

BOGOR BOTANICAL GARDENS

BOGOR, INDONESIA

SITE PLAN



Red Bridge (*Jembatan Gantung*)

From *Bogor Botanic Garden (Kebun Raya Bogor)*, by Chrismate, 2017.



Giant Waterlily Pond

From *Bogor Botanical Gardens*, by Wikipedia, 2026



Memorial of Lady Raffles

From *Bogor Botanical Gardens*, by Wikipedia, 2026



LEGEND

- 1 Gunting Lake Kebun Raya Bogor
- 2 Bogor Presidential Palace
- 3 Giant Waterlily Pond
- 4 Lotus Pond on the northern edge of Gunting Lake
- 5 Red Bridge
- 6 Memorial of Lady Raffles
- 7 Palm-Lined Circulation
- 8 Ciliwung River
- Enlargement Plan



Detail 1: Lotus Pond

Perspective- view of existing floating pink lotus flowers and small green lily pads in front of the Presidential Palace. Found on the northern edge of Guntung Lake.

From *3 days in Bogor itinerary: A blend of nature and culture*, by Agoda, 2024.



Detail 2: Palm-Lined Circulation

Perspective- view of the main entrance pathway of the botanical garden aligned with palm trees that directs visitors.

From *Bandung to Jakarta: Tea Plantation and Botanical Garden Tour*, by GetYourGuide, n.d.

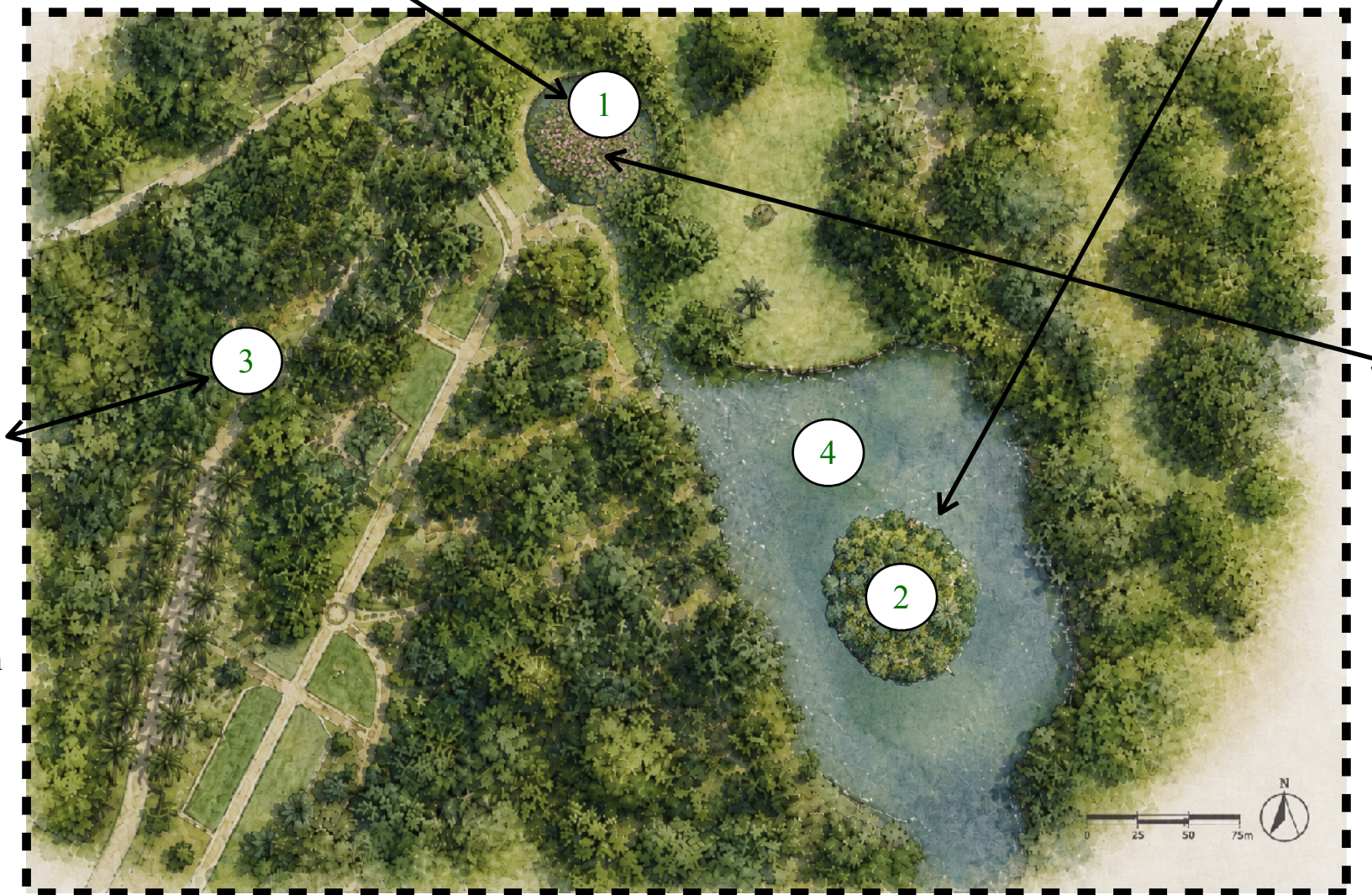
LEGEND

- 1 Lotus Pond
- 2 Guntung Lake Island
- 3 Palm-Lined Circulation
- 4 Guntung Lake Kebun Raya Bogor

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ENLARGEMENT



Detail 3: Guntung Lake Island (*Pulau Kolam Guntung*)

Perspective- view of the small island in the center of Guntung Lake Kebun Raya Bogor. From Google Maps Street View, by Google, n.d.



Detail 4: Lotus Flower

Close- up view of a blooming lotus flower and lily pads located in the lotus pond in front of the Presidential Palace. The bright pink color of the lotus flowers draws visitors attention to this pond area.

From *Pink lotus flower blooming gracefully at Bogor Botanical Gardens*, by N. Azwir, 2025, Shutterstock.

ESSAY

Introduction

The Bogor botanical garden sits on about 215 acres located in the center of Bogor, West Java, Indonesia. It is considered one of the largest botanical gardens in the world and is divided into multiple themed garden areas such as an Orchid, Mexican, Medicine, Bamboo, Palm collection, Aquatic and many more. This botanical garden includes many different pathways, bridges (Red Bridges), multiple restaurants, ponds/lakes and historical monuments. It also includes a palace that oversees the Gunting Lake Kebun Raya Bogor. On the northern part of the lake there is a small lotus pond which is in front of the palace called the Bogor Presidential Palace. The Bogor Botanical Gardens also includes multiple diverse resting areas for guests/visitors and includes a few memorial centers on the property. For instance one of them is the Memorial of Lady Raffles, as shown on the site plan.

Historical Context/Period of Influence

The Bogor Botanical Gardens first open its doors on May 18, 1817 in Bogor, Indonesia. German/Dutch botanist, Caspar Georg Carl Reinwardt is known for his work on the Bogor Botanical Gardens. Caspar developed a garden design that had the ability to house the study and collection of many tropical species. The site reflects an English garden influence that includes several open lawns, winding pathways, irregularly shaped lakes, and picturesque details which focused on maintaining the natural landscape of the Ciliwung River to create scenic views. During the 19th century, botanical gardens where locations for research, Bogor then become an important center for tropical botany, biological and economic plant research. Some of the items that were researched were rubber, coffee, tea, palm oil and tobacco. These principles were later seen in other botanical gardens across the world.

Case for Selection

The Bogor Botanical garden relates to the 1982 Ho’omaluhia Botanical Garden in Oahu, Hawaii in many unique ways. Starting off with the botanical plant research and education they both carry out. Both botanical gardens have tropical plant collections that incorporates different regions of the world. They have unique circulation that is easy to guide visitors throughout the paved roads and small to large winding pathways that lead you anywhere around the gardens. Both sites also sit on large scale properties, with the Ho’omaluhia on approximately 400 acres. These sites also contain a large detail that stood out to me which was the large man-made lakes that serve as a nice scenery, a habitat for wildlife, and a water system that helps the surrounding plant species thrive. The Ho’omaluhia lake however serves also as a flood control system.

Unique Features

The Bogor Botanical Garden is a historical tropical garden located Bogor, Indonesia. It was established in 1817 and is know to be one of the oldest botanical garden in southeast Asia. This botanical garden has an arrangement of tropical plant species that eventually became one of the worlds most largest tropical collections in the world. Bogor has lots of great features but a few of them that stood out to me was the Red Bridge, which is one of the two bridges for people to cross the Ciliwung river. These suspension bridges were built during the “Dutch colonial era” and made to look like the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California. Another feature is the Gunting lake island, it seemed very alike as the Ho’omaluhia lake island. The Lotus pond and its flowers also stood out to me because it is part of the Gunting lake but has been created into a pond next to the lawn of the Presidential Palace. This pond is a unique feature because in most garden ponds you typically see fish like the Ho’omaluhia lake which is home to hundreds of koi fish. The final detail of this site that caught my attention was the palm lined pathway. This pathway is a beautiful main entrance that looks stunning and is easily able to guide visitors to the desire location. The Ho’omaluhia garden also has a similar palm lined paved-road that greats you in the entrance and take you straight to the educational center and botanical garden.

Conclusion

The Bogor Botanical Gardens represents an earlier tropical botanical garden influenced by an English Historical Precedent that relates very closely to many of the design features that were later seen in the Ho’omaluhia Botanical Garden. Both sites combined plant collections, education, circulation, open lawns, irregular water features, and public recreation. However, Ho’omaluhia is a botanical garden that relates to the original ideas of the Bogor gardens and was designed with a similar landscape design and as a military flood control project. Together, these sites demonstrate naturalistic landscapes that fit the different tropical environments and needs.

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ChatGPT, Google Earth, and Abode Photoshop were used to generate the site plan and enlargement plan.

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