A scrambled version 13, 3, 2, 21, 1, 1, 8, 5 (Sloane’s A117540) of the first eight Fibonacci numbers appear as one of the clues left by murdered museum curator Jacques Saunière in D. Brown’s novel The Da Vinci Code (Brown 2003, pp. 43, 60-61, and 189-192).

Sunflower head displaying florets in spirals of 34 and 55 around the outside

the fruitlets of a Pineapple

the flowering of artichoke

the arrangement of a pine cone
Notes on Fibonacci Sequence & Golden Ratio, Kandiller

Vitruvian Man by Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo Da Vinci’s illustration of a human head from De Divina Proportione

The Acropolis of Athens (468–430 BC)

Parthenon

- 2nd century AD Roman statue of Apollo depicting the god’s attributes designed by Daphnis of Miletos and Paionios of Efesus

The Statue of Zeus at Olympia was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World by the Greek sculptor of the Classical period, Phidias
Notes on Fibonacci Sequence &
Golden Ratio, Kandiller

The Castle of Chichen Itza, built by the Maya civilization

Olmec heads, the Aztec calendar stone

Great Mosque of Kairouan (built by Uqba ibn Nafi c. 670 A.D.)

Illustration of the Notre-Dame of Laon cathedral

Mexico City Metropolitan Cathedral (1667–1813)

the opening motto of Ludwig van Beethoven’s Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67 (c. 1804–08), occurs exactly at the golden mean point 0.618 in bar 372 of 601 and again at bar 228 which is the other golden section point (0.618034 from the end of the piece) but he has to use 601 bars to get these figures.
French mathematician, Henri Poincaré, taught the properties of the golden ratio to Juan Gris, who developed Cubism featuring them.

The Sacrament of the Last Supper (1955): The canvas of this surrealist masterpiece by Salvador Dalí is a golden rectangle.