



Nature Crafts

Japanese Style Plant & Leaf Projects

Fujino | Miura | Oka | Shimizu | Yamamura | Yoshizaki



TUTTLE



It's time to go green!

In this guide to Japanese-inspired nature projects, you'll learn how to:

- Create hanging gardens and moss-filled terrariums
- Make a leafy bouquet and a living tapestry
- Create air plant and succulent arrangements
- Turn a birdcage into a unique planter
- Weave leaves into eye-catching shapes and display pieces
- Style wearable plant accessories, corsages, hats and jewelry

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Japanese Style Plant & Leaf Projects



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Welcome to the World of Plant & Nature Crafts!

Leaves. We have just the one word, but there are actually so many varieties.

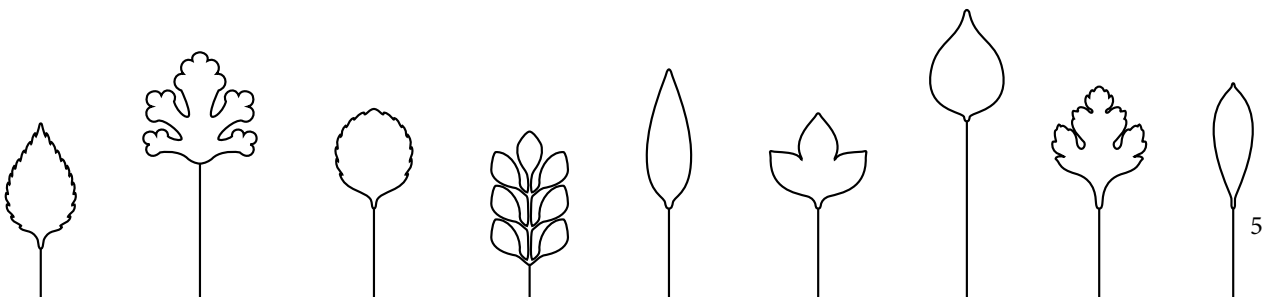
Soft weeds growing on the side of the road, glossy topiary, cute and chubby succulents, air plants with their sharp, chic look: so many kinds come to mind.

The sublime color combinations and lines formed by the veins that we see when carefully considering each individual leaf are spellbinding. Their moist, dry and unique textures soothe.

Leaves are decorative outdoors and in, but they're even more appealing to touch and feel, to fashion into something new and unusual. Make a fashion statement or create a distinctive item for your home.

In this book, professional florists with exceptional taste have generously shared with us some beautiful pieces they've made using leaves, plants and foraged elements.


Home décor just got a green thumb. Dress up your world with the finery and finesse of foliage. All it takes is your imagination and nature's building blocks. Who knows what you'll be able to create!



For example ...

The leaves
pruned from
indoor plants ...



A wooden table with a glass tray containing many small glass jars, each with a different herb cutting. In the background, there is a light green mug and a dark brown pot.

... are usually thrown out, but depending on how they're arranged, they can be given a new lease on life!

Try arranging lots of leaves in little glass jars!



Herbs grown in
the garden ...

Simply displaying
them is fine ...



Foliage arranging—
tap into the power of green
and get that healing feeling!

Use a leaf as
wrapping paper
and give it as a gift!



It's time to turn over a new leaf and try your hand at leaf arranging!







LEAVES: THE BASICS

Whether you're displaying leaves, making things from them or wearing them, this is what you need to know in order to care for and arrange them, give them a second life. Once you've taken the first step to learning more, leaves that made little impression before will suddenly become more familiar and more fascinating.



How to Handle Leaves

Here, we've gathered the most basic of information that you'll need to know. It's the details that can make a big difference, so familiarize yourself with this section thoroughly.

Cut stems diagonally!

Regardless of whether it's leaves or flowers that you're arranging, it's important to cut stems on the diagonal. Doing this increases the surface area for water to be absorbed, and for a small amount of effort, cut leaves and flowers will last longer. Cutting the stem underwater boosts the plant's ability to absorb water (this is called the "water cutting" method.)



Ironclad rule: Don't allow the leaves to touch the water!

When arranging leaves, first cut off all the ones that touch the water. If leaves are left in water, they start to rot and will contaminate the water, cutting short the life of the plant. The example on the left is the correct way to display leaves; avoid the approach pictured on the right. If possible, change the water every day to maintain cleanliness. This is not only for aesthetic reasons but also to make the plant last longer.



Work while they're fresh

It's fun to create items with leaves by cutting, sticking and folding. No matter what your plan, it's best to do it while the leaves are still in a fresh, pliable condition. Once they're dry and have lost all their moisture, they become brittle and will break and disintegrate when handled even slightly.



Wipe before using

Apart from wiping leaves as part of regular care, whether you've pruned leaves, purchased them or foraged them, make sure to wipe them clean before using them. It's difficult to do this once your item or object is complete, so don't skip this key initial step.



Highlighting color, form and texture

There's infinite variety in the color we identify simply as green. As bountiful as the colors on a painter's palette, there are pale greens, yellow-tinged greens and those with blue highlights to them, among many other shades. Additionally, there's the diversity of form, size and texture. Highlighting these features in clever combinations brings out the individuality of the foliage and uniqueness of your creation.







DIVIDING YOUR LEAVES INTO GROUPS

While they all qualify as leaves, they come in many different sizes, forms, colors and textures. Here, the leaves are arranged into different groups. Having a grasp of their individual characteristics will improve the ways you can display them, create pieces from them, wear them or in general just work with them.

Pale Greens Tinged with Blue

This group of leaves is in relaxed tones that are a slightly grayish color with matte textures. Part of the appeal lies in the subtlety of the low-key tones.

Feijoa (Acca)

The front and back of the leaf is a different color, the back being whiter.

Round-leaved eucalyptus

Named for the distinctive shape of its leaves, it has a lovely fragrance.



Juniperus rigida

A member of the cypress family, this tree often appears in Grimm's fairy tales.

Eucalyptus gunnii
Small leaves. It's also known as the cider gum.

Pearl leaf acacia
Soft leaves. Has yellow flowers when it matures.

Eucalyptus populus
Characterized by its smooth branches and small gumnuts.

Colorado blue spruce
Firm, pointed leaves. If pricked, it hurts.

Blue ice Arizona cypress
Has a refreshing fragrance and is often used for making wreaths.



Fresh and Energizing Greens

This group comprises the standard greens that spring to mind when you think of leaves. They're vibrant and full of freshness.

Rose geranium
A type of geranium with a strongly herbal fragrance.



Mint
A major herb. It's a robust grower when planted outdoors.



Galax
Originates in North America, also known as wandflower.



Wild strawberry
Leaves resemble those of strawberries, it's often seen growing in fields.





White jasmine/Pink jasmine
Has elegantly trailing vines and sweetly fragrant flowers.

Geranium
The leaves have downy hairs on them that are soft and fuzzy to the touch.

Grape ivy
Thrives in tropical to temperate regions.

Snowflake scented geranium
As its name suggests, the leaves are mottled with patches of white resembling snowflakes.

Cool Black-Tinged Greens

This group contains leaves in shades of green that seem to have black mixed in with them to produce chocolate tones. Used as accents, they have a presence unmatched by any other leaves.

Drooping laurel (autumn leaves)

Also known as *Leucothoe fontanesiana*, the red stems add a subtle touch.

Bronze-leaf anthurium

The lustrous sheen and unique shape of these leaves add to their impact!

***Dracaena* "Cappuccino"**

As its appearance suggests, this plant originates in tropical regions.



Dracaena "Hawaiian Sunshine"
The feather-duster-like shape sets this plant apart.

Coprosma "Cappuccino"
The leaves bring coffee beans to mind!

Homalomena
Take advantage of the dramatic, spade-shaped leaves.



Greens with Pure White Tones

In this group, white varies in intensity from pure white to a light mist, creating an appealing range of shades. The leaves have a snow-like purity to them.

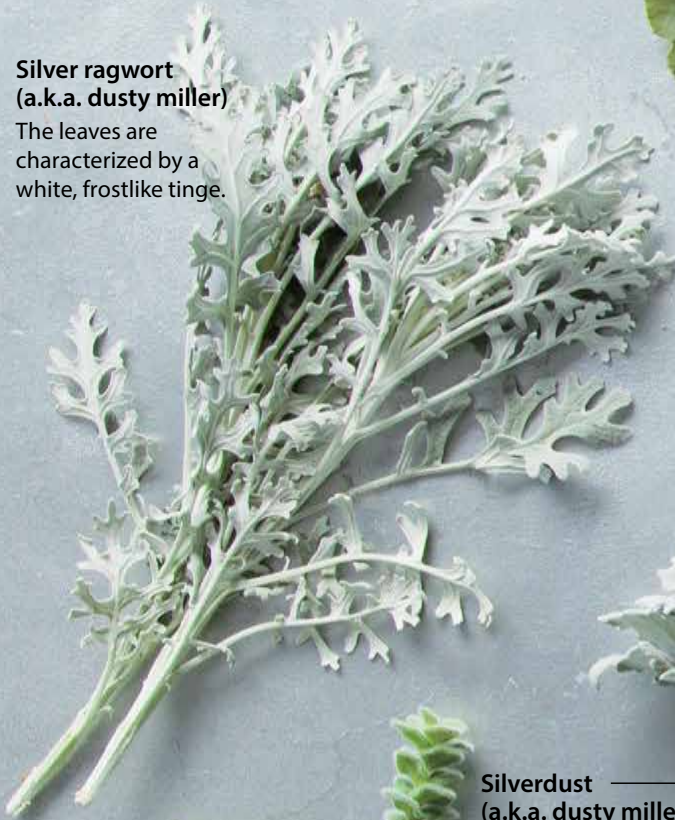
Plantium leaf cyclamen

A type of cyclamen often seen in winter. The backs of the leaves are pink.



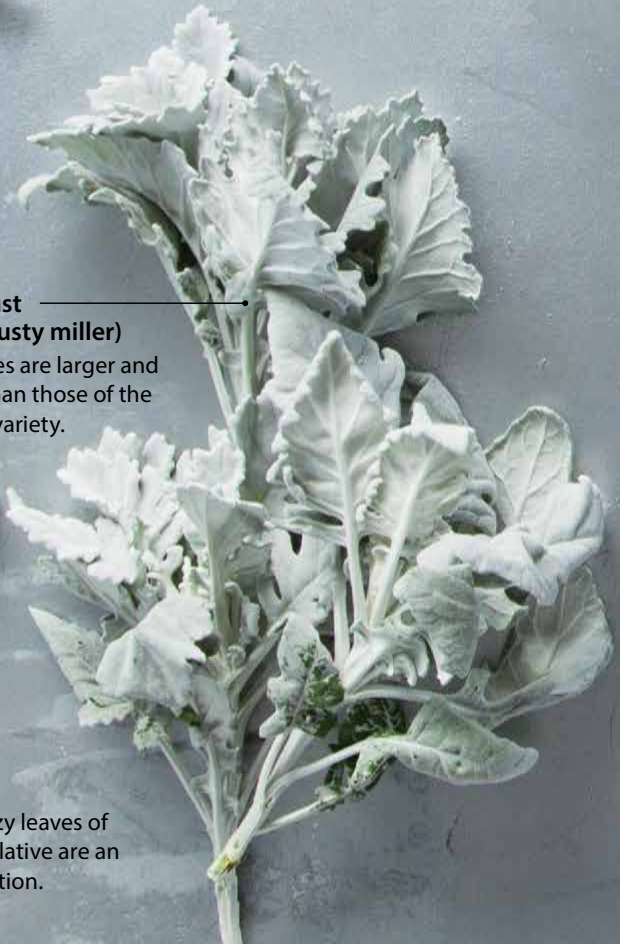
Silver ragwort (a.k.a. dusty miller)

The leaves are characterized by a white, frostlike tinge.



Silverdust (a.k.a. dusty miller)


The leaves are larger and fluffier than those of the original variety.



Dittany

The round, fuzzy leaves of this oregano relative are an appealing addition.



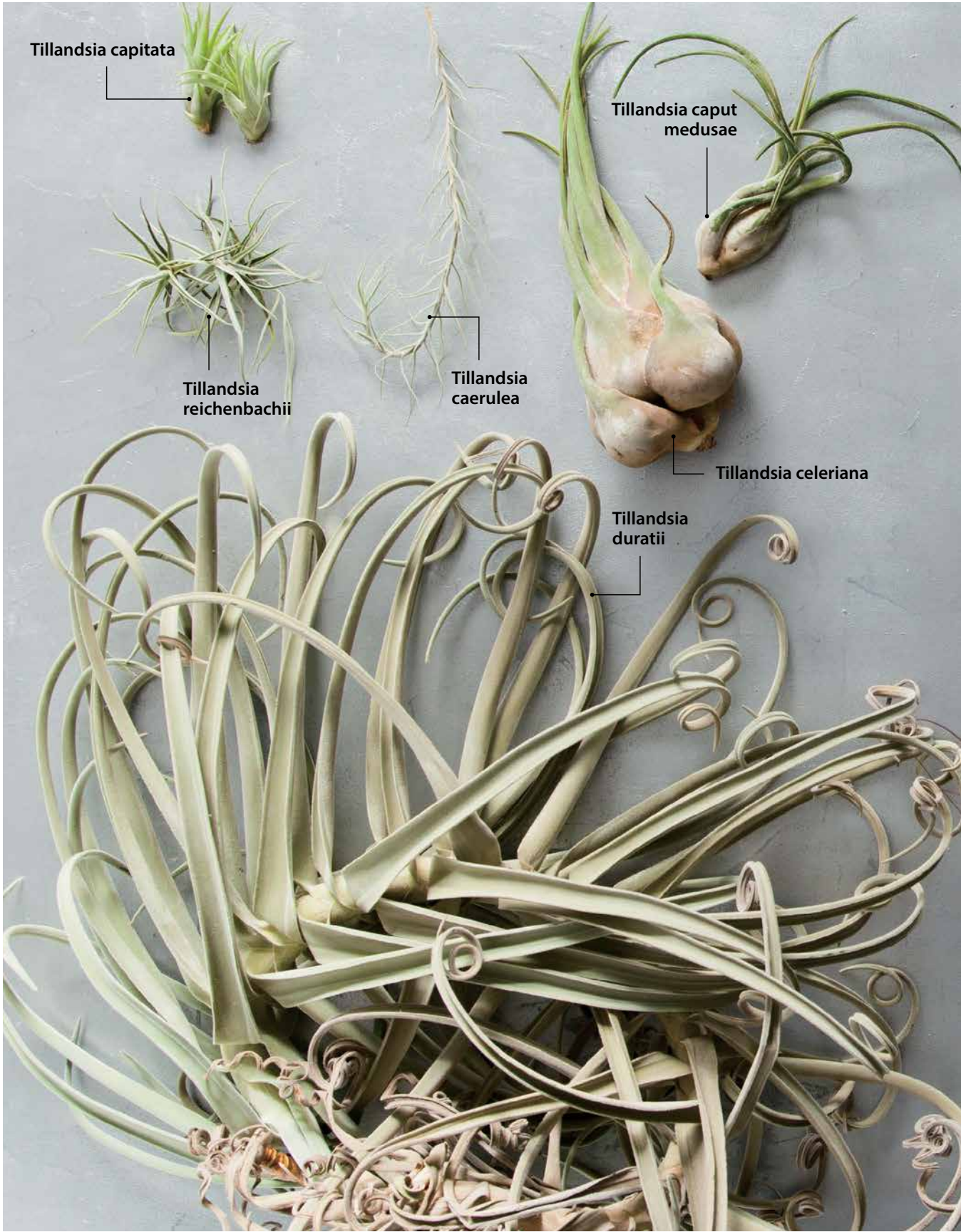


Silver lace
Another kind of dusty miller.
Commonly sold in pots.

Olearia
This specimen was cut from a potted plant. It has a supple, delicate form.

Ballota
In the mint family. Its leaves are slightly fleshy.

Diamond frost
Typically grown in pots, this is a well-named plant.



Tillandsia capitata

Tillandsia caput medusae

Tillandsia reichenbachii

Tillandsia caerulea

Tillandsia celeriana

Tillandsia duratii



Spanish moss
(*Tillandsia usneoides*)

Succulents

Tillandsia tricolor

String of pearls
(*Senecio rowleyanus*)

Tillandsia xerographica

Succulents and Air Plants

Many varieties of these plants have become extremely popular as indoor greenery. They're sturdy and well-suited for display, either in their natural state or with alterations.

※ Apart from the succulents and the string of pearls, all of these plants are air plants.





Iris

A versatile leaf that can be wrapped or folded.

Horsetail

Has nodes, similar to bamboo, that can be used to good effect.

Bear grass

Fine and rigid. Be careful when handling these leaves: don't cut your hands!

New Zealand flax, red

Has a sword-like shape and a strikingly purplish hue to it.

New Zealand flax, green

The white around the sides is elegantly stylish.

Polypodium

A genus of ferns that includes this one with crimped leaves.

Slender Lines of Green

The slender, graceful lines of the leaves in this group allow them to be displayed just as they are, but they also have the advantage of being easy to work with. These are plants that arrive already like works of art.

Bird's-nest fern

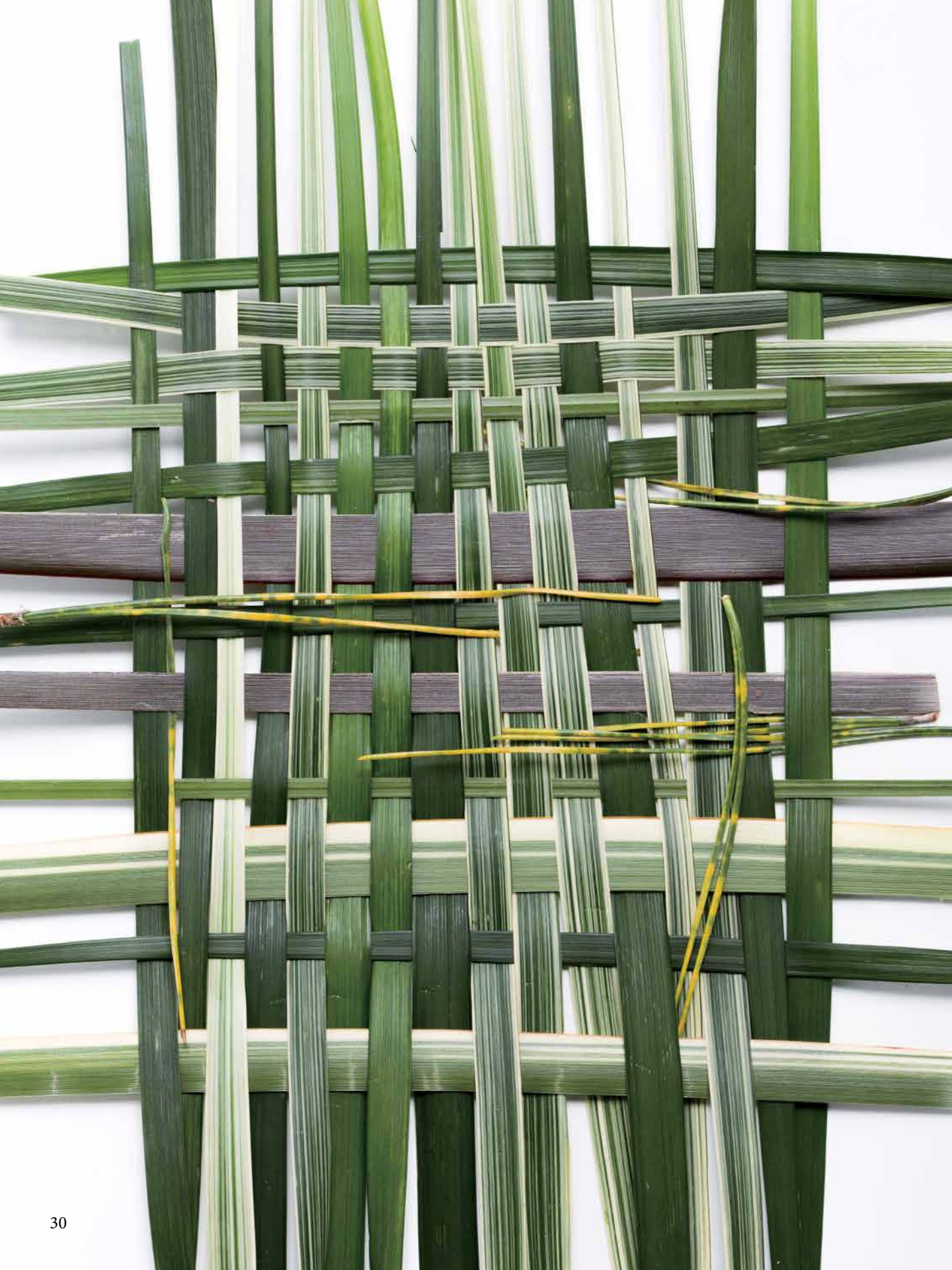
Tropical leaves whose undulations make just the right impression.



LEAFY TECHNIQUES

Weaving, Quilling, Bending and Stacking

Working with leaves can be so absorbing that you can lose yourself in the task, steadily, silently and singlemindedly assembling and altering your leaf creation. One of the most appealing aspects of working with leaves is you can simply go with the flow and see the creation grow before you. Who knows, you might even feel like a professional florist!



Weaving

This technique involves using long, fine leaves like strands of yarn or cord to weave with. Thick leaves can be split and used too. Weave the leaves and allow your project to take shape. Remember that braids look good too.

TIPS

- Use long, slender leaves
- Split thicker leaves to the desired width
- Create a range of expression by combining leaves of different thicknesses and colors
- Try adding weaving as an accent to a piece too!

INSTRUCTIONS



Gather leaves to form the warp threads and stick down the ends with masking tape. Try not to leave gaps.



Pass the leaves that will form the weft alternately over and under the warp threads. Push them up firmly once they have been passed through.

Greenery used in this work

Iris, ophiopogon, New Zealand flax (both red and green), pine needles.



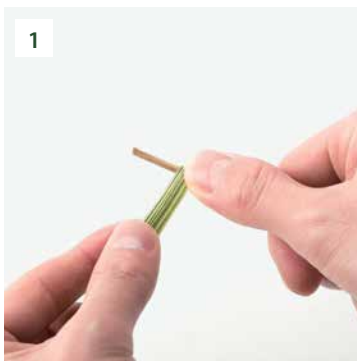
Quilling

This technique involves wrapping straight leaves around an item to create spiral shapes. They can be laid flat and displayed on their own or added to arrangements to create a ribbon-like effect.

TIPS

- The form of the leaf will alter depending on how tightly it's wound. For tight coils, wind the leaf around a fine object such as a bamboo skewer; your index finger is handy for creating loose coils.
- After winding, warming the leaf in the palm of your hand before releasing it helps maintain its shape.

INSTRUCTIONS



1 Wind the leaf around a bamboo skewer.



2 Start by winding very neatly and tightly.



3 Wind only the desired length.



4 Removing the bamboo skewer results in an effect like this.

Greenery used in this piece

Ophiopogon



Leaf Adhesives

This technique involves sticking leaves to some kind of base in order to create a design. It's similar to making a collage and simple to do. Containers and other three-dimensional objects are also suitable for projects using this technique.

TIPS

- In terms of adhesives, spray adhesive or double-sided tape are readily accessible and can prove to be a big help.
- Using just one type of leaf creates a cohesive look, while combining several adds complexity and depth.

INSTRUCTIONS



Before you start, remove the stem, veins and any other hard, solid sections of leaf.



Spray adhesive onto the back of the leaf or apply double-sided tape.



Attach the leaf to the base.

Greenery used in this work

Pine needles (dry), dracaena, *Aspidistra elatior*, *Ophiopogon*, iris, New Zealand flax (green).



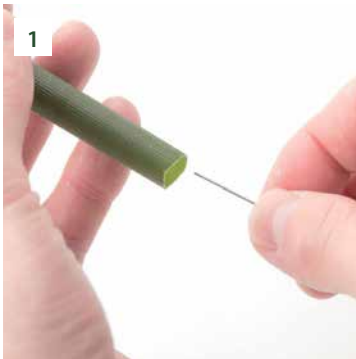
Bent Out of Shape

The bending technique allows leaves to be formed into shapes that wouldn't otherwise naturally occur. Use wire and origami techniques to create your desired forms.

TIPS

- Inserting wire into the plant material allows you to create whatever shape you like!
- Approximately 22- to 24-gauge wire is suitable.
- For creating firm shapes, use 22 gauge as it's thicker.
- You can also bend and pose leaves without inserting wire.

INSTRUCTIONS



Insert wire at the point where the plant is cut, working slowly and carefully.



Insert wire up to the point where you wish to bend it. Then shape to form the twist or angle you're after.

Greenery used in this work

Horsetail, iris.



Stacking

Stacking is a way to bring dimension to flat leaves. Stack them into a box or thread them onto a twig to create shape for a striking, eye-appealing effect.

TIPS

- Pierce leaves when they're fresh as once they're dry, they become brittle.
- To create a tree-like form, place large leaves on the bottom, smaller ones toward the top.

INSTRUCTIONS



Separate the individual leaves.



If threading leaves onto a twig, cut the twig on the diagonal to make working with it easier.



Pass the leaves onto the twig.

Greenery used in this work

Eucalyptus, fallen leaves.



LEAVES ON DISPLAY

Usually, leaves feature as greenery in indoor pots or play a supporting role showing off flowers to their best advantage. But don't make the mistake of thinking they're too plain to display on their own! Simple green color schemes suit any kind of interior style and will integrate seamlessly with any concept or design. Just a little effort produces some delightful display ideas. "Where did you buy that?" your guests will ask. And you know what your answer will be!



Collectible Collages

Color, form, the beauty of their veins, patterns and markings: this installation resembles a painting that fully captures the charm of leaves. Features are highlighted that would normally go unnoticed such as varying shades of green, tones with red accents and the glossy or matte texture. Stick the leaves down, then watching the colors change subtly as the leaves dry is a highlight. Feel free to use leaves other than the ones listed here.

Greenery & Materials

Rusting agent
(or rust color)



INSTRUCTIONS



1
Remove the cardboard backing from the frame. Spray the frame gold and then apply rust color over the top to create the desired effect.



2
Apply double-sided tape to the back of a leaf from which the stem has been trimmed.



3
Remove the backing from the tape and place the leaf in the center of the cardboard.



4
Apply tape to the next leaf and stick it down. Don't only show the upper surfaces of the leaves, but play around with them to show the backs as well!



5
Continue to stick leaves down, placing them beneath or in between others. For an attractive result, make sure to cover all the cardboard with leaves so it doesn't show through.



6
In the gaps, add *Tillandsia usneoides*, *Selaginella remotifolia*, cypress and other plants that bring a sense of movement as accents to the composition.



Place the casing over the cardboard and check that there are no bare sections remaining while looking at the overall balance of the piece.



When satisfied, place the frame over the top. Turn the work over and tighten the clasps to complete.

TIPS



Trim the stems neatly and as close as possible to the leaf. This allows for a flat surface to be created even when the leaves are layered and stuck together. Omitting this process makes for a lumpy finish.

If there's enough of a gap between the cardboard and the glass, it's possible to bring out more dimension in the work (see the example on the right, page 42). For the look of a painting, choose a frame where the cardboard and the glass are close together. Think of how you would like the piece to look when selecting the frame!



Air Plants Under Glass

An air plant can look like a work of art simply displayed as is and by itself; but placing it in a glass elevates it to a whole new level. It's just right for an everyday display without being too fancy or too casual. Adding dry elements such as cinnamon sticks brings different colors and textures to the piece for an even more original look.

Greenery & Materials

- Ionantha air plant
- Spanish moss
- Cinnamon sticks



INSTRUCTIONS



Place the Spanish moss in the glass, spreading it out so it sits flat.



Place the air plant on top.



Add the cinnamon sticks as decorations.

TIPS

Use the white variety of Spanish moss at the bottom of the glass to best set off the green of the air plant. This piece features the preserved version that has been dyed white, but dry versions are fine too.

Glass Containers Filled with Greens

Selecting the right container or type of vessel and considering the placement and arrangement immediately boost the sense of presence that greenery creates when it's featured on its own. In this example, old-fashioned test tubes and beakers form a random setting on a tabletop. The greenery used includes bent pine boughs and passionflower vines to bring out a sense of dynamism and movement. Adding mottled leaves lightens the overall impression.

Greenery & Materials

- Passionflower
- Pine (your choice of types or looks)
- American ivy
- Aspidistra elatior
- Skimmia japonica



TIPS Try using old laboratory equipment—such as the beakers and flasks shown—for containers and place them in an intentionally unbalanced arrangement. Rather than putting tall objects at the back and low objects in front, placing containers of different heights at random makes for a more compelling design.



When creating an arrangement, take a step back to view the overall look in order to create a balanced display. Think about the supporting role the arrangement will play in showing a space to its best effect.



If you want to create a tall arrangement in a container with a narrow opening, position the plants so they're firmly wedged in at the top. Filling the container with water acts in place of a weight and creates a sense of stability.



Succulents on a Spoon

Succulents sit demurely atop spoons placed in a row. Although succulents have become standard now as interior plants, displaying them on spoons shows them in a new light. Simply lining them up creates an impressive unusual display that is a triumph of fresh and forward style.

Greenery & Materials

- Various succulents
- Spoons

TIPS

This is another way of enjoying succulents when you're pruning the ones that have gotten spindly. As no soil is needed, they can be placed anywhere. Rather than placing succulents on all the spoons, leave those with interesting features as they are in order to highlight their design.

Using the same type of plant over the row of spoons creates a sense of rhythm and cohesion. Grouping them makes for a display with impact. Give succulents plenty of water about once a week.



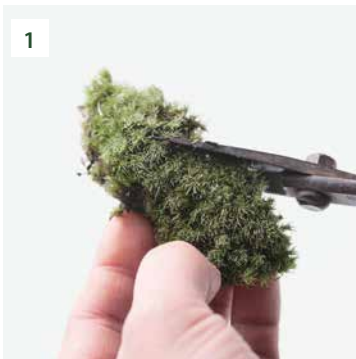
Moss As a Bonsai Alternative

Simply covering soil with moss instantly brings a Japanese air to a potted plant. The charming mossy figure of the plant is soothing, and working with the moist moss can have a calming effect. Set off the unique hand-built form of the pot by piling the soil high in a kokedama style.

Greenery & Materials

- Plant suitable for a pot or container (here, potted *Saxifraga rosacea* has been used)
- *Leucobryum juniperoides*
- Tweezers

INSTRUCTIONS



1 Use scissors to trim moss to fit the pot. Dividing it into several pieces makes it easier to attach to the soil.



2 Place the moss on the soil, matching up pieces to completely cover the soil surface.



3 Use the tweezers to push the moss into the gaps around the edges for a more natural-looking result.

TIPS

When transplanting plants into a small pot such as this, shake off about half the soil from the plant first. Position the plant and then, to stabilize it, add more soil in the gap between the plant and the pot.



Graphic Striped Designs

The row of straight lines created by the plants in this display makes for a modern installation. Using straight pieces of exactly the same height in the arrangement allows for an exquisite graphical line to appear at the same time as a sophisticated beauty. Use pieces with some width and thickness to them both for stability and to reduce the number of pieces needed. The richly expressive stripes created by the leaves yields a feeling of quiet.

Greenery & Materials

- Horsetail
- Bear grass
- Iris
- Pansy

TIPS

Several long, thin leaves (here horsetail, bear grass and iris were used) were placed in a container and trimmed to the same length. The key is to create the arrangement by trimming the leaves to the same height once they're placed in the container, rather than trimming them first. This allows them to all be cut to a standard height. Finally, as an accent to the piece, the pansy was positioned in the arrangement, and bear grass was bent to form a frame.



Bringing Form to Coincidence

Playing with the supple, slender leaves of the Ophiopogon while weaving it into nothing particular, it somehow took on the form of a bird's nest. Placing dry Sapium sebiferum fruits (or a similarly unique foraged element) inside creates the look of a mysterious found object. It's the product of pure playfulness.

Greenery & Materials

- Ophiopogon
- Sapium sebiferum



TIPS

The Ophiopogon was loosely plaited as if making a braid and wound around to form the shape. Sometimes it's fun to create without a particular goal in mind and see what you end up with.

A Winding, Spiraling Eddy

Wind a long leaf around and around and place it in a container! There's nothing to it. That's all it takes to transform a leaf into an object with presence and expression. The wavy edges of the bird's-nest fern give it a kitschy, rose-like look when it's all wound up. It's just a leaf, but displayed this way, it makes the heart beat a little faster, doesn't it?

Greenery & Materials

- Bird's-nest fern



TIPS

Wind the bird's-nest fern as tightly as possible so no gaps are left. Use a container that will hold only the leaf. Apart from a bird's-nest fern, as long as they're pliable and wide, it's possible to use other leaves too.



A Winding, Spiraling Eddy 2 (Loosely Wound)

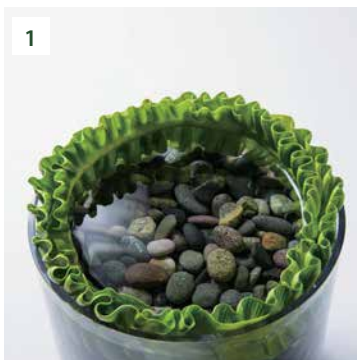
This method of winding leaves for an arrangement is simple yet stylish. Place the loosely wound arrangement in a vessel with a large diameter to create a piece with even more flamboyance. Filling the container with stones brings a touch of the Japanese wabi sabi aesthetic to the piece. The combination of different materials elevates this arrangement, creating a mature, tasteful leaf decoration.

Greenery & Materials

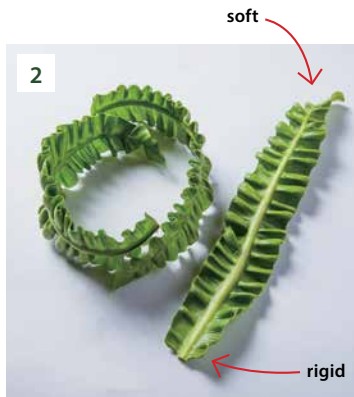
- Bird's-nest fern
- Stones



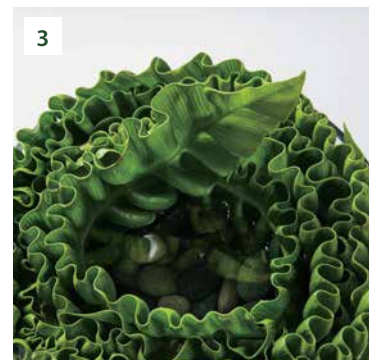
INSTRUCTIONS



Place stones in a glass container to raise the level of the base. On top of the stones, wind the bird's-nest fern leaf around the inner edge of the container so that the leaf extends slightly above the rim.



The tip of the fern is soft and pliable, while the stem section is rigid, so make sure to place them tip to stem when positioning them in the container. This allows them to fit into the container smoothly.



Keep adding until the stones are no longer visible.



A Winding, Spiraling Eddy 3 (with Long, Spindly Extensions)

The bird's-nest fern can be displayed simply wound around and around itself, but this arrangement has been tweaked to display a bit more form and movement. The allium "snake ball" extending from the center, as if wriggling upward, brings with it a sense of delicacy. Bird's-nest fern leaves not only form the design but also support the flowers in this arrangement. Other flowers can be used too, so try using your favorites.

Greenery & Materials

- Bird's-nest fern
- Allium "snake ball"

TIPS

Wind the bird's-nest fern leaf before placing it in the container. The flower will be placed in the center, so as you wind the leaf, remember to leave space and consider the size of the container. Experiment with the tip, allowing it to poke out slightly. This is a simple arrangement you'll want to try in a treasured container.



A Birdcage Filled with Greenery

There's no bird in this cage, but instead, fresh plants. While showing off the contours and design of the birdcage, the freshness of the rosemary and vigor of the succulents and moss serve to highlight the contrasting materials. This arrangement is effective either set on a surface or hung up for display and is ideal for people who like vintage materials or period pieces.

Greenery & Materials

- Rosemary
- Succulents
- String of pearls
- Moss

TIPS



Strew a little soil over the base of the cage and place the moss on top. Position succulents and then the small leaves arranged in a little jar on the moss.



As it has water inside, the little jar works both as a design accent and as a functional element. It also adds height to the arrangement inside the cage.



Steingartenpflanzen

Greens Among the Books

All that has been done in this arrangement is to put leaves into simple glass vases. The reason the plants' viridescence and vitality are so pronounced is because they've been displayed simply as they are, rather than being elaborately staged or altered. Leaves from potted plants, from plants in the garden or even from weeds on the side of the road would work too. Adding even a touch of green to a room brings with it a sense of calm.

Greenery & Materials

- Geranium
- Grape ivy or an ivy of your choosing
- Mint
- Maidenhair fern

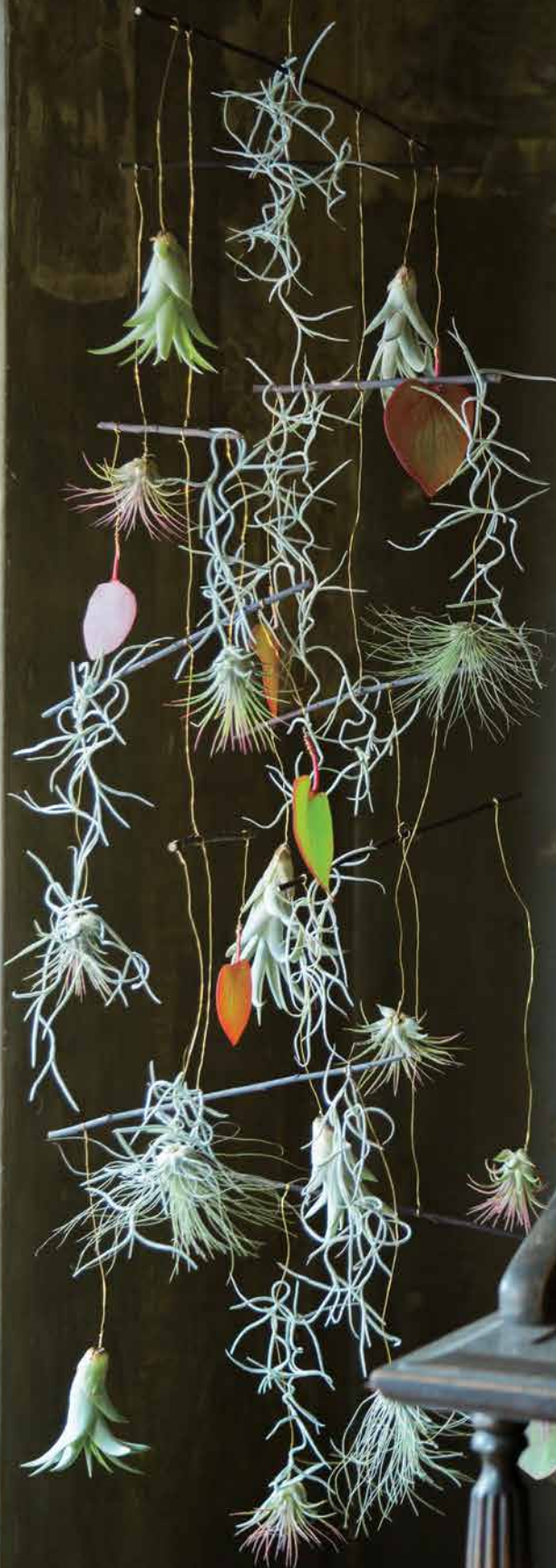
TIPS

A simple glass vase is handy as it works with any kind of greenery. It's best to use one with a sturdy base so it doesn't wobble. Glass containers will more readily show clouding in the water so you'll want to change it every day. Once you're coming into contact with plants on a daily basis, you'll cherish even this kind of chore.



LEAF CREATIONS

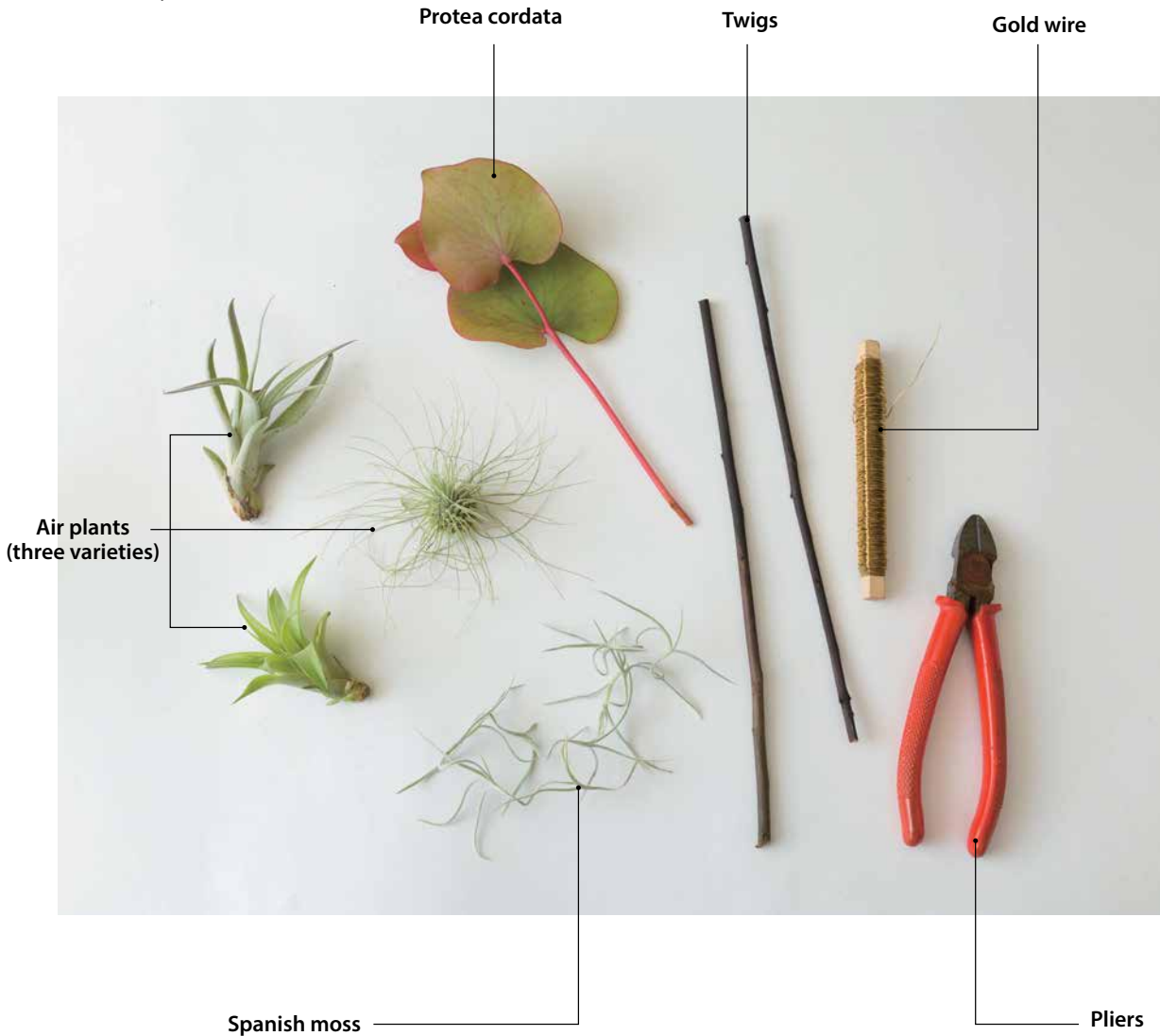
Rather than simply displaying them, use leaves as a material from which to create something new, something never seen before. There's a beauty even in the finer details of forms created from plants that cannot be replicated in paper or plastic, a charm in leaves that are reconfigured from their natural state using your own hands. It's fine to drift off in a daydream as you work, or relax with a coffee as you produce something. The time spent touching the leaves and experiencing their cool, dewy vitality is precious in and of itself.



Botanical Mobiles: Plants that Dance in Mid-Air

Able to be grown just as they are with no need for soil, air plants are hugely popular. Hang them from wires to create a mobile. Their soft swaying when a breeze blows in through a window is perfectly suited to a cafe, living area or other space meant for relaxing. It's pleasing to tune out as you gaze at these plants wafting to and fro.

Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



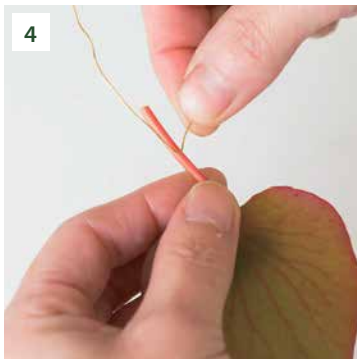
1
Insert wire into the base of the air plants. Here, we've used gold wreath wire.



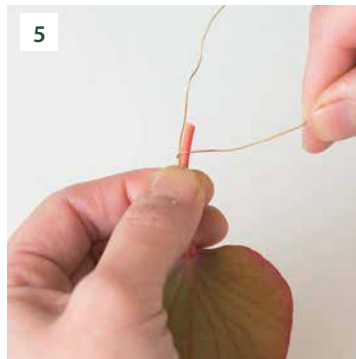
2
Twist the wire so it stays in place.



3
Use pliers to neaten and trim off any excess wire.



4
Trim off the stem of the protea cordata, leaving approximately 1–1½" (2–3 cm). Bend wire and position it about ⅜" (1 cm) down the stem.



5
Use the fingers on your left hand to hold the bent section and your right hand to wind the rest of the wire around and around the stem. Make it firm so the stem doesn't fall out.



6
Once winding is complete, use the pliers to trim off the ends of the wire. Plants thin down when they dry out, so wind the wire firmly to prevent the plants from falling out. If you're worried, you can use glue to keep them in place.



7
Use the same method to create multiple parts for the mobile. Use whatever length of wire that you like.



8
Trim twigs to about 4–8"/10–20 cm (the length is up to you). Use bamboo skewers instead of twigs if you prefer.



9
Wind the wire from one part of the mobile around a twig multiple times, twisting it to keep it in place.



10
Repeat on the other end of the twig. Use pliers to trim off any excess wire.



11
Create several twig and leaf units and use wire to connect them.



12
It's easiest to join units by working from the bottom of the mobile to the top. Once they're connected, wind Spanish moss around the mobile in various places.



TIPS

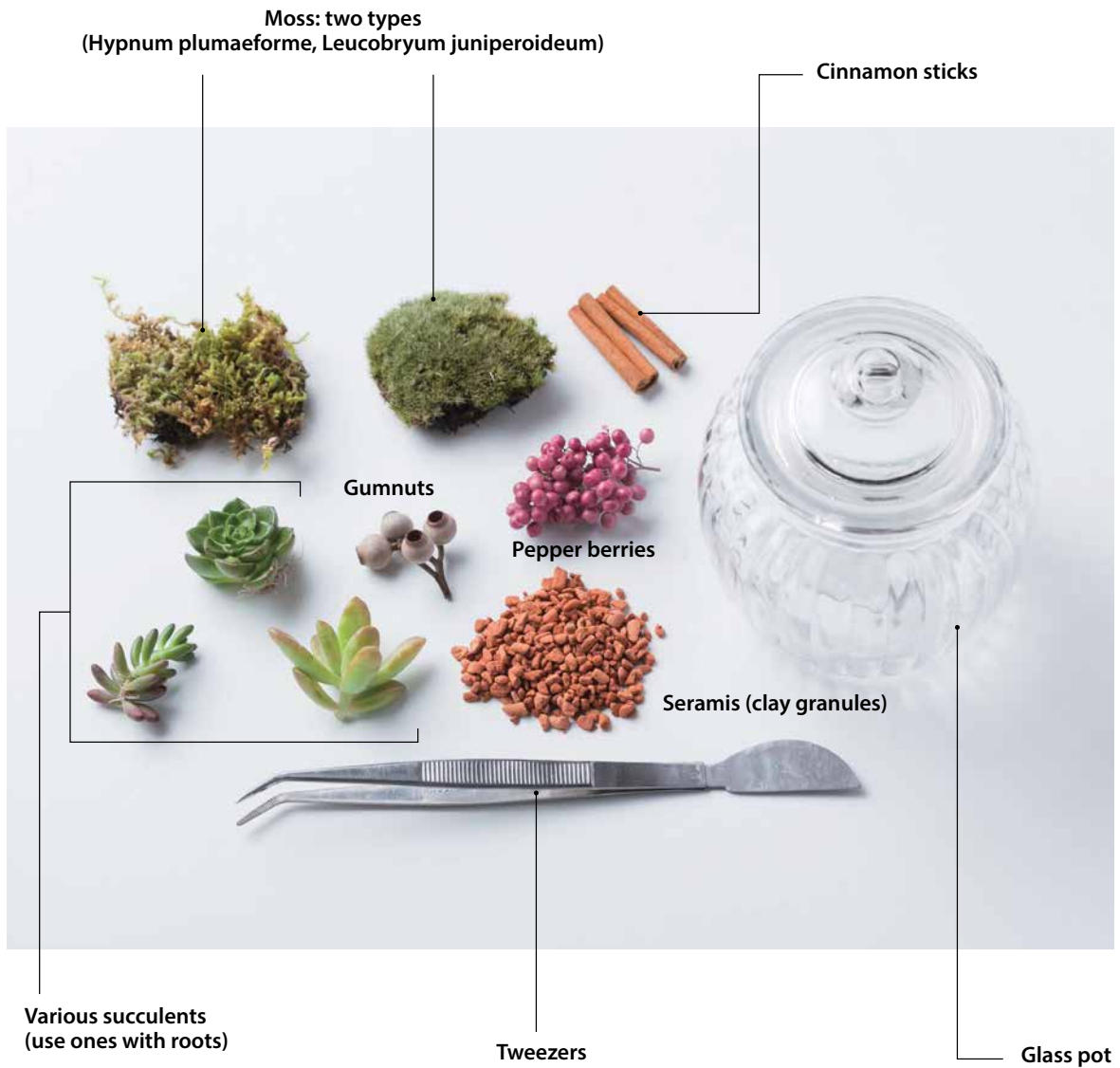
Don't make the wire too tight when connecting the units, rather keep it slightly loose to allow for sliding twigs through when making adjustments. It's difficult to get the balance right, so use the Spanish moss (which is added last) to adjust the weight and balance the mobile.



Small World: A Succulents Terrarium

Plants packed closely inside a jar suggest a miniature forest or create a uniquely alternative world. It's easy to lose oneself in the pleasurable process of bringing these tiny gardens to life. Adding figurines and animal figures makes for an even livelier arrangement.

Greenery & Materials



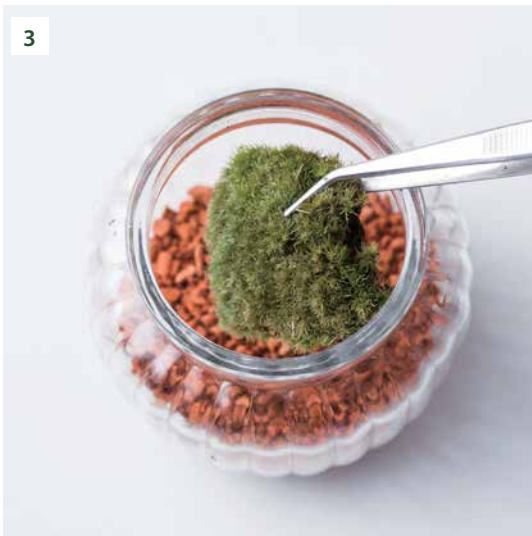
INSTRUCTIONS



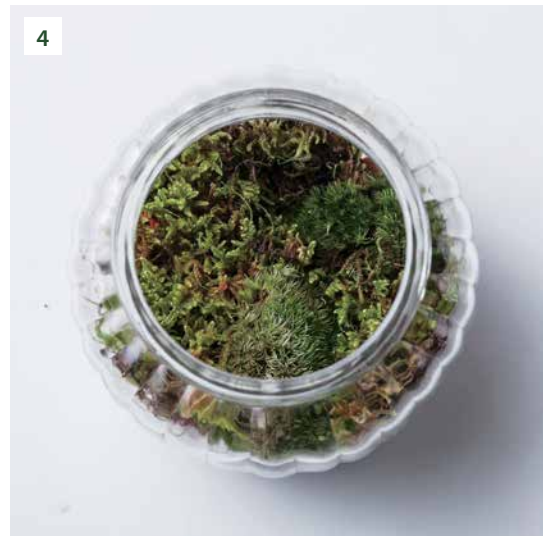
1 Place the clay granules inside to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the container height. Consider how the plants will be positioned in order to decide on the amount to add.



2 Use scissors to shave off excess soil from the moss to reduce its thickness.



3 Place the moss on top of clay granules. Use tweezers to make it easier to work.



4 Place *Hypnum plumaforme* and *Leucobryum juniperoideum* as desired in the container.



Place the succulents inside the container.



Once the succulents are positioned, add dry materials and other pieces as accents.

TIPS

It's of fundamental importance that succulents receive ample sunlight and breeze (avoid direct sun in midsummer). Use a spray bottle once a week to give them plenty of water, although water them only moderately in midwinter. Note that closing the lid of the container prevents air flow, weakening the plants and leading to conditions allowing bacteria to grow.



Antique Additions: A Dried Bouquet

Here, plants that are drying have been made into a hanging bouquet that highlights their layers and gradations of color. The color scheme that ranges from faded green to beige up to brown matches perfectly with an antique palette or look. A versatile item, its light weight means it can be displayed anywhere and it's attractive enough to be given as a gift. This example is small, but it can be made in larger sizes too.

Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



1 Use wire to gather fine materials into one bundle. Simply wind wire around the bundle several times and twist to hold it in place.



2 For plants with volume, cut and divide them into sections before use. This shows the beefsteak plant cut and divided into sections.



3 Gather sections together, winding the wire around and twisting the wire into place.



4 Bring larger pieces to the back. Here, juniper has been used.



5 Place the beefsteak plant on top of the juniper, winding the wire around and twisting it in place.



6 Add weeds to the bunch and then wind the twine around. Repeat several times.



Next, add the conebush, which should be visible within the bouquet. Start with the long pieces, combining finer, easily broken pieces with sturdier ones for stability.



Add short pieces with greater volume (in this case, eucalyptus) around the base to cover the stems.



Leave the wire as is, or wind linen twine around the top. A half-bow doesn't look too sweet or cutesy, adding the right finishing touch.



Dried materials break easily, so careful handling is the key to working with them.



TIPS Leaving the ends of the wire that gathers the materials means they can be used for hanging the bouquet. When gathering materials with wire, concentrate the winding in one area for the best result.

A Layered Look with Dried Leaves

The dead leaves that gather on the street from autumn to winter were collected and used to construct this piece, as was the twig. No other materials were used in this natural design, which resembles a small tree. During the holiday season, add some lights to transform it into a Christmas tree!

Greenery & Materials

- Dried leaves
- Twig

TIPS

It's easier to pierce leaves if the twig is pointed at the tip. Place the leaves onto the twig before they dry out and let them dry naturally. This display can be positioned to stand vertically or can be laid onto its side.



Dried Plants

Drying flowers and plants allows their beauty to be appreciated up to the very end of their lives. Just like insect specimens, their fragility and shape show us life in material form. The blood-vessel-like patterns on the carnivorous pitcher plant and the form of the mysterious tulip bulb are forms to preserve for eternity.

Greenery & Materials

- Tulip with bulb (dried)
- Pitcher plants (dried)
- Wooden plank
- Nails (or hooks)

TIPS

This is an easy project to make. All it involves is fixing a dried tulip and its bulb or dried plant matter to a plank with metal nails or hooks. For the dried pitcher-plant arrangement, soak the metal fixtures in vinegar to bring out the antique look of the timber. Display the board by standing it up or use a drill to make a hole at the top of it and pass a linen cord through to hang it.

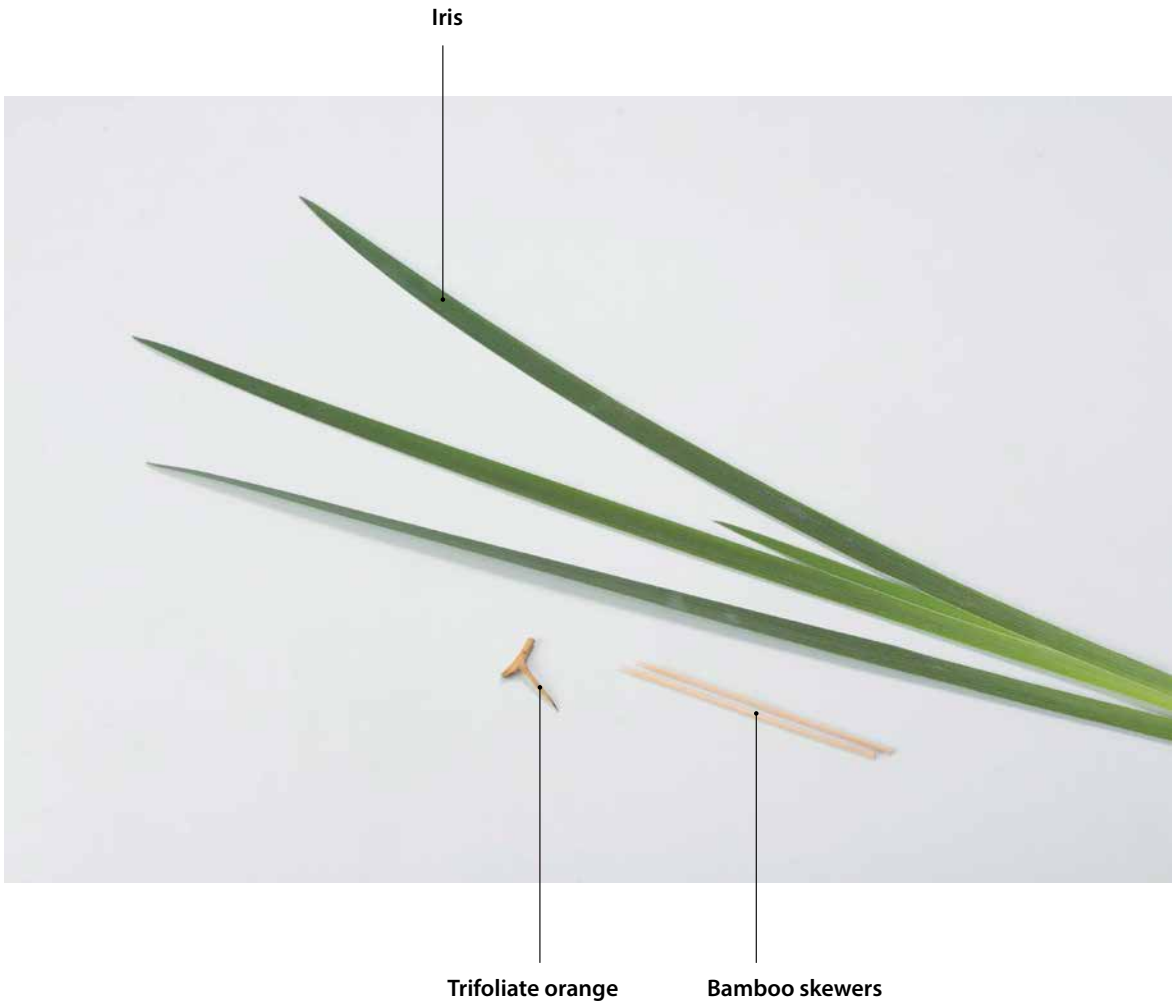




Green Framing

The captivating geometric design of this multi-layered green frame dazzles the eye and holds something in its center. When the space is left open, it frames scenery, while it can also hold a favorite air plant or other item such as a memorable photograph or postcard. It's a frame with a versatility to be enjoyed.

Greenery & Materials



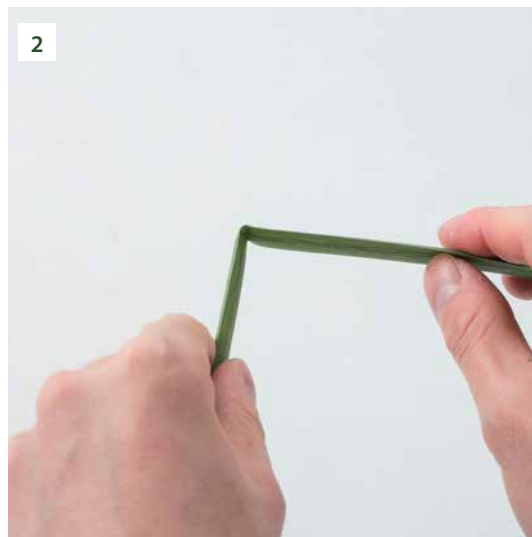
※ Use as desired:

- Air plants (Medusa's head)
- Wire

INSTRUCTIONS



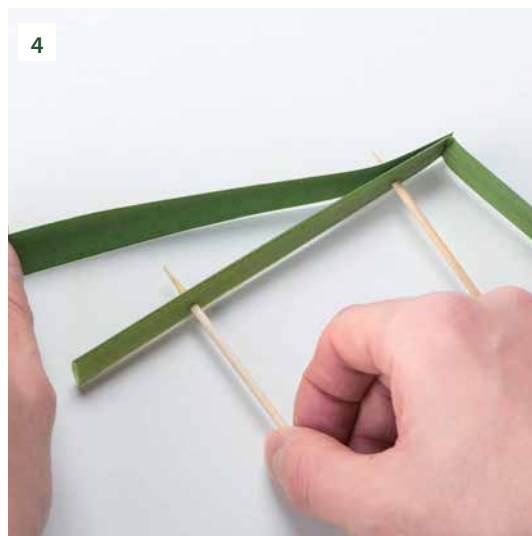
Divide the iris leaves into single strands and trim the ends to the same length.



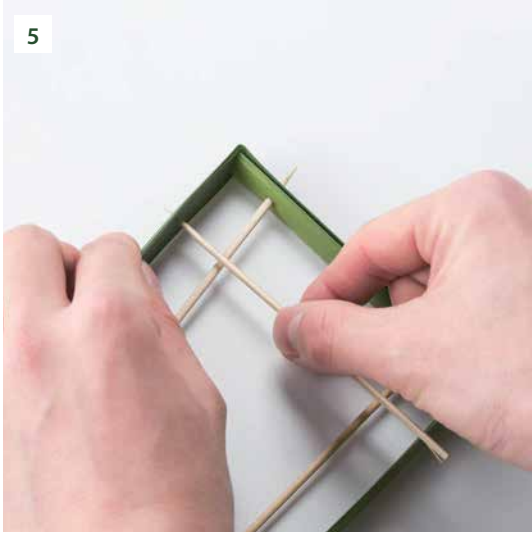
Bend the leaves into a frame shape. If a larger frame is desired, one section of leaf will not be sufficient, so add pieces as required to create the shape.



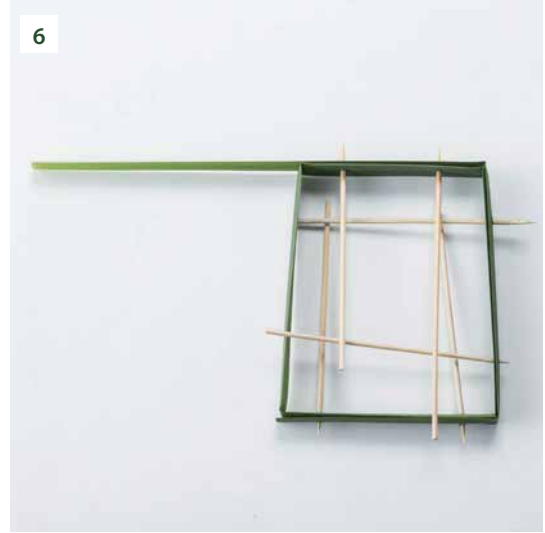
Pierce two bamboo skewers through the bent iris leaves that form the first rim of the frame so that about $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) protrudes to the outside.



Add the second iris leaf. Match up bent sections and trimmed ends and pierce with bamboo skewers as you work.



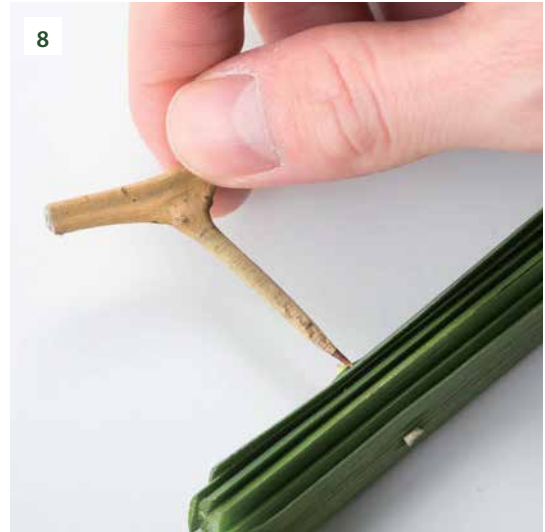
5 Use bamboo skewers to pierce where the leaves overlap in order to stabilize the piece.



6 Use two skewers for each round of the frame to create just the right balance.



7 Once the frame is as thick as desired, trim off the ends of the bamboo skewers both on the inside and outside of the frame.



8 Trim trifoliate orange thorns to a short length and pierce through the leaves as a decoration to complete.

TIPS

Add a display item to the frame if desired. Here, a Medusa's hair air plant has been attached using wood glue. In order to hang it, wire has been wound around the frame in a way that uniquely complements the piece.



A Hanging Garden

Simple materials combine to form a natural-looking bouquet, lending itself perfectly to indoor display. Although they're both wall decorations, a wreath has strong connotations of Christmas, whereas a bouquet such as this one can be made from seasonal materials to be enjoyed throughout the year. In this piece, spring mimosa has been used. Fragrant eucalyptus, lavender or other dried materials are also recommended.

Greenery & Materials

- Mimosa
- Mimosa leaves
- Green leaves trimmed from a pot plant
- Hemp twine
- Hemp fabric (here, a ribbon-shaped piece has been used)



INSTRUCTIONS



1 Gather everything together and fasten the stems with hemp twine.



2 Wrap hemp fabric over the top of the hemp twine, using first beige and then green. Wrap more hemp twine over the top and tie off.



3 Fold the large piece of hemp fabric over on itself for a neat result.



A Woven Box Dried-Leaf Ornament

Large sea grape leaves are bound, parcel-like, in hemp twine. The Edo-era parcel box vibe matches perfectly with the dried leaves. It's suited for simple display, with the leaves creating a tasteful expression that is not overly sweet or sentimental. Pair the leaves with dried gumnuts or a similar small berryish garnish.

Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



Stack the leaves on top of each other. Position them so that the rigid section of the stems is regularly distributed around the pile to create an even thickness.



Tie the fine hemp twine so it forms a cross on the top of the pile. Dry leaves are fragile, so don't pull the twine too tightly.



3 Over the top of the fine cord, tie the thick hemp twine that will be used to hang the arrangement. Use whatever length you like.



4 There are about 20 leaves stacked in this piece. It's fine to create the arrangement while they're still fresh and green in order to enjoy watching them dry out. Tie thick hemp twine over the stack again in order to complete the piece.

TIPS

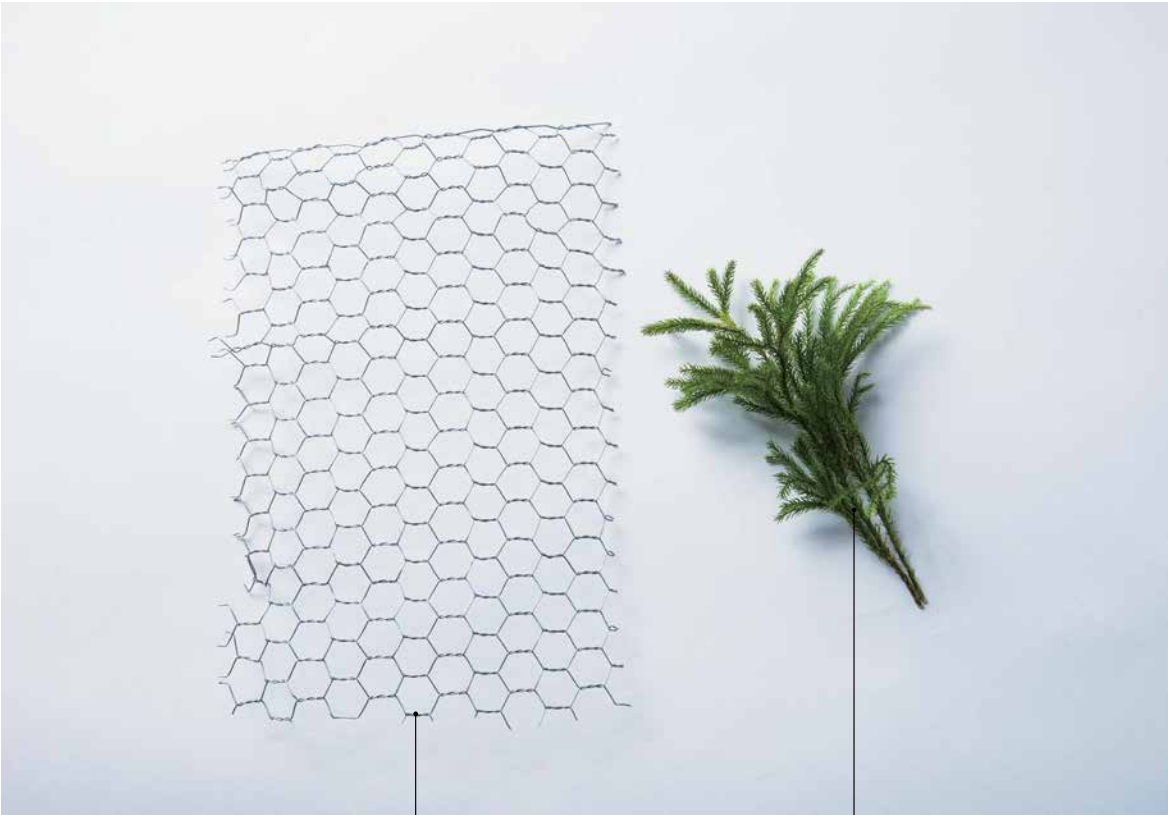
Insert eucalyptus gumnuts into the gaps in the twine. Their twigs will poke into the twine, so no adhesive is necessary. As they're not permanently attached, they may be removed or adjusted as desired.



For Sake Lovers: A Ball of Creeping Cedar

When displayed in front of a sake brewery, *sugitama* (balls made from fir tips) signify a fresh batch of sake has been made. Meaning “ball of fir” in Japanese, this version has been conceived so that it can be easily made. All it requires is for the shaggy leaves from the creeping cedar to be poked into a piece of netting. Gazing at this while enjoying a cup of sake makes it all the more special.

Greenery & Materials



Chicken wire

Creeping cedar

INSTRUCTIONS



Form a ball from the chicken wire. Size-wise, it should be about half the desired size of the finished piece.



Poke the pieces of creeping cedar into the holes in the chicken wire. The process will be smoother if you trim all the pieces of creeping cedar to the same length before you begin.



Keep adding pieces to form a ball shape. The twigs will catch on the wire so they can be stabilized without any particular need for adhesive.



Once all the twigs have been added and there are no gaps, use scissors to trim off the ends of the leaves and neaten the overall ball shape.

TIPS

Trim the creeping cedar twigs to a length so that their stems don't protrude from the chicken-wire ball. The twigs should be about twice the length of the ball. Poke the twigs into the wire to create dense coverage. This allows the leaves to support one another and makes the piece sturdier.



WEARABLE LEAVES

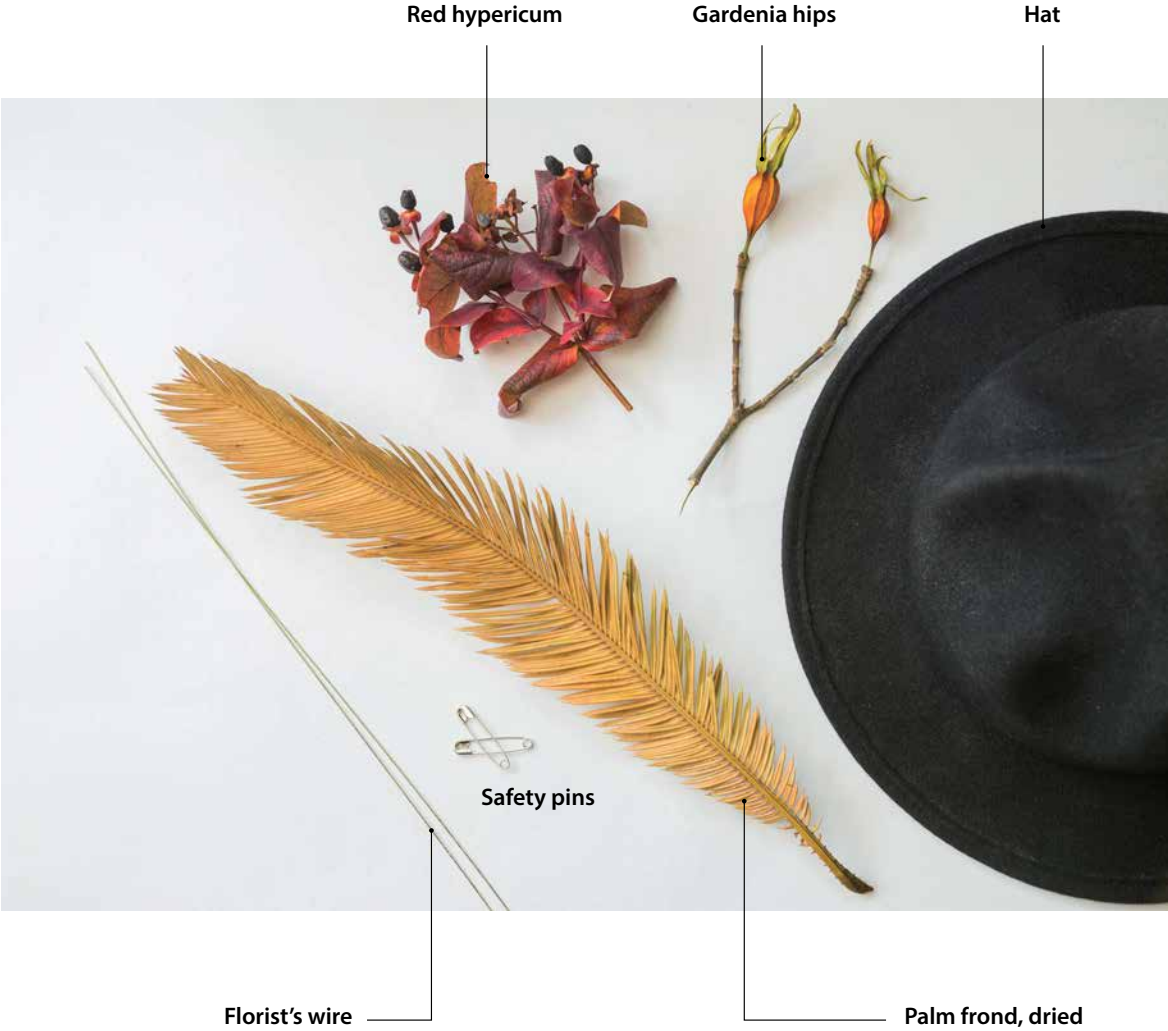
Leaves are surprisingly sturdy and strong—and what colors and shapes they have! Wearing accessories made from leaves is guaranteed to attract the attention of those around you. Whether worn at a casual party or for a special occasion, or given as a one-of-a-kind gift, these ideas for botanical accessories lend themselves to all kinds of situations and settings.



Hat with a Leafy Feather

Made to resemble a feather, a cycad leaf is used as an accessory on a hat. By itself, it would look a bit stark, so leaves and berries have been added to make it more decorative. Matching the leaves and berries to your outfit takes the style factor up a notch. Just make sure the sharp tip doesn't poke into people when you're sporting this fascinator.

Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



Position the safety pin on the back of the cycad/sago palm frond to work out where to attach it.



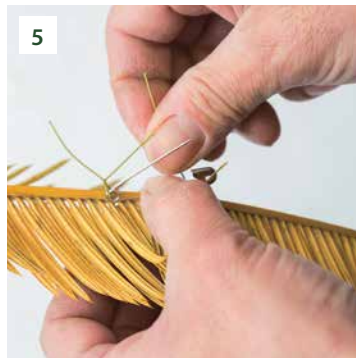
Create two U-shaped pieces of wire from approximately 4" (10 cm) of wire each. Pass one through where one end of the safety pin will be positioned, working from the front to the back of the frond.



Twist the wire to hold it in place. Pliers are useful for doing this.



Pass the other U-shaped piece of wire from the front to the back of the frond where the other end of the safety pin will sit. Twist the wire to hold it in place.



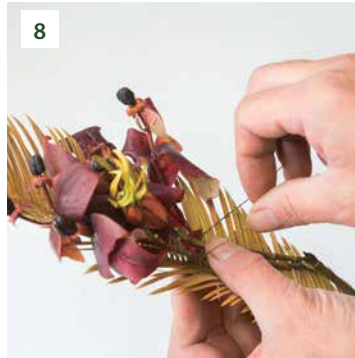
Use the two pieces of wire to fasten the safety pin in place by passing it through the loop at one end of the pin, then twisting the wire to hold it in place.



Once the safety pin is fastened to the frond, pass the remaining wire through to the front of the frond.



Hold the red hypericum and gardenia hips together in a bunch.



Place the bunch on top of the dried frond and use the remaining wire from Step 6 to fasten it and prevent it from falling off.



Bring the wire to the back of the frond again and twist to fasten it.



Trim off the excess wire and bend the wire that remains toward the front of the arrangement to prevent it from damaging the hat.

TIPS

The red hypericum berries and gardenia hips used for this project were withering on the stalk, as it's easier to handle plant matter with some pliability rather than when it's completely dried out. The wire used is florist's wire covered in green tape, but any type will do. Florist's wire can be purchased at craft and floristry supply and wholesale stores.



Hat with an Air Plant Accessory

This hat decoration plays up the tousled unkempt look of the Spanish moss, like a mane of messy hair. Low-key grayish green color gradations accentuate the plants' form, while incorporating a combination of living and dried leaves lends substance to the passing of time. The light, airy materials used serve aesthetic as well as functional purposes.

Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



1
Pass wire through the cactus leaf. 24-gauge wire is the most suitable thickness.



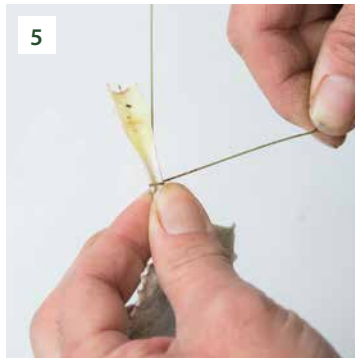
2
Bend the wire in half.



3
Wind one end around the cactus leaf several times to form one of the parts in the arrangement.



4
Make U shapes from the wire. Use your index finger to hold the bent section next to the stems of the ragwort/senecio and other foliage.



5
Wind one end of the wire around the foliage stem to form one of the parts in the arrangement.



6
Wind the wreath wire around the ends of the Spanish moss several times to create a bundle.



Stack the wire-wrapped foliage from Step 4 from largest to smallest (cactus, ragwort/senecio, trimmed potted-plant leaves) and wind wreath wire around it to keep the bundle together.



Once all the pieces are held together in place, use the wreath wire to loosely wrap the Spanish moss. This prevents shaggy sections from splitting off.



Use wire to keep the pieces of Spanish moss together, forming a circle that will roughly fit around the hat. Add more Spanish moss if necessary.



Once the piece is the right size, attach it to the hat by winding wire around two sides of the circle to hold it in place.

TIPS

The wire is visible in this design, so rusted or old wire works well as it doesn't stand out too much and lends character to the piece. If the wire is too rigid, the materials will snap or break, so make sure to use wire that's fairly flexible.



A Living Pocket Square

In the fall, ginkgoes turn golden yellow, brightening the sky. This familiar plant is said to have altered little since ancient times. Also known as a living fossil, it's a tree full of mystery. Gathered for their color and frill-like form, the leaves are placed subtly in a pocket. They're sure to be the talking point of any party or gathering or cause heads to turn as you're passing on the street.

Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



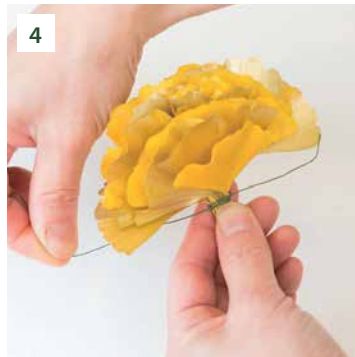
Before you start, spray a few of the ginkgo leaves with gold paint to be used as accents in the arrangement.



Stack the leaves, alternating the natural ones with the gold-sprayed leaves.



Rather than stacking them neatly, shift them so that they fan out slightly.



Wind wire several times around the leaves close to the stem. You can use an elastic band if you prefer.



Continue winding down the stems to keep them neatly bound together.



6
Apply double-sided tape to the back of the galax leaf at the position shown.



7
Wrap the galax leaf around to form a case and use the double sided tape to keep it in place.



8
Position ginkgo leaves in the galax case.



9
Trim the galax stem to complete your pocket square.



There's a Vine in Your Pocket!

A playful adornment like this softens the vibe at a relatively casual gathering such as an afterparty or an informal wedding reception. The beautiful vine trailing decoratively over the chest area is subtle yet stylish, whimsical even, making it a botanical accessory that can be worn with minimal fuss.

Greenery & Materials

- Sweetheart vine
- Peperomia/radiator plants
- Wire
- Masking tape (or florist's tape)



TIPS

Use wire to extend the length of the peperomia stems, winding tape around the stem and wire to hold them together. Use more tape to add the vine. Winding tape around the arrangement also prevents the cut section of the stems from staining your clothes.



Selecting silvery plants with a matte texture creates a chic, stylish air. Play up the natural look of the vine in the trailing section of the arrangement.



Vine Bangles

The fresh, gentle coolness and soft texture of plants combine in this bangle that you'll want to wear paired with a simple outfit. It has a presence that makes it just right for a low-key look where little effort is required. A glimpse of this accessory is sure to be a conversation starter, at the very least.

Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



Place one end of the vine against the bangle.



Wrap the plant around the bangle several times. In this example, three pieces of vine have been used.



Wearable Eucalyptus

The main foliage used in these arrangements are the large leaves of the faintly scented *Eucalyptus robusta*. Both incorporate nuts and berries to form little accessories; brooches that can be pinned to hats or jacket lapels. The gentle fragrance of the eucalyptus lets its magical charm come into effect when you draw closer to that special someone, like a lightly scented leaf perfume.

Greenery & Materials

- *Eucalyptus robusta* (swamp mahogany)
- *Smilax glabra* (sarsaparilla)
- *Eucalyptus globulus* (southern blue gum)
- Gold wire
- Necktie pin
- Brooch backing

TIPS

All that's needed for this project is to wind wire around the eucalyptus leaves and the other elements you choose to incorporate. Then, use double-sided tape or glue to fix everything to the brooch backing. The arrangement has simply been wedged into the necktie pin. There are various kinds of eucalyptus, so choose ones to suit your taste.



A Lacy Bracelet

Closely stacked, round eucalyptus leaves create the look of a lace bracelet. As it also resembles the ruff that European aristocracy wore around their necks in the Renaissance, there's also something of a noble air to it! The eucalyptus has a pleasing scent, so the bracelet acts as both a perfume and an ornamental object. As an extra benefit, the leaves will dry out with no extra work needed.

Greenery & Materials

- Eucalyptus gunnii (cider gum)
- Wire

TIPS

Gunnii leaves, among the various types of eucalyptus, are comparatively small, so they were chosen to create a bracelet that won't feel too large or bulky. Simply pierce the leaves with the wire and slide them on. Bend the ends of the wire to create the catch.



Knitted Cap Accessories

Items that are worn on the body should be easy to put on. A hat is easy to wear, so a botanically based hat accessory makes sense. Considering the fall and winter seasons when a hat is worn, grevillea leaves were chosen for their gentle texture and color. An air plant was wound around the base of the arrangement, with a button-like gumnut completing the piece. You can improvise with whatever natural elements you have around.

Greenery & Materials

- Grevillea
- Spanish moss
- Eucalyptus globulus (southern blue gum)

TIPS

The grevillea leaf is used as a base to which the other decorative plants are attached with glue. If possible, use hot glue as it dries quickly. Attach other accessory parts, such as a safety pin or brooch back, to the back of the leaf.



FREESTYLE LEAF CRAFTS

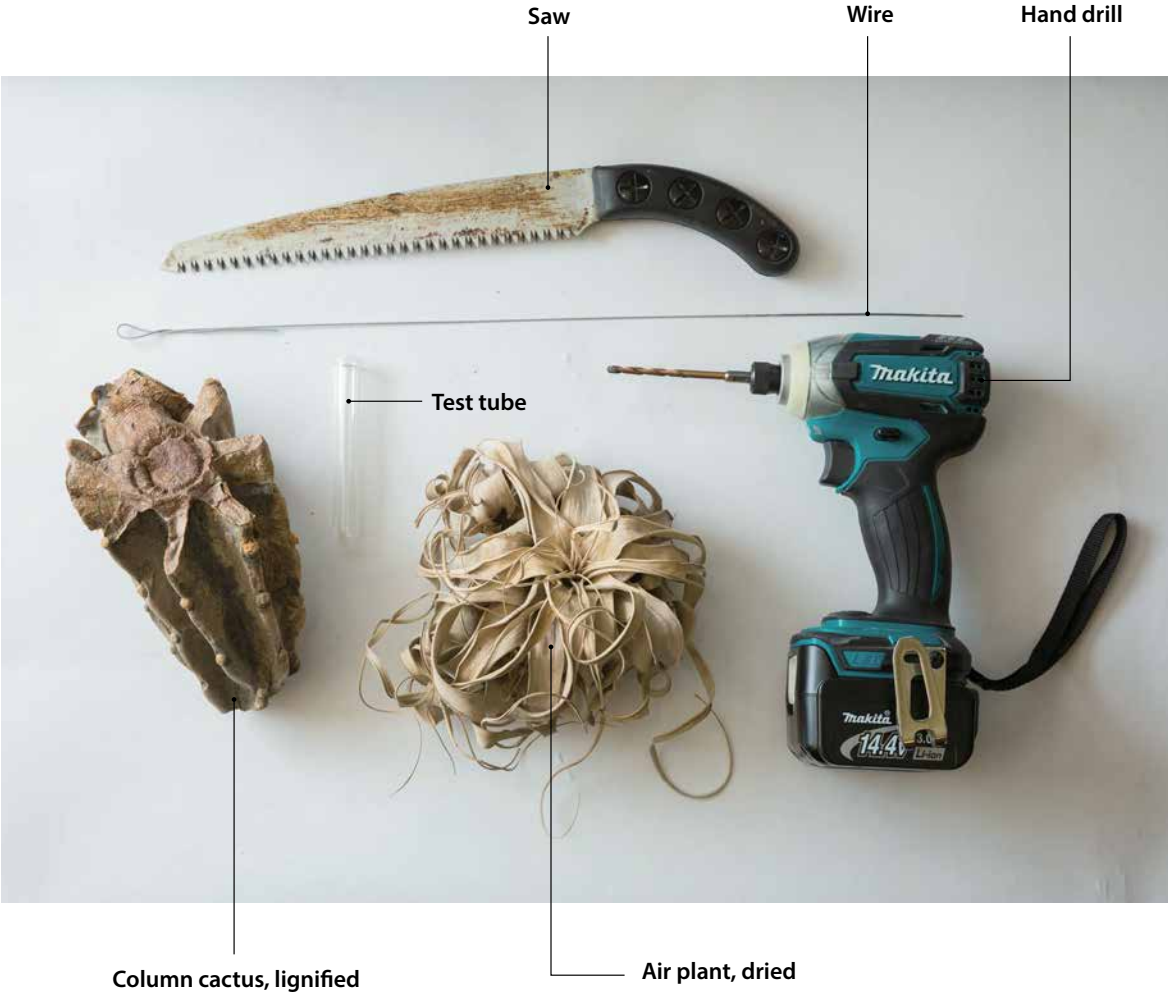
No rules are necessary—the only requirement here is to use leaves. These are pieces made from leaves that each professional florist has created with his playfulness and originality at the forefront. From reusing withered cactus to creating wrapping material from leaves or just displaying color alone, these highly original works will stimulate your appetite for leafy creativity.



Reviving a Withered Cactus

Cactuses have a tendency to suddenly start withering. This technique allows you to avoid having to throw away a beloved specimen. Bringing a cactus that has grown woody and rigid back from the dead by using it as a container means it can continue to be loved and be with you always.

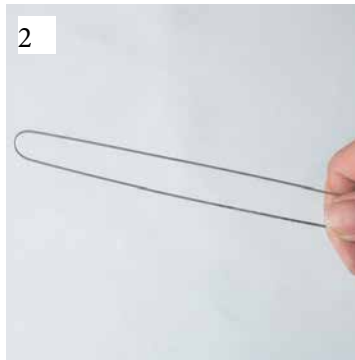
Greenery & Materials



INSTRUCTIONS



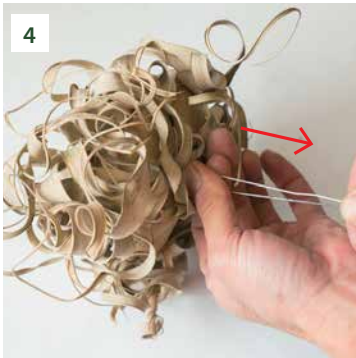
1 Use a saw to cut a dead, lignified piece of column cactus to your desired size. Lignified plants are quite hard, so take care. Make sure that the surface that will rest on a table is as flat as possible and that it is balanced so it can stand alone.



2 Bend wire into a U shape.



3 Hold the U-shaped wire at the bottom of the U and poke the ends into the bottom of the air plant.



4 Pull the ends of the wire through the air plant until the base of the U is flush with the plant.



5 Use the electric screwdriver to make a hole in the column cactus approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " (1 cm) from the surface that will form its base.



6 Pass one end only of the wire from Step 4 through the hole.



Twist the wire to hold it in place. This joins the air plant to the column cactus.



Use pliers to adjust and trim off excess lengths of wire to make it safe to work.



Use both hands to hold the piece as firmly as possible without breaking it so that it can balance and stand on its own.



Make a hole in the top of the column cactus with the electric screwdriver. This will hold the test tube, so make it quite large.



Place the test tube in the hole. This allows water to be poured in for arranging plants.



Pour water into the test tube and arrange the plants as desired. Here, a vibrant green creeping cedar with a uniquely undulating form has been used.

TIPS

Make sure the test tube fits into the cactus so that it can't be seen. If the hole's too close in size to the test tube itself, there's the risk that the test tube may break when being inserted, so don't use too much force when trying to fit it into the hole.





Dots of Color

Simply cutting out little circles from leaves brings into clear focus the various colors that coexist in them. Brown, deep red, vermillion, scarlet, red, purple, green, yellow: the array of shades in leaves will surprise you. Floating these dots on the surface of the water transforms them into a beautiful display. Use a white container to bring out the vibrancy of the colors.

Greenery & Materials

- Selection of vibrant (autumn) leaves
- Hole punch

INSTRUCTION



Use the hole punch to make circles from the leaves and float them in a container of water.

TIPS

Using leaves that are turning red or yellow allows for the mixing of various colors and creates a vibrant interplay of color. This idea lends itself to using fallen leaves. Use a range of scavenged or foraged elements for an interesting effect.



INSTRUCTIONS



1 Trim the stems close to the leaf.



2 Wipe any moisture from the leaves so the double-sided tape can be applied.



3 Stick long pieces of double-sided tape to the backs of the leaves.

Coffee Carnival

This arrangement uses the leaves of a coffee tree grown as a potted plant. You can easily use leaves of your own choosing. Cover a teacup with camellia leaves, or decorate a bottle or plastic cup. Try this project using various types of leaves, such as ones that have been freshly pruned or an array of foraged leaves.

Greenery & Materials

- Coffee leaves
- Coffee beans
- Orchid
- Coffee cup
- Double-sided tape



4
Stick the leaves to the cup, alternating from bottom to top to neatly fit the leaves around the cup.



5
Stabilize any sections of leaf that are poking up by sticking them down with double-sided tape.



6
Add the coffee beans. Adding an orchid or other flower to the arrangement adds a gorgeous effect.



Green-Leaf Wrapping Paper

If you're making a gift of flowers from the garden gathered into a casual bouquet, why not give this a try? Rather than using paper, wrapping the bouquet in a large leaf is a natural way of presenting it that isn't too over the top or too offhand, making it ideal for casually giving as a token or gesture.

Greenery & Materials

- *Aspidistra elatior* (cast iron plant)
- Hemp twine



INSTRUCTIONS



1 Hold the bouquet by the bottom and place it on the leaf.



2 Fold and wrap the sides of the leaf around the section of the bouquet where the stems are gathered. Fold the bottom of the leaf up.



3 Bind the top of the leaf (immediately below the bouquet) with hemp twine. Bending the stem of the large leaf back over into the hemp twine creates a handle for a refined finish.



Enliven a Precious Pot

Your favorite containers can be used for all kinds of plant arrangements. Place a potted plant straight into a container and create an arrangement by adding a succulent for an easy natural pairing. Selecting combinations of unique plants allows you to create original arrangements you won't find anywhere else.

Greenery & Materials

- Baby's tears (or similar potted plant)
- Tree root
- Air plants
- Succulents
- Favorite container



TIPS

Small arrangement:

In order to make the baby's tears look stylish, use a simple, tasteful container. As long as the potted plant fits into the container, that's all there is to this arrangement, although you can add a playful touch by placing a succulent on top.

Large arrangement:

Pour soil into the container and plant baby's tears that have grown roots. Place the tree root into the pot upside down and place the air plant on top like the head of a pineapple. This creates the effect of a glow of greenery coming from the tree.

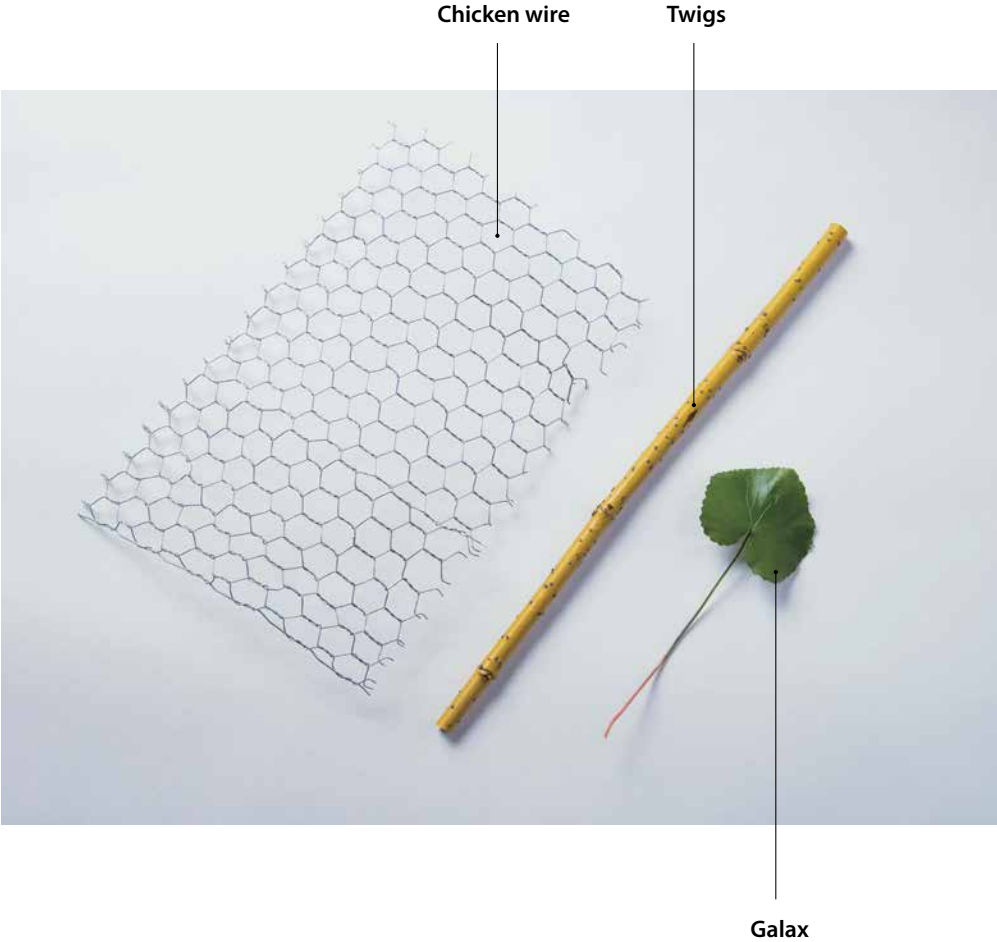


A Glossy Green-Leaf Tapestry

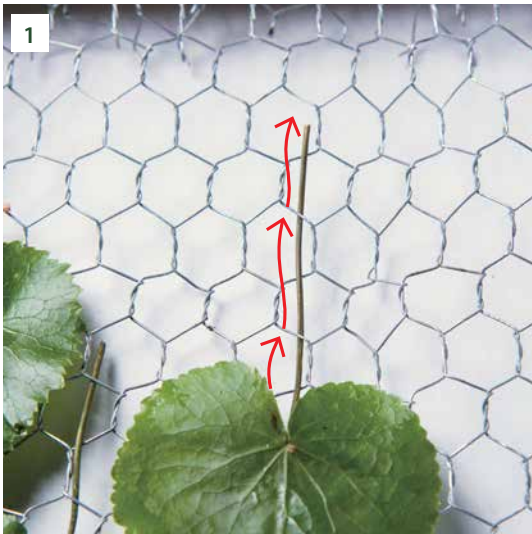
Able to retain their color even without water, galax leaves are an ideal choice for this design. This simple, modern tapestry of regularly spaced leaves can be left as is to form a dried arrangement. The luster of the captivating leaves is both natural and inviting, so it would work well holding and featuring the guest registry at a wedding.

Greenery & Materials

- Wire (for hanging and bundling)



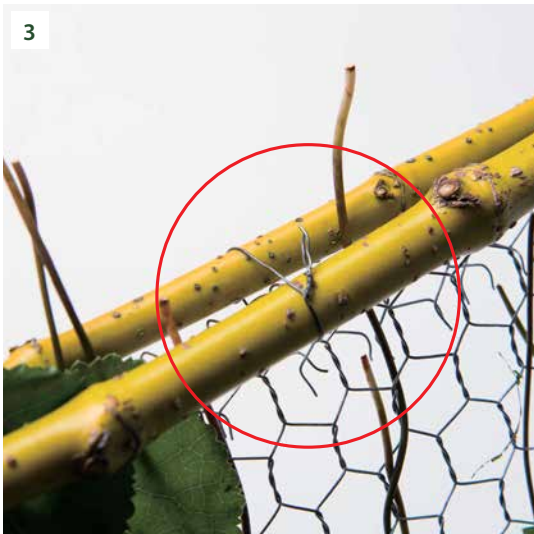
INSTRUCTIONS



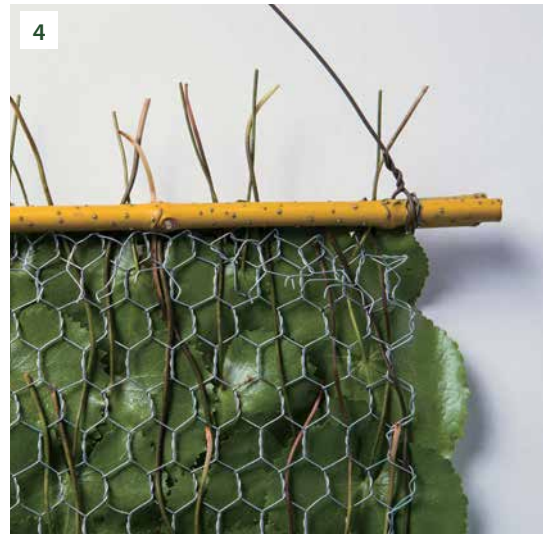
Use scissors to cut the chicken wire to the desired size and pass the stems of the galax leaves through as if weaving them. Work by passing the leaves through from the bottom of the wire upward.



Passing the stems through the holes in the wire allows the leaves to stay in place without the need for adhesive. So it's important to keep the stems on the leaves as long as possible to increase the amount of stem that can be worked through the wire and hold the leaves in place.



Once all the leaves have been threaded through, sandwich the wire between the twigs and fasten everything by passing wire through the holes (in order to make this step easier to understand, the photo shows the project with holes still needing to be filled with leaves). This connects the twigs to the net. Repeat in several places.



Wind wire around each end so that the piece can be hung. This completes the work. To complement the overall look of the piece, brown wire with a rusty patina has been used for the hanging wire.

TIPS

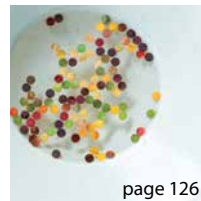
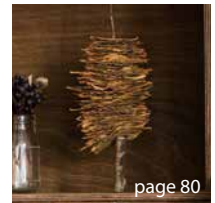
As long as they're straight, any kind of twigs can be used. Pack the galax leaves in as densely as possible for an attractive finish.

Our Featured Florists

These are the people who created the fantastic arrangements in this book. While their work takes various forms such as freelance floral art designer or the owner/ florist at a flower shop, they're all plant artists and visionary stylists!

Hiroyuki Oka

Hiroyuki Oka studied floral design in Japan before continuing his training in Denmark. While in Europe, he was awarded the Silver Leaf for Belgium's Stichting Kunstboek publication, *International Floral Art 2008/09*. After working at Mami Flower Design and Flore 21, he started a freelance career, publishing in July 2013 his first collection of independent designs, *Hiroyuki Oka MONOGRAPH*, also with Stichting Kunstboek.



Takanori Shimizu

Takanori Shimizu trained at his family's bonsai business for five years, in addition to working for 10 years in flower shops in Kichijoji and Aoyama. In May 2011, he opened Dot Moss in Tokyo's Nishi Azabu, concentrating on both ikebana and bonsai. Aiming to foster people's interest in plants, he continues to come up with new ways of easily incorporating plants as interior objects.

BONSAI & FLOWERS.moss

103 xx Mansion, 3-4-1 Nishi Ogi Kita, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
Tel & Fax: 03-3395-8717 <http://dotmoss.com/>

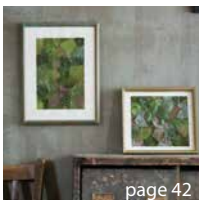


Yukinobu Fujino

Yukinobu Fujino graduated from the Division of Biological Science at the University of Hiroshima's Graduate School of Science. He then joined a long-established flower shop in Hiroshima City, working on bridal arrangements, bouquets, floral arrangements for media shoots and floral displays for retail outlets before opening Fleurs Trémolo in Hiroshima City in 2006. The concept of his flower shop is "to express with flowers the shades and textures of the four seasons that touch all five senses."

fleurs trémolo

1-5-7 Danbara, Minami-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima
Tel & Fax: 082-261-3970 <http://www.fleurs-tremolo.com/>

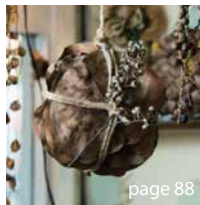


Yuji Miura

Yuji Miura began his career in floristry at the age of 18, working for 16 years at Flowers Nest in Tokyo's Naka Meguro. In September 2014, he opened his own store, Irotoiro. Apart from working in the store, his work includes television commercials, floral installations, decorations and weddings. Reflecting his love of seasonal wildflowers, the store's large branches and arrangements are accompanied by a wealth of delicate flowers to create a casual, relaxed space.

irotoiro

1F, 2-49-11 Nakacho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo
Tel & Fax: 03-5708-5287 <http://irotoiro.jp/>



Takaya Yamamura

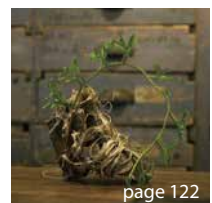
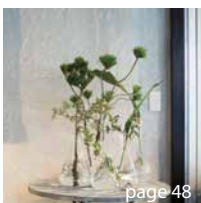
Takaya Yamamura is representative director of Hana Noshou and representative of Deuxième, the flower shop he opened in Nishi-ku, Hiroshima City in 1999. The store's concept is to bring together flowers that are modern yet natural, and Yamamura's wide and varied work includes private lessons, bridal designs and finding new ways of incorporating flowers and greenery into businesses and private homes. Deuxième opened its Furueshinmachi branch in fall 2015. Yamamura was a finalist in the inaugural Florist Review. He won the Hanaike Battle Spin-Off edition at Daishoin Temple in Miyajima in 2014 and in 2015 launched an event called "Connected by Coffee: A Journey with Flowers and Sound" (<http://deuxi.jugem.jp/?eid=4089>).

Deuxième

6-2 Higashikanonmachi, Nishi-ku, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima
Tel: 082-235-2387 Fax: 082-235-2388

Furueshinmachi branch:

Advance Furueshinmachi, 5-1 Furueshinmachi, Nishi-ku, Hiroshima City
Tel & Fax: 082-208-4887 <http://www.deuxi.jp/>



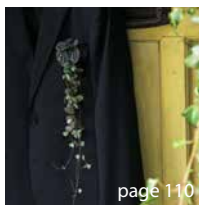
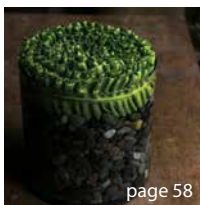
Masahiro Yoshizaki

Masahiro Yoshizaki studied interior design in his student days, going on to join a spatial design company. As his interest in the connection between plants and interior design grew, he left the company and began working in a flower shop. In 2003 he began studying under Inaba, opening his shop, Asebi, in 2009 in Hatanodai, Shinagawa. The business moved to Ebisu in April 2015. Yoshizaki currently works mainly on bridal-related projects such as displays and decorations for photo shoots.

flower&plants asebi

2-24-10 Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-6455-7500 Fax: 03-6455-7501 <http://www.asebi.asia>



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Thank you, all!



Enjoy leaf life!



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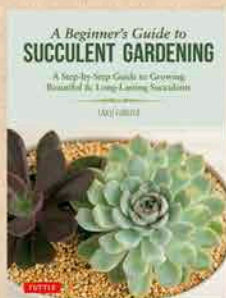
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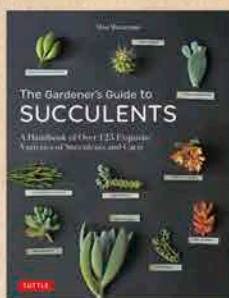
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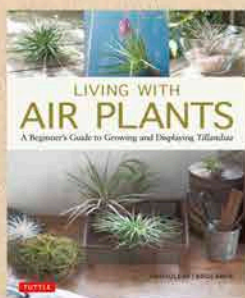
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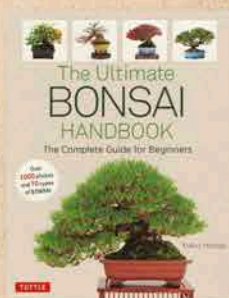
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Interior decorating just got a green thumb! This one-of-a-kind collection of plant and leaf crafts shows you how to harness nature's unique beauty to create stunning display pieces. Six of Japan's leading floral and plant designers offer over 40 ideas on how to turn leaves and plants into table arrangements, planters, terrariums and wearable plant art. The step-by-step instructions and inspirational photos in this book make it easy to turn your home or office into a vibrant, verdant showcase for nature's beauty!

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