserting the theme. The landscapes, namely “Under the Yanshan Mountain” and “On the Beach of Bo Hai”, feature the moun-



tain on the north and sea on the south. They represent the history, culture and industrial prosperity of the city by putting together the solid mountains and flowing water. The plantations are local Tangshan trees that are very adaptable to Xi'an's environment, showing the charm of Tangshan. The major plantations are Chinese scholar trees, Chinese pines, lacebark pines, torch trees, China roses, weigela florida, winter creeper euonymus, and kudzu vines.

12. Harbin Garden

Themed by “sentiment for ice and snow”, Harbin Garden has its overall layout as “one circle, two axes and one center”. The Garden displays a landscape of ice and snow culture unique to the northern region by showcasing such garden parergons as main entrance gate, stream with ice floe, landscape wall with castle anaglyph, European-style gallery, five-color grassplot scene, imitated rime, fountain and drop water, snow drift and tree grate, lamp pole for the landscape of four seasons, and crystal ball with snow effect inside. The Garden chooses a natural layout for the plant landscape. Such local trees of Xi'an as cedrus, koelreuteria paniculata and photinia fraseri are used as the main plants; while such white ornamentals as edelweiss and senecio cineraria are put in the marked place to highlight the theme of the Garden; also, coleus blumei, the symbolic plant in the Harbin Garden, is used for landscaping.



13. Lanzhou Garden

Lanzhou Garden, also called “Lily (Bai He in Chinese) Garden” with the meaning that “everything goes well”, fully displays the concept of “harmony”. With the “natural” design layout, the Garden uses



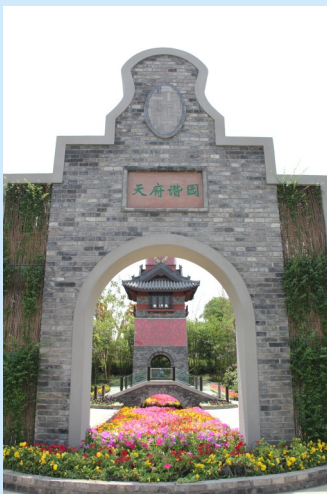
Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



represents the flavor of Lanzhou to showcase the beautiful scenery of Yellow River, the ecological environment construction of Southern and Northern mountains of Lanzhou City and the development of forestry science and technology. As a result, the Lanzhou Garden turns into a landscape garden that unfolds a picture where human and nature live together in harmony, thus displaying the Yellow River civilization of Lanzhou City and improved living standard of local people.

14. Chengdu Garden

Various styles and elements in “Tianfu Harmonious Garden” are inspired by the style of the modern architecture in Chengdu. Modern materials are used in the structure manufacturing to show the natural creativity of the historical tradition and modern psychology as well as to highlight the coexistence between ancient and modern cultures and the symbiosis between mankind and nature. The Garden has the attractions as follows: Typical Sichuan Lane, Tower Reflected in Stream, Landscape Wall Attraction, Deep Bamboo Forest, Sichuan Flower Gardening, etc. All parts of the Garden are both integrated as a whole and independent relatively, which emphasizes the innovation in the culture of Chengdu Garden. The Garden has such characteristic bamboo as *Bambusa Beecheyana* and plant sculpture “storytelling and ballad-singing figurine” (the origin of which is the style of “storytelling and ballad-singing figurine”, the historical relic of Han Dynasty in Chengdu).



15. Xining Garden

The Garden features a Tang court-Tibet route from east to west. Along the route, there are theme spots including Beautiful Qinghai,



Hehuang Culture and Colorful Xining. These designs aim at showing the importance of the route in Qinghai Province as well as the history of Hehuang Culture. The Garden reflects the beauty of Qinghai as the source of the Three Rivers, the origin of mountains, and the spirit of the nation, and highlights the beautiful scenery and culture of the ancient city on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.



16. Wenchuan Garden

Wenchuan Garden has one theme, two structures and three sceneries. One-theme: Wenchuan on its way. Two-structure: exhibition hall under the slope and garden along the waterside supplement each other. Three-sceneries: Qiang Family, Qiang Culture, and special local products. Qiang Family shows the unique buildings in Qiang villages in Wenchuan; Qiang Culture includes the songs and dances of Qiang, Qiang embroidery shows, zaza wine, sheepskin drum, celebration of success and other lifestyle in Qiang villages; special local products are Chinese dove tree and sweet cherry trees.



17. Tianjin Garden

The main sight of the Garden is a “Jin Zun” (golden wine jar) 12m in height (lower radius: 4m, upper radius: 5m) with hollow patterns bearing the characteristics of Tianjin City, including “Jingwei Fills up the Sea” and “the Spring of River and Sea”. A red belt linking the west bank and the center of the Garden covers the nearby area of the “Jin Zun”. It is cut with drop-point holes to create an overwhelming visual



effect. The major artistic creation in the Garden is the relief wall illustrating the vicissitudes of the shipping and grain transport that have exerted great influence on the development of Tianjin. Other creations are four lamps and lanterns of wharf crane, six mini replications of the International Architectures in Tianjin, shallow pond, mini waterfall wall, wooden plank roads, wooden platforms, and a “flying” structure.

18. Chongqing Garden



The design theme of the Garden is “People’s Chongqing”. The whole planning features “Phoenix” and Chaotianmen Port, the landmark of Chongqing, showing the unique local culture and new image of the city. The harmonious atmosphere of the city is highlighted in the exhibition. Artistic creations such as waterfall-running water, port square, spring-jumping water, floating bridge, and flower mirror are presented to imitate the power of flowing rivers and to showcase Chongqing, the city sitting on the cross point of two major rivers, and the unique landscape of the mountain city.

19. Xiamen Garden



The design concept of the Garden features the solemnity of traditional stone culture and openness of ocean culture. It speaks the language of contemporary design, which spices the traditional setting with the beauty of simplicity of our time. Architectural style: traditional redbrick building in the south of Fujian Province. Sight spots: Stone-based Park with Water Scene, Hidden Bamboo Park, Spring Park of Blossom, and Fragrant Park of Archaic Chinese Rhymes.

20. Shanxi Garden

Yushu Tower: It is originally located in Royal Prime Minister's Palace of Jincheng, Shanxi Province, boasting an inscribed tablet of “Wuting Village” and a couplet of “Arbors grow more lush in Spring while late-booming golden asters send out more aromatic fragrance in Autumn” written by Emperor Kangxi. **Memorial Archway** in honor of merits and virtues: It is a landmark archway in Royal Prime Minister's Palace. It is a four-pillar and three-story archway with stone carvings. The patterns of auspicious animals are carved around the base while the patterns of dragon and phoenix are carved at the top of the archway. Moreover, four Chinese characters of “Zhong (冢), Zai (宰), Zong (总), Xian (宪)” (“冢宰” refers to prime minister in feudal China and “总宪” refers to left censor-in-chief in Censorate) are engraved right above the archway. **Character-carving:** Six steles are inscribed with “Lian (廉honest and clean)”, “Jian (俭thrifty)”, “Zhong (忠loyal)”, “Qin (勤hardworking)”, “Xue (学learning)” and “Xiao (孝filial piety)” respectively, summarizing the noble morality of Chen Tingjing all his life long, the host of Royal Prime Minister's Palace. **Land inscriptions:** A couplet of “a benevolent family cultivated nine descendants with Jinshi degree (Jinshi imperial examination) and six out of three generations honorably became members of the Hanlin Academy” is engraved on the land. **An “imperial edict” sculpture:** In front of Yushu Tower is an imperial edict-shaped sculpture, on which “Royal Prime Minister's Palace” is engraved.



21. Shandong Garden

Guided by the concept of “Eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth” for the Xi’an International

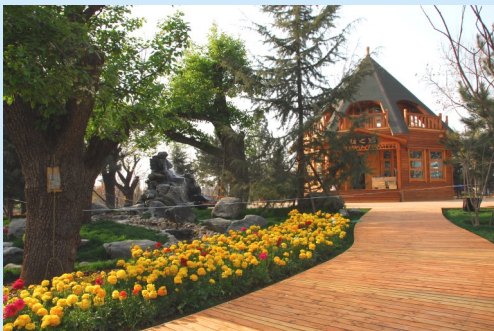
Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Horticultural Exposition, Shandong Garden regards “Harmonious Shandong” as the theme and “Qilu Culture” as the main clue, fully displaying the traditional culture and horticultural characteristics of Shandong Province. With a “natural garden” mode, the Garden puts different elements together including “Mountain” - Mount Tai, “Water” - the finest spring under heaven (Spouting Spring), “People” - Confucius and The Analects of Confucius, plants, etc. As a result, a majestic Qilu Garden integrating rich culture, distinctive features, unique building approach and delicate sculpture is presented to visitors.

22. Heilongjiang Garden

The design theme of Heilongjiang Garden is “Ice and Snow Land - Ecological Heilongjiang”. A modern gardening mode with the combination of naturalism and realism has been applied in the overall layout of the Garden. As a result, the unique views of the four seasons in Heilongjiang is presented to the visitors through such elements as forest, ice and snow, culture, etc. The landscape style of the Garden is embodied by the realistic expression of modern realism. The function area is divided into three parts: main building area, ecological landscape area and culture area of ice and snow. Heilongjiang Garden will be built into a place characterized by the ice and snow and natural ecology of northern frontier by the constructions of unique northeast feature, the miniature of the virgin forest and the humanism of auspiciousness.



23. Shenyang Garden

The trilogies of “Shenyang History - Shenyang Flavor - Shenyang Impression” tell the story of vicissitudes that the city has experienced



through huge changes and reforms, highlighting the theme of “Shenyang in the flux of time”. Shenyang History: the history and long-existing culture of Shenyang is recorded by landscape arrangement featuring rich cultural content and splendid past of the city. Shenyang Flavor: The Hun River, the river flowing through the industrial city and nurturing the rich folk culture of the citizens, is under the spotlight here. It also contains special elements such as Fengtian Drum, popular rural folk dance and song-and-dance duet in Northeast China. Shenyang Impression: the Shenyang Impression gives full illustration of people’s impression over Shenyang, the modern metropolis of China today.



24. Changchun Garden

Overall layout: Employing the modern and simple construction approach, Changchun Garden is dominated by compositions of circles and circular curves representing “harmony”. It uses kaffir lily, the city flower, and the urban view to present its characteristics. The Garden is spacious in the middle with tall trees around, which is created by the topography transformation, the construction paragons and the layout of plants. The overall appearance of the space is “transparent, grand and open”, which showcases distinguishing features of northern gardens in Changchun.



25. Hebei Garden

“Lotus College” creates a framework for Hebei Garden with buildings, hillstones, water, paths and pavilions. With the gardening technique of great original, the “Lotus College” will be built into a classical garden representing the essence of Hebei culture in the artistic form



of paintings, carving and calligraphy.

26. Xinjiang Garden

The design concept of Xinjiang Garden focuses on the theme of the Exposition, “eternal peace & harmony between nature & mankind, nurturing the future earth”. It emphasizes the idea of people-oriented, cultural inheritance, innovative development and harmonious nature and follows the principal of “adjusting measures to local conditions” to build the Garden. Therefore, a landscape garden with the characteristic of horticulture and the regional cultural connotation of Xinjiang is created. Architectural features: Theme constructions of local features are built in the Garden with the ambulatory decorated around; besides, the Garden is embellished with the typical species, such as silicified wood and stones created by the wind erosion. These have all reflected the regional features of Xinjiang and multi-ethnic fusion. Characteristic plants: The characteristic plants are populus diversifolia, picea schrenkiana, ulmus densa litw, tamarix, etc.



27. Guangxi Garden

Bagui Harmonious Garden of Guangxi creates a natural landscape of Zhuang Region with Hongshuihe River, distinguished wooden houses of Zhuang ethnic minority, Duige Pavilion (pavilion for singing in antiphonal style) as the design elements. It elaborates the ecological philosophy of harmonious development between Guangxi People and the nature, highlights the theme “a city for nature, co-existing in peace” of Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition, and showcases the green landscapes and simple folk customs in Guangxi.



28. Hubei Garden

Located in the transition zone of North and South China, Hubei is among the provinces having the richest resources and species of plants in China. With the promotion of “Three Gorges Dam Project” as the theme and “water” as the subject, Hubei Garden is committed to presenting the plant characteristics of Hubei and to creating a modern garden full of varied garden landscapes that reflect a green philosophy by focusing on the plant landscaping.



29. Yangzhou Garden

The entrance of the Garden consists of traditional wall and hillside pavilion. Overlapping Spring and Flower Brook are built upon the favorable land condition around the “Ju Xian Pavilion”. The Rabbit Ear sitting on the north end of the Garden well illustrates the design concept of simplicity. The overall planning of the Garden embodies the spirit of traditional Chinese Garden focusing on the landscape with a natural layout of hills and springs. The long-existing history and culture of Yangzhou expressed in the Garden shows the unique charm of Yangzhou Garden art.



30. Shanghai Garden

The unique cone-shaped sunshine valley looks like a large umbrella on top of the Shanghai Garden. The sinking-mode water garden is a simulation of natural wetland. The Garden, equipped with water system and water plant system, gives visitors waterside experience by bringing them back to original purity and simplicity. Spray treatment technology is adopted in the Garden to create a unique environment of an oxygen generator of large surface, and original landscape of mountains and forests, showing the charm of water towns around Shanghai.



2.4.4 Exhibition Parks of Hongkong, Macao and Taipei

1. Hong Kong Garden

The theme “Hong-Kong·culture·charm” shows the unique natural environment of Hong Kong. The elements in the theme includes Wind (wind-energy tree), Mountain (geological park), Water (circulating water), Joy (touching the joyful mind), together with dancing butterflies, beautiful songs of birds, and the green belt along the third-ring road (local plants in Xi'an, plants in East China, and special plants in Hong Kong). The animals, plants, wind, mountain, water and other natural elements arouse the joyful feeling in our inner world. They also illustrate the concept of the unity of city, human and great nature (harmony and virtue between man and nature).



2. Macau Garden

The front part of the Garden has a western style cloister and a mini square. The cloister has contracted decorative ribs and vases of classic orders. The black-and-white waved stone pavement in Portuguese style in the mini square tells the story of the western culture coming from the sea 4 centuries ago. The building in South European style in the center of the Garden has colorful external walls, introducing the passion and joyful culture of South Europe. When looking at the Chinese cloister in the rear from the balcony of the building, one can see the red lacquer column, fan-shaped window frames on the plant-wall, and the lattices with fret pattern forming a Chinese-style garden in implicit style. Such an arrangement also shows Macao's uniqueness as the meeting point of western and Chinese culture, where the two ran into each other for the first time and finally merged.



3. Taipei Garden

The towering 101 building in Taipei Garden and the common ginkgoes in Xi'an form two intersecting circles in the heart-shaped lake in the center. The circles symbolize the solidarity, completion and one-mind, showing good will to the completion of the successive Flora Exhibition in Taipei and the Horticultural Exhibition in Xi'an. Such a design introduces the beauty of Taipei and Xi'an to the whole world. A cloister cuts through the Garden with a formative landscape made of three-dimensional glass fiber in the middle, symbolizing the snow mountain ridges of Taipei city.



2.4.5 International Exhibition Parks

1. Thailand Garden

The Thailand Garden has two classical Thai-style buildings, a great and a small. They look like grand palace in natural landscape. Rich art, culture and modern architecture of Thailand are integrated into the overall design of the exhibition hall by detailed engravings. The special stone steps and flowerbed in the yard give expression to the Thai garden style.



2. Nara Garden Japan

This is a Japanese-style garden, with a dry landscape showing the core content of Japanese gardening and horticulture. There are no buildings in the whole park, interpreting the life state of Nara: life is like a journey, and the scenery along the way and the mood with which you travel are more important than the journey destination. The plants, rocks and their arrangement reflect the Japanese cultural understanding of garden art. The overall design is elegant and harmonious. The pe-



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

riphery of the foundation is the magnificent mainland of China, and the three-stone group represents Xi'an. Under the mainland is the sea. In the sea, there is an island, on which Mount Mikasa of Nara City rests. The characteristic plants are black pine and yew.

3. DPR KOREA Garden



The Garden is a theme park featuring the long history of North Korea. It has three themes including “country of long history”, “country of natural landscape” and “country of freedom and peace”. The exhibition building with white walls is covered with grey tiles in the “mountain-top style”, showing prominent characteristics of DPR Korean architecture. Inside the building are pictures of DPR Korea reflecting the combination of history and modernity. Bucket arches, cloud columns, green tiles, and brown doors in the building fully convey the architecture style. The famous Kimjongilia from DPR Korea represents the nation’s rich experience and skill in horticultural field. It also plays an important role in the whole Garden.

4. Sri Lanka Garden



This is a traditional building of South Asia. The double-floor steel structured exhibition hall has red gridiron pattern on the exterior, conveying the theme of environmental protection and nature. The style of the hall is a perfect combination of garden art. Sri Lanka, a country in South Asia, presents a garden with South Asian flavor.

5. Park of South Korea

Aeryeonjeong (애련정, Aeryeon means "loving the lotus"), a Bower in Suncheon style, is the exhibit of South Korea Garden. Built



in 1692, Aeryeonjeong is a masterpiece of traditional the garden architecture of South Korean. The bower sits near a pond, giving expression to the characteristics of traditional gardens in South Korea. The exhibition Garden is surrounded by a ring of archaistic wall.



6. Yokohama Garden Japan

The Japanese Yokohama Garden adopts the design concept of “Harmonious Environment – New in Old” with the promenading mode around pond and fountain originated from the Edo Time. The exhibition hall adopts the most advanced Japanese technologies such as spray system, green-roof, solar and wind power, as well as the traditional environmental technology gained through the long history of Japan (reed screen, watering, and wind-bell). The garden-path, fountain, and plants around the exhibition hall freshen the hall and together create an elaborate picture of Japanese Garden.



7. Japan Hokkaido Garden

Japan Hokkaido Garden features natural flowerbeds from south to north. The Garden is a sea of flowers without complication of buildings, highlighting the beauty of flowers. The interweaving flowerbeds in different colors look like a rainbow carpet. The theme of the Garden is purple lavender, which represents the beautiful and romantic Hokkaido. If you love lavender, you will also love Hokkaido.



8. New Zealand Garden

The New Zealand Garden features technology from south to north. It brings together the modern technology, architecture and garden art by carefully arranged water and land. The theme of the Garden is to perfectly integrate elements such as deck, plants, marsh, and wet-



land, using scientific design and practical design concept. As the problem of building damage caused by draining and plant roots is solved, you can enjoy the garden from the floor. One day, you will be able to build such a hanging garden in your home. All plantations in the Garden are imported from New Zealand, providing high ornamental value to the visitors.



9. Germany Oldenburg Garden

Special lanes are paved in the Germany Garden representing the history of Oldenburg. Five distinctive sub-exhibition zones in the Garden are designated for exhibits with different features. An invisible flower belt in the center of the Garden grows special flowers from Germany. The beach and water affinity platform near the lake has the artistic conception of sea-shore view.

10. Bolivia Garden

The first thing in sight when visiting the Garden dedicated to the American Indian culture in Bolivia is the Gateway of Sun, a symbol of early Bolivian civilization established 1,000 years ago. As you walk in the Garden, you will find the Lake Titicaca landscape on your side where stone-tree sculptures of Bolivian saline lake lie around and live shows of Indian costume, dance, and music will be presented. It will bring to the visitors the history, culture, and folkways of Bolivia with liveliness and agility.



11. Gabon Garden

The Garden is arranged with an exhibition hall in the rear and a pavilion in the front. The exterior decoration of the cube-shaped ecological building features gridiron pattern. Central Africa style can be



seen in the pavement made of gravel and bluestones. The vegetation of the Garden consists mainly of local plants such as *Ligustrum quihoui* and palm plants.

12. Philippines Garden

Arranged from east to west, the Philippines Garden features enthusiastic tropical views. Special thatched sheds are built in the Garden to create an atmosphere of tropical rain forest. The theme of the Garden is the peaceful rural Philippines with highlights such as lanes and lawn. The tropical setting amidst coconut trees brings to the visitors a fresh experience on seashore. It is a relaxing place where passionate dances, bright smiling faces, blue water and white clouds can be found. The major plantation in Philippines Garden is tropical plants that can paint your summer experience with the color of ocean.



13. INBAR Pavilion

Occupying an area of 1,450m², the Garden of International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) features artistic bamboo exhibition halls, a gift from the German cultural organization Goethe Institute. In the trapezoidal Garden, three big exhibition halls full of bamboo are arranged as an equilateral triangle. In the evening, light comes out of glass wall, adding mysterious elements to the nature.



14. Russia Garden

Unfolding in east-west direction, the Russia Garden features serenity of countryside life. The original appearance of good old farms of Izborsk in Pskov is perfectly illustrated by the artfully arranged traditional wooden houses, small wells, and outdoor bathing place. The theme of the Garden is the wooden house surrounded by orchard.

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Houses built with one-piece wood are a traditional building craft in Russia. The fragrance of fruits and wheat, open grassland, balmy days in farm, and the serenity of such a scene are brought to the visitors of Xi'an Horticultural Expo as a complete set. The major plantation in Russia Garden is orchard, including apple trees and cherry trees. Fruits hang heavily on the trees, lighting the Garden up as scattering stars.

15. Nigeria Garden



Nigeria Garden outlines a “desert-savanna-tropical forest” landscape structure by rendering the different plants in desert, water and tropical forest. The totem sculptures give expression to the folkways and unique landscape of Africa. The well arranged Garden creates special landscape by using various plants, curved path, and unique architecture.

16. Kazakhstan Garden



Kazakhstan Garden features two main exhibition halls, which draw inspiration from felt tents, showing the historical background of Kazakhstan and casting new light on the ancient culture. The Donggan exhibition hall in Kazakhstan Garden displays the existing wedding garment and custom of Donggan people carried down from the Qing Dynasty. Plantation in the Garden includes cedar, poplar, ginkgo tree, midget crabapple, apple tree, hawthorn tree, tall fescue, blue grass, and ryegrass, telling the story about the harmonious relationship between the Kazakhstan people and the nature.

17. India Garden

India Garden features temple style of ancient India. The overall layout of the Garden adopts geometric symmetry with two gates on



each side and main building sitting in the middle of the backside. Stone seats are placed in the Garden for visitors to have a rest. Arbor-vitae and hibiscus surrounding the building creates a peaceful atmosphere.

18. Nepal Garden

Traditional Nepal Buddhist garden, delicate wood and stone sculpture, and cultural exhibits from Nepal create a rich culture flavor for the Nepal Garden. Exhibits featuring Asoka and the unique architecture allow the visitors to gain insight of the neighboring state that shares border with Tibet and seems at once familiar and strange.

19. Pakistan Garden

Pakistan Garden highlights the horticultural style of the Mughal Dynasty with reference to the Islamic architecture. The main body of the garden is a building with Islamic design features surrounded by four rose flowerbeds. The black onyx fountain at the center of the flowerbeds symbolizes that water is the source of life; the red, yellow, white, and pink roses blossoming in the flowerbeds embody the fundamental elements essential for a harmonious world.

20. Paris Garden

Located in a south-north direction, the Paris Garden highlights European style. The original atmosphere of Paris is created with arrangement of fountains, gardens, and castles. The theme of the Garden is a castle amidst garden, showing the magnificence and majesty of European castles. Paris, the capital of fashion, has its charm brought to the Expo with paths leading to the castle, carefully arranged trees, and neat fountain design. Plantation in the Garden consists mainly of bush,



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

large flowerbeds, and lawn. It is a perfect spot to gain classy experience under the bright sun.



21. Umea Garden Sweden

The Sweden Garden features plantation coverage, especially the European plants such as Italian clematis, honeysuckle, and silver birch. The unique exhibit of the Garden is a luminous stone, which represents the characteristics of Sweden. It can emit light by itself and light up the nearby plants in the evening. The specially arranged seats in the small forest invite visitors to stay for a while and enjoy the peace in such a European garden.



22. Italy Garden

The “Garden of Tuscany” presented by Italy is designed by Politecnico di Torino. The design is closely related to the name of the Garden. Advanced garden technology is applied to the elaborate layout in the Garden. Flowing light spots on the lawn cast by the sunshine and tree-wall bring you to the sunny Tuscany.



23. Netherlands Garden

The Netherlands Garden is built in triangular shape. It is an ecological garden designed by the Netherlands Creativity Design Alliance featuring the landscape of Netherlands as the “Country of Pastures and Flowers”. The main part of the Garden consists of a steel Calla lily and a greenhouse made of glass. Carefully arranged water flows and vegetation show the advanced technology and unique concept of the horticultural and garden art in the Netherlands.

24. Bengal Garden

The Bengal Garden adopts an architectural style which is similar to the veranda-style of South Asia. The architecture is symmetrically distributed with a fountain in the middle. The open space in the Bengal Garden gives not only a panoramic view but also an expression of the design concept of simplicity, which illustrates the theme of low-carbon lifestyle. The resting area shows a more human-oriented concept. The performance area allows visitors to appreciate Bengal traditional culture and take part in related activities. In the Garden, there are novel shrubs, pollution-resistant trees *Ligustrum quihoui* and pear trees, amongst others.



25. Burma Garden

Occupying an area of 1,680m², the Burma Garden adopts architecture style of Southeast Asia, showing the openness of Southeast Asia in terms of style, color and concept. The Buddhist temple in the rear of the Garden has elephant-shaped sculptures, which expresses the love for elephant in Southeast Asian countries. The open design of the space decorated with unique subtropical banana trees and palm trees integrates openness, flexibility and functions.



26. Afghanistan Garden

Afghanistan Garden occupies an area of 1,250 m². It is designed with a framework consisting of the Herb Garden, Taxkorgan Garden, Paghman Garden, and Rose Garden. Within the framework, there are classical Central Asian elements such as pavilions, cobbled roads, Istalif pottery, carved wooden doors. The garden fully reveals Afghanistan's long history and distinctive national features.



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

27. Greece Garden



Kalamata Garden of Greece aims at showing the tourist attraction, culture and architecture of Mediterranean region using modern technology. The Garden is divided into five parts. Each part has a central element, a pictorial banner and a kinescope recording, introducing the overall information of Greece, as well as its tourism, culture, architecture, and cuisine. In addition, the Garden also applies special metal material, video, audio, and special light effects to present a new image of Greece. Such a system featuring videos and audios creates a feast of Greek culture and information.

28. Turkey Garden



The Turkey Garden aims at creating a grass-root Turkish garden style. The whole landscape area is divided into two connected yard. A European fountain, a wishing tree and a Byzantine pavilion are in the center of these two yards. Artistic landscape creations, paths and traditional Turkish dwellings create a strong flavor of Turkish style, standing opposite the European street at a distance.

2.4.6 Master Garden

1. Si He Yuan Garden



The naming of Si He Yuan (Quadrangle Garden) is a Chinese partial tone of Quadrangle Courtyard (Si He Yuan). The garden is divided into four smaller gardens, symbolizing a cycle of seasons. The ground of the garden adopts a linear flow and the plants, white gravel and tiles are made of various materials. The design pursues an artistic concept and poetic quality of garden space, as well as visitors' meditation and personal experience in the garden, demonstrating the Eastern



way of understanding and appreciating gardens.

2. Loess Garden

Chinese civilization is built on clay which means the “Earth”(土) with profound meaning. Clay also lays the foundation for the prosperity of Xi’an. The designer uses yellow earth, fountains, stone carvings and clay sculptures to display the climate, botany characteristics, and culture idea of the loess land. It’s an exploration and understanding to Chinese culture attempted by a foreigner.



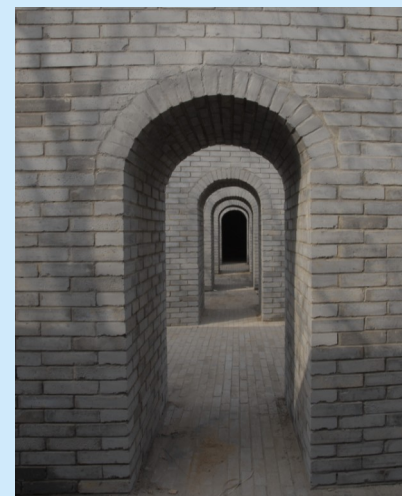
3. Garden of Bridges

A garden can be viewed as a story or a poem as it narrates something. The garden of Bridges tells a story about the life journey of human and the bridges on the river of melancholy. In this garden, life is a continuous winding path, resembling a confusing labyrinth; it goes deep into the vast nature where there are numerous bridges for you to cross.



4. Garden of Labyrinth

Gardens can be regarded as anything but marks of buildings. They exist ubiquitously in every corner of a city. In the Xi’an International Horticultural Expo, the designer designed a labyrinth with both Chinese and American characteristics. It can be seen as a bold attempt and exploration in expressing western culture by means of Chinese architecture, and the crystallization of the blends of Chinese and American cultures.



5. Landscape Garden of Map of China

Chinese landscape painting is fascinating in terms of form and



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



artistic conception which shares a lot with the classical Chinese garden. The Garden will be full of Chinese elements and presents a three-dimensional and natural map of China in the Xi'an International Horticultural Expo.

6. Big Dig Garden



‘Everyone has a dream about the world in his or her own heart, fancying the scene at the other end of the world. In my childhood, I have been told by adults that if I kept on digging a hole in the earth, I would finally get to China. What a crazy and wonderful idea. I cannot help practicing my childhood dream in Xi'an International Horticultural Expo: to dig a mysterious hole in the ground, through which everyone can travel to the other side of the world.’ the designer said.

7. Passage Garden



This design integrates three unique independent gardens. Close observation will expose some exquisite sights. Inside the garden there are mainly scattered walls, inserted with some cutouts for people to take a glimpse of the indistinct sceneries in front. The birches in the garden are the witnesses of the seasons' change, with trunks turning from vibrant to barren and leaves from green to golden or red. The change of seasons and the automatic reproduction of plants indicate the transitory beauty of Nature. The garden becomes Nature's miniature, offering residents in cities a chance to experience it.

8. Botanist Garden

This garden exhibits various noted rare plants in Wilson's collection such as metasequoia, the living fossil of cupresssaceae, *Mecanopsis punicea* and *integrifolia* as well as the white *Lilium regale*,



which only grow in the highland of Tibet. In terms of the space design, the designer adopts the local argil and flat bricks to decorate the ground. By means of bamboo baskets with crickets in and bamboo poles which separate the garden, Botanist garden successfully achieved the surreal transition from the forecourt to the outer court and the inner chamber.



9. Garden with a labyrinth of mountainous paths

The garden is named in honor of nature. Such an inspiration comes from the Chinese landscape painting. It is untraditionally imbued with rich local features. It is a garden mimicking Chinese landscape painting and constructed with vibrant colors of an oil painting and ideas from the modern Deconstructionalism. As all the construction materials are natural, the manufactured landscapes in the garden embody Nature's best. Once entering the garden, the visitors can smell the fragrance of the pines, cypresses, shrubs and flowers and also touch the veins of the stones, helping the visitors connect with Nature.



2.4.7 Enterprise Exhibition Parks

1. Insect Pavilion

This will be the first garden with butterflies flying all the year round in Northwest China. More than a hundred thousand living butterflies will be placed here in succession during the International Horticultural Exposition Xi'an, which is abundant in knowledge, interest, scientificity, and edutainment, the pavilion will become a place providing visitors with a zero-distance contact with butterflies and dance with them. At the same time, hundreds of rare species of insects from around the globe will enlighten tourists. Tourists may watch and admire butterflies, and watch and play with insects here. They will gain an understanding of the importance of protecting the environment.



2. Swan Lake Garden

The Swan Lake Pavilion is shaped like a DV camera, which can record all dynamic beauty of birds flying above the lake. It adopts steel structure frame and boasts environmental protection, health, comfort, unique design style and other features. Moreover, it combines with such visitor-friendly design as the pedestrian flow ring road, the waterfront platform, and the rest platform. It perfectly displays the architectural concept to harmonize the relationship between man and nature.



3. Energy-saving & Environmental Protection Pavilion

The pavilion's main building decreases gradually from bottom to top with an isosceles-trapezoid section. It applies insulating glass and adjustable blinds plates. Most energy consumed daily by the pavilion



comes from the energy absorbed by these plates. This is a completely self-sufficient green circular pattern. In addition, the pavilion adopts thermal insulation, fireproof, and shockproof materials as well as under-floor heating facilities to save energy and LED lighting to save electricity. It also introduces other new energy-saving materials and technologies. Combining the traditional culture with modern technologies, the pavilion's design shows the peaceful coexistence between city and nature.



4. Greenland Ecological Sci-tech Garden

The garden is designed to be a residual root of a tree felled down by a man. This ultra-modern design and presentation method fits the theme of the exposition. The 0-shaped architecture highlights innovation and aesthetic and embodies the harmony between architecture and environment. It conveys the concepts of zero energy consumption, zero emission, and zero environmental interference by demonstrating future sustainable development technology. It applies a large number of presentation means such as sound, light, and electricity to display its own advantages as an ecological architecture. It mainly displays nine zero energy-saving systems. Forty technologies adopted by the pavilion allow its energy consumption close to zero, and its new decorative material reflects the character of low carbon economy.



5. China Telecom Sci-tech Garden

The garden was built following the energy-saving and environment-protection principle. The pavilion adopts steel structures, glass curtain wall, and novel, energy-saving, environment-friendly, and reusable exterior materials, which makes it very modern and transparent. It



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



is a two-story building with a semi-open upper complex. Visitors can sit on the platform of the upper floor for a rest. A distant view, wonderful lighting in the night, and reflection in the water, all these will initiate people's countless imagination. The pavilion's tensile-membrane-pattern roof is in the shape of open wings, symbolizing China's concept and pursuit: making constant progress. The pavilion's entryway presents the style of modern garden design, which tallies with the style of the main body of Expo 2011 Xi'an. The pavilion's exhibition of modern science and technology and communication technologies reveals the close relations between technology and future life.

6. Taxus Theme Garden



The garden consists of outdoor and indoor exhibition sections. The outdoor section displays various Chinese yews including shape-based Chinese yew green towers and Chinese yew shrub belts. The glass greenhouse section demonstrates Chinese yew, an endangered rare plant, in an all-around and in-depth manner, including the process of its seedling raising, cultivation and growth, its medicinal value, and "taxol" extraction process.

7. Haojing Creative Park



This garden features a combination of artificial and natural styles. It is designed around the concepts of harmony, nature, green, ecology, and energy conservation. Vertical greening is applied to artificial rocks on the outer walls of the building: providing fragments of nature to people living in cities. Its advantage lies in combining large potted plants and artificial rocks, provides low-carbon and environment-friendly surroundings, and renders people a feeling of returning



to nature.

8. Traceless Building

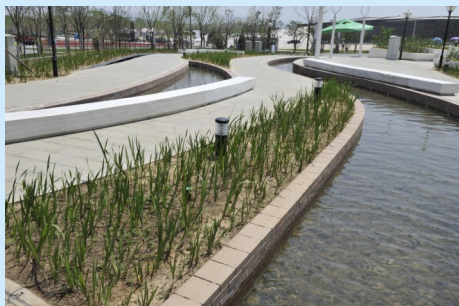
The Traceless Building is a conceptual space artwork that explores the fundamental relationship between environment, architecture, and people to inspire corresponding complicated, subtle ideas. Mirror stainless steel and glass are main materials of the main body of the building. Water is a creative element of its overall design. The building materials match the building form perfectly. Combining with the change of surrounding environment, architecture, and people in terms of time and space, the building perfectly reveals the relations between man and our future living environment. The exhibition hall consists of two enclosed zones. There are six natural channels scattered outside the main building that integrates the whole building.



9. Northwest Agriculture & Forestry University Ecological Sci-tech Garden

This garden is a demonstration window for Northwest A & F University. Its arrangement of garden architecture, water, and plant reflects the characters of “agriculture, forestry, and water”. It is divided into three landscape sections. The entrance landscape section is designed under the theme of “agriculture”, while the unique landscape columns are inspired by the image of wheat. The central landscape section consists of water system landscape, garden ornament landscape and various plant landscapes. Outside the greenhouse landscape section is an art printing with the theme of “green flames” and the indoor exhibition section of the energy-saving greenhouse displays some plants cultivated by using agricultural science and technology.





2.4.8 Creativity Park

1. Hong Kong University

Garden is used to reflect the vitality of Hong Kong. The designer uses the wind wheel that is running unceasingly day and night to symbolize the city of Hong Kong, and displays the characteristics of Hong Kong by creating two kinds of winds: unperceivable wind and perceivable wind.



2. University of Toronto (Canada)

The aroma of plants is used to create a garden with sense of smell, sense of sight and sense of touching. The designer attracts visitors by the aroma wafted by the unique aroma column.



3. University of Saint Joseph (Macau)

City landscape intervention. The designer uses the architectural form of hanging bridge which is peculiar to Macau to reflect the cultural background of Macau, connecting the past and present of Macao as well as the past and present of Macau and mainland China.

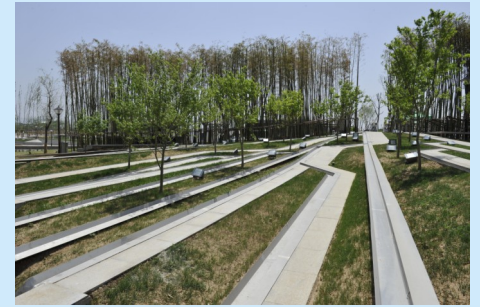
4. University of Southern California

It conveys a concept that people yearn for beautiful nature. The three main characteristics are sunshine atrium, reflection garden and cloud and mist garden, which respectively reflect the basic relations between mankind and sky: direct perception, indirect reflection and roaming. The City of Sky enables visitors to perceive the connotation in the bewildering sky and think the relationship between mankind and nature.



5. University of California Berkeley

The designer provides an itinerary for visitors to visit freely. Each itinerary will bring different visiting experiences. The works reflect the capricious social status of current society where paths are selected, abandoned and re-selected and the complex mentality of the people living under such circumstance.



6. Universidad Torcuato Di Tella (Argentina)

Pampas is a vast plain of Argentina. The designer attempts to use the geographic and cultural epitome of Pampas to create a sense of Pampas in International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an.



7. Peking University

A special way of interaction and communication between mankind and nature is provided. The designer places mankind and nature on two layers by using a knitted flimsy web. The upper layer is where people are and the lower layer is where illumination system is installed with plants around it to form an interaction. The design of the flimsy web greatly reduces the destruction to nature by human beings and creates a harmony of co-existence.



8. Feng Chia University (Taiwan)

Ecology-solar term uses the concept of sundial to define the sequential period pattern of Xi'an. The angles and lengths of the shades generated by the intensively distributed equidistant green columns create a deteriorating micro climate.



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



9. The Architectural Association (London)

The advantages and characteristics of riverside are used to probe into the way of handling the common boundary between water and land, which is reflected by the transition belt made by the alternation of solid and liquid. The infrastructure made of concrete and timber as well as the unique landscape created by pontoon bridge, land and aquatic plants blur the boundary between lake area and garden. The acclivitous space form breaks the horizontal and vertical space dimensions that people are familiar with.

10. Columbia University (USA)

Landscape design, as a dynamic design, is affected by weather change, season change and other factors. “Ecological platform” is designed by using many uncertain factors within designated design scope. The designer creates a multidimensional ecological swamp by building a riverside platform and displays different landscape effects by seasonal plants change as well as the rise and fall of water level.



2.4.9 Specialized Garden

1. Bonsai Garden

Bonsai is one of the art treasures in the Orient with natural implications. Visitors can experience the thousand years' history and development of Chinese Bonsai art in a single trip. Walking through the main entrance Chunhua Gate (Spring Flower Gate) standing in front of the Bonsai Park, we can take the path of white stone pavement and the steps of sinuous path all the way through Trough Bonsai, stone carvings landscape, and Lodgepole pine forest. On the top covered with





lodge pole pines sits an ancient-style tea-booth amidst wonder stones and green trees.

The plants in the Park are mainly from Xi'an, including ligustrum lucidum ait, sakura trees, pomegranates, red-leaf flowering peaches, photinia fraseri, and lodge pole pines.

The outskirts of the Park is a forest of ligustrum lucidum ait and willows. It is arranged with consideration of the color and height of the trees as their crown diameter varies with seasons. Large flowerbeds and local trees around the entrance are to give pleasant sensual experience in terms of vision, touch and smell.

2. Qinling Park

Qinling Park is one of the self-built Parks of 2011 Xi'an Horticultural Exposition. It is located on the Little Zhongnan Mountain, theming "presenting natural scenery, rare animals and plants which are characteristic of Qinling Mountain". The Park has four gardens and eight sceneries in accordance with the concepts of subtlety and "being like nature itself", showing the nature landscape, culture, animal and plants of Qinling Mountain. The Park is created with the aim of providing the visitors a best garden space for tourism, sightseeing, and recreation.

The scenic spot of landscape and culture

The Park displays and recreates the rich historical relics, religious culture and the tradition of poetry of Qinling Mountain. Rock-work and water management are arranged in the Park according to the actual geography. All sceneries are built based on the real landscape of Qinling Mountain. They are open and deep, giving expression of the



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

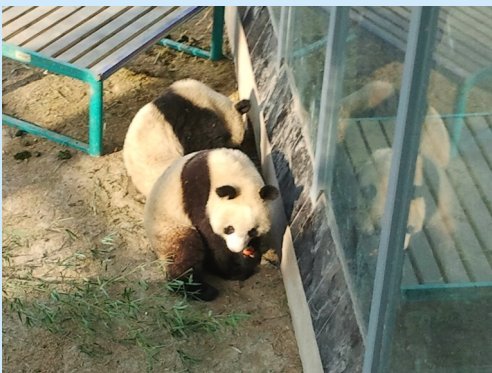


loftiness and elegance of Qinling. Each scenery has a special inventive mind and is presented without artificial traces.

On the Little Zhongnan Mountain, there are many stone tablets and cliffs inscribed with poems describing the landscape of Qinling written by people from ancient times. These poems create profound landscape culture of Qinling Mountain. The quiet Taoist temple in the Park, together with the Chang'an Tower and one of the Five Major Horticultural Scenic Spots -- Colorful Plants from Qinling Mountains, creates the unique religious culture atmosphere of Qinling. It brings to the visitors the tranquility as described in the ancient line "looking into the traveling clouds around the North Ridge, I, as a hermit, can taste the sweetness of joy myself" (Meng Haoran) and the easiness as described in "birds fly high, and the only piece of cloud in the sky moves around as nothing bothers it."

The merry animal world

Aiming at displaying the bio-diversity of Qinling Mountain and appealing to the public to love nature and protect animals, the Xi'an Horticultural Expo introduces to the exhibition the "Four Treasures of Qinling", the unique Shaanxi animals including panda, takin, crested ibis, and golden monkey, for the first time.



In order to show the harmony between human and nature, the design of animal cages and exercise yards in the Qinling Park are skillfully done according to the actual land shape, following tightly the principle of merging into the environment.

Visitors can go to the Panda Valley to see the charmingly naive pandas or go to the Lake of Crested Ibis to see the dance of the



“Oriental Ruby”. They can also sit in the mountain and watch golden monkeys playing around. Close contact with the “Four Treasures of Qinling” can bring to people the experience of harmonious coexistence of human and animals and the magic beauty of nature.

Luxuriant rare plants

To show the rich varieties of plants in Qinling, the Qinling Park will plant over 30 threatened plants such as *Kingdonia uniflora*, *Paeonia rockii*, and *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, and over 40 conservative plants of Shaanxi Province such as *Saruma henryi*, *Callianthemum taipaicum*, and *Aristolochia manshuriensis*.

The Qinling Park is a grand oxygen bar in city and a garden with rare animals and plants with lush green trees, bright mountain flowers in full bloom, soft green grass carpeting the ground.

With unique landscape, history, religion, animals and plants, the Qinling Mountain has not just nurtured the numerous rare animals and plants, but also the splendid Chinese civilization. The Xi'an Horticultural Expo presents the beauty of landscape and rich culture of Qinling by the replicated sceneries in Qinling Park.

3. Poetic Landscape in Chang'an Park

The design content includes cultural landscape, botanical garden of The Book of Songs, and botanical garden of wetland. The Park displays the natural sceneries combining traditional Chinese poetry and paintings and classic gardens according to The Book of Songs, Tang poetry, and the Wang Chuan Ji written by Wang Wei (a famous poet in Chinese history).



Taking the essence from the description of Shaanxi landscape in Guo Feng - The Book of Songs and the Tang poem Wang Chuan Bie Ye written by Wang Wei, The Park is designed as a traditional Chinese garden with themes of “Love” and “Harmony”. Aiming at showing the oriental characteristics, it puts stress on addressing the ecological crisis and cultural challenge in the 21th century.

The sceneries are designed with cultural deposition. It is a mirror of the rich culture and long history of the oriental world. By showing the vicissitude of Shaanxi and addressing the ecological crisis of our time, the Park introduces real landscape space and makes the best manifesto of ecological environment.

4. Chang'an Park

In order to display the unique history, culture, and geographical characteristics of Shaanxi Province, the 2011 Xi'an Horticultural Expo builds three Parks including Chang'an Park, Qinling Park, and Poetic Landscape. Chang'an Park has a design theme as “interpretation of new concepts of green, ecology and Chinese style”. It has Bamboo Culture Exhibition Zone, Herb Culture Exhibition Zone, Cultural Water Front Exhibition Zone, and Peonies Exhibition Zone.

It is the interpretation of new concept of Chinese Style. The entrance, sculpture, bamboo corridor, bamboo plank road, bamboo house, teahouse, and other landscape elements with rich Chinese characteristics are made by weaving bamboos slices in the traditional way. Listening to the sound of bamboo flute from the bamboo house, sipping tea in the teahouse, enjoying the beautiful scenery, and watching rustling tall bamboos, you will calm down and forget all your worldly troubles.



Herb Culture Exhibition Zone

This zone is shaped by layers of terraces, fresh and natural. When seeing people farming here, you will thinking of “While picking asters beneath the Eastern fence, My gaze upon the Southern mountain rests”-the verses of Tao Yuanming, a poet of the Jin Dynasty (A.D.265-A.D.420).In the bamboo cottage, a famous doctor wearing a white beard is curing patients. Chinese traditional culture of the unity of human and nature is perfectly interpreted and presented here.

Cultural Water Front Exhibition Zone

Reed, lotus pond, trestle bridge, spring, stream, painting cottage, and a green island together constitute a rich poetic ink-and-wash landscape painting. There is a painting cottage beside the lotus pond, where two paintings are hung. Opening the window, you will find an amazingly perfect blended view through the window juxtaposed to the paintings.

Peonies Exhibition Zone

Bypassing the bamboo forest, you will find a garden appearing in front of you, full of beautiful tree peonies and herbaceous peonies. Xu Ning, a poet in the Tang Dynasty (A.D.618-A.D.907), wrote in a poem, “Who do not love the peony? Its beauty surpasses that of all other flowers in the city.” Jiang Kui, a poet of the Song Dynasty (A.D.960-A.D.1279), affectionately asked, “For whom should the peonies near the bridges grow red from year to year?” In the garden, besides the blooming peonies, you can also find flourishing fern-leaf hedge bamboos, and bees and butterflies flying among the peonies.





5. Space Plants Garden

Space plants and space horticultural varieties are displayed in this Zone. It carries out the space science education by applying a narrative design of the landscape and symbolism, interpreting the history of human understanding and exploring the universe.

2.4.10 World Garden

1. Spanish Islamic Garden

Spanish Islamic garden is also known as Moorish garden. Affected deeply by ancient Roman manors, the Moorish garden is specially built on the hillside. The slope will be transformed into a series of terraces. When High walls enclose the slope, a closed space will be formed. In the closed space, the water sceneries such as cross- or parallel canals, channels, and fountains arranged along the axis of the garden divide the garden space. Moorish garden generally applies a large area of colorful ceramic mosaic for its pavement and creates ornamental perforated windows on the walls for view borrowing.

This garden's prototype is famous Court of Lions in Alhambra Palace, Spain. The garden is a rectangular palace, about 35 meters long and 20 meters wide, surrounded by a marble-column covered corridor. There is pavilion-type architecture in the garden, which is built according to Cistercian cleaning hand room. The round roof is decorated with the beautiful filigree patterns while the ground is ornamented with Arab image- or words-shaped seasonal flowers. The cross-like channels in the middle of the garden bring vitality to the entire garden.



In the garden center is a fountain surrounded and supported by 12 lions. In the past, 12 lions could count time and there would be a



lion to spray water every hour. The crossroads in the courtyard symbolize four roads in heaven, which stand for harmony, balance, and years rolling in Moorish religion.

2. British Natural Landscape Garden

British Natural Style Landscape Garden is located to the south of the island. The idea to build this kind of garden first generated among the circles of British politicians, thinkers, and scholars in the 17th century, while the practices began in the 18th century. British gardener Bridgeman adopted unsymmetrical trees planting models for the first time. William Kent developed Bridgeman's gardening skills, emphasizing the gardening guidelines to completely imitate and reproduce the nature. Lancelot Brown further developed the gardening techniques and grass on the gentle slope, natural-type lakeshore, natural-style waterfall, and snake-like garden road became common gardening elements. Humphry Repton, a famous gardener after Brown, held that rule-type elements needed to be remained by the side of the building as a transition between the building and the natural-style garden. After Repton, William Chambers raised the concept that the gardening also should make the garden to be a place for people to have a rest or get entertainment.

The garden integrates such elements as rockeries, grass, pavilions, flower borders, and rocks against the surrounding water. What a beautiful idyllic scenery it is!

3. French Classical Garden

French Le Notre's Style Garden is a symbol of absolute monarchical autocracy in the 17th century. Le Notre was a master in terms of



French classical gardens.

The garden pattern shows the authority of king

Le Notre's Style Garden adopts the geometric grids with clear subordination and rigorous order. The mansion is located at the highest point of the garden, standing as the command. The central axis through the garden heavily decorated by flowerbeds, statues, fountains and pools is the visual center of the entire garden. In terms of waterscape, Le Notre's Style Garden mainly displays the static waterscape and focuses on creating the mirror-like waterscape.

Classical Versailles Palace's embroidered flowerbed show

In respect of plant cultivation, Le Notre's Style Garden widely uses plenty of broad-leaved trees and embroidered flowerbeds. In the design, we places embroidered flowerbeds that consist of 100-meter stone, grass, and flowers. Such an arrangement can be found in the



Versailles Palace on the both sides of the central axis. Outside the embroidered flowerbeds are plants used as the background. The tree-shaded paths cross through the plants in the middle of them. There are four miniature pools symbolizing “Spring”, “Summer”, “Autumn”, and “Winter” at the ends of the shady avenues. In each pool center is an exquisite golden statue. The western end of the axis extends into the water and pulls people's attention to the distance, while there are two fine white marble statues on each side of the eastern end of the axis. The central waterscape is three copper-head-sculpture wall fountains with the ripple of the water.

4. Italian Terrace Garden

Throughout the island's east-west axis are the Italian Terrace Garden and the French Le Notre-style Garden. The Italian Terrace garden became popular during the Renaissance, generally built on the



hills in the outskirts to meet the desire of the rich and powerful for the outdoor life in the scenic environment.


Layers of terraces shape elegant noble life

To fit the mountainous terrain of the Apennines Peninsula, the terrace garden adopts the layout of continuous layers of terraces, which also brings attractive effect for the garden. Landform determines the arrangement of the garden's important axes. In early mansion, each



layer of terrace had its single axis but there was no axis to link all terraces. The central axis throughout the entire garden appeared in middle stage. Meanwhile, waterscape, statue and so on were arranged on the axis to enrich the garden's axis.

When designing the Italian Terrance Garden, we selected the part of Villa Palazzina Farnese, one of three villas in the peak of Roman villa building, as the main skeleton. The garden adopts the central axis symmetric layout. A wide gentle slope from the platform to the



viewing corridor constitutes the garden's central axis. Dolphin cascade fountains line on both sides of the centipede-shaped stone sinks, which constitutes a series of cascade water landscape. The second layer is an elliptical square. The curved steps on both sides of the square surround a transparent water-spraying ball that jets water to the central water tray. There is a huge water bowl in the center, from which the curtain-style waterfall flows down to the water tray. Two Achelous statues respectively lean on the left side and the right side of the water bowl, with horns in their hands, guarding waterscape and the viewing corridor.

Flowers illustrate four love themes

On both sides of the gentle slope is "Garden of Love" of the Villandry Castle that illustrates people's emotional lives by flowers and shows four love themes. The pattern of "Sad Love" is the cutting edge of a dagger or sword used when men fight a duel. The red flowers in the middle of the pattern symbolize the blood splattered during the duel. The pattern of "Tender Love" consists of many heart-shaped designs -- the symbol of tender love. The pattern of "Flaming Love" is heart-shaped but many broken "hearts". As to the pattern of "Frivolous Love", fans in the four corners symbolize frivolity. The ox horns among the fans stand for false love. Buxus-Arten hedge constitutes plant flowerbed. Two horse sculptures make the garden lively. The low walls on both sides of the garden limit the space and function as benches too. There are sixteen statue columns on the walls. Fine work, flowing water, and geometric plants show all garden's classic elements.

5. Ancient Greek Garden

Experience the history on the sites. Interpret myths under the tree shade. Learn about garden's embryo when walking.

The reason for choosing Ancient Greek Garden at the entrance of the World Garden is as follows: The form of this kind of garden is at a relatively simple initial stage while its styles are very rich. It is the embryo of the later European garden. All today's sports parks, schools, temple gardens and so on can find their embryos in the ancient Greek garden. Moreover, with the development and influence of mathematics, geometry and corresponding philosophy of that time, the ancient Greek garden emphasized the formal style, which laid the foundation of Western formal garden.

Ancient Greek Garden is located in the north of the World Garden with an area of about 2,000 square meters. The garden consists of three sections: Soros Square, Sacred Wood, and Lion Gate from west to east. It takes the square of Greek Delphi site (i.e., Soros Square) as its main body to show the application of perfect proportion and Greek column style with a far-reaching influence on Western architecture. Considering Greek myths has a huge impact on Western garden, painting, literature and other arts and many subjects of art creations are derived from Greek mythologies, twelve statues of Greek main gods are scattered among the shady trees.

The world's famous Lion Gate, the entrance to ancient Mycenae's acropolis, is placed at the east entrance. Two solid stone columns carry the heavy and slightly arched stone beam, on which is a huge-stone arch. There is a group of reliefs in the front of the huge stone:





two symmetric lions, one on the left side and another on the right side, step on the altar with their front feet. A pillar stands between two lions, which is a symbol of the palace. The corbel arch on the Lion Gate is one of the world's earliest arch-style structure sites and has a profound influence on the following architecture.

2.5 Special Service Zone

2.5.1 Romance by the Ba River

Design theme:

As one of the three major service zones for the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, the project aims to display special architecture and landscapes for visitors, who will experience more about the humanity and natural landscape of the Guanzhong Region of Shaanxi Province.

Brief introduction:

“Bashang”, where Emperor Xuanzong held a large-scale water transport exposition, was the site of “Banquet at Hongmen” in the war between Liubang and Xiangyu, known as Chu-Han War. Therefore, this precious place boasts rich history and culture as well as terrific natural landscape.

The architectural style takes its inspiration from the Chinese traditional “Siheyuan” (quadrangle courtyard) and borrows ideas from the “Sishuiguitang” (Huizhou Architectural Style), which is showcased in one episode of the TV program "Hui Merchants". In addition, the design focused on the extending range of architectural styles, the variation of surface and the flexibility of function, turning the architecture



itself into a treasure trove containing new life and catalyzing new stories by removing the simple cultural connotation of the architecture. As regards the organization for an architectural complex, the “cluster” layout was adopted so that the architecture could get close to nature as soon as possible.

Design highlights:

1) Reflecting the ecological characteristics in construction

In fact, the terrific architectural complex at first sight consists of different architectural units, each of which seems to be inverted and mirrored in the construction phase. As a result, although the architectural style seems to be changeable and rich in detail, it is also repetitive. That means the nodes of each architectural unit are similar. Therefore, design and construction will be more convenient. Moreover, due





to its repetitiveness, it is possible first to finish an architectural unit during construction, and then subsequently design the detail after thoughtful deliberation. The final step is to build other architectural units, thus forming an efficient and scientific construction method. Such a practice embodies the architectural concept of “low-carbon construction”, which is line with the Exposition’s focus on ecological and environmental resources.

2) Reflecting the ecological characteristics in architectural shape

The architectural style stems from “Sishuiguitang” (which means the rain flows along the side slope of the roof to the courtyard from four directions), the major architectural feature of Chinese traditional “Siheyuan” (quadrangle courtyard). According to geomantic omen theory, the courtyard is related to “making a fortune and being an official”. Doing business emphasizes “gathering wealth”. Therefore, the courtyard is built to gather the rain and wealth from God to prevent them from flowing to other places. “Sishuiguitang” symbolizes that the wealth from all the four corners is just like the rain from God, which continuously flows into one’s own home. The design scheme adopts the architectural style of “Sishuiguitang”. The courtyard is regarded as a natural absorber, implying a natural concept of “the unity of man and nature”.

3) Reflecting ecological characteristics in general layout

The architectural complex, in a “cluster” layout, consists of each independent architectural unit. In this way, the overall architectural shape rises and falls with the terrain, matching with the surroundings. And the original topography will be well protected as far as possible.



The architectural complex constitutes a natural habitation among the dwellings, properly interpreting the ecological theme of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an.

4) Reflecting the ecological characteristics in landscape design

The landscape planting in the “Romance by the Ba River” Service Zone, based on the architectural design, displays a village environment full of fields and gardens as well as fun. After appreciating the varied expo landscapes, the visitors will feel calm as if they came back to nature. In terms of the landscape planting, the Exposition boasts authentic plant varieties with definite themes, mainly growing the indigenous plants. Planting trees simulates natural planting method for piles and clusters of trees in front of village houses. And the shrubs are planted to imitate a beautiful natural scene on the slopes on the both sides of a river bank.

2.5.2 European Avenue

Design theme:

The design is based on the extraction of traditional European royal horticultural styles (such as geometrical-pattern landscape planning) with the combination of typical planning characteristics (the combination of axes, square, obelisk, oblique and linear blocks; typical urban texture like foundation, harbor, and inside courtyard) of European urban residences as well as countries and towns. The mixed and matched traditional architectural symbols render an intimate effect and create a group of town buildings featuring typical European characteristics. Visitors will not only dine, rest, and be entertained here but also personally experience the exotic flavor of Europe.

Design highlights:

1) Building 1 of the European Avenue lies across the street from Building 3. Do you think of a castle when you see chimneys, round towers, and a bell tower? In addition, the Mermaid Sculpture in the far distance adds rich fairy tale flavor to the bank of the lake. The water-fronted platform near the bank is the best position to admire the overall view of the garden. Standing here, you can see the distant Wishing Pool, obelisk, and cascading fountain. Moreover, behind the building you can have a panoramic view of all gardens surrounded by green shrubbery.

2) Building 3 of the European Avenue is adjacent to the water bank. Two buildings are connected through the outdoor veranda. Colorful flower beds decorate the front and back yards. The Chinese restaurant lies in front of the veranda while the western-style pastry and coffee house in back of it. You can gaze at various distant gardens



from the veranda. Words such as peaceful and delicious are inadequate to describe the feeling you'll have.

3) Music Fountain Square is the main road connecting the Chinese gardens with the international gardens. Its classical ornaments match the surrounding buildings very well. Like a spirit, the fountain in the square center dances up and down in time with the music.

4) The Wishing Pool or Happiness Fountain is one of the buildings which gives you a glimpse of exotic flavors. The trimmed hedges and vivid stone sculptures combine perfectly. When the night falls, the fountain will present another amazing scene against the lights and yellow sky.

2.5.3 Southeast Asian Street

Design theme:

The design is based on the extraction of Southeast Asian horticulture styles (such as free-style scenery plans) with the combination of typical characteristics of the urban and rural plan of Southeast Asia (the combination of axes, square, curve, and linear blocks; typical urban texture such as harbor and inside courtyard). The mixed and matched southeast architectural symbols render an intimate effect and make a group of town buildings featuring typical Southeast Asian features. Visitors will not only dine, rest, and be entertained there but also personally experience the exotic flavors of Southeast Asia.

Brief Introduction:

The Southeast Asian Street is an exotic place full of passion, nature, energy, and romance. With the 3#, 4#, 5#, 6# buildings show-

casing royal architectural styles, the splendid traditional Thai architecture- multi-storey house is the main structural form. The 5# building is the landmark architecture at the scenic spot. The 2# building, however, is typical Southeast Asian architecture, simple and romantic, full of local color.

Design highlights:

The Southeast Asian Street symbolizes the essence of nature, health, and recreation. Coconut trees, palm trees and other various tropical plants decorated by abundant bushes make a vigorous world of tropical gardens. In the picture, there are the peaceful bower, zigzag pier, winding “Water Street” embracing the building with shadows and laughter. The graceful green plants and architecture are reflected in the undulating blue waters. A marvelous view of Southeast scenery is presented in an all-round way.



2.6 Cultural Creativity

2.6.1 Sculptures in Hardness

1. Fantastic Forest



This is a giant public glass sculpture designed by Sheng Shanshan, a Chinese-American sculptress. It uses traditional Italian glass technologies with one thousand years of history and was completed by hand in Venice. This large-scale sculpture will show different colors during the day and at night. Visitors can experience the inconstancy of its form and color by changing their point of view or position.

2. Silk Road



It was designed based on a poster created by Chen Shaohua, a famous graphic design master. The ceramics "Chinese" part of its leg was glazed and painted, while the part of its leg in western-style cloth was treated with black baking varnish technology. It was very difficult to make due to the huge area of this sculpture needed to be processed and the complicated manufacturing process. It exemplifies the fruits of communication, exchange, and cooperation in ideas, culture, etc. between China and the West.

3. Three Variations of Plum Blossom



“Plum Blossom” image was vividly called “visible” music. In the park, the classic music which is used as traditional Chinese art to show plum blossom appears in form of sculpture to make visitors feel the visual flow of music.

A group of bronze portrait called the “plum blossom” is in the

sculpture groups. This group sculpture works is 4 meters high, casted with bronze and archaized on surface. It derives from famous Chinese classical music “plum blossom melody”, transform music into image and sound into visualization, highly abstract art technique is used to create three characters, one blowing a flute, one playing the piano, while the rest playing the harp string.

This group of works is carefully designed and sculptured by Chen Yungang, the dean of the Xi'an Academy of Art for the Expo. Inspired by Chinese rare stone modeling, Mr. Chen takes Chinese traditional art lines to run through the works. Circle dancing, insertation, erection, and alternate windings create an artistic image, sometimes like mountain sometimes like water, and sometimes like real sometimes like illusion. The sculpture complements with the surrounding mountains and rivers and plants, and art modeling is melting into the landscape.

4. Ancient Wooden Qin

Made from buried wood, buried in the ancient river beds of Sichuan, Hunan, and other places for thousands of years, the ancient qin (a kind of musical instrument), has been buried for thousands of years before it is presented. It seems to wait quietly to be played and listened to by a good friend. It is an example of the protection and application of non-traditional materials and a reflection of traditional Chinese history and culture.



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



5. Water Dragon

Water Dragon made by stainless steel and steel structure, 36 meters high, is the largest stainless steel sculpture in China. The freehand dragon sculpture is created by famous sculptor Jun Ren. The spraying water forms a brisk dragon cavorting on beautiful lake surface, glittering in the sunlight and gleaming in the moonlight.



6. Tree Branch Deer, Tree Branch Horse

It is the work of Heather Jansch, a famous artist from England. Heather Jansch made animal shapes such as horses and deers with driftwood from the beach as materials, converting the useless to something special. This is an example of non-traditional material application, reflecting the ecologically and environmentally friendly theme of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an.



7. Drinking Man of Hu Minority

As an amplified replica of a collection in “Guanzhong Folk Museum”, the man of Hu Minority carved by stone holds wine in hands while drinking, and kneels on two legs. It looks lively with bold exaggeration, having both exotic and Guanzhong flavor, very delicate and lovely.



8. Xi'an Expo Painted with Little Hands

Two sculptures come from famous sculptor Li Xiaochao. Taking children's painting from a collection activity called “Xi'an Expo painted with Little Hands” as material, he creates two sculptures: one vividly shows a child concentrating on his painting, and the other vividly shows a picture where a farmer father and his son are enjoying

children's painting.



2.6.2 Sand Sculpture Group

This is the largest area for sand sculpture display in the longest time in the west China. Here sculptures are made of sand and water into every kind of figure, animal, and mountain modeling without using any chemical adhesives in the process, fully embodying ecological and environmentally-friendly concept of the Expo. As suitable for different participants, it is both a new public art and an enjoyment paradise for adolescent.



2.6.3 Green Sculpture

Green sculpture, an unique sculpture of green plants, is known as the masterwork of garden art. It usually uses internal steel frame which is filled with cultivated soil, then annual or perennial herbs or small shrubs or herbs are planted in it. That is, hanging clay plugging grass or card pots process are adopted to cover the steel structure modeling

flowers and grass in different colors. Sculpture modeling and flower gardening are skillfully combined together; the steel surface vegetation coverage should reach at least 80%. Therefore, green sculpture is also regarded as energetic “flower sculpture” and another gardening civilization created by the human by using natural forces. During the exhibition, green sculpture works shows the highest level of Chinese gardening. More than 30 groups of sculpture reflect Chinese garden culture as well as strong Shaanxi characteristics.

The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an will demonstrate the charm of “flower, green plant, and water”, and embody the organic integration of traditional Chinese culture and modern fashion elements. According to the planning, 27 green sculptures in large, medium and small scales will be created in different appearances and shapes. For example, “Crystal Trees Standing in the Wind” is a perfect combination of Chinese bracket set and horticultural technology; “Rabbits welcoming Guests” exemplifies the Shaanxi local folk art; “Beautiful Flowers and Dresses” is modern and fashionable. All these works display superb horticulture level.

1. Crystal Trees Standing in the Wind



2. Rabbits welcoming Guests



3. Beautiful Flowers and Dresses



4. Sending you a Long Peace



2.6.4 Glass Replicas of the Sixteen Items of the Han Dynasty

Glass sculptures of the Sixteen Items of the Han Dynasty, whose modeling is fired by ancient glass baking process, are the most lifelike reproduction of these sculptures, perfectly reproducing original form, texture and charm and showing Xi'an's regional charm. Using advanced three-dimensional scanning and three-dimensional printing technology, stone sculptures of the Sixteen Items of the Han Dynasty, ancient and magnificent, is true source of Chinese ancient sculpture art; meanwhile, it uses different approaches but reaches equally satisfactory results with western modern art. Compared with artworks, glass replica has a distinctive style---- purer and clearer shape, as if condensing the original charm in it, so it can be regarded as a perfect symbol of traditional Chinese culture and the ancient capital of Chang'an. Adopting traditional ancient glass baking process, sculpture weight breaks through the present limit in glass industry. The maximum weight will reach 350 kilograms, the heaviest one in China.

1. Jumping Horse

Original size: 240cm * 150cm * 85cm

Glass replica: 87cm long

The original sculpture of "Sixteen Items of Han Dynasty—Jumping Horse" is found in the Tomb of Huo Qubing of the Mausoleum of Emperor Liu Che (Wudi, reigned 141–87 B.C.) of Han Dynasty. It demonstrates a dynamic war horse observing far away like a standing cliff by integrating undulating stones with the image of a prance horse. (Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)



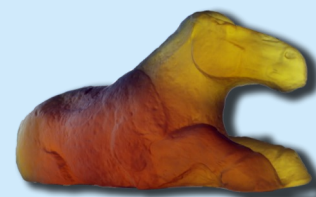
2. Stone Whale

The original sculpture of “Sixteen Items of the Han Dynasty—Stone Whale” was found in Taiye Pool site of Han Dynasty. Its design is simple but full, quite similar to the works of Brown Cousy who is a western minimalist sculpture master.



3. Recumbent Horse

The original sculpture of “Sixteen Items of Han Dynasty—Recumbent Horse” was found in the Tomb of Huo Qubing of the Mausoleum of Emperor Liu Che (Wudi, reigned 141–87 B.C.) of Han Dynasty. The recumbent horse tries to rise up by pedaling a leg and leaning his head, its instantaneous rising manner and the solid sense of sculpture complementing with each other.



4. Recumbent Tiger

The original sculpture of “Sixteen Items of Han Dynasty—Recumbent Tiger” is found in the Tomb of Huo Qubing of the Mausoleum of Emperor Liu Che (Wudi, reigned 141–87 B.C.) of Han Dynasty. The recumbent tiger looks calm but alert; its front legs are to move while its tail is easily coiled on the back. Stillness is expressed in move and it is ready to attack at any moment.



5. Stone Man

Original size: 120cm*222cm

Glass replica: 50cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)





6. Man Hugging a Bear

Original size: 277cm*172cm

Glass replica: 60cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)



7. Stone Fish 1

Original size: 112cm*70cm*45cm

Glass replica: 60cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)



8. Stone Fish 2

Original size: 110cm*70cm*41cm

Glass replica: 60cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)



9. Stone Frog

Original size: 55cm*285cm*215cm

Glass replica: 60cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)



10. Toad

Original size: 155cm*70cm

Glass replica: 65cm long

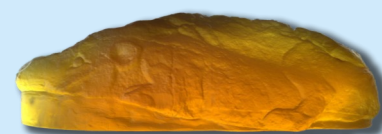
(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)

11. Wild Boar

Original size: 163cm*62cm

Glass replica: 65cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)



12. Recumbent Elephant

Original size: 180cm*58cm*103cm

Glass replica: 70cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)

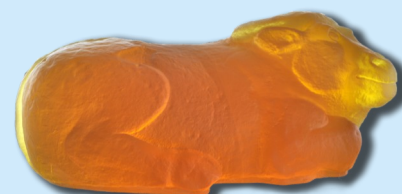


13. Recumbent Cow

Original size: 260cm*160cm

Glass replica: 82cm long

The original sculpture of “Sixteen Items of Han Dynasty—Recumbent Cow” was found in the Tomb of Huo Qubing of the Mausoleum of Emperor Liu Che (Wudi, reigned 141–87 B.C.) of Han Dynasty. The cow looks fat and strong, with infinite internal force. Having a sense of idol, the shape of stone imaginably becomes overflowing breath of life. (Authentic sculpture is preserved in Shaanxi Maoling Museum.)



14. Cowboy

Original size: 227cm long

Glass replica: 70cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved at Changbaizhuang Village,





Doumen Town of Chang'an in Shaanxi)

15. Stone Drum

Original size: 146cm long

Glass replica: 45cm long

(Authentic sculpture is preserved at Ganquan Palace site of Chunhua in Shaanxi)



16. Stone Bear

Original size: 125cm high

Glass replica: 90cm high

(Authentic sculpture is preserved at Ganquan Palace site of Chunhua in Shaanxi)

2.7 Traffic in the Expo Park

2.7.1 Park Entrances and Exits

There are five access points to the Exposition Site: Guangyun Entrance (main entrance), Debao Entrance (secondary entrance), Jinxiu Entrance (group tour entrance), one logistics entrance and one VIP entrance.

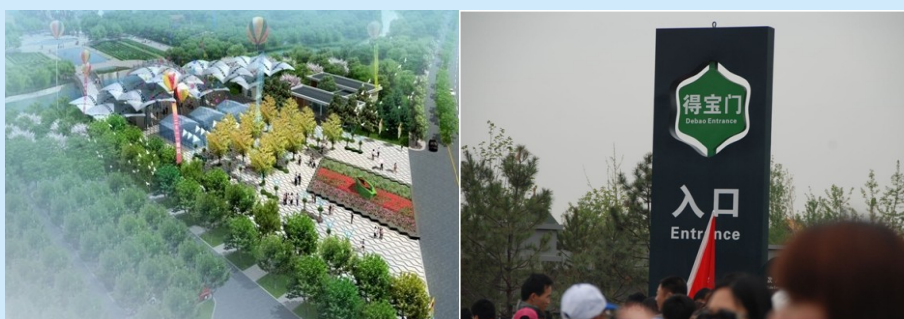
(1) Guangyun Entrance (main entrance) Square: It is located in the northeast of the park adjacent to the parking lot of the main entrance, and covers a total area of about 87000 square meters, about 37500 square meters of which is for green area, 42100 square meters for road and square area, and 45600 square meters for lawns and flowers; 687 trees and shrubs are planted here. Guangyun Entrance is the main



channel for visitors entering the Expo and the main place for ticket checking and security.



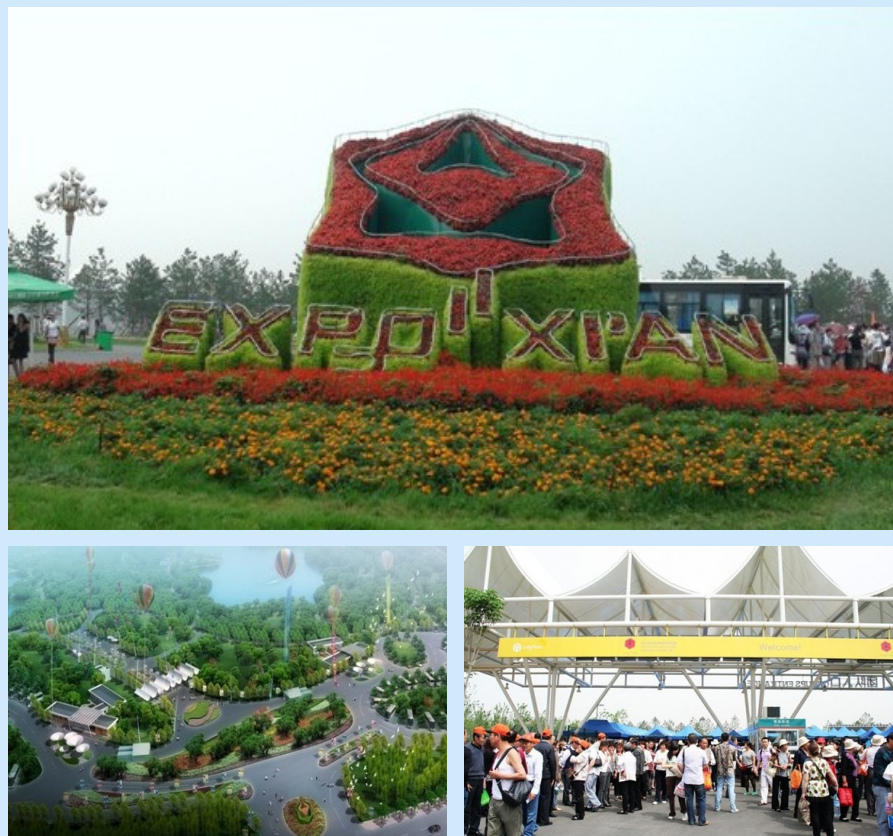
(2) Debao Entrance (secondary entrance): It covers a total area of about 9,500 square meters, 8,000 square meters of which is paved rigidly. 275 parking spaces are designed here. A visitor service center is reserved with an area of about 715 square meters.



(3) Jinxiu Entrance (group tour entrance): It is mainly used group tours, covering a total area of about 15,000 square meters, 11,500 square meters of which is paved rigidly. 260 parking spaces are designed, including 232 spaces for cart and 28 for car. Two visitor ser-

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

vice centers are reserved with an area of about 924 square meters.



(4) VIP Entrance: It is mainly for important guests. A visitor service center is reserved here with an area of about 715 square meters.



(5) Logistics Entrance: It is used for logistics. All kinds of supplies enter the park from this entrance and then are distributed along main one road.

(6) Parking Lot of the Main Entrance: Parking Lot of the Main Entrance is divided into permanent lot and temporary lot. The former is located on both east and west sides of the main entrance square with 859 parking spaces, covering an area of 162,700 square meters; the latter is located on the north side of the square, near the planned 19th Road in the north with 5,540 parking spaces, covering an area of 301,200 square meters.



2.7.2 Planned Park Routes

Main road (main tour route in inner ring), 7-9 meters wide, embracing the core area and passing all major scenic spots, is the main traffic road for battery cars and small trains and visitors in parks.

Subroads, 5 meters wide, are for group tours and connect with

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



Planned route for electric bicycles



Binhe Route



Leading Route in Emergency



grade main. Grade three roads are 2 meters wide, including hiking trails, waterfront trail and secondary roads linking to scenic spots.

2.7.3 Planned Route for Electric Bicycles

Planned route for electric bicycles: according to the distribution and flow of parks and galleries, battery cars travel along the outer ring in counter clock.

It stops by: Jinxiu Entrance Station – Boulevard Station - Four Treasures Museum Station - Romance by the Ba River Station - International Competition Hall Station– Debao Entrance Station– Guangyun Entrance Station – Jinxiu Entrance Station, as shown in the following figure.

According to the running time, small train runs along two routes: Binhe Route: 8: 00-21:00; Leading Route in Emergency: 8: 00-21:00.

Binhe Route: Guangyun Entrance Station - Jinxiu Entrance Station – Boulevard Station – Four Treasures Museum Station - International Competition Hall Station– Binhe Road No.2 Station– Binhe Road No.1 Station – Boulevard Station– Jinxiu Entrance Station - Guangyun Entrance Station, as shown in Fig.2.

Leading Route in Emergency: Guangyun Entrance Station-Jinxiu Entrance Station-Boulevard Station-Four Treasures Museum Station-Romance by the Ba River Station-International Competition Hall Station-Debao Entrance Station-Guangyun Entrance Station, as shown in Fig.3.

2.7.4 Planned Route for Bicycles



P1 Group Tour Entrance Station; P2 Southeast Asian Street Station; P3 Adventure Island Station; P4 Main Entrance Station; P5 Secondary Entrance Station; P6 Binhe Road Station; P7 Qingling Park Station; P8 Romance by the Ba River Station; P9 Logistics Entrance Station; P10 European Avenue Station; P11 Main Entrance Station; P12 Binhe Road Station.

2.7.5 Planned Route for Logistics Transportation

Logistics Vehicle Entrance: 1. Logistics Entrance, mainly for vehicles transporting food; 2. Jinxiu (group tour) Entrance, mainly for project and forestation vehicles.

Logistics Vehicle Exit: VIP Exit.

Leading Exit in Emergency: Jinxiu (group tour) Exit.

2.8 Public Service Facilities

During the Expo, most visitors have the need to buy souvenirs, beverages and snack food. So a large number of shopping facilities are required in parks, and their layout and dining facilities should integrate with other buildings and squares.

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

Commercial facilities in parks, i.e. three service areas, visitor service center and commercial housing for plaza, include three major categories: restaurants, licensed product shops and convenience stores.



European Avenue



Southeast Asian Street



Romance by the Ba River

2.8.1 Dining Facilities



Restaurants are distributed in three service areas to meet visitors' demand for concentrated dining; at the same time fast food restaurants and bakeries are built along roads in the park to meet visitors' demand. They are mainly distributed in Southeast Asian Street, Romance by the Ba River, European Avenue and Leisure Square.

Area	Function	Corporation Name (pre-registered name)	Building	LOGO
European Avenue	Restaurants	Taiwan Hongxiang Food (Group) Co., Ltd.	No.1 European Building	
		Baisheng Restaurant (Xi'an Division) Co., Ltd.	No.1 European Building	
		Beijing Mr. Li	No.3 Building	
		Maky	No.3 European Building	
		KING-COFFEE	No.3 European Building	

Area	Function	Corporation Name (pre-registered name)	Building	LOGO
European Avenue	Restaurants	Baskin Robbins	No.3 European Building	
		Laotianmu	No.3 European Building	
		3 Royalty 3 House	No.3 European Building	
		Chit Chat	No.3 European Building	
		Sichuan Yidianwei Restaurant Co., Ltd.	No.4 Building	
European Avenue	Restaurants	Xi'an South of snow Restaurant Co., Ltd.	No.4 Building	
		Xi'an Culiangwang Restaurant Co., Ltd.	No.5 Building	

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

Area	Func- tion	Corporation Name (pre-registered name)	Building	LOGO
South-east Asian Street	Restau- rants	Dazhong Kuaibao	No.3-1 Building	
		Sichuan Yidianwei	No.4-1 Building	
		Shiding Coffee	No.4-1 Building	
		Xiaobeilou Food	No.4-2 Building	
		Beijing Shishenxuan Food Technology Development Co., Ltd.	No.4-2 Building	
South-east Asian Street	Restau- rants	Dicos	No.5 Building	
		Master Kang Chef	No.5 Building	
		Xiaoliu Dumpling	No.6 Building	

Area	Function	Corporation Name (pre-registered name)	Building	LOGO
Romance by the Ba River	Restaurants	Daohe Ramen	A Zone	
		Baolin Tianxia	A Zone	
		Yupinxuan	C Zone	
		First Noodle under the Sun	D Zone	

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



2.8.2 Commercial Facilities

Licensed products of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an refer to those approved by the Preparatory Committee Office, contain expo elements, and typed with expo security logo. Each anti-counterfeit label that contains product information, used to identify the authenticity, is an exclusive “identity card” for licensed products. The expo Preparatory Committee Office traces product for its management according to the information code to ensure the legitimate rights and interests of consumers. In the Xi'an Expo, 46 licensed manufacturers, 62 franchise retailers, and 315 franchise stores (counters) are selected and approved from hundreds of outstanding enterprises. A sales network centered in Xi'an while radiating throughout Shaanxi Province as well as Beijing, Shanghai, Zhuhai, Guangzhou, Shijiazhuang and other major cities has formed. In order to provide convenience for visitors, franchise stores are mainly set in three service areas, passenger flow concentration area and the visitor service centers of park entrances. Convenience stores are mainly distributed in leisure squares along roads and rivers in parks.



Positioned as “Nature Creativity”, licensed products involve 6,000 items in 28 major categories, such as household glass products, household ceramics, household metal products, bags, toys, non-motor vehicle, gifts, household plastic products/bamboo, grass and rattan products, sports goods, clock, household textiles, personal care supplies, clothing, hats, stationery, personal and home furnishing accessories, umbrella and walking sticks, shoes, glasses, computer peripherals, tea, philatelic products, food, paper products, gem products, precious metal products. Product price ranges from RMB 10 to millions, categorized as high-end boutique, medium-end gift and low-end commodities. It tries to meet multi-level public demands while highlighting innovation and popularity.

Five insurance advisory acceptance points are set on site. One is located in Expo Village and the other four are located in comprehensive service facilities near the parking lot of main entrance, square adjacent to the Chang'an Tower, Romance by the Ba River and secondary comprehensive service facilities. It aims to provide convenient insurance consultation and reception services for visitors.

In the park, there are 6 ATM service points, 3 mobile service vehicles for banks and 1 emergency processing center. ATM service points are located in office space of the Expo Village, European Avenue, Southeast Asian Street, Romance by the Ba River, No.3 visitor service center, and Baliuyi Hotel; mobile service vehicle for banks are located in No.1 building of Southeast Asian Street service area, European Avenue Square, and Qinling Park Plaza.

2.8.3 Toilet Facilities

Toilet is one of the important facilities in the park. The feature of its layout is to set one toilet in the service radius of 100 meters and increase its density correspondingly in visitor concentrated areas. Its construction combines both temporary and permanent modes.



2.8.4 Communications and Postal Facilities



Public telecommunication facilities are mainly built in rest service

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China












areas, where free wireless internet access to WIFI services and small-scale internet cafes are provided. Public telephone infrastructure is also taken into consideration.

Two business halls of China Post are set inside and outside the park, and two mailboxes are installed in the park. Business halls, mainly responsible for postage and stamp sales and seal service, are located in No.3 visitor service area surrounding the main entrance and the ground floor of No.2 building in European Avenue; mailboxes, used for receiving letters, are located in the service areas of Romance by the Ba River and Southeast Asian Street.



2.8.5 Other Service Facilities



Name	Sign	Operation Time (April 28 th ~October 22 nd)	Services
Information Office		9:00~22:00	Providing services for visitors in many different languages; lost children and items can be kept temporarily.
Items Rental Point			Providing convenience for the disabled and those with baby to ensure a safe and carefree visit
			
Cloakroom			Providing storage service for visitors to ensure a carefree visit.
Medical Center			Helping visitors to handle wounds and sudden illnesses; protecting visitors' life.
The Lost Children Lost Items Center			Protecting lost children, releasing their information, registering and keeping lost items.
China Post			Providing convenience for posting.
Infant Room		24 hours around the clock	Providing considerable service for visitors with infants.
Toilet			
Watering Place			Providing drinking water.
ATM			Providing convenience for visitors to withdraw cash.



(1) Five medical centers are arranged in the park to provide medical emergency services for visitors. They are responsible for organizing, directing and coordinating medical and health security work during the expo; emergency works in the park mainly involve emergency help, infectious disease control, general illness diagnosis, and routine treatment for visitors.

(2) Seven cloakrooms are located in No.1, No.2, and No.3 service rooms outside the main entrance, service room in Chang'an Flower Valley, No.1 and No.2 service room at group tour entrance, and service room at the secondary entrance.

Free cloakrooms are provided by Visitor Services Department staff of the Expo for visitors, including: reception service, deposit and retrieve, and special situation disposal.

Specific services include:

A. Reception service: staff introduce deposit precautions to visitors, go through deposit check with visitors, input information in the system, fill out the "Deposit Receipt in the International Horticultural Exposition Park", remind visitors to keep deposit card and receipt, and retrieve stored items by deposit card and receipt.

B. Deposit and retrieve service: ask visitors to show the deposit card and receipt, briefly describe deposit items, draw and deliver the corresponding items with confirmation. After the delivery, visitors are asked to sign on the receipt, fill out the collection time, and draw back the receipt.

C. Information input: deposit items information is input corre-

spondingly in the information system.

(3) Two Lost and Found centers are distributed in service rooms of Chang'an Flower valley and the secondary entrance.

Lost-and-Found center searches information through the information system and tries to return the lost to its owner as soon as possible. Lost items found in the park are managed by the Lost and Found Center. If it is still unclaimed when the park closes, it will be handed over to the Lost-and-Found Center outside the park. Main works includes: accept lost items and manage them in classification, deal with lost announcement; temporarily take care of lost items, help the owner to find lost items, handle lost items information; keep lost items.

(4) Three items rental points are located in service rooms at Guanyun Entrance (main entrance), Debao Entrance (secondary entrance) and Jinxiu Entrance (group tour entrance).

Items rental points provide wheelchair and stroller rental service; in specific, 100 wheelchairs and strollers are at the main entrance, 50 at the secondary entrance and 50 at the group tour entrance; they can be returned at any rental point. Rental item is not charged any fees, but requires a deposit and related documents, 500 yuan for a wheelchair and 200 yuan for a baby carriage. Any damage should be compensated according to the corresponding standard.

2.9 Performance Venues

2.9.1 Qinyuanchun Stage



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

2.9.2 Dielianhua Stage



2.9.3 Huan Xisha Stage



2.9.4 Shuilongyin Stage



2.10 Other buildings

2.10.1 GRAND PALACE HOTEL



2.10.2 CAMMAND CENTER



2.10.3 World Expo Village



2.11 Post-expo Park Planning


The “post-Expo Park” will be built into an ecological environmental protection site to display, Xi'an Expo Park and Chan-Ba River Park for sustainable use. Educational base will become a leisure and entertainment place for citizens and a practice spot to carry on environment-friendly research and education; Four Landmarks represented by Chang'an Tower, Greenhouse, Guangyun Entrance, and Theme Pavilion, Three Characteristic Zones represented by Romance by the Ba River, Southeast Asian Street, and European Avenue and some parks will be retained in the Expo Park. More advanced international entertainment facilities will be built to make it become an open park; a famous movie-theme park is planned to be introduced, including new movie production facilities, 5D cinema and other first-class entertainment facilities. After completion, it will become the most effective theme park in the Northwest China and even the whole country.

2.11.1 Xi'an Expo Park

Magnificent event foretells the millennium; Ba River tales will become legend.

On October 23, 2011, after the formal closing of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, the Expo will be closed for upgrading. The transformation will cling to the principle of “Overall preservation, enhancement and scientific use”. After the upgrade, the Expo Park will become a base for citizens to experience pure ecological life, and a concentrated showcase for future science and technology, ecology, environment-friendly concept and new ideas.

The upgraded Expo Park will keep the present layout and the green



style; the four major landmarks represented by Chang'an Tower, three service zones and some parks will be retained. Meanwhile, roads, afforestation and landscapes will be comprehensively transformed; 1.5 million square meters of afforestation area will be upgraded; making it a permanent public park with integral structures, reasonable layout and complete functions.

2.11.2 Chan-Ba River Park

In the Expo Park, a Chan-Ba River Park will be built in sand sculpture zone and international competition hall with 2 billion yuan investment, approximately covering an area of 500 mu, 1/12 of the Expo Park. A famous movie-theme park is planned to be introduced, including new movie production facilities, 5D cinema and other first-class entertainment facilities. After completion, it will become the most effective theme park in the Northwest China and even the whole country.

The entire transformation will be divided into three phases: the phase-I transformation will be completed on April 28, 2012, and at that time the Xi'an Expo Park will present a completely new look and welcome visitors; the phase-II transformation will be completed at the end of 2012; and the phase-III transformation will be completed at the end of 2013.

Chapter III Operation Situation of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an

3.1 Overall Situation

In the evening of October 22, 2011, the Expo successfully closed as scheduled in the Chan-Ba District after lasting 178 days. What the magnificent feast left to the world is not just green and beautiful, but also the eternal “green wealth”.

The Expo is under successful operation for nearly half a year. It has attracted 52 countries and regions, 58 domestic enterprises and institutions to participate. Rich and colorful gardening, architecture, science and technology and cultural activities are held in the park. It runs smoothly, orderly without the occurrence of major accidents. Visitor services, business, security, transportation and other services are successfully completed; the operation of equipment and facilities are in order and in good condition.

The Expo has composed a wonderful immortal chapter for the green ecological home in Chan-Ba District. It contains rich ecological wealth, and cast off the Expo Spirit of diligence, cooperation, people-oriented and openness.

3.2 Visitors Reception

The Expo has received a total of 15,728,936 domestic and foreign visitors, making a record in the history of world expositions. Visitors flow showed a trend in steady. Among them, 100,418 foreign in 7,508 times have been received. Nearly 89,000 visitors were



received per day on average. The visitor flow peak was on October 16, 2011, nearly 306,000 visitors.

During the Expo, visitors maintain a high degree of attention to “Chang’an To-



wer”, “Greenhouse”, “Theme Pavilion”, and “Guangyun Entrance”. A total of 7,675,249 tourists visited the four landmarks, taking up 48.8% of the total. Among them, the number of tourists visiting “Chang’an Tower”, “Greenhouse”, “Theme Pavilion”, and “Guangyun Entrance” is 1,918,000, 2,755,453, 1,386,830 and 1,614,966 respectively.

3.3 Staff Situation

3.3.1 Staff Working in the Park

There are nearly 10 thousand staff working in the park and nearly 1,000 people are managing staff, involving businesses in commercial, catering, ticketing, information, security, cleaning, transportation, visitor services, VIP reception, cultural arts, medical, insurance, publicity and other fields.



With regard to the features of complex staff structure, various exhibition contents, long exhibition period, far-reaching influence to the society and industries, organizers

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

carries out a series of training activities and business practice planned with full consideration, and a full range of staff training is realized. The business skills of staff are strengthened, working content is unified, working behaviors are normalized, which guarantees quality services for the Expo, and provides reliable experience and talents for the Expo's subsequent effects and sustainable development.



3.3.2 Park volunteers

The Expo is an event of green, civilization and youth. In total, 13000 volunteers participate in it; meanwhile, there are volunteer services sites in 512 cities and 411 reception volunteers. Recruited in open form, volunteers mainly come from colleges and universities. The recruitment of volunteers provides an important platform for the public to participate and share the Expo.

Excellent volunteer services not only guarantee the Expo's success operation, but also display a good image of the hosting city and involved countries. Through comprehensive and systematic training, Organizers set up a warm, normative, and efficient volunteer team, improve volunteers' service consciousness, service capacity and service level, and enhance the comprehensive quality of volunteers.

During the Expo, volunteers are classified in 13 batches to serve for visitors. Services involve information consultancy, guide to keep order, reception, the disabled assistance, media services, activities and forums assistance, volunteer management assistance and language translation.

Volunteers strictly follow requirements of the Expo theme in the process, practice a green and low carbon way of life with their own actions, and strive to be a green pioneer in promoting the concept of green life to



the whole country and even the world. Volunteers have played an important role in the successful hosting of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, and have made positive contributions to broadcasting ecological civilization and the concept of scientific development.

Confronted with such a long period and large scale exhibition, while serving for the Expo and improving themselves, young volunteers have successfully created a new brand for volunteers--Little Bees, which has expanded new connotation to the development of volunteer career in China.

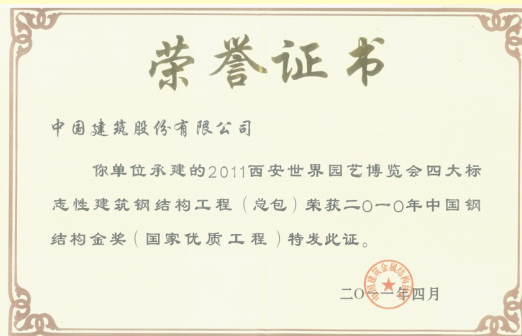
Chapter IV Major Achievements of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an

4.1 Outstanding Achievements

As a flag signifying advancement, achievements encouraging the Expo-nese to advance courageously; a sonorous and forceful Expo song expresses arduous sweat of the Expo-nese, fully demonstrates how organizers managed to overcome difficulties and took a steady pace to host a successful Expo and walk to the world.

The successful host of the Expo not only is a pride of Xi'an, but also a pride of the Chinese nation. A cultural oasis with hills and water has been built on the Loess Plateau in 800-li flat fields. The feat of improving environment and benefiting the public has been highly praised by the countries in the world.





4.1.1 Architecture

(1) The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an won the Globally Best Green Creativity Award;

(2) The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an won the 2011 Asian Urban Landscape Award;

(3) Steel structure engineering of the Four Landmarks in the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an (exclusive construction) won "2010 Chinese Steel Structure Award (National Quality Engineering)";

(4) Paper: Integrated Steel Structure Construction Technology for the Chang'an Tower won the third prize in "The third National Steel Structure Engineering and Technology Exchanges 'Shaanxi Construction Machinery Division Cup' Outstanding Dissertation Award";

(5) The project of Improving Precision for Spatial Multi-intersectional Node Installation won 2011 first prize of outstanding achievements in QC group, construction division of China Construction Company Limited;

(6) The management department of China Construction Company Limited, responsible for construction project of the Four Landmarks in the Expo won the honorary title of 2010 Red Flag Team (Department) of State-owned Enterprises";



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

(7) Construction and Organization Design of Four Landmarks in the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an won the 2011 first prize of outstanding construction and organization design issued by Construction Division of China Construction Company Limited;

(8) One of the Four Landmarks in the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an---- Chang'an Tower and Chan-Ba Business Center won the name of 2011 green building.



4.1.2 Management

(1) Xi'an City won "Award for Outstanding Contribution of Global City's Green Development" from the United Nations;

(2) Preparatory Project of the International Horticulture Exposition Xi'an 2011 won



the IPMA PM Award for Super-large International Projects;

(3) Yang Liuqi, Chan-Ba Ecological District Management Committee director, won “Exhibition Character Award in Ten Years”;



(4) Chan-Ba Ecological District was awarded the “Exhibition Management Award in Ten Years”;

(5) Xi'an City was awarded the “China's Best Achievement Model for People's Livelihood Award”;

(6) Xi'an City won “China's Achievement Model City for People's Livelihood Award”;



(7) The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an won “Green Special Contribution Award”;

(8) The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an won “Swiss Green and Environment Protection Award”;

(9) Chan-Ba Ecological District won “The Most Classic Case of Green Changes Award” from the United Nations”;



(10) Chan-Ba Ecological District won “China's Low-carbon Model Award”;

(11) Chan-Ba Ecological District Management Committee (Preparatory Office of the Expo) won “Xi'an Innovation Award for Thought and Culture propaganda”.

(12) Chan-Ba Ecological District was dubbed “National Ecological Culture Demonstration Base”.



4.1.3 Visitor Flow Impact

Since the opening of the Expo Park, visitor flow prediction is always a topic of concern. Based on accurate and reliable prediction, organizers can grasp visitors' distribution in the park, arrange traffic, catering and activities reasonably, and ensure the order of the Expo.


Therefore, the Expo, together with the weather service benefits evaluation team, jointly launched research and development of a measurement analysis and operational system for calculating passenger flow in the park since July. Up to August, an operational system for forecasting the visitor flow has been built and tested by putting it into actual use. The system's development, based on a large number of data collection and analysis, has drawn lessons from advanced technology and transformed knowledge into practice.

4.2 Contests

4.2.1 Introduction

International contest is an important part of the Expo, providing a stage for horticultural organizations and individuals worldwide to display horticultural technology and exchange gardening culture. The International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an invited world gardening organizations and high level players to showcase and exchange the world's most advanced horticultural technology, promoting the international garden, gardening and horticulture level, greatly stimulating the enthusiasm of participating institutions and individuals, driving the development and progress of international gardening and flower industry.

There were 6 contests in 3 phases held in the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, and each contest invited 30 partici-



pants from at least 6 countries. In addition, 6 exhibitions of indoor plants and flowers were held.


Centered on the theme of the Expo----“Nature and People in One in Chang’an, Nature Creativity”, International competition is designed to fully demonstrate special flowers and gardening around the world, attract world gardening organizations and contestants to participate, and ensure it to be high level, professional and enjoyable. By participants’ exchanges, it strived to further publicize the concept and life style of “green leading the fashion”.

4.2.2 Contests

Content	Place	Time
International Orchid Competition	International Competitions Pavilion	April 28 th – May 2 nd , 2011
International Flower Arrangement Competition	International Competitions Pavilion	May 14 th – 16 th , 2011
Taxus Chinensis Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	May 19 th – 28 th , 2011
International Azalea Exhibition	Tang Yuan	May 22 th – 24 th , 2011
International Chinese Rose Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	June 2 nd – 6 th , 2011

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

Miniature potted and famous art Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	June 10 th – 27 th , 2011
International Hydroponic Plant and Flower Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	July 1 st – 3 rd , 2011
Vertical planting Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	July 7 th – 28 th , 2011
International Cactus and Succulent Plant Competition	Tang Yuan	July 15 th – 19 th , 2011
International Overhung Plant and Flower Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	August 1 st – 3 rd , 2011
Famous Painter Mr. Yang's Flowers painting Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	August 6 th – 18 th , 2011
International Lotus and Water Flower Competition	International Competitions Pavilion	August 23 th – 25 th , 2011
Green Dwelling - Practical foliage plants Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	August 8 th – September 21 th , 2011
International Cut Flower Competition	International Competitions Pavilion	September 26 th – 30 th , 2011
International Potted Landscape Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	September 26 th – October 7 th , 2011



International Pot Plant Combination Exhibition	International Competitions Pavilion	October 3 rd –7 th , 2011
International Chrysanthemum Competition	International Competitions Pavilion	October 17 th –21 th , 2011

4.2.3 Other services

1. Food Safety Services

To effectively guarantee food safety in the circulation link, Xi'an Municipal Industrial and Commercial Bureau has established a leading group, organizing and coordinating food safety ensuring works in the circulation link. Following the principle of ensuring security of city and park, and safeguard of different gardens and different levels, the Bureau integrated food circulation supervision with field supervision of food transporting to the park, gave initial supervision to key areas, key sites, and key species, opened up easy access to maintain consumer rights, and strengthen the construction of early warning and emergency response disposal system.

2. Tax Services

Xi'an Municipal Land Taxation Bureau Chan-Ba Branch, while giving priority to supporting the Expo, participating the Expo, serving for the Expo, and making contributions to the Expo this year, made every effort to do a good job of tax service safeguard. Chan-Ba Branch established a special tax collection and management leadership mechanism and a tax officer system for the Expo to guarantee services in place.

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



4.3 Performing Activities

There were more than 8,000 cultural performing activities and 6 forums held in the expo site in the current International Horticultural Exposition. Nearly 8,000,000 people watched the performances. And 34 weeks for activities of home and abroad were held successfully. 320 delegation groups came from 41 countries such as American, France, Brazil, etc. and 24 provinces or cities including Beijing, Yunnan, Shanxi, etc. participated in the performance. Entire activities were divided into grand activities and park activities with multiple performing types. Regulation and control was subjected to these activities in order to match up the festival and holiday arrangement and theme day arrangement in a certain phase.



Splendid cultural performing activities lasted for 178 days in the park successfully deducing the theme of 'Man, Nature and Art'. The performing activities concentrated various cultures from the whole world and China, and built a platform for participating, communicating, experiencing and interacting between the International Horticultural Exposition and the tourist, activities and the tourist, as well as tourist and tourist and created a touring environments which was lively and enthusiastic, comfortable and natural when spreading Xi'an elements through all kinds of performing activities.



4.3.1 Theme of Activities

The theme of the International Horticultural Exposition is 'Flowers Dance in Chang'an and Create a Joyous Horticultural Exposition'. The theme focused closely on 'Flower' and 'Joy' and the activities refined the marrow 'Dance' from all kinds of activities. The static flowers and plants 'Motioned' through activities and thus they built a festival

world.

4.3.2 Grand Activities

The opening ceremony of the current International Horticultural Exposition broke the orthodox regulation, cancelled the grand celebration activities and took the brief opening ceremony which was brief and simple, environment friendly and fashionable and embodied the low carbon and environmental idea instead, thus the low carbon and environment friendly idea was put into practice. With the brief and simple ceremony instead of the grand opening ceremony, it reflected the decision of constructing the environment friendly city, low carbon city and green city. Meanwhile, it initiated the new trend of holding large scale exposition.

With the style of ‘Concise, Elegant, Fresh and Fusion’, the closing ceremony of the current Horticultural Exposition explained fully the theme of ‘Eternal Peace & Harmony between Nature & Human, Nurturing the Future Earth’ and the idea of ‘Green Leads Vogue’. On the ceremony of the current Horticultural Exposition, Shanghai Garden obtained the AIPH prize in the International Horticultural Exposition 2011Xi’an China, Hanzhong Garden obtained the special award in the International Horticultural Exposition 2011Xi’an China and Chengdu Garden were awarded . At the same time, Shaanxi province and Xi’an city were awarded separately the prizes of Outstanding Organization Award and Outstanding Contribution Reward issued by Mr. Doeke Faber, the Chairman of AIPH.

The forum was an important part of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011Xi’an China, which played the role of building an advanced communication platform, leading the academic developing



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China



trend, deducing and enhancing the theme of International Horticultural Exposition. Based on the theme of Xi'an Horticultural Exposition, the current International Horticultural Exposition was launched. In the exposition, the local economic growth pattern and development trend, as well as future developing mode which were low carbon, environmental friendly and ecological, were explored actively. It showed the new idea and new originality in the horticulture industry, and improving the communication and operation on construction of ecological civilization and harmonious society. *Global Green City Xi'an Declaration* issued on Global Green City Summit Forum proposed to plan the city future with green developing idea, to improve the city ecology environment and to promote the happiness index of the people. The issue of *Xi'an Declaration* pointed out the direction for the development of global green city, and depicted the glorious prospect of the green city construction.

4.3.3 Expo Site Activities

International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China was not only a grand meeting of gardens and parks, but also a great event of culture. Besides the grand activities such as opening and closing ceremony and the forum, the fun and colorful cultural performances became the flowing scenery which attracted the tourists to stop to admire. The theme performance of water stage, cruise activities, experiencing activities, fashionable pioneer activities and street corner & square show achieved another and one exquisite



cultural grand banquets.

4.4 Other Main Achievements

4.4.1 Horticulture Cultivation

‘Green Leads Vogue’ was the slogan of the current horticultural exposition. The green low-carbon idea ran through every event including the programming, construction and demonstration of the expo site. The characteristics of the International Horticultural Exposition were put into consideration at the programming and designing stage and the construction scale was controlled strictly. The total area of the construction in the expo site is less than 1% of the exposition area.

‘Horticulture Culture’ and ‘Garden Science’ was the core demonstration contents of the current International Horticultural Exposition. ‘Garden Science’ demonstration of the current horticultural exposition ran through the Chang’an Tower, the Guangyun Entrance, the Theme of Pavilion, the Greenhouse and other 109 gardens with distinguishing features, while the ‘Horticulture Culture’ demonstration were reflected on the plants of each garden, on the application of new horticulture techniques and on the blossoming of each exotic flowers and herbs. The current International Horticultural Exposition brought outer space plants into the exposition for the first time, and built the space botanical garden which show the new achievement of aerospace breeding.

4.4.2. Green Ecology

With the development of human society industrialization, how to deal with and solve the ecological environmental degradation problem according to natural law through manual work has become the common problem confronted by the global and the people.



also a choice of path for Xi'an to realize international metropolis. After six years' management and construction, the first-class watercourse embankment for more than 50 km and 18 close water city squares have been built along the drainage basin of both the Chan River and Ba River. Now there are water area for more than 17000 *Mu* (1,133,390 m²), afforestation area for more than 7000 *Mu* (4,666,900 m²), and forest land for 29000 *Mu* (19,334,300 m²). Large scale eco-parks such as Yanming Lake, Taohua Pond, Guangyun Pond, etc. are open to the people in Xi'an.

In the process of ecology repairment and construction of drainage basin of both the Chan River and Ba River, advanced international 'Ecological Engineering Methods' were used for reference and the watercourse ecological repairment mode was innovated in the Chan Ba Ecological Zone. For the selection of slope protective plants, proper mainland grass seeds were adopted to weave up and form an 'Ecological Blanket', and biological cleaning effect is utilized to enhance the river self-purification function.

On the 6th China International Event Festival, Chan Ba Ecological Zone was appraised as 'The Most Popular Destination for Conference in the Year of 2009-2010 in China', and was the zone which obtained the prize.

4.4.3 Government Participation

In the aspect of project operation, Xi'an Municipal Government conducted directly asset injection established the enterprise for project-operation by the method of government sole proprietorship. Project financing was conducted by the enterprise itself. Meanwhile, the planning and construction, as well as the operation and management of the





project were all managed directly by the enterprise, while the government conducted only macroscopic regulate and control, as well as periphery coordination.

In the aspect of expo site operation, Xi'an Municipal

Government invested 165,000,000 RMB to purchase air-conditioned bus with pure natural gas and threw into the transport operation to ensure a safe, comfortable, as well as convenient and fast transport for tourists. The personnel spared from the governmental institutions solved the insufficiency of the management personnel during the period from the expo preparation to the expo operation.

4.4.4 Enterprise Participation

The complement of each task of the current horticulture exposition was the results of enterprise contributions and participations including cleaner service business, public security business and visitor reception service business.

4.4.5 Publicity and Promotion

For the publicity and promotion of the this exposition, the sponsor party performed through planning and elaborated preparation. In the entire process from the expo preparation to the expo operation, thousands of promotion schemes were proposed and put into practice according to different publicity key points and promotion targets of each



Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China


phase. Through media such as TV, internet, plane, cell phone, broadcast, multimedia, etc. and also through forming alliance with hundreds of media, with media news, activity promotion, advertising propaganda, internet advertising as the main promotion method, it was demonstrated with five-wheel image, and realized an influential coverage more than 500,000,000 people at home and abroad.

According to the statistics, nearly a thousand media reported the news of exposition for many rounds up to more than 120,000 pieces, and the output of issued manuscript per day was more than 100 pieces. The cyber citizen comment was up to ten thousand pieces. And the accumulative official website click rate was up to 21,400,000 times. The accumulative order of contact of CCTV advertisement for the horticulture exposition was more than 509,000,000 people.

4.4.6 Traffic Service

Xi'an International Horticultural Expo Site was located in the Guangyun Pond in Xi'an Chan Ba Ecological Zone. It was up to Xi'an east 3th ring road, down to Longhai railway. The left was near the Ba River, while the right was next to the Expo Avenue. There were seven expo special bus routes from the four directions of east, west, south and north of Xi'an city to the main entrance of horticulture exposition site. There are three expo bus connecting routes connected current





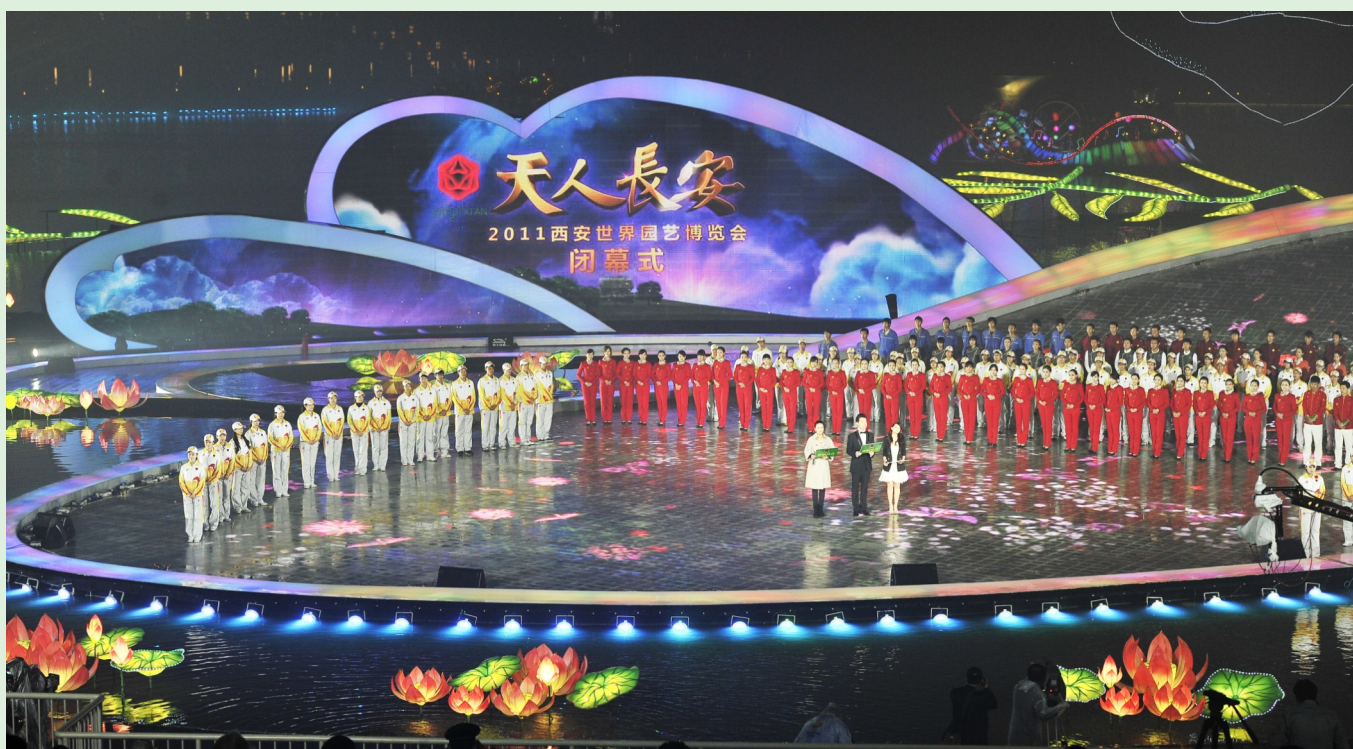
downtown bus route network and the exposition site, three ferry routes which connected expo temporary parking lot and expo main entrance. There are one expo loop line which rounded the expo site and connected the expo special bus routes, expo bus connecting routes and which connected each expo exit and entrance, as well as 340 large type environment friendly buses. The application and service of these transports ensured the smooth transportation in the period of expo operation

4.4.7 Commercial Sale


Xi'an International Horticultural Expo park commercial services was mainly to provide the catering and purchasing services for the visitors , including three kinds of businesses namely catering, CVS (convenience store) and souvenir shop. The service facilities mainly were distributed in three main service districts in the expo site and relaxation squares in the expo site. The total income of the catering services of the current expo site was around 48,660,000 Yuan and the total commercial sale amount was around 29,460,000 Yuan.

Chapter V Summary of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an

From April 28th, 2011 to October 22, the World Horticultural Exposition 2011 was hosted by Xi'an in the Chan-Ba Ecological District. The magnificent event integrates garden and gardening, art and culture, and ecological science and technology achievements. It shows the harmonious coexistence among human, nature, and society to the world; and its role for promoting Xi'an city construction, transformation, quality improvement, economic development, and spiritual culture construction will gradually appear as time passes by.



In the closing ceremony of the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an, Zhao Zhengyong, Governor of Shaanxi province, stated: "The Expo is a grand event for the gathering of achievements of gardening civilization, international exchanges and communication and the sharing of happiness. Focused on the theme of 'eternal peace & harmony between nature & human, nurturing the future earth', the Expo participants,



coming from 52 countries and regions, 58 domestic cities and corporations, created wonderful interpretations of the concept of ‘green leads the trend’, presenting us with the beautiful prospect of mankind developing from an industrial civilization to an ecological civilization. 15,72 million visitors have enjoyed a green, environment-friendly, and low carbon life feast with great enthusiasm and complete recognition. Looking back at the Xi’an Expo, we are moved and impressed by organic integration of different styles of landscape architecture, harmonious atmosphere of different cultures living together and learning from each other, and by perseverance and efforts that human makes to pursue the ecological civilization.”

“The Expo is a grand international event successfully held in northwest China under the background that the world economy is greatly influenced by the financial crisis. In order to host a successful exposition, we have integrated strength from the whole province, introduced wisdom from the whole world, and conquered various difficulties in the last four years. With the kind consideration of the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council and support from related state departments, institutions, the AIPH and friends from all walks of life, Shaanxi Province spared no effort to ensure the success of the Expo. In particular, I’d like to express my thanks to the dedication of more than ten thousand volunteers, more than ten thousand park staff including police officers, as well as Xi’an citizens dedication. Because of them, we successfully demonstrate our country’s new achievements of the opening up and reform and modernization construction, the unique charm and elegance of Chinese culture, and the flourishing new image of Xi’an and Shaanxi. Here, I want to express my highest respect to all the constructors, managers, volunteers and participants of the Expo.”

“The Expo is a grand event that will leave precious cultural heritage to Xi’an and Shaanxi Province in the future. During the 178-day exhibition of ecological civilization achievements, we have gained rich ecological wealth, and developed the Expo Spirit of

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

agglomerating scientific development concept, i.e. diligence, cooperation, people-oriented and openness, which is sure to encourage and inspire the citizens of Shaanxi Province to unite, speed up the construction of Xi'an as an international metropolis and to compose a new chapter of the scientific development of Shaanxi”.

5.1 Promoting Economic Development

According to 2011 statistics of the province's national economy released by the Shaanxi Provincial Bureau of Statistics, the Expo's driving role is obvious and the consumption market continues to be active. In 2011, the province's total retail sales of social consumer goods were 373,309 billion yuan, with a growth of 18.6% compared to the same period of last year. Among them, above designated enterprises' (units) retail sales of consumer goods were 215,702 billion yuan, with a growth of 30.8%. The retail sales of clothing and using commodities increases quicker than that of food commodities. In 2011, commodity retail sales of the above designated Enterprises (units) were 200,576 billion yuan, with a growth of 31.4%. Analyzing from commodity function: food commodity retail sales were 18,27 billion yuan, with a growth of 28%; clothing commodity retail sales were 31,98 billion yuan, with a growth of 34.6%; using commodity retail sales were 150,326 billion yuan, with a growth of 31.1%, the growth rates of clothing and using commodity retail sales were 6.6 and 3.1 percentage points higher than food commodity respectively.

The Expo drives accommodation and catering industries to grow rapidly. In 2011 Shaanxi successfully has hosted the International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an and received 15 million visitors, which provides continued strength for tourism and catering market. The turnover of accommodation and catering industry respectively achieved 8,649 billion yuan and 12,888 billion yuan, with a growth of 23.5% and 24.3% compared with the same period of last year.

5.2 Improve living environment and purify air quality

The Agriculture Remote Sensing Information Center of Meteorological Bureau in Shaanxi Province carried out remote sensing monitoring on vegetation cover area, water

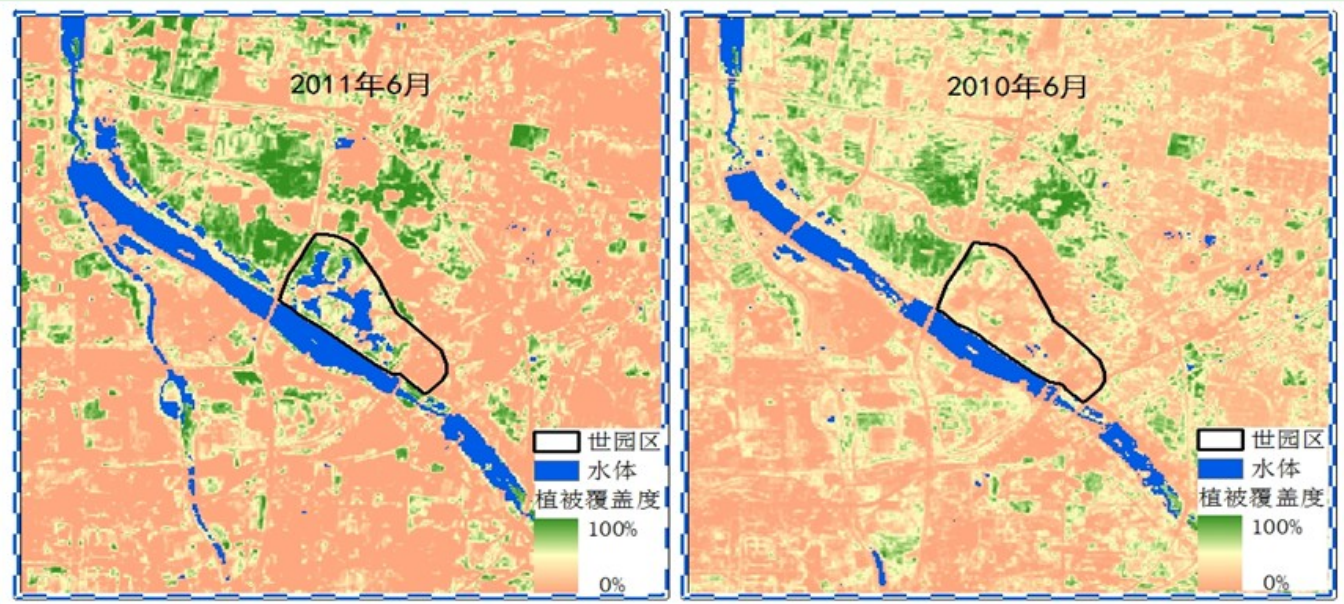


Figure 1 Remote sensing monitoring results of vegetation coverage in the Expo and surrounding areas

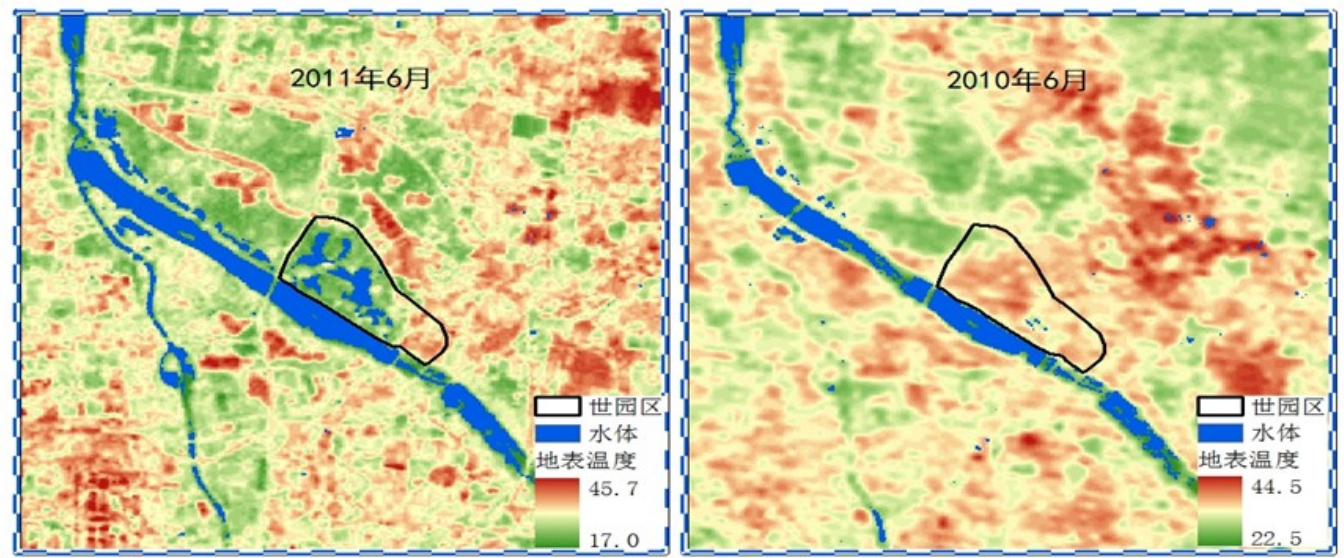


Figure 2 Remote sensing inversion results of land surface temperature in the Expo and surrounding areas remote sensing inversion results

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China


area and land surface temperature of the Expo Park before and after construction by using the image monitored by the United States Land Resources Satellite No.5 Star. Results show: in June 2011 vegetation coverage in the Expo Park is 19.7%, with a growth of 31.1% compared to the same period of last year (15%), as shown in Figure 1; water area in the park increases to 945 mu; under the dual influence of increasing vegetation coverage and water area, its surface temperature falls 4.9 °C (it falls 3.5°C by removing the influence of climatic conditions), as shown in figure 2. The monitoring result shows that the Expo construction has increased green space and improved regional landscape and provided an ecological green island for public recreation.

Table 1 is remote sensing inversion results of vegetation coverage in the Expo and a surrounding range of 500 meters. The results show that in 2011, the surface temperature rises gradually along with the increase of distance, and the temperature rises to 0.5 °C when it reaches 500 meters; the contribution to land surface temperature by the Expo

Table 1 Inversion results of land surface temperature in the Expo and surrounding areas /°C

Time	Category	Park	100m	200m	300m	400m	500m	Xi'an
2011	temperature	28.5	28.7	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.0	31.3
	contribution	100%	89.7%	83.1%	78.8%	74.9%	70.5%	2.4%
2010	temperature	33.4	33.1	32.5	32.2	32.1	31.9	32.2

Park and its surrounding area gradually weakens with the increase of distance; the contribution rate is 89.7% in 100 meters distance, but it decreases to 70.5% in 500 meters distance; that is to say, construction of the Expo contributes 2.4% to Xi'an surface temperature, i.e. 0.02°C



of 0.9 °C decrease results from the Expo contribution; the monitoring results show that the Expo construction greatly reduces surface temperature of the peripheral region, and effectively improves human settlements environment and comfort of the Expo and its surrounding areas.

Xi'an prevented erosion (a total area of 1071 square kilometers) by building dams and preserving soil and water. The cover area of forest and grass on 15° slope and less radius increases from 8.2% to 32.5%, increasing 70.93 million cubic meters of water preservation, reducing 13 thousand tons of sediment deposition annually. At the same time, efforts are made to strive for finishing 39058 hectare of artificial afforestation, increasing 15670 hectares of forest area, and ensuring the forest coverage rate to reach 51.8%. A series of ecological measures will bring Xi'an better ecological environment. Vegetation regains protection to conserve water for Chan-Ba Ecological District. Each year, 45.13 million cubic meters of precipitation is controlled to prevent flood and guarantee abundant water resources in this district; every year about 20 thousand tons of carbon dioxide is fixed, 14 thousand tons of oxygen is released while 113 tons of sulfur dioxide is absorbed. Chan-Ba River area has truly become the city's natural oxygen bar.

Ecological environment construction is an essential way to maintain sustainable development, and it is naturally required by building an international metropolis. Chan-Ba Ecological District, ecological compensation area, gives priority to controlling river water and ecological reconstruction while considering further development. Chan-Ba Ecological District construction promoted by the Expo will safeguard and propel Xi'an to become an international metropolis.

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

5.3 Create a new application model of international project management

The Preparation Project of the International Horticulture Exposition Xi'an 2011 won the IPMA PM Award for Super-large International Projects at the Awards Ceremony of the 25th IPMA Global Project Management Conference held in Australia.

The International Project Management Association (IPMA) was founded in 1965. As the first global project management non-governmental organization, IPMA has led the professional development of worldwide project management. IPMA established the





IMPA - International Project Management Award (IPMA PM Award) in 2001. By selecting the “Prominent project management model”, it aims to encourage and reward project teams which have achieved outstanding performance via professional project management so as to set up significant and innovative project management models. As the top award in the international project management field, the IPMA PM Award is highly influential and has been honored as the “Oscar” award of the international project management field. The International Horticulture Exposition 2011 Xi’an is another important international event held by China following the Beijing Olympics and Shanghai World Expo. Through six months of elaborate preparation and all-out implementation, it won the IPMA PM Award for Super-large Projects, becoming the first case of a project of this type winning this award as a large comprehensive management project on exhibition preparation work.

5.4 Change International society’s Recognition of Xi’an

In the past, as indicated by the song “I live in the Loess Plateau, the wind blows from here ...”, the historically ancient city of Xi’an impressed many people by her depress and heavy burden. And now the Expo let the world see the other side of Xi’an -- it is also a new ecological city decorating with large areas of water and green trees. The Expo site is located in the Chan-Ba Ecological District, which was once notorious for “piling up building garbage”. Nowadays, green is flowing everywhere. Coverage rate of river wetland has reached 9.8%, new afforestation area is 6,700 mu, forest land increases to nearly 29 thousand mu in accumulation, and the forest coverage rate reaches 15%.

The success hosting of Xi’an International Horticultural Exposition conveys a new concept -- Xi’an has not only profound culture as an ancient capital, but also has vibrant ecological culture. Terracotta Warriors have become a symbol of the ancient city with over 3100 years of history, at the same time, “traditional, ancient, rustic and loess” seems to have become synonymous of Xi’an image. Xi’an seems to have nothing to do with wa-

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

ter as it is located in the Northwest China where water resource is generally in lack. By hosting the Expo, Chan-Ba Ecological District, with its constantly changing wonderful figure, impresses more foreign guests here to by remodeling Xi'an stereotype.

Doeke Faber, chairman of AIPH, said when talking of feelings to Xi'an changes: "Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition is a unique exposition and it covers all elements of the world horticulture exposition. It shows science and technology, environmental protection, energy and all aspects of human life to the public. When I first arrived at Xi'an International Horticultural Exposition site, I did see beautiful rivers, but garbage and sand piled up everywhere in the park. It was really bad. Now 5 years have passed, it has met all requirements for the Expo Park. There are squares, a large number of plants, places for children to play, bicycle lanes, and sand sculpture zone; people living nearby can do Tai Chi and enjoy comfortable afternoon here." Doeke Faber pointed out that, by hosting the Expo, Xi'an shows not only her deep history and culture and a glorious past, but also displays her fashion as a modern international metropolis.

5.5 Expand participation range for volunteers, providing a good environment for off-campus teaching



As a beautiful landscape of the Expo, volunteer team plays a unique and important role in securing exposition operation and displaying Xi'an image. It is an important channel for the public to participate in the Expo, contribute to the Expo, and share joy of the Expo. It has been attracting concern of the whole society as it also shows good image of Xi'an citizens.

Volunteer team of the Expo consists of park volunteers, volunteers from city volunteer service site, and city civilization volunteers. 13



thousand volunteers were recruited from September 30, 2010 to November 30, 2010 to provide direct service to visitors in 8 major categories in the park. Most volunteers are university students. It

has not only carried forward the spirit of volunteers, but also provided a good environment for student teaching outside the campus and social practice.



5.6 Regain Confidence of Chang'an Elegance

What the Expo will be remembered by the city is not only green changes in the ancient city of Xi'an, but also its former imperial elegance, a magnificent tolerance and confidence inherited from the past and passed on to the future.

In the long run of the Chinese nation exploring development with difficulties, Xi'an has created brilliant and glorious Chinese civilization, which lasted for thousands of years, inherited the spirit of

Final Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011 Xi'an China

Chang'an elegance in the Zhou, Qin, Han, and Tang dynasties, and maintained Xi'an spirit after ups and downs. Inspired by the slogan of "green leading fashion", after 1332 days of careful preparation and 178 days of dazzling bloom, the Expo Spirit of diligence, innovation, cooperation, people-oriented and openness provides a powerful ideological basis and moral support for the success host. It shows the world a distinctive Xi'an, displays the confidence and tolerance of Chinese culture, and announces the ambition of returning to the world stage center and unremitting efforts made by the millennium ancient capital to the world!

In October 2011, when the seventeenth session of the sixth CCP plenary conference is to held, Xi'an specifically and vividly interprets City spirit by the Expo Spirit and infuses new connotation for it. The Expo Spirit, a recreation of the city spirit in Xi'an, derives from its elite and sublimates to a new height in the new period; it is bright business card and spiritual power for Xi'an's further development.

The profound historical culture, advanced science and technology, flourishing economic development, green natural ecology and civilized city spirit have become city brand for Xi'an to march toward an international metropolitan in the new era. The Expo tells the world with her international character: Xi'an not only has an elegance of the Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang dynasties, but also has proud flourishing industries in economy, science and technology, education, health and others. The innovation concept and courage to challenge are gradually and quietly changing Xi'an. Conservativeness and stubborn have been replaced by confidence and vitality. Xi'an, a city shouldering great rejuvenation mission, after experiencing the prosperity of the Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang dynasties, is bound to return to the world stage by taking chance of the Expo and stride forward on the way to construct a brilliant international metropolis.

Appendix

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS

OBJECT

In order to enhance the value of true international horticultural exhibitions, to prevent their being held too frequently and to guarantee their success, the horticultural organizations which are members of AIPH have agreed on the following guidelines for the organization of international horticultural exhibitions. The objective of these international horticultural exhibitions is to promote productivity in all sectors of horticulture and the use of horticultural products, as well as the general public's appreciation of this production.

International horticultural exhibitions promote world-wide co-operation in professional horticulture and unhindered free trade in horticultural products and services.

CHAPTER I : GENERAL PROVISIONS AND CONDITIONS

1.1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The title of “international horticultural exhibitions” may only be used for exhibitions which are recognised by AIPH to be of this kind.

Participants from all countries should be allowed to participate in an international horticultural exhibition under the same conditions in order to permit an unprejudiced comparison between the products of

the different countries.

To that end it is necessary that the products of foreign participants can be exhibited as unhindered by measures and restrictions of customs- and phytosanitary rules as products from the organizing country. Products to be displayed should be allowed at the exhibition in their original state (e.g. kind and form of the products, substrates, container growth, varieties and species) and there must be no discrimination between participants from the host country and foreign participants in the international section of an exhibition.

The AIPH member associations should support only those horticultural exhibitions or shows of a specialized horticultural nature which have been recognized by the Council of AIPH after consultation with the AIPH Marketing Committee. In the event of a conflict between exhibitions, AIPH members are obliged to give preference to participation in the exhibition recognized by AIPH.

Application for AIPH recognition must be supported by a member organization of AIPH in the country where the exhibition will be held. The application must be forwarded to the Secretariat General of AIPH.

Approval for horticultural exhibitions can only be granted, if the requesting organization has been a member of AIPH for at least 24 months. The Council of AIPH can make an exception in extraordinary circumstances.

If an application for recognition of an exhibition is not accepted by the AIPH, a new application may only be submitted at least one year after the refusal to accept was notified.

If several countries wish to organize a horticultural exhibition in

the course of the same year, AIPH will adjudicate in the matter.

If, after recognition has been granted to an exhibition by AIPH, it transpires that the organizers have not respected the provisions of the regulation, or have respected it only partially, the recognition will be withdrawn, and all members of AIPH will be informed of this decision.

Only one common stand may be accepted per country for an AIPH recognized exhibition. On the common stand, it is naturally permissible to display the name signs of the individual growers who form part of the collective display.

1.2. INSCRIPTIONS IN PROGRAM OF EXHIBITIONS

A decision on the approval of a horticultural exhibition, for which an application for inscription in the AIPH program of exhibitions has been lodged, will be the exclusive responsibility of AIPH.

In order to obtain recognition the completed questionnaire on the exhibition itself and the phytosanitary regulations must be submitted in time. The participation and influence of the profession in the organization and management of the exhibition, the fair treatment of all exhibits for competition, the free access of exhibition products and services for home and foreign exhibitors and the observance of the special AIPH-rules for exhibitions are important criteria for recognition.

The information given in the questionnaire on regulations for commercial trade is for the use of prospective participants only.

1.3. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

Applicants for recognition of an exhibition by AIPH are obliged to pay a financial guarantee to AIPH directly as the application is submit-

ted, AIPH will send an invoice to the organization that applies for AIPH approval.

Provided that the organizers have fulfilled all their obligations, including the submission of a final report (format as in Appendix 3) not later than ninety days after the closing date, AIPH will refund 20 % of the financial guarantee.

If an application is not accepted by AIPH, or if within one year of definitive recognition the application is withdrawn, 20 % of the financial guarantee will be repaid by AIPH. If an application is withdrawn more than one year after definitive recognition, AIPH reserves the right to retain the whole financial guarantee. After investigation of all circumstances AIPH may decide to refund 20 % of the financial guarantee.

1.4 GATE FEE CHARGE

For A1 and A2/B1 exhibitions, the organizers are bound to pay to AIPH 1% of the total net gate fee income (net means without local taxes and/or VAT); this figure should be reported adequately and promptly to AIPH. Irrespective of the total net gate fee income, the minimum sum to be paid to AIPH is € 70,000 (seventy thousand euro) for an A1 exhibition and € 30,000 (thirty thousand euro) for an A2/B1 exhibition.

For A1 and A2/B1 Exhibitions advanced money should be paid to AIPH within 30 days after the opening of the exhibition. This sum amounts 1% over 50% of the expected gate fee as calculated from the expected number of visitors and the average gate fee per visitor. This first payment must be at least € 50,000 for an A1 Exhibition and at

least € 20,000 for an A2/B1 Exhibition.

Within 90 days after the closing date the remaining sum should be paid to AIPH.

AIPH is entitled to require a declaration by an independent financial auditor.

1.5 SERVICES PROVIDED BY AIPH FOR A1 EXHIBITIONS

Under the condition that all requirements as mentioned under 1.4 GATE FEE CHARGE are fulfilled, AIPH will provide the hereafter mentioned services and contributions to the approved exhibitions.

1. AIPH assists in organizing 3 International Honorary Jury rounds and pays for the flight tickets (economy class) and hotel rooms of 4 foreign Honorary Jury Members; at least two of them are to be nominated by the Executive Committee of AIPH.

2. AIPH will maintain and make available a list of skilful international Honorary Jury members.

3. As an alternative to point 1 (regarding the International Honorary Jury) AIPH can participate in a short term indoor-exhibition; this will be decided in consultation with the organizing committee.

4. AIPH donates a prize for the International competition. This prize consists of an AIPH certificate, an 'AIPH award cup' and a sum of € 10,000 (ten thousand euro). This prize will stimulate participation in the exhibition.

5. AIPH will stimulate its member organizations by all means to participate in the exhibition.

6. AIPH will stimulate and contribute by all means (i.e. AIPH website, websites and magazines of AIPH members) to gain publicity for the exhibition and for prize winners.

7. AIPH will assist with all available knowledge as regards technological, infrastructural and horticultural aspects of exhibitions.

8. In exceptional situations the Executive Committee of AIPH can decide to adjust the financial obligations of AIPH that may result from the services mentioned at 1, 3, 4 and 6. The organizing committee will be informed instantly by AIPH if such a situation occurs.

1.6 SERVICES PROVIDED BY AIPH FOR A2/B1 EXHIBITIONS

Under the condition that all requirements as mentioned under 1.4 GATE FEE CHARGE are fulfilled, AIPH will provide the hereafter mentioned services and contributions to the approved exhibitions.

1. AIPH assists in organizing 2 International Honorary Jury round and pays for the flight tickets (economy class) and hotel rooms of 4 foreign Honorary Jury Members; at least two of them are to be nominated by the Executive Committee of AIPH.

2. AIPH will keep and make available a list of skilful international Honorary Jury members.

3. As an alternative to point 1 (regarding the International Honorary Jury) AIPH can participate in a short term indoor-exhibition; this will be decided in consultation with the organizing committee.

4. AIPH donates a prize for the International competition. This prize consists of an AIPH certificate, an 'AIPH award cup' and a sum

of € 7,500 (seven thousand five hundred euro) . This prize will stimulate participation in the exhibition.

5. AIPH will stimulate its member organizations by all means to participate in the exhibition.

6. AIPH will stimulate and contribute by all means (i.e. AIPH website, websites and magazines of AIPH members) to gain publicity for the exhibition and for prize winners.

7. AIPH will assist with all available knowledge as regards technological, infrastructural and horticultural aspects of exhibitions.

8. In exceptional situations the Executive Committee of AIPH can decide to adjust the financial obligations of AIPH that may result from the services mentioned at 1, 3, 4 and 6. The organizing committee will be informed instantly by AIPH if such a situation occurs.

CHAPTER II : CATEGORIES OF EXHIBITIONS

2.1. CATEGORY A1 : LARGE INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS

2.1.1. Frequency – number

Not more than one A1 exhibition per year.

Not more than one A1 exhibition per country per decade.

Frequency will be established by agreement with B.I.E.

2.1.2. Duration

Minimum 3 months.

Maximum 6 months.

2.1.3. Application

To be submitted between 12 and 6 years before the opening date of an exhibition.

AIPH may decide to set up a commission of inquiry (maximum 3 people); this will visit the future site of the exhibition with a view to completing the application file, and establishing any contacts necessary.

2.1.4. Specific provisions

An A1 exhibition must cover all sectors of horticulture.

Minimum exhibition area: 50 ha, of which a maximum of 10% is taken up by buildings

(excluding buildings used for indoor exhibitions).

At least 5% of the area occupied by exhibitions is to be reserved for full-time international participants.

Participation of exhibitors of at least 10 different countries.

Financial guarantee: € 25,000 (twenty five thousand euro).

2.1.5. Registration by the BIE

Large International Horticultural Exhibitions have to be registered by the International Office of Exhibitions (BIE) in Paris. They should meet the minimum conditions laid down in the applicable regulations of BIE.

AIPH members are required to obtain the recognition of AIPH before making an application through their national government for the registration of an exhibition by the BIE.

A copy of the application for BIE-registration must be sent to AIPH.

2.2. CATEGORY A2 : INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS

An A2 exhibition may be combined with a B1 exhibition. In this situation the conditions of each category are applicable and the caution fees add up.

2.2.1. Frequency – number

Maximum of 2 A2 exhibitions per year.

Interval of at least 3 months between their respective opening dates, when they take place on the same continent.

An A2 exhibition may not coincide with the opening show, the main show or the closing show of an A1 or a B1 exhibition.

If 2 A2 exhibitions take place on different continents, there must be at least an interval of three weeks between the closing date of the first and the opening date of the second.

2.2.2. Duration

Minimum: 8 days.

Maximum: 20 days.

2.2.3. Application

To be submitted at least 4 years before the opening of the exhibition.

If different countries submit an application to organize an A2 exhibition in the same period, AIPH shall decide, after examination of the various files.

2.2.4. Specific provision

Minimum area : 15.000 m² (gross), of which at least 2.000 m² shall be reserved for foreign participants.

Participation of exhibitors of at least 6 different countries.

Financial guarantee : € 10,000 (ten thousand euro).

2.3. CATEGORY B1 : HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION – LONG DURATION

A B1 exhibition may be combined with an A2 exhibition. In this situation the conditions of each category are applicable and the caution fees add up.

2.3.1. Frequency – number

Not more than one B1 exhibition per calendar year.

AIPH can agree to make an exception to this general rule where this concerns a show in another hemisphere or after due consultations with all parties concerned when a show is so far away that no interference of participants and visitors can be expected.

2.3.2. Duration

Minimum: 3 months.

Maximum: 6 months.

2.3.3. Application

To be submitted between 7 years and 3 years before the opening date of the exhibition.

2.3.4. Specific provisions

Minimum area: 25 ha. of which a minimum of 3% are to be reserved for foreign participants.

Financial guarantee: € 5,000 (five thousand euro).

2.4. CATEGORY B2 : HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION – SHORT DURATION

2.4.1. Frequency – number

Not more than 2 B2 exhibitions per year.

A B2 show may not coincide with the 3 most important component

shows of an A1 or B1 exhibition, or with an A2 exhibition, except with the express agreement of the organizers of these exhibitions.

2.4.2. Duration

Minimum : 8 days.

Maximum : 20 days.

2.4.3. Application

To be submitted at least 2 years before the opening of the exhibition.

2.4.4. Specific provisions

Minimum area: 6.000 m² (gross), of which at least 600 m² shall be reserved for foreign participants.

Financial guarantee: € 2,500 (two thousand five hundred euro).

CHAPTER III : PRINCIPLES FOR THE REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

In each country/region where an exhibition is planned, there must be one organization or committee responsible for the participation in an international horticultural exhibition.

This should be the function of an AIPH member organization. If the member organization adopts other arrangements, AIPH must be informed.

All exhibitors must be approved by the exhibitions committee of the country which wishes to participate in an international horticultural exhibition. It will be possible in this manner to prevent particular undesirable exhibitors from participating in an international horticultural exhibition.

Exhibitions which have been registered with the BIE should only

admit or reject foreign exhibitors with the approval of the Commissioner of the Government of the country concerned.

International horticultural exhibitions which have been recognized by AIPH must set up a committee consisting of one delegate from each of the participating countries. The function of committee is to ensure the equal observance of the rights and duties of exhibitors and they should be enabled, in an advisory capacity, to assist the organizers of exhibitions in laying down the conditions for exhibiting and for the regulation of the award of the prizes.

Reimbursement of travel and lodging costs of delegates (travel tickets, hotel costs, subsistence etc.) is the responsibility of member organizations or the organizing committees in the various countries.

CHAPTER IV : COMPETITIONS, JUDGING AND AWARDS

Competitions are an important component of horticultural exhibitions. They stimulate the interest of both participants and visitors; they provide incentive for exhibitors and enable organizers to reward excellence.

Organizers of international horticultural exhibitions are therefore required to include competitions in their events, to make efficient arrangements for their judging and to award appropriate prizes to those whose exhibits are of exceptional quality. Organizers are required to provide information about these aspects when answering the enclosed questionnaire and their response will be taken into account in the review procedure. However, AIPH recognizes that arrangements for these activities will differ between exhibitions.

Therefore recommendations have been prepared for the guidance of organizers (Annex 1).

The organizers are obliged to send to the AIPH secretariat details of the regulations relating to their competitions not later than six months prior to the opening of the exhibition concerned.

CHAPTER V : GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

5.1. CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION

The organizers must notify the conditions for participation, and submit them in the English language to AIPH:

at least three years before the opening date of an A1 exhibition for outdoor exhibitions;

at least two years before the opening date of an A1 exhibition for indoor exhibitions;

at least one year before the opening of an A2 exhibition.

5.2. TRANSPORT COSTS

The organizers shall undertake to contribute to the costs of two-way transport of plants and materials necessary for the building of the stands.

The minimum contribution to these costs shall be reimbursement of the two-way trip from the national border (customs post, port, airport) to the location of the exhibition.

These costs are calculated on the basis of transport rates applicable in the host country.

No payment shall be due for the return leg of the journey:

for cut flowers;

if the plants on the exhibition stand are sold in the country where the show is taking place.

5.3. CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

Exemption from customs which is normally granted for exhibitions products must be ensured.

Moreover, it is recommended that each country should also endeavor to obtain exemption from custom duties in the country in which the exhibition is held for products exhibited which will be offered free and will remain in that country.

For category A exhibition, the possibility of local customs clearance at the exhibition site must be provided.

In any case, for all categories of exhibition, all possible facilities concerning customs clearance must be provided, both for importation and re-exportation.

5.4. PLANT HEALTH REGULATIONS

The organizers of the exhibition must guarantee three years before the start of the exhibition that there will not be any phytosanitary obstructions during the exhibition.

General principle: the same treatment must apply to plants belonging to exhibitors from the host country and foreign participants.

The provisions applicable to importation and exportation must be made as flexible as possible.

Phytosanitary checks must be made without causing loss of time, preferably on the exhibition site.

5.5. STAND EQUIPMENT AND THE STAGING OF GOODS

The exhibition hall and grounds must be made available to the collective and individual country exhibitor without charge. The organizers of the exhibition must supply at no cost the materials which are necessary for exhibition purposes (substrate, soil, water, electricity etc.) in the stand or the exhibition ground; if necessary, the heating of the exhibition halls must be provided at no charge.

These conditions must also be applicable to personnel employed for heavy work and made available by the organizers. The costs of the personnel employed in the erection and finishing off of stands or the preparation of the exhibition area are to be paid by the exhibitors.

For a short term exhibition, the maintenance during the exhibition of products exhibited in exhibition halls is the responsibility of the exhibitor.

However, in the case of products exhibited in the open and in the case of long term exhibitions in halls, their maintenance and care are the responsibility of the organizers.

5.6 INSURANCE

Organizers of and exhibitors at international horticultural exhibitions must take out an insurance for civil liability.

5.7 CALCULATION OF RECOMPENSES WHEN PARTICIPATING IN INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS

In view of the fact that the number of applications for approval of exhibitions increases regularly and that each entry involves a considerable financial outlay on the part of producers, AIPH will only give approval for exhibitions which guarantee to participants:

Either money prizes or indemnification for the loss of value of exhibited plants.

5.7.1. Overall amount of money prizes

Organizers who decide to award money prizes must consult the AIPH Marketing Committee on the overall value of money prizes to be awarded for an exhibition.

5.7.2. Methods of indemnification for loss of value

Indemnification must be made for flowers or plants which have been entered for competition or exhibited as being not for competition – commercial or specimen plants.

Supplementary plants which are only used for decoration or for finishing off stands should not be taken into consideration.

A restricted international committee of 4 or 5 persons appointed in agreement with AIPH determine at the end of the exhibition, the loss of value of exhibited products. For the calculation of compensations for the lesser value of exhibited products, not only will the wholesale value at the most approximate market be taken into account, but also the retail value in the region where the exhibition takes place.

In case certain products are not sold at the wholesale market, the basis for calculation will be 50% of the retail price.

The scale of the percentages of loss of value drawn up by AIPH (Annex 2) on the basis of plant perishability, may be used as a guideline.

In addition to such indemnification, supplementary payments must be made taking into account local conditions: the duration of the exhibition, the exhibition of plants near entry doors or heating radiators etc.

Payment of the agreed amount for loss of value (0 to 100%) must be up to 70%, the other 30% must be deemed to reflect the advertising value which an exhibitor obtains from his participation in an exhibition.

If there is payment for loss of value, this must also be available to exhibitors who have sold their plants on the spot.

5.8. PARTICIPATION IN COMPETITIONS

The organizers must guarantee that all exhibitors who participate in an international exhibition will be entitled, without discrimination of nationality, to participate in all the competitions which are organized by the organizing committee and to be eligible for prizes awarded by this committee.

5.9. ADVERTISING FOR OTHER EXHIBITONS

The organizers of AIPH registered exhibitions must allow the organizers of other AIPH registered exhibitions to place advertising signs in the stand of their country, or in the immediate vicinity of their stand.

Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011

The scale and content of such advertising/information should be agreed between the organizer and the exhibitor.

In the absence of the country where an exhibition being promoted is to take place, the organizers shall provide space for advertising, in a place which is accessible to the public.

Any costs in connection with such advertising will be met by the exhibition arranging it.

5.10 PRESS CENTRE

A press centre shall be set up at least 7 days before the opening of the exhibition. This centre will remain open for the duration of the event.

5.11 REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS

The organizer of an international horticultural exhibition, approved by AIPH must complete a report about the exhibition and send it to the general secretariat of AIPH within ninety days of the closure of the event.

To complete the report, the form in Annex 3 may be used as a guideline.

5.12 WORKING PERMITS

The organizer of an international exhibition has to inform the international exhibitors about the rules and regulations of working permits.

CHAPTER VI : COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AND SPONSORSHIP

6.1 SPONSORSHIP

All participants in AIPH recognized exhibitions shall be free to negotiate financial and other support from third parties, provided that support is permissible under the legislation of the host country and, in the case of BIE recognized events, complies with that organization's requirements.

Organizers of all exhibitions recognized by AIPH shall include in their conditions for participation full details of any restrictions which will apply to the display of advertisements, the distribution of literature and any other activities intended to promote products and services other than those exhibited by the participant.

These conditions shall permit participants to promote such products and services but the organizers are entitled to limit the inclusion of or reference to them to a maximum of 5% of the total surface area of the exhibit itself.

As far as publicity is made within the exhibition, sponsorship agreements concluded by exhibitors may not be conflicting with the sponsorship interests of the organizer of the exhibition nor with the image of the exhibition.

On collective country exhibits of exhibitions the sale of national products which might be in conflict with agreements of the organizer made with sponsors must be allowed.

6.2 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Retail sales on the stand are prohibited.

Within the exhibition, direct sales to visitors may only be made in rooms or areas of the exhibition especially reserved for this purpose. The costs of providing such a room or area will be met by the exhibitor.

With a view to distribution of commercial information, an information area can be made available ONLY FOR THE TRADE in the NATIONAL stands (stands representing countries, or regions if the country itself is not taking part, or of communities which are representing a country).

An information area is only allowed on national stands with a minimum area of 500 m² (or when 500 m² was requested but not granted).

The maximum area of this information area: 100 m² to be set up and incorporated in the stand in such a way that it is not “visible” to the general public.

The form, layout and design of the information stand must be submitted to the organizers for approval.

The cost of setting up an information stand will be met by the exhibitor.

6.3 COMMERCIAL CONTACT DAYS

In order to improve the commercial appeal of A1 and A2 exhibitions, the organizers must make it possible for participants to organize

commercial contact days.

CHAPTER VII : DISPUTES

Disputes between organizers and participants must be submitted to a disputes committee.

For A1 exhibitions, this committee shall consist of the commissioners general of the participating countries – for other exhibitions this committee shall be composed of representatives of the organizers, of the participating countries, and AIPH.

ANNEXES

1. Guidelines for competitions, judging and awards.
2. Plant perishability and indemnification.
3. Scheme for drawing up a report on an international horticultural exhibition approved by AIPH.
4. Procedure and criteria to award the AIPH Design prize for A1 and A2/B1 exhibitions.

ANNEX 1

COMPETITIONS, JUDGING AND AWARDS

Competitions:

1. All exhibitors should have the opportunity to participate and be eligible for awards.
2. Competitive classes should provide for the assessment of whole exhibits, groups of plants and individual plants. A list is available from the AIPH secretariat giving examples of such classes.
3. A schedule of all competitive classes should be made available to judges before they assemble for the judging process; when they do so, they will also receive full details of the exhibits which they are to judge.

Judging:

1. Organizers should ensure that arrangements for the judging of exhibits are prepared well in advance of the exhibition's opening.
2. Members of juries should be appointed at least three months prior to the judging itself. A list of these members must be sent to the secretariat of AIPH three months prior to the judging.
3. Organizers of Category A exhibitions should appoint a International Honorary Jury (or Grand Jury); this should have a membership of at least 7, with the Chairman and a majority of members drawn from outside the host country. At least two members are to be nominated by the executive committee of AIPH. While the appointment of some distinguished persons who are not horticulturalists is acceptable,

organizers must ensure that the Jury of Honor incorporates a high level of horticultural expertise.

4. The Grand Jury is responsible for validating the awards of other juries; it will judge and make awards itself in the principal international classes.

5. Other classes at Category A exhibitions will be judged by juries of not less than three members, some of whom will be drawn from all the countries participating in the exhibition. These juries will be composed solely of horticulturalists expert in the classes which they judge.

6. In the case of Category A1 events, the Grand Jury and other juries responsible for awards to permanent exhibits should meet at least three times during the exhibition; for B1 events the juries should meet at least two times during the exhibition. Their final decisions will take account of performance throughout the event.

7. Exhibits at temporary shows held within such exhibitions should be judged separately, by juries of not less than five members who must complete their judging prior to the opening of the show.

8. In the case of a combined A2/B1 exhibition, the Grand Jury will perform the judging of the A2 part together with the first round of the B1 judging. The judging process must be completed prior to the opening of the exhibition; information on the awards made should also be displayed by this time.

9. Each member of a jury shall have one vote.

10. Organizers may appoint panels of technical experts to advise juries, although these experts will not have voting powers.

11. Documents distributed to juries and forming part of the judging process should be available in the languages of the judges involved.

12. Any dispute arising during or as a result of the judging process will be resolved by the Grand Jury at Category A events and by the senior jury appointed at other exhibitions.

Awards:

1. Full details of the prizes to be awarded should be made available to prospective participants not later than six months prior to the opening of the exhibition.

2. Each competitive class should have allocated to it at least three awards but juries may, at their discretion, present more (or less) if the quality of exhibits merits this.

3. In the case of Category A exhibitions, prizes will be awarded by the Grand Jury to the principal exhibits of both the host country and foreign participants. A certain number of such prizes shall be reserved for each of these two categories; exhibits from any one country shall not receive more than one premier award.

4. Exhibitors who are awarded prizes should be notified formally by the organizers of their success as soon as possible; the timing of the presentation of such prizes shall be at their discretion.

5. The total number and value of prizes available shall be determined by the organizers, although information on this aspect is requested in the enclosed questionnaire and will be taken into account in the review process.

ANNEX 2

**PLANT PERISHABILITY
AND INDEMNIFICATION**

A. Cut flowers including the flowers of exhibited flowering orchid plants as well as flowers exhibited with their bulbs 100%

B. Flowering plants:

1. Azalea Indica (35%) 50%
2. Azalea Mollis and Japonica (20%) 40%
3. Rhododendron (20%) 30%
4. Orchid plants 30%

e.g. Cattleya, Phalaenopsis, Vanda, Miltonai, Oncidium, Cymbidium, Paphiopedilum

5. Other flowering plants: 100%

A. in pots

e.g. Cyclamen, Primula, Cineraria, Calceolaria, Kalanchoe, Sinningia, Begonia elatior, Saintpaulia, Chrysanthemum, Euphorbia (Poinsettia)

e.g. Hydrangea, Clivia, Bougainvillea, Cactaceae (in flower), Bromeliaceae 50% in flower (Aechmea, Vriesea, Tillandsia)

B. bedding and balcony plants 100%

Pelargonium, Petunia, Ageratum, Viola, Begonia tuberosa.

Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011

Begonia graciles and semperflorens, Bellis perrennis, Zinnia, Callistephus, Salvia, Tagetes

C. Foliage plants: (IN SOIL AND HYDROSUBSTRATE)

1. from heated glasshouses: (30%) 40%

e.g. Codiaem (Croton), Dieffenbachia, Cordyline terminalis, Dra-
caena deremensis, Caladium, Cosos, Howea, Anthurium Marantaceae,
Bromeliaceae with plumed foliage not in flower

2. from inheated of air-conditioned glasshouses: (20%) 30%

e.g. Ficus (species), Philodendron, Phoenix, Asplenium, Adiantum,
Platycerium, Pteris, Cactaceae (not in flower), Nephrolepsis, Sanseve-
ria

D. BONSAI

1. Indoor-bonsai

a. up to a plant value of € 100 20%

b. up to a plant value of € 500 10%

c. with a plant value of more than € 500 5%

2. Outdoor-bonsai

a. up to a plant value of € 100 20%

b. up to a plant value of € 500 10%

c. up to a plant value of € 500 2%

d. up to a plant value of € 2.500 1%

e. with a plant value of more than € 2.500 0,5%

E. Perennial plants: (20%) 30%

F. Nursery products:

1. CONIFERS (20%) 20%

2. BROAD-LEAVED TREES (20%) 30%

ANNEX 3

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS APPROVED BY AIPH

Organizers of these exhibitions are required to complete this form and send it to the general secretariat within ninety days of the closure of the event.

The relevant section of the AIPH Guidelines for the organization of international Horticultural Exhibition is shown where these apply.

GENERAL

1. Location
2. Dates of opening and closing
3. Organization responsible
4. AIPH category
5. Total attendance in number of visitors
6. Total area of exhibition site
7. What will be the use of the site after the closing of the exhibition?
8. Area of structure used for short/indoor shows (Categories A1 and B1 only)
9. Number of short/indoor shows held (A1 and B1 only)

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

10. Number of countries which participated:

- a. throughout the exhibition
- b. in indoor/short shows (for A1 and B1 only)

11. Total area occupied by exhibits remaining throughout the exhibition:

- a. from the host country
- b. from other countries

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

12. a. Were regulations for the organization of competitions and the award of prizes sent to AIPH members and the General Secretary? (Ch. IV.1)

b. Was an International Honorary Jury appointed in accordance with the AIPH Guidelines? (Ch. IV.2)

c. Were technical juries or panels appointed? (Ch. IV.2)

d. What was the total value of money prizes awarded? (Ch. V.5.)

e. What total sum was paid to exhibitors in compensation for the depreciation of their plant material? (Ch. V.7.)

f. Have these sums been paid to exhibitors entitled to them?

OTHER ASPECTS

13. a. Were the transport costs of exhibitors reimbursed in accordance with AIPH Guidelines? (Ch. V.2.)



Report on International Horticultural Exposition 2011

b. Were special arrangements made for the inspection of plant material imported by exhibitors – near or at the exhibition site? (Ch.V.2.)

c. How many international participants included information stands in or associated with their exhibits? (Ch.V.7.)

ANNEX 4

PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA TO AWARD THE AIPH INTERNATIONAL HONORARY AWARD (Design Prize) FOR A1 AND A2/B1 EXHIBITIONS

This annex describes the procedure and criteria to award the AIPH International Honorary Award to be given to the winners of the competitions in A1 and A2/B1 exhibitions approved by AIPH, according to paragraph 1.5 item 4 and 1.6 item 4 of the AIPH regulations on exhibitions.

PROCEDURE:

1. The Grand Jury will decide about the winner of the AIPH award and prize. They will conclude after the first Jury round, just prior to the opening of an exhibition.
2. The certificate, ornament/cup and money prize will be awarded to one winner.
3. Both indoor and outdoor international participants will compete for the AIPH prize.

CRITERIA:

1. The garden/presentation should in its design be innovative or exemplary for the participants' typical national garden design.
2. The garden/presentation should contribute to the promotion of the 'Plants for People' or 'Green city' concept.
3. The garden/presentation should be of high quality in material and plants used.