

**GARDEN**

## GARDEN DESIGN


A **garden** is a planned space, usually outdoors, set aside for the display, cultivation, and enjoyment of plants and other forms of nature. The garden can incorporate both natural and man-made materials.

Gardens include- Residential garden, Zoological garden, Botanical garden, Zen Garden, Xeriscape Garden etc.

The history of ornamental gardening may be considered as aesthetic expressions of beauty through art and nature, a display of taste or style in civilized life, an expression of an individual's or culture's philosophy, and sometimes as a display of private status or national pride—in private and public Landscapes.

The earliest gardens were grown for practical reasons. People grew herbs or vegetables. However when man became civilized an upper class emerged with the leisure to enjoy purely decorative gardens. They also had servants (or slaves) to do the gardening for them. After the emergence of the first civilizations, wealthy individuals began to create gardens for purely aesthetic purposes.

**Garden design** is the art and process of designing and creating plans for layout and planting of gardens and landscapes.



# Types of gardens - I - formal and informal gardens

## **The key features of formal design are**

- Plan is made on the paper and land is selected accordingly.
- The plan is symmetrical with square, rectangular and roads cut at right angles.
- It had a sort of enclosure or boundary.
- Flower beds also have geometric designs as in carpets.
- The arrangement of trees and shrubs are necessarily geometrical and kept in shape by trimming and training.
- Other features like fountains, water pools, cascades, etc. are used for further attraction.

## **Demerits**

- Formal gardens have no 'secrets' and the element of surprise is lost.
- However, attractive focal points at terminal and intersecting points of paths and roads are provided to make the formal garden effective.
- Present day home gardens are laid out in formal design only at the frontage.

## **Key feature of informal style/natural style**

- This style reflects naturalistic effect of total view and represents natural beauty.
- It is contrast to formal style.
- Plan is asymmetrical according to the land available for making the garden.
- Smooth curvaceous out lines are more appropriate.
- Water bodies are more irregular in shape.
- Hillock are made, water falls provided, lakes and islands, cascades, rocks, shola and a rustic hutment are provided to create rural effect. Appropriately grouped plants provide living quality and they are not trimmed.

# SPECIAL TYPES OF GARDENS - I - ROOF GARDEN AND VERTICAL GARDEN

## Roof Garden





# Vertical Garden



# **SPECIAL TYPES OF GARDENS II - WATER GARDEN AND BOG GARDEN**

## **Water Garden**





# Marsh (or) Bog Garden





# STYLES OF GARDEN

## FORMAL TYPE OF GARDEN



# JAPANESE GARDENS

## ➤ Traditional styles:

- The Japanese typically categorize their gardens into three broad types.

## ➤ **Karesansui garden:**

- karesansui (dry landscape gardens, also known as rock gardens and waterless stream gardens) are typically associated with Zen Buddhism
- The main elements of karesansui are rocks and sand, with the sea symbolized

Example: Ryōan-ji, temple in Kyoto, has a garden famous for representing this style



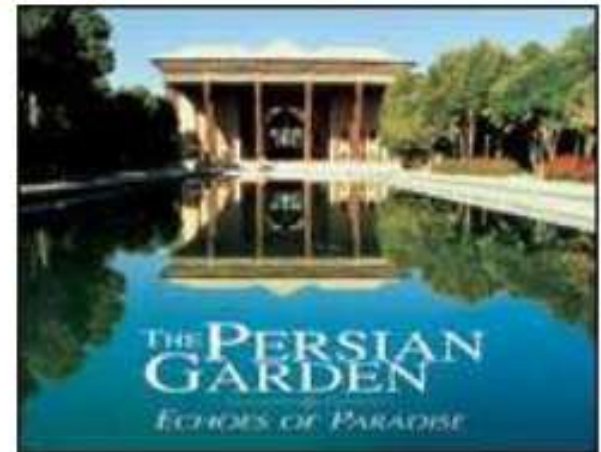


# JAPANESE TYPE



# PERSIAN GARDENS

- The tradition and style in the garden design of Persian gardens has influenced the design of gardens from Andalusia to India and beyond.
- The Taj Mahal is one of the largest Persian Garden interpretations in the world, from the era of the Mughal Empire in India.
- **Elements of the Persian garden**
- Sunlight and its effects were an important factor of structural design in Persian gardens.





# PERSIAN GARDEN



# MOGHUL GARDENS

## *Aram bagh garden at Agra*





# ITALIAN GARDEN/ROMAN GARDENS



**THANK YOU**