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Cherry tree lane

Nothing says spring like a blossoming cherry tree. These beautiful trees inaugurate the new station around the world, but have you ever wondered why cherry trees are so popular and widespread? We analyze the fascinating story behind the cherry trees, along with some other facts about the beautiful flowers. below: Cherry blossoms arrived in the U.S. thanks to a government official. David Fairchild, who worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is responsible for bringing cherry trees to the United States of Japan, where trees have been loved and appreciated for centuries. Fairchild first found cherry trees blooming in Japan in 1902. In 1906, he ordered 125 yokohama nursery company cherry trees in Japan to plant on his own property in Chevy Chase, Maryland. National Geographic reports. The trees attracted so many spectators to Fairchild's house that he eventually ordered over 300 as a gift to the city of Chevy Chase. Cherry blossoms are a symbol of friendship between Japan and the United States. How did these beautiful trees become a symbol of friendship between the two countries? Eliza Scidmore, the first writer and photographer for National Geographic, first visited Japan in 1885, and fell in love with the beauty of cherry trees. Upon her return to Washington, D.C., Scidmore called on the city to plant the trees around the Capitol, but she was unable to gain any traction with local governments and park services. In 1909, Scidmore wrote a letter to First Lady Helen Taft explaining her desire to plant trees around the city, and the first lady was able to take the idea off the ground, according to the National Park Service. After Helen embraced the idea, President Taft believed that cherry trees could serve a purpose other than their obvious beauty—the president hoped to forge a friendship with Japan, national geographic reports. Soon the mayor of Tokyo, Yukio Ozak, agreed to donate cherry trees as a sign of goodwill on behalf of the city. Ozak first donated 2,000 trees to the United States, but when they arrived in Washington D.C. in 1910, they were found sick and could not be planted. In 1912, Ozak gave another 3,020 cherry blossoms of 12 different varieties. This delivery was a success, and those trees ended up in the White House and the Tide Basin in D.C. The first cherry trees in D.C. were planted in 1912. First lady Helen Taft and Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese ambassador, formally planted the first two Yoshino cherry trees in the Tide Basin in 1912, where a plaque remains to this day to commemorate the event. Scidmore, who first asked the government to plant the trees more than 20 years earlier, was also present at the ceremony. Once these trees were planted, the national love affair with cherry blossoms Officially. The cherry blossoms of D.C. triggered a national festival. Every spring, almost 1.5 1.5 people descend on Washington D.C. to enjoy the national cherry blossom festival. Today, the festival has expanded to include more than 50 events and programs for visitors over four weeks. The first celebration of the planting of the cherry blossom was in 1927, when children from the Area of D.C. reenacted the first planting. Civic groups helped expand the celebration into a full festival in 1935. Since Helen Taft's initial involvement in planting the trees around D.C., many first ladies have remained active supporters of the cherry blossom festival over the years, participating in tree planting ceremonies and other festival events. In March 2012, First Lady Michelle Obama celebrated the 100th anniversary of tree planting in 1912 by holding a reconstitution ceremony. In Japan, enjoying cherry trees is a tradition. Cherry trees are called sakura in Japanese, and the flower has a significant symbolism in the country's culture. They are often seen as a symbol of renewal, rebirth and new beginnings, and as they only flourish for a brief period, they also symbolize the fleeting nature of life, according to the Smithsonian Institution. The ritual of seeing cherry blossoms dates back to the 700s in Japan, when trees were considered sacred and linked to specific religious beliefs, by PBS. During the flowering period, the Japanese engage in the Hanami ritual, which are flower-watching celebrations complete with food, drinks, singing and dancing. There is also a nighttime version of the ritual known as yozakura. But the Capital of the Cherry Blossom of the World is not Washington D.C. or any city in Japan. In fact, it's Macon, Georgia, for a fascinating reason: the city has more than 350,000 cherry trees, which is more than 90 times the amount of cherry trees around D.C., according to Insider. Macon is also home to the international cherry blossom festival, an annual event that takes place from late March to early April each year. The festival was started in 1982 to promote love, beauty and international friendship, and has since become a major attraction for cherry blossom lovers. You can see Cherry Blossoms around the world. In addition to places in Japan, Washington D.C., and Macon, Georgia, there are also beautiful flowers every year in cities around the world, including Stockholm, Paris, New York, Hamburg, Vancouver, London, Copenhagen, Edinburgh and Dublin, among others. Cherry trees do not live long, and bloom for a short period of time. Steven Heap/EyeEm/Getty Images Most cherry trees only live for 30 to 40 years, according to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden (home to some of the oldest cherry blossoms in the United States). But some species can live longer: black cherry trees can live up to 250 years. In 2012, there were a few dozen trees remaining from the original lot first planted in 1912 near the National Martin Luther King Jr. in D.C., according to the Washington Post. O O period each spring is only about a month long, and each tree only blooms for one or two weeks. The peak flowering occurs when 70% of trees in a given area are blooming at once—trees in Washington D.C. have just reached their peak bloom this week, according to the Washington Post. You can buy your own cherry tree now, as long as you have fertile soil that receives at least six hours of sunshine a day, you will be able to grow a cherry blossom on your own. Here's where to buy one for your own property: This content is created and maintained by third parties, and imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on Jay MaidmentDisney's piano.io When thinking about true Disney classics, Mary Poppins is definitely at the top of the list. Julie Andrews played a character that every child wished to one day fly to their homes to sing Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious. Now that there's another chance for the magic nanny to enter our hearts, I'm ecentous. Today, Mary Poppins Returns hits theaters, bringing her return to Cherry Tree Lane to the big screen in order to help the Banks family after a terrible tragedy. Although it has been 54 years since Andrews' original film was released, the sequel, starring Emily Blunt, has been 25 years since the character's last visit. Because, of course, things naturally change over two and a half decades, the house on Cherry Tree Lane has also received some subtle upgrades as well. Here are the ones I noticed while watching the trailer on repeat — I'm excited, OK? Advertising - Continue reading below 1 The original brown wood door has undergone a major transformation. Note the placement of the handle in the original house. 2 Today the front door is black, with several other differences. With a beater, a different button (and placement), and what appears to be a mail slot. 3 The staircase is still in the same place. The installation of the wall here seems to reappear at the top of the stairs in the sequence. 4 The handrail is an always slightly more chic version of the view in the original movie. In addition, the curtains at the bottom of the stairs were recharged by florals. 5 The wallpaper, although not identical, is very similar to the original. And you see what I mean about the lamp? A similar version came up there in the second film. 6 The rooms seem to have been improved too, rightly so. It seems that the family decided to change the color scheme of the room, yellow curtains and blue wallpaper in the original. 7 A small change of colors over the years has helped decorate the rooms. Next you will see blue curtains and yellow walls. Which combo do you prefer? This content is created and maintained by third parties and imported into this page to help users provide their email addresses. may be able to find more information about this and similar content in piano.io piano.io piano.io