

PARKS AND GARDENS RESOURCES FOR GARDEN TOURISM

MARIN DIANA¹, PETROMAN MIRCEA¹, CIOLAC RAMONA¹, VADUVA LOREDANA¹

¹*Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "King Michael I of Romania" from Timisoara, Faculty of Management and Rural Tourism*

*Corresponding author's e-mail: diana_rachiciu@yahoo.com

Abstract. *Garden tourism is the act of visiting places of significant botanical gardens, famous gardens and UNESCO heritage gardens and gardening events, exhibitions, festivals and botanical museums. This type of tourism is practiced, most often, in combination with other tourist activities specific to cultural tourism being a form of niche tourism because it involves visiting gardens, parks and visiting historic buildings, castles, palaces, villas. There are the following resources that can be used for this form of tourism: botanical gardens, famous gardens and parks, gardens in UNESCO heritage, but we can include here certain garden and gardening events such as exhibitions, festivals or botanical museums.*

Key words: *parks, gardens, garden tourism, types*

INTRODUCTION

Cultural tourism includes, cultural tourism in urban areas especially in historic cities with cultural resources, museums, theaters, parks and gardens and on the other hand rural areas, where it aims to highlight the traditions, values and lifestyle of cultural communities, festivals, rituals, traditions, and gardens [4,8,10]. The resources that underlie destination planning are a key issue of cultural tourism, for these reasons destination planning must start from three basic elements [9]:

- culture and local community;
- planning tools;
- data sources and key institutions with a decisive role in tourism cultural tourism with its niche forms including garden tourism.

Garden tourism is a tourist niche of post-modernism manifested by:

- the cultural trend, appeared in the 6th decade of the century. XX, which indicates a departure from the elitist culture of modernism [2,3,14],
- characterized by the exacerbation of modernity, the rejection of traditionalism and academism [8,14];
- the exclusive proclamation of new creative principles, in the direction of an eclectic approach [1].

Recently, a new concept of garden has emerged - "coral garden", another name for the coral reef (Coral Garden Economies) and in France, state-subsidized holiday villages such as "family vacancy's village " organize stays with the theme "Gardens on the Riviera" with garden walks in the company of guides [5,7,12]. Therefore, it is not surprising that 75% of French tourists are interested in Japanese gardens and parks [13].

The first "tourist of gardens and parks" was the Renaissance philosopher Michel Eyquem de Montaigne (1533-1592) who made a travel story in which the strong feelings caused by visiting gardens and parks are shared. In his book "Travel Diary", de Montaigne recounts the journey from 1850-1851 to Italy through Switzerland and Germany. Closer to the present day, other specialists [6,11] write, referring to gardens, describe:

- a. aesthetic transfigurations;
- b. hospitality of gardens;
- c. the cultivation of the human garden more precisely, about the aesthetics of our daily lives and about a "global state of gardening" - with the thought of the famous quote from the French Enlightenment philosopher, historian and writer Voltaire (1694-1778)

who said that “we must to cultivate our own garden ”if we want society to evolve and be better [15].

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Gardens and parks are defined as scientific institutions endowed with an area of land on which collections of plants are cultivated (for the purpose of presentation and study). The origin of botanical gardens can be traced back to medieval European medicinal gardens. In this scientific approach, consulting the literature and resources available for Garden tourism, we analyzed the types of gardens, parks and national and international exhibitions that are the subject of this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Over time, botanical gardens began to respond to the interests of botany and horticulture. Today, most botanical gardens feature a mix of themes. With strong connections to the public, they can provide visitors with information about the world's environmental problems, especially those related to plant conservation. Recently, botanical gardens have experienced a renaissance as scientific institutions due to the emergence of the conservation movement. They are now considered extremely important due to the collections and scientific knowledge they possess in the propagation of plant species. There are currently an estimated 1,775 botanical gardens in 148 countries around the world, and many more under construction. Types of gardens:

1. Botanical gardens
 2. Botanical Garden is defined as the (scientific) institution
- According to [17], the top 7 botanical gardens in the world are:

Kew Royal Botanic Garden, Richmond, England (Figure 1a). Kew Gardens is the largest collection of live plants in the world. Founded in 1840 in the exotic garden of Kew Park, its collections include more than 30,000 different species of plants, while the herbarium has over 7,000,000 specimens of preserved plants. It has over 130 ha of landscapes and gardens, including an 18 m high and 200 m long walkway, tropical greenhouses, art galleries, a lake and pond with water lilies, giant water lily specimens in Waterlily House, exotic rainforests in Palm House, 10 climatic areas in the Princess of Wales Conservatory, Kew Palace (for garden history), Royal Kitchens and Davies Alpine House, an eco-friendly building that houses cold weather plants without refrigeration equipment but with a number of underground pipes to maintain the right climate.

Longwood Garden, Philadelphia, U.S.A. (Figure 1b). Once privately owned, the garden occupies over 400 ha and includes 20 outdoor gardens and 20 indoor gardens with 2.5 km² of heated greenhouses. It has over 10,000 different types of plants and fountains. The conservatory, one of the largest greenhouse structures in the world, has 5,500 types of plants. Exploring the 20 indoor gardens takes several hours. Points of interest: Orangery, Silver Garden, Acacia Passage, Orchid House, Cascade Garden, Palm House, Mediterranean Garden, Tropical Terrace and Outdoor Water Garden.

Montreal Botanical Garden, Canada (Figure 1c). The garden, founded in 1931, takes advantage of both indoor and outdoor spaces to offer visitors a treasure throughout the year. In the warmer months, the 30 themed gardens are the best place to visit. Highlights include the largest Chinese garden outside of Asia and the Japanese garden dedicated to bonsai trees with refined water effects, as well as a First-Nations Garden, which focuses on cultivating crops in North America. In colder weather, visitors head to the Insectarium with 160,000 specimens of live and preserved insects. A special point is the Go Free Butterflies exhibition, during which thousands of live tropical butterflies and moths are released into greenhouses.

Hawaiian Tropical Botanical Garden, Hawaii, U.S.A. (Figure 1d) Opened in 1984 and covering 7 ha, it is a non-profit botanical garden and nature reserve located on a picturesque route of 6 km. The garden is located in a picturesque valley, opening onto the Gulf of Onomea, and has streams, waterfalls and a walkway along the ocean. The garden contains over 2,000 species of plants, representing more than 125 families and 750 genres, with collections of palm trees, heliconas and bromeliads. Some mango trees and coconut trees are over 100 years old.

The Botanical Garden of Padua, Italy (Figure 1e) is the oldest botanical garden in the world, created in 1545. The garden retains its original appearance - a circular central plot, symbolizing the world, surrounded by a ring of water. It continues to serve its original purpose as a center for scientific research. Affiliated to the University of Padua, it has about 22,000 m² and is known for its special collections and historical design.

The Botanical Garden of Munich, Germany (Figure 1f) was established in 1809, cultivates about 14,000 species on 18 ha, and serves to educate the public and train students and to preserve rare plants and European bee species. Major areas include an alpine garden, an arboretum, a collection of swamp and steppe plants, rhododendrons, a rose garden and a systematic garden. The garden has a complex of greenhouses, including rooms for bromeliads and Arecaceae, cacti and succulents, cicadas, ferns, orchids (over 2700 species of 270 genera, as well as hybrids) and Mexican plants. The Grand Pavilion is the largest greenhouse in the world and contains a giant bamboo exhibition.

Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, Cape Town, South Africa (Figure 1g). Located at the foot of Table Mountain, this 36-hectare garden was founded in 1913 to preserve the country's unique flora. It is one of the few botanical gardens in the world that cultivates only native plants for the express purpose of preserving the local flora represented by a variety of strelizia called Mandela's Gold (Figure 1h). The garden includes a large greenhouse that exposes plants from a number of different regions, including savannah, fynbos, karoo and others. Outdoors, the emphasis is on plants native to the Cape region, highlighted by the spectacular collections of florin in the Proteaceae Family.

In Romania, there are botanical gardens in major cities: the Botanical Garden "Dimitrie Brandza" in Bucharest (18.2 ha with 3,500 taxonomic units) was established in 1860. It is organized on outdoor and indoor sectors and has a Botanical Museum. The "Alexandru Borza" Botanical Garden in Cluj-Napoca (14 ha and 10,000 specific categories) was established in 1920 and is organized by sectors. It is a scientific, didactic and educational institution. The Botanical Garden "Anastasiu Fatu" from Iasi (80 ha and 10,000 taxonomic units) is the first in Romania, established in 1856. It has 12 sectors, where there are plants specific to Romania, over 600 varieties of roses (a unique collection in the country), various species of cacti and ornamental flowers. The Botanical Garden/Botanical Park of Timisoara (9.8 ha with 218 species of plants) is a dendrological park founded by Silviu Grumeza in 1966 with a scientific, didactic and educational character.



a



b



Figure 1. Top 7 botanical gardens in the world

Famous gardens

Social networking sites and specialty sites have expressed their preferences for famous gardens and parks. These include: Kew Royal Botanic Garden in Richmond, England, Butchart Garden in Vancouver Island, Canada, Dumbarton Oaks Garden in Washington, D.C. (USA), the Garden of the Palace of Versailles (France), the Powerscourt Palladian Garden and Villa in Enniskerry (Ireland), the Garden of the Villa d'Este in Tivoli (Italy), the Garden of the Villa Éphrussi de Rothschild in St.-Jean-Cap-Ferrat (France).

U.N.E.S.C.O. Heritage gardens

According to the UNESCO definition, they are considered cultural heritage, along with monuments and groups of buildings, the sites representing "the fruit of human labor and the combinations between the fruit of nature and the fruit of human labor, and valuable areas from a historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological, including archaeological sites "(UNESCO Definitions of the Cultural and Natural Heritage) [2,3].

In addition to the Royal Kew Botanical Garden, London, England, and the Botanical Garden of Padua, Italy (shown above), the U.N.E.S.C.O. also included in the category of heritage gardens and the following gardens:

Royal Park and The Ruins of Fountain Abbey, Studley, England (Figure 2a). The ruined abbey dates back to the 12th century and was once one of the richest monasteries in the country. After it was abolished during the Reformation, the buildings were left in ruins, but even today they are impressive. The Royal Park, founded in the 18th century, is one of the largest and most important examples of English water garden design. The entire garden is designed to maximize access to the ruined abbey and there are also several streams, canals and rivers that delight the eye. The park also has a Palladian-style banquet house, as well as a neo-Gothic castle, beautiful lawns, waterfalls, fountains, sculptures and other decorative elements everywhere - all, for the most part, in their original condition.

The gardens in Suzhou, China (Figure 2b) are nine in number and are considered the culmination of the classic Chinese garden design, some of them dating back over a thousand years. You can visit the Garden of the Humble Administrator founded in 1513 by a former imperial official and poet who built the garden in 16 years to show off his good taste and skills in building the garden. The garden has pavilions, towers and bridges, all carefully arranged among swimming pools, lakes, rivers and islands. There are also some quiet areas to relax in - Celestial Spring Tower or Distant Fragrance Hall, Flying Rainbow Bridge and Lotus Breeze Pavilion. The Persistent Garden dates back to 1593 and was commissioned by another former imperial official. Although smaller than the Garden of the Humble Administrator, the Persistent Garden offers a very clear idea of how to design Chinese gardens. Unlike classical Western gardens, which are highly formalized, Chinese gardens are carefully designed around a series of scenes. At the Persistent Garden, each new area is based on a real place: for example, a rock garden built to look like nearby Tiantai Mountain.

Wilhelmshöhe Mountain Park, Kassel, Germany (Figure 2c) is a good example of variety because it is a mountain park built by local rulers in the 17th and 18th centuries. Montan Park is famous for its incredible water shows (Wasserspiele) during the summer, which starts right from the top of the mountain, under the statue of Hercules. At exactly 2:30 p.m., water erupts from a complex well at the top of the hill, falls from a waterfall into a stone waterfall, and stops in a large pool with a large geyser, flanked by two huge statues. From here, the water gushes in stages down into the Baroque Waterfall, and stops briefly in the Neptune Basin at the bottom, from where the water drains into a series of hidden pipes and is sent through several other water effects. Most impressive is the "ruined aqueduct" (Figure 2d), a fully functional aqueduct, but built to look like a ruined aqueduct. The Devil's Bridge, a copy of a Swiss bridge, is arched between two rocks, under which a waterfall sends water into a lower pool, where a 50-meter-high geyser erupts, once the tallest fountain in the world - and all without the use of pumps the water.

Villa Medici and the gardens of Tuscany, Italy (Figure 2e). This World Heritage site consists of twelve impressive villas and two beautiful gardens built by the Medici family in the 15th and 17th centuries. Located in various locations around Florence and Tuscany, in northern Italy, the villas and gardens are a fantastic demonstration of how rich and important the Medici family was. Villa di Castello and Villa La Petraia on the outskirts of Florence and the Boboli Gardens in central Florence, built in the 15th century are among the oldest and most famous Italian Renaissance gardens in the world for water effects, elaborate sculptures, beautiful details, impressive collections of plants and the famous Grotto.

Island Garden, Aranjuez, Spain (Figure 2f). Centered around a royal palace, Aranjuez has many beautiful gardens with a large number of fountains built in the 18th century French Baroque style, with sculptures representing Greek and Roman gods alongside Spanish kings. The palace here is still used by the Spanish royal family and has been known as the Spring Palace for centuries.



a



b

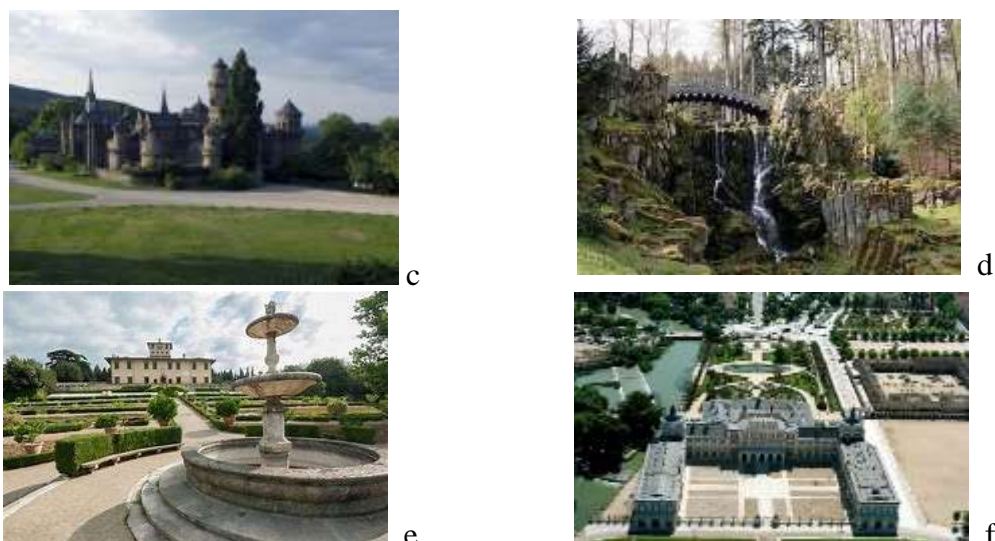


Figure 2. U.N.E.S.C.O. Heritage gardens from the world

Exhibitions

In 2021, 50 international gardening exhibitions of interest to garden and park tourism enthusiasts are scheduled, of which we mention only those reserved exclusively for gardening and landscape architecture: Bahrain International Garden Show (Bahrain), Florall (Belgium), Garten Munich (Germany), Gartenzeit (Germany), IFEX Japan (Japan), Lehigh Valley Flower Show (USA), Northwest Flower & Garden Show (USA), Petra (Italy), Pollice Verde - Ferrara (Italy), Plant Show (France), Seminat (Italy), Orto Girdino (Italy).

Festivals

Currently, garden and park tourism enthusiasts can participate in profile festivals in England, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, South Korea, Philippines, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Saint Lucia, Scotland, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, Turkey, USA

Botanical museums

The large gardens and parks - botanical or heritage - also have a "botanical" museum in which, in addition to the herb collections, are exhibited other objects (art or other) that have, in one way or another, connection with the plant world. Thus, for example, the "Dimitrie Brandza" Botanical Garden in Bucharest has a museum that houses smaller collections of preserved plants and the Angiolina Santocono collection with over 2,400 watercolors.

CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing the types of gardens that are visited by large numbers of tourists from around the world we found that botanical gardens have begun to respond to the interests of botany and horticulture, there are 1,775 botanical gardens in 148 countries around the world, some of them of global interest being part of the UNESCO patrimony itself.

Related to this rule, in addition to the gardens mentioned above, we also paid special attention to garden and gardening events, such as exhibitions, counting that for the current year were scheduled worldwide 50 international gardening exhibitions of interest to amateur's tourism of gardens and parks.

REFERENCES

- [1]. **ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ**, Institutul de Lingvistică „Iorgu Iordan”, 2009, Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române, București: Univers Enciclopedic Gold (DEX'09)
- [2]. **CARVALHO P., SILVA SUSANA**, 2013, Historic Gardens: Heritage and Tourism, Turismo e Sociedade, 6(3), 605-625
- [3]. **CORAL GARDEN ECONOMIES**: International Tourism and The Magic of Tropical Nature, 2008, Études caribéennes, DOI : 10.4000/etudescaribeennes.1112
- [4]. **ISTRĂTESCU TÂRGOVIȘTE C.**, 2003, Simbolică, ornament, ritual în spațiul carpatic românesc sau Cunoaște-te pe tine însuși 9 curs de antropologie aplicată, Editura Brumar, Timișoara
- [5]. **MONTAIGNE M.**, 1774, Journal du voyage en Italie en 1580 et 1581, Città di Castello
- [6]. **PETROMAN CORNELIA**, 2015, Typology of tourism destination, Scientific Papers Animal Sciences and Biotechnology, 48(1), 338-342
- [7]. **PETROMAN CORNELIA, IANCU TIBERIU, POPESCU GABRIELA, IOSIM IASMINA, CSAHOLCZI A., MARIN DIANA, VĂDUVA LOREDANA**, 2018, Directed authenticity in tourism, Lucrări Științifice, Universitatea de Științe Agricole și Medicină Veterinară a Banatului Timișoara, 20(1) 172-176
- [8]. **PETROMAN I., PETROMAN P.**, 2005, Turismul cultural, Editura Eurostampa, Timișoara
- [9]. **PETROMAN I.**, 2010, Managementul turismului cultural în județul Timiș: politici de intervenție, Editura Eurostampa, Timișoara
- [10]. **PETROMAN I., MARIN DIANA, PETROMAN CORNELIA**, 2015, Bazele Turismului, Editura Eurostampa, Timișoara
- [11]. **PICARD D.**, 2011, Tourism, Magic and Modernity: Cultivating the Human Garden, Berkeley: University of California
- [12]. **POCHET P., SCHEOU B.**, 2001, Le tourisme à l'âge de la retraite, Paris: Conseil National du Tourisme
- [13]. **SCHÜTZ EMMA**, 2016, Le comportement touristique des Français au Japon, Paris: Université Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3
- [14]. **SILVA SUSANA, CARVALHO P.**, 2012, Garden tourism: nicho turístico da pós-modernidade. TURyDES, 5(13), 1-16
- [15]. **TRIȘCAU I., PETROMAN I., MARIN DIANA, HEBER LOREDANA, POPA DANIELA, PETROMAN I.M., PALADE S, DOBOȘ MONICA**, 2010, Destination Management, Agricultural Management/Lucrări Științifice Seria I., Management Agricol 12(3)
- [16]. **U.N.E.S.C.O.** Definitions of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Accesibil la: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/documents/1476>. Accesat la 24.02.2021
- [17]. *****Top 7 Botanical Gardens in the World.** Accesibil la: <https://www.easy-grow.co.uk/>. Accesat la 24.02.2021