
Planting Edo: A Field Guide is a collaboration between the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University and the Harvard Art Museums, inspired by the exhibition *Painting Edo: Japanese Art from the Feinberg Collection*.

We invite you to use this field guide to learn more about the botanical features and poetic significance of various flowers and trees featured in *Painting Edo* by observing artworks from the exhibition alongside the living collections of the Arnold Arboretum.

PLANTING EDO:



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Cambridge, MA 02138
harvardartmuseums.org



Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University
125 Arborway
Boston, MA 02130
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A FIELD GUIDE

How to Use This Field Guide

In the pages that follow, you will find key plants from the *Painting Edo* exhibition paired with their counterparts from the living collections at the Arnold Arboretum.

Whether you print this guide to take with you while visiting the Arnold Arboretum in person or if you're [exploring](#) the *Painting Edo* exhibition online, you can use this guide to **learn about** the botanical and poetic lives of each plant, **compare** living plants at the Arnold Arboretum with those depicted in paintings exhibited in *Painting Edo*, **document** what you discover, and **get inspired** to create.

Take photos of your explorations at the Arnold Arboretum and share them on social media using **#PlantingEdo**. We will repost our favorite discoveries every week!

Though the Harvard Art Museums remain closed for now, the Arnold Arboretum—Harvard's remarkable “museum of trees”—is free to [visit](#) and open to all every day, from sunrise to sunset.

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Table of Contents

TREES

Japanese Maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	4
Japanese Black Pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)	5
Japanese Red Pine (<i>Pinus densiflora</i>)	6
Higan Cherry (<i>Prunus subhirtella</i>)	7
Yoshino Cherry (<i>Prunus × yedoensis</i>)	8
Sargent Cherry (<i>Prunus sargentii</i>)	9

PLANTS

Ōyama Magnolia (<i>Magnolia sieboldii</i>)	10
Tree Peony (<i>Paeonia</i> spp.)	11
Clematis (<i>Clematis</i> spp.)	12
Bigleaf Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>)	13
Japanese Kerria (<i>Kerria japonica</i>)	14
Bamboo (<i>Phyllostachys</i> spp.)	15

TRACK YOUR PROGRESS

Did you know the Arnold Arboretum and the Harvard Art Museums both use **accession numbers** to keep track of their collections? Accession numbers are unique numbers assigned to objects in a museum collection. They serve as a reference point for all information about an object, including its location, and contain clues about when and how an object entered the collection.

Can you find the unique number assigned to each artwork and plant?

At the Arnold Arboretum, you can find accession numbers (also called Plant IDs) at the top left corner of the metal tag attached to each tree or shrub. (Example: 404-97)

At the Harvard Art Museums, you can find accession numbers (or object numbers) in the online records for our collections. (Example: 2017.225 or TL42147.39)

You can learn more about each artwork and plant—including where to find them—by entering these accession numbers in the respective online database.

Visit hvr.d.art/plantingedo to access the search tools for both the Arnold Arboretum and the Harvard Art Museums.

Tools for Exploring

Use this guide in the landscape of the Arnold Arboretum to discover various flowers and trees that are featured in the *Painting Edo* exhibition. Or, take a [virtual tour of the *Painting Edo* exhibition](#) via Google Arts & Culture and try to find these plants in the paintings featured there. Whether in person or online, here are some tips for exploring.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

Is this a tall tree, a small shrub, or something different? What colors, textures, or shapes do you see? Do you think the bark is smooth, rough, loose, or tight? What is the branching pattern? Do you notice flowers or leaves? How many petals are on each flower? What shape are the leaves?

SKETCH WHAT YOU SEE

What else do you see nearby? What differences do you notice between painted plants in the exhibition and living plants? What details will help you find this plant again? Sketch or jot down any important details.

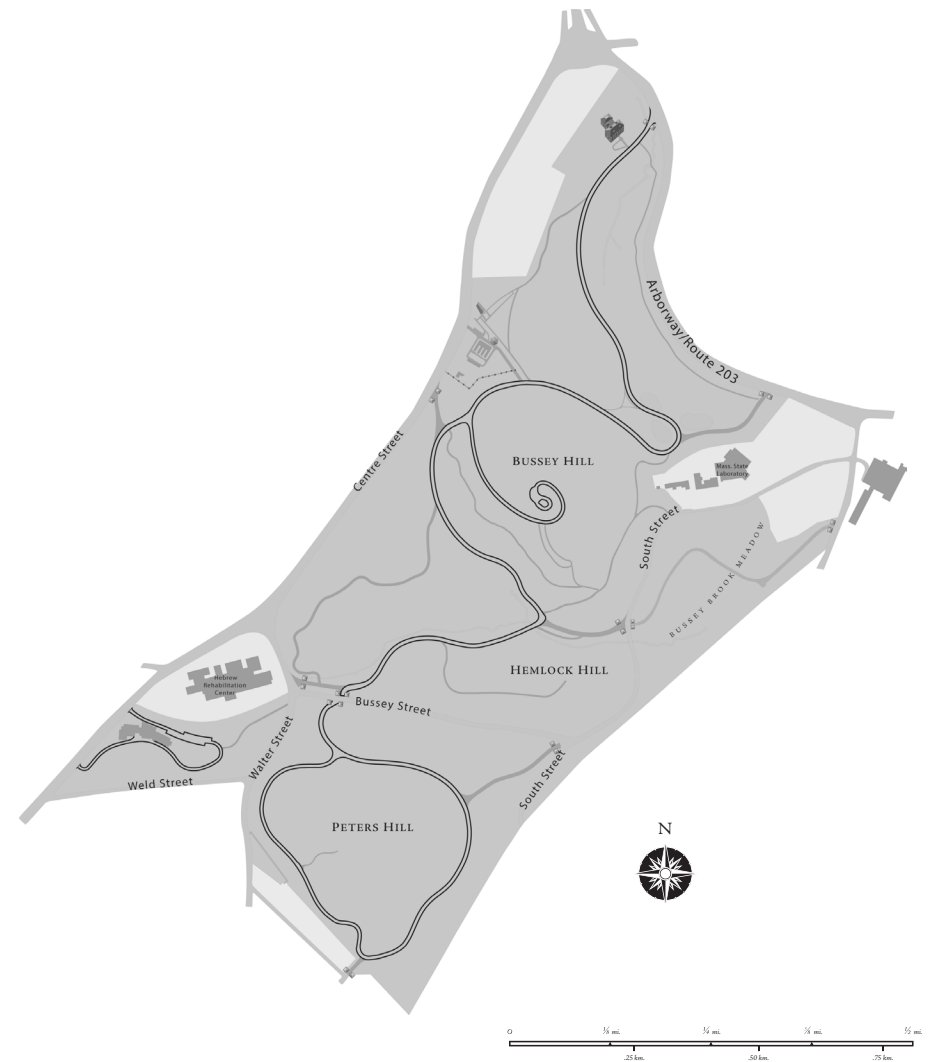
TRACK YOUR PROGRESS

How many of each species can you find? Where did you find each plant? How might this plant look different in another season? Mark down the **accession number** of each plant you find or note your location on the map to the right, so you can find your way back to it in the future.

KEEP EXPLORING!

Can you find these plants in your own neighborhood? Can you identify other plants from the exhibition that are not included in this guide? Tag us on social media with **#PlantingEdo** to share your discoveries!

Map



Trees

Japanese name	KAEDE 楓
Common name	JAPANESE MAPLE
Scientific name	ACER PALMATUM
Plant family	SAPINDACEAE
Plant ID	560-71*B
Object number	TL42147.39

The Japanese maple, scientific name *Acer palmatum*, is native to Japan and known for its pointed, star-like leaves, which turn bright crimson in autumn. *Autumn Maple Trees* by Tawaraya Sōri (active mid- to late 18th century) captures this seasonal transformation, depicting both the last green summer leaves and early red autumnal leaves.

The bark of this plant is typical of most young maples: thin, smooth, tight, and delicate. However, Japanese maples are distinguished by having a medium-gray bark with darker gray stripes. Notice how Sōri used pooled ink to convey the smoky color and smooth texture of the bark.

At the Arnold Arboretum, you'll find [Japanese maple](#) in the Maple Collection off Meadow Road next to the Bradley Rosaceous Collection.

[Find on the map](#)



Acer palmatum ssp. *palmatum* 560-71*B at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Kyle Port; © 2014 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Tawaraya Sōri, *Autumn Maple Trees*, Japanese, Edo period, mid- to late 18th century. Six-panel folding screen; ink, color, and gold on paper. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42147.39. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Trees

Japanese name	KUROMATSU 黒松
Common name	JAPANESE BLACK PINE
Scientific name	<i>PINUS THUNBERGII</i>
Plant family	PINACEAE
Plant ID	11371*G
Object number	TL42147.7

Japanese black pine, or *Pinus thunbergii*, is known to flourish in challenging environments—for example, on craggy mountainsides and by the sea. Like most pine trees, Japanese black pine have needles arranged in fascicles, which are small bundles of two, three, or five needles bound together at the base by a sheath. Japanese black pine have fascicles that come in bunches of two. Other conifers, such as spruce, fir, and hemlock, have single needles that grow directly from branchlets.

The dynamic brushwork of this ink painting, *Old Pine* by Itō Jakuchū (1716–1800), captures two distinguishing features of the Japanese black pine: its densely packed needles and its dark gray bark, which breaks into irregular, scale-like plates. The cropped perspective produces the sensation of being embraced by the living tree, while the bluish ink of the background indicates a nighttime setting. Notice how moonlight bathes the lower branches and needle tips.

In Japan, pine trees are associated with wishes for long life, making paintings of pines appropriate gifts for a birthday or the new year.

Discover the [Japanese black pine](#) in the Conifer Collection at the Arnold Arboretum, located between the Conifer Path and Hemlock Hill Road.

[Find on the map](#)



Pinus thunbergii 11371*G at the Arnold Arboretum.
Photo: William (Ned) Friedman; © 2020 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Itō Jakuchū, *Old Pine*, Japanese, Edo period, c. 1796.
Hanging scroll; ink on silk. Harvard Art Museums,
Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg,
TL42147.7. Photo: John Tsantes and Neil Greentree;
© Robert Feinberg.

Trees

Japanese name	AKAMATSU 赤松
Common name	JAPANESE RED PINE
Scientific name	<i>PINUS DENSIFLORA</i>
Plant family	PINACEAE
Plant ID	1724-77*B
Object number	TL42147.10

Japanese red pine, scientific name *Pinus densiflora*, is a multi-stemmed tree with twisted trunks and upright spreading branches. Such features are uncommon for pine trees, which are known for growing straight and tall. The Japanese red pine has bark that peels away in thin strips, revealing stunning oranges and grays. Its needles are approximately 2 to 3 inches long and arranged in bundles of two, which produces a tufted, billowy effect. It has oval-shaped tan cones, which open to release their winged seeds in their second year of growth.

This painting on a pair of miniature sliding doors, *Pines of Miho* by Kamisaka Sekka (1866–1942), depicts a scenic area on the Miho Peninsula (*Miho no matsubara*), in Shizuoka City, Japan, which is home to an iconic four miles of seashore lined with pine trees. Notice how Sekka has used touches of ink against the dyed silk to suggest the colors of the peeling bark and a single brushstroke to create the landscape above the trees.

Look for the [Japanese red pine](#) in the Conifer Collection at the Arnold Arboretum, located along Hemlock Hill Road.

[Find on the map](#)



Pinus densiflora 1724-77*B at the Arnold Arboretum.
Photo: Danny Schissler; © 2017 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Kamisaka Sekka, *Pines of Miho*, Japanese, Taishō or Shōwa period, 1925–35. Pair of sliding doors; ink, color, and gold on silk. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42147.10. Photo: John Tsantes and Neil Greentree; © Robert Feinberg.

Trees

Japanese name	HIGANZAKURA 彼岸桜
Common name	HIGAN CHERRY
Scientific name	<i>PRUNUS SUBHIRTELLA</i>
Plant family	ROSACEAE
Plant ID	412-62*B
Object number	TL42096.14

Flowering cherry, or *sakura* in Japanese, is a complex group of plants that blossoms briefly and magnificently in early spring. They have long been celebrated for both their exquisite beauty and the poignancy of their short lives. The Higan cherry, scientific name *Prunus subhirtella*, is among this group. It can vary in shape and size, but typically is short and bushy with branches covered in an abundance of pale pink blossoms. The cherries can have either single flowers (5 petals) or semidouble flowers (usually 8–14 petals).

This painting is part of a cycle depicting the *Birds and Flowers of the Twelve Months* by Sakai Hōitsu (1761–1828). Here, cherry blossoms symbolizing the third month of the year likely depict a specific type of Higan cherry—the weeping Higan cherry, or *Prunus subhirtella pendula*—with long, blossom-laden tresses that bend gracefully toward the ground. The blue bird perched momentarily among the trailing blossoms is a Siberian robin.

Discover the [Higan cherry](#) in the Bradley Rosaceous Collection at the Arnold Arboretum, along Forest Hills Road.

[Find on the map](#)



Prunus subhirtella var. *pendula* 'Park Weeping' 412-62*B at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Meng Li; © 2017 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Sakai Hōitsu, *Birds and Flowers of the Twelve Months*, Japanese, Edo period, c. 1820–28. One from a set of 12 hanging scrolls; ink, color, and gold on silk. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42096.14. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Trees

Japanese name *SOMEI YOSHINO* 染井吉野

Common name YOSHINO CHERRY

Scientific name *PRUNUS* × *YEDOENSIS*

Plant family ROSACEAE

Plant ID 267-83*A

Object number TL42147.48

The Yoshino cherry, or *Prunus* × *yedoensis*, is now one of the most popular cherries in Japan. Typically blooming in early spring for a period of two to three weeks, their pale pink flowers fade to white when they fully open, and they have a slight almond scent. The appearance of cherry blossoms at the beginning of spring is cause for celebration in Japan. Cherry blossom festivals might include playing games and music, singing, and writing poetry to celebrate the sublime beauty of these flowering trees.

However, there is also a note of melancholy associated with cherry blossoms, as the delicate flowers fade and fall very quickly, a characteristic that has led to their association with the ephemeral qualities not only of beauty, but of human life itself. This screen painting, *Arashiyama in Spring and Takao in Autumn* by Yamamoto Baiitsu (1783–1856), depicts the magnificent blossoming cherries of Arashiyama—a *meisho*, or famous place, for viewing cherry blossoms near Kyoto.

At the Arnold Arboretum, look for the Yoshino cherry among the birches off Bussey Hill Road, in the Bradley Rosaceous Collection, and on the north slope of Peters Hill.

[Find on the map](#)



Prunus × *yedoensis* 267-83*A at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Kyle Port; © 2013 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Yamamoto Baiitsu, *Arashiyama in Spring and Takao in Autumn*, Japanese, Edo period, 1832. One from a pair of six-panel folding screens; ink, color, and gold on paper. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42147.48. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Trees

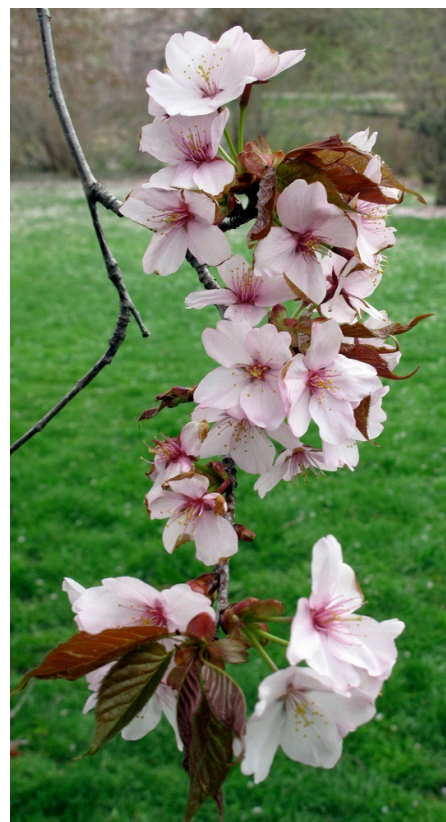
Japanese name	ŌYAMAZAKURA 大山桜
Common name	SARGENT CHERRY
Scientific name	<i>PRUNUS SARGENTII</i>
Plant family	ROSACEAE
Plant ID	931-51*B
Object number	TL42147.32

The Sargent cherry, known in Japanese as *ōyamazakura*, is named in English for the founding director of the Arnold Arboretum, Charles Sprague Sargent (1841–1927). It is considered the tallest, fastest-growing, and hardiest of all Japanese cherries and is one of the first to blossom in spring. Its single, deep pink flowers typically have five petals and bloom in dense clusters at the same moment its leaves appear. The Sargent cherry's leaves turn a deep crimson in the fall, making it one of the finest Japanese cherry trees for autumn color.

Despite this remarkable fall color, the Sargent cherry remains an iconic symbol of spring, as suggested in this triptych painting, *Snow, Moon, and Flowers* by Suzuki Kiitsu (1796–1858). The thematic grouping of snow, moon, and flowers, or *setsugekka* in Japanese, is inspired by a line composed by Chinese poet Bai Juyi (772–846 CE) about an absent friend who was constantly on his mind: during winter snows, at the rising of the autumn moon, and in spring when cherry blossom flower.

Discover the [Sargent cherry](#) in the Bradley Rosaceous Collection at the Arnold Arboretum.

[Find on the map](#)



Prunus sargentii 'Columnaris' 931-51*B at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Bob Mayer; © 2011 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Suzuki Kiitsu, *Snow, Moon, and Flowers*, Japanese, Edo period, c. 1843–58. One from a set of three hanging scrolls; ink and color on silk. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42147.32. Photo: John Tsantes and Neil Greentree; © Robert Feinberg.



Plants

Japanese name	ŌYAMA MOKUREN 大山木蓮
Common name	ŌYAMA MAGNOLIA
Scientific name	<i>MAGNOLIA SIEBOLDII</i>
Plant family	MAGNOLIACEAE
Plant ID	404-97*C
Object number	TL42096.12.4

The Ōyama magnolia grows as a large shrub or small tree with moderately sized green leaves. Its beautiful white flowers have distinctive slender crimson-red stamens and yellow-green cone-shaped pistils at the center. The name Ōyama magnolia comes from the Japanese name for the plant: *Ōyama mokuren*. The plant is also known as Siebold's magnolia, or *Magnolia sieboldii*, for Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796–1866), a German physician, botanist, and explorer active in Japan during the Edo period.

Magnolia sieboldii have protogynous—or female-forward—flowers with a unique, two-day life cycle. Nodding flowers open slightly on the first day, then close before reopening more fully on the second day. This painted fan, *Magnolia* by Suzuki Kiitsu (1796–1858), captures this kinetic change over time: at left a downturned “day one” flower is slightly open, while at right a “day two” flower is fully open, facing upward. If you look closely, you will notice delicate yellow hairs on the green cone-shaped pistil at the center of each flower, which indicates it is ready for pollination.

Look for the Ōyama magnolia among the hickories off Valley Road at the Arnold Arboretum.

[Find on the map](#)



Magnolia sieboldii 404-97*C at the Arnold Arboretum.
Photo: William (Ned) Friedman; © 2016 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Suzuki Kiitsu, *Magnolia*, Japanese, Edo period, early to mid-19th century. Fan; ink, color, gold, and silver on paper. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42096.12.4. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Plants

Japanese name BOTAN 牡丹

Common name TREE PEONY

Scientific name PAEONIA SPP.

Plant family RANUNCULACEAE

Plant ID 1052-61*A

Object number TL42147.17

Despite their name, tree peonies are small shrubs. Their stems are woody, unlike the herbaceous peonies grown in gardens, and they are known for having oversized fragrant flowers—some over 6 inches in diameter! In East Asia, peonies have long been associated with luxuriant feminine beauty and especially with a Chinese imperial consort named Yang Guifei, one of the so-called Four Beauties of Ancient China. Her extraordinary beauty brought her to the attention of the emperor, who fell deeply in love with her, but Guifei was ultimately blamed for his downfall and the loss of the capital city to rebel invaders in 756.

Tree peonies bloom in a range of colors, including pink, purple, coral, yellow, and red; flowers can have single, semidouble, or double-form petals. These peonies can be found throughout the *Painting Edo* exhibition, such as in *Peacock and Peonies* by Maruyama Ōkyo (1733–1795). They are identifiable by their delicate, richly layered, and crinkled-edge petals that hide bright yellow centers and are surrounded by deep green leaves that typically grow in groups of three.

At the Arnold Arboretum, discover [tree peonies](#) on the Chinese Path in the Explorers Garden or among the viburnums and plane trees off Bussey Hill Road.

[Find on the map](#)



Paeonia 'Hozan' (Treasure Mountain) 1052-61*A at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Danny Schissler; © 2018 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Maruyama Ōkyo, *Peacock and Peonies*, Japanese, Edo period, 1768. Hanging scroll; ink, color, and gold on silk. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42147.17. Photo: John Tsantes and Neil Greentree; © Robert Feinberg.

Plants

Japanese name KAZAGURUMA 風車

Common name CLEMATIS

Scientific name CLEMATIS SSP.

Plant family RANUNCULACEAE

Plant ID 262-2003*C

Object number 2017.225 (LEFT)

Clematis—seen here climbing another plant in the left part of the screen—are members of the Ranunculaceae plant family and were first imported to the United States in the early 1800s. They are apetalous plants, meaning they have no petals. Instead, clematis flowers reveal color from their sepals (whorled organs of the flower that arise below the petals), stamens (the male pollen producers), and pistils (the female ovule producers).

There are many different types of clematis with different flower colors, shapes, and sizes, but one thing that most have in common is their vining structure. Unlike most vines, which wrap their stems around supports to grow upward, a clematis uses its petioles, or leaf stalks, not its stems, to twine around supports that allow the vine to continue its upward growth.

Kazaguruma means pinwheel or windmill in Japanese. By the mid-17th century, *kazaguruma* had become a seasonal term, signifying early summer in haiku poetry. You'll find clematis

climbing another plant in *Flowers of the Four Seasons*, produced by the Sōtatsu School and featured in *Painting Edo*.

At the Arnold Arboretum, look for [clematis](#) in the Leventritt Garden.

[Find on the map](#)



Clematis × *durandii* 262-2003*C at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Arnold Arboretum Visitor Education Staff; © 2011 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Sōtatsu School, I'nen Seal, *Flowers of the Four Seasons* (detail), Japanese, Edo period, 17th century. Pair of six-panel folding screens; ink and color on paper. Harvard Art Museums/Arthur M. Sackler Museum, Gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, 2017.225. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Plants

Japanese name	AJISAI 紫陽花
Common name	BIGLEAF HYDRANGEA
Scientific name	HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA
Plant family	HYDRANGEACEAE
Plant ID	1136-84*MASS
Object number	TL42096.14

In Japan, hydrangeas are associated with the lunar fifth month and the rainy season at the beginning of summer. Hydrangea blossoms have clusters of smaller flowers with four or five triangular petals and usually showier sepals (whorled organs of the flower that arise below the petals). In this species, the color of these flowers will vary depending on the acidity of the soil any given year. Pink hydrangeas indicate more alkaline soil, while blue hydrangeas appear in more acidic soil.

Hydrangeas produce two types of flowers on each plant—fertile and sterile—and Edo period paintings carefully depict both types. Fertile flowers, rendered here in *Birds and Flowers of the Twelve Months* by Sakai Hōitsu (1761–1828) as small blue dots, are ready to be pollinated, while sterile flowers are designed to attract insects with their more prominent petals.

Two paintings included in the *Painting Edo* exhibition may document a shift in the cultivation of hydrangeas in Japan: while an earlier screen painting depicts

lace cap hydrangeas, which have lots of small fertile flowers surrounded by a ring of sterile ones; this later painting prominently features the more aesthetically pleasing mop-headed clusters of infertile flowers. This is perhaps evidence of horticultural selection to please changing tastes in domestic gardens during the Edo period in Japan.

Discover hydrangeas throughout the Arnold Arboretum.

[Find on the map](#)



Hydrangea macrophylla ssp. *serrata* 'Tokyo Delight' 1136-84*MASS at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Michael Dosmann; © 2020 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Sakai Hōitsu, *Birds and Flowers of the Twelve Months (Fifth Month)*, Japanese, Edo period, c. 1820–28. One from a set of 12 hanging scrolls; ink and color on silk. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42096.14. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Plants

Japanese name YAMABUKI 山吹

Common name JAPANESE KERRIA

Scientific name *KERRIA JAPONICA*

Plant family ROSACEAE

Plant ID 237-2008*B

Object number 2017.225.2

Kerria japonica, a member of the rose family (Rosaceae), is a species native to East Asia and can be seen in the top right-hand corner of this folding screen of the *Flowers of the Four Seasons*, produced by the Sōtatsu School. Since at least the 10th century, the spring-flowering shrub has been paired in classical Japanese poetry with the calls of lovelorn frogs searching for mates in mountain streams overhung with kerria flowers. Its common name in English derives from William Kerr, a Scottish plant hunter who collected it in China in 1805.

Japanese kerria bears sunny, yellow flowers beginning in spring and may bloom intermittently throughout the summer. Its single, rose-like flowers are typically 1 to 2 inches in diameter and are supported by slender bright green branches, which keep their color even through the winter months. Its long, narrow leaves turn yellow in the fall. They grow best in shady spots, and full-grown plants typically reach a height of 4 to 8 feet.

Look for [Japanese kerria](#) in the Leventritt Garden at the Arnold Arboretum.

[Find on the map](#)



Kerria japonica 237-2008*B at the Arnold Arboretum.
Photo: Meng Li; © 2017 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Sōtatsu School, In'en Seal, *Flowers of the Four Seasons* (detail), Japanese, Edo period, 17th century. Pair of six-panel folding screens; ink and color on paper. Harvard Art Museums/Arthur M. Sackler Museum, Gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, 2017.225. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Plants

Japanese name	TAKE 竹
Common name	BAMBOO
Scientific name	<i>PHYLLOSTACHYS</i> SSP.
Plant family	POACEAE
Plant ID	<u>707-77*A</u>
Object number	<u>TL42147.6</u>

With its hardy resilience in the face of adverse conditions, bamboo came to symbolize one aspect of the ideal character of the scholar-gentleman in East Asia, along with the orchid, plum, and chrysanthemum or pine, which together made up the so-called four gentlemen of literati painting subjects.

In the painting *Bamboo on a Stormy Day* by Ikeno Taiga (1723–1776), a robust stalk laden with snow rises vertically, bisecting the painting and bending at the top along clusters of its leaves. The dramatic curve of the central bamboo stalk is probably the result of a strong, icy wind, suggested by the blue wash that fills the background. The pointy leaf tips visible at the bottom of the painting hint at a larger bamboo grove from which the three stalks emerge.

Discover [bamboo](#) on the Chinese Path in the Explorers Garden at the Arnold Arboretum.

[Find on the map](#)



Phyllostachys aureosulcata 707-77*A at the Arnold Arboretum. Photo: Danny Schissler; © 2017 President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Ikeno Taiga, *Bamboo on a Stormy Day*, Japanese, Edo period, after 1759. Hanging scroll; ink and light color on paper. Harvard Art Museums, Promised gift of Robert S. and Betsy G. Feinberg, TL42147.6. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Field Notes

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Field Notes

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Field Notes

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HAIKU AND YOU

Haiku is a concise form of Japanese poetry that lends itself beautifully to the observation of nature. Many of the paintings in *Painting Edo* feature imagery inspired either by “season words” (*kigo* in Japanese) used in haiku poetry or by symbolic plants celebrated over centuries in classical Japanese poetry.

Take a moment to slow down and look closely at a plant that catches your attention. Try to find words that capture what you see, hear, notice, or imagine, then write your own short, three-line poem that translates your encounter with nature into words. Visit hvr.dartmouth.edu/haikuandyou for more!

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Credits

Special thanks to Rachel Saunders, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Curator of Asian Art, Harvard Art Museums; Michael Dosmann, Keeper of the Living Collections, Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University; William (Ned) Friedman, Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University; Pam Thompson, Manager of Adult Education, Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University; Inês Torres, Graduate Student Intern in the Division of Academic and Public Programs, Harvard Art Museums; and Molly Ryan, Programs Manager, Division of Academic and Public Programs, Harvard Art Museums.

hvr.dartmouth.edu/plantingedo