

Styles of Gardens

- Formal
- Informal
- Free
- Wild

Features of a formal gardens

- First plan is made on paper and then land is selected accordingly
- Land is leveled
- Symmetrical design
- Geometrical: Square, rectangular, circular beds and borders
- Roads and paths cut at right angle
- Balance is symmetrical as same feature replicated on both sides of central axis
- Hedges, edges and topiary are trimmed
- Trees can be selected as individual feature
- Mughal, Persian, Italian, French and American gardens

Formal gardens



Features of informal gardens

- Plan is forced to fit the land
- Main aim is to capture natural scenery
- Land is not leveled
- Asymmetrical design
- Non-geometrical beds and borders
- Untrimmed hedges, edges and topiary
- Individual plants are not selected as feature
- Japanese, Chinese, English gardens

Informal gardens



Free and Wild style of gardening

- In **Free** style gardening best of both formal and informal styles are selected to secure the most picturesque effect whereas in **Wild** style gardening no rules are followed but aim is to make the garden beautiful and natural.

Wild gardens



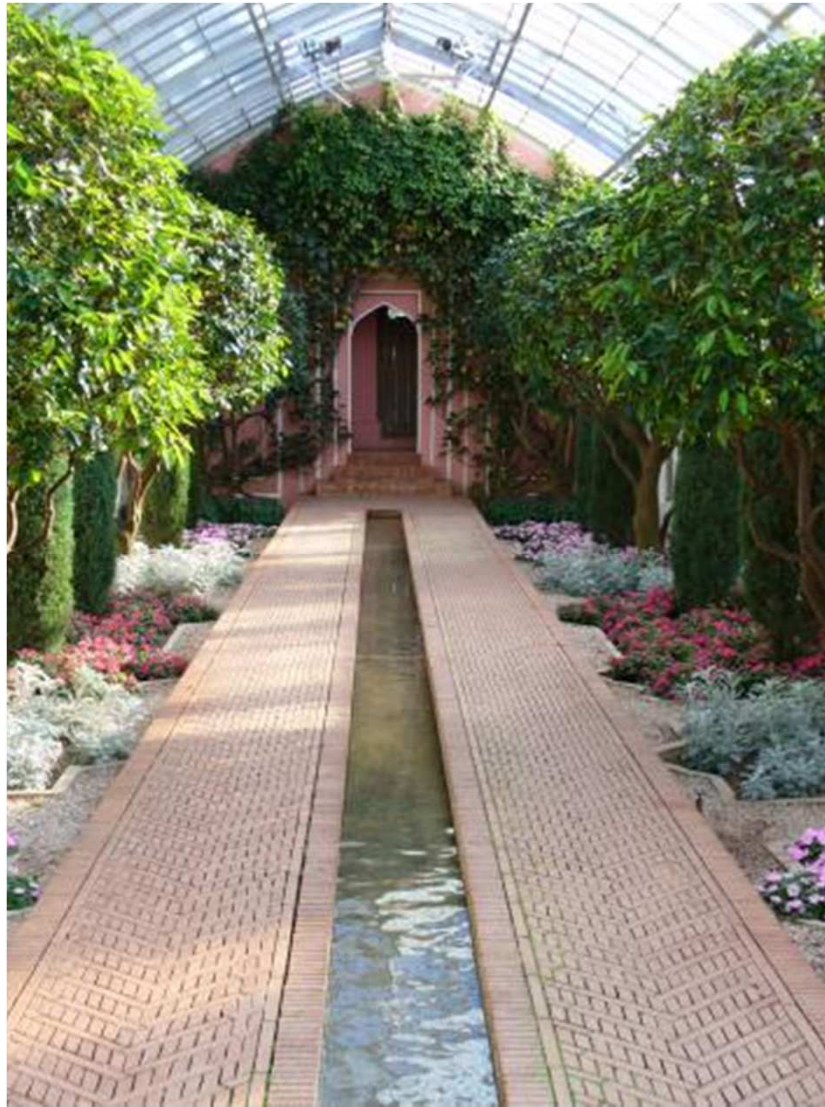
Types of Gardens

- Formal garden:
 - Persian/ Islamic
 - Mughal
 - French
 - Italian
 - American
- Informal gardens:
 - English
 - Japanese
 - Chinese

Features of Persian gardens

- Based on idea of heaven
- Strictly formal and symmetrical
- Beautiful architectural work
- Laid out after cutting terraces
- Water flowing canals
- Planted cypress as symbol of eternity

Persian garden



Features of Mughal gardens

- Site near hill slope with perennial rivulet
- Gardens enclosed with walls and fitted with tall gates
- Garden has at least seven, eight or twelve terraces symbolizing 7 planets, 8 paradise or 12 zodiac with entrance at the lowest terrace
- Running water in canals
- Terminal building
- Baradari with twelve doors three in every direction
- Symbolism and plant material

Pinjore Garden

haryana
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Nishat garden, Srinagar



Shalimar garden, Srinagar



President House Garden, New Delhi



Features of French gardens

- Formal gardens in perfection
- Unexampled scale of mass and sweep of designs

French garden



French gardens



Features of Italian gardens

- Came into existence at the time of Renaissance
- Resemble Mughal or Persian gardens
- Fountains, sculptures, water canals, box or yew hedges, topiary, arbour, trellis and architecturally beautiful buildings
- Plants of ilex and roses

Panoramio garden in Rome



American garden



American garden



Brindavan garden Mysore



Key factors of English gardening

- Typical grassland climate in England
- Gardening is hobby of rich peoples
- Englishmen were very fond of flowers

Phases of English gardening

- Search for sustenance (1066-1500 A.D.)
- Elizabethan period (1500-1700 A.D.)
- Return to nature (1700 A.D. onwards)

'Search for Sustenance'

- Gardens attached with monasteries and planted with fruit trees and vegetables for food as utilitarian gardens
- Roses, carnation, violets, lily, hollyhock were planted
- Formal gardens and unnatural

'Elizabethan period'

- Hampton court was built by C. Wolsey
- Symmetrical plan with walks planted with fruit trees
- Queen Elizabeth introduced many exotic plants during (1558-1603)
- Utility gardens were converted to liaison gardens
- Peak of symmetry in gardens with influence of Le Notre
- Gardens were monotonous and dull looking
- Claude Lorrain (1600-1682) gave inspiration to many to develop informal gardens through landscape paintings

'Return to Nature'?

- Henry Hoare in 1720 started changing landscape gardens
- English gardens were redefined by W. Kent, L. Brown and H. Repton from picturesque to natural style
- William Robinson invented herbaceous border and gave the concept of wild gardening
- Herbaceous border term first used by G. Jekyll

Essential features of English gardens

- Lawn
- Herbaceous border, and
- Rockery

English gardens are in their peak

- April: Kew, Seville, Wisley
- May: Bodnant, Ness, Wood bridge
- June: Chats worth, Harlowcar, York gate
- September: Stour head, Wilton, Furry, Compton acres
- October: Westonbirt, West bury, Hideote and Kift's gate

English gardens



Mixed herbaceous border



Kew garden



Kew garden



Teaching of Japanese gardens

- ‘Unless a garden has a piece of air, it is not worth place for visiting and garden should be a place where mind finds rest and relaxation’

Japanese gardens

- Hill gardens
- Flat gardens
- Tea gardens
- Passage gardens
- Sand gardens
- Fancy gardens

Features of Japanese gardens

- Ornamental water: Ponds, streams, waterfalls, fountains, wells, water basins
- Islands
- Bridges
- Stone lanterns
- Stones
- Pergolas
- Fences and gates
- Plants

Plants in Japanese gardens

- Evergreen: *Abies, Cryptomeria, Podocarpus, Juniperus, Magnolia, Michelia*
- Deciduos: *Acer, Populus, Morus, Salix, Prunus*
- Shrubs: *Aucuba, Azalea, Gardenia, Nandina, Camellia, Lagerstroemia, Rhododendron, Rosa*
- Climbers: *Clematis, Lonicera, Trachelospermum, Wisteria*
- Annuals: Aster, Chrysanthemum, Carnation
- Herbaceous perennials, and
- Bulbous plants

Osaka garden in Japan



Japanese Tea-Garden.

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Ornamental Gardens

- In planning a garden, several factors like the size of the house, and the space available for garden, availability of water, cost of the laying the garden and its maintenance, have to be taken in to consideration.
- A garden is planned primarily to suit the tastes of the people of the house hold and locality. There is no rigid system in garden planning and each system is open to modification to suit the environment and other factor.
 - **Ornamental Home Gardens**
 - **Ornamental Public Gardens**

General assumptions

- East or west home is the best.
- Home ensures security, shelter, rest, peace and enjoyment.
- Man being civilized animal prefers to live in association of plants.
- Labour and pains taken in developing home and garden later on give immense pleasure, joy and satisfaction.
- Hence, home and home gardens are made on the basis of individual preferences.

General guidelines

- Home garden is made for personal interest to secure reasonable amount of comfort and convenience.
- Avoid undue complexity and go with simplicity.
- Add variety to an extent that unity is achieved.
- Use long paths as curvaceous or zigzag and different objects according to colour scheme to break monotony.
- Keep natural grade of land and requirement of landscape in mind.
- Incorporate landscape plants including trees as per their landscape value and utility.
- Attempting too much in a small place should be avoided.
- The design allocated to each area should be functional and convenience access.
- Thus, it is of utmost importance to have the knowledge of the **principles and elements of landscaping**.

Home Landscaping- Principles and Elements

Principles

- Simplicity
- Unity or Harmony
- Balance
- Proportion or Scale
- Accent or Focalization
- Rhythm

Elements

- Line
- Colour
- Texture
- Habit
- Form
- Light
- Space or Volume
- Mobility
- Style

Objectives

- To secure attractive ground.
- To provide natural, easy and safe approach.
- To obtain privacy for family.
- To fulfill recreational needs for the family.
- To provide convenient well arranged attractive service area.
- To harmonize home building, various areas, walks, drives, gardens and other utility areas in to one unit.

Functions for home landscaping

- Extends the living area of the home.
- Screening for privacy and protection from wind and sun.
- Outlet for overflowing children energy.
- Minimize noise.
- Absorb and filter summer sun.
- Reduce need for artificial air conditioning.
- Ground covers prevent soil erosion.
- Shield house from heat robbing winds and lessen electricity heating and cooling bills.
- Absorb pollutants.
- Provide shelter for wildlife.
- Source of food.

Need analysis

- Need analysis is the compilation of an inventory of what should be accomplished by means of the landscaping and what the landscape will include, based on the preferences and life styles
- To facilitate need analysis, the property area is divided into three areas as under:
 - Public/ Approach/ Front area
 - Family/ Private living area
 - Service/ Utility area

Public area

- Public area is that area of the home garden which is viewable from the street or is seen by any one coming to the home.
- This area conveys the initial impression about the residents of the house. Poorly designed and ill-kept landscape leads to sloppiness, sparsely planted or rigidly pruned leads to austerity and walled as a courtyard projects the sense of seclusion.

Main functions

- To blend the house with its surroundings.
- To provide a pleasant and readily accessible entry to the house.

Features in the public area

- Entry way
- Drive way
- Parking
- Walk way
- Steps
- Entry court
- Front lawn
- Basic planting
- Frame work of the home
- Auxiliary planting
- Small private area
- Terracing for changing levels
- Privacy from street
- Night lighting

General guidelines

- Make the front lawn open and spacious in right proportion.
- Do not try to save every plant in this area.
- Avoid use of garden ornaments.
- Confine shrubs to the borders, corners and to the foundation/ base of the building.
- Balance the planting with trees and shrubs about imaginary line through entrance of the house.
- Use only those plants which complement the house to its best advantage.
- Do not be reluctant to use appealing design.
- Do not use hedges in this area.
- Entrance of the house should have harboring quality.

Family or private area

- This is also known as outdoor living area. The elements and features in this area vary enormously with the family and climate, but must fulfill the needs of the family

Functions

- Screening neighbors from viewing and hearing.
- Screening from wind and shading from sun.
- To provide comfort to the family members.
- To entertain personnel guests.

General guidelines

- Enclose the area to ensure privacy.
- To provide background for displaying flowering plants including annuals to their best advantage.
- Arrange flower beds, rockery and other features around periphery.
- Allow the centre to remain open, which gives visual impression of more area and allow space for social functions.
- Make this area easily accessible to other parts of the garden.
- Plant small trees for ensuring close intimacy between family members, space, landscape and nature.

Features

- Patio or deck
- Night lighting
- Privacy
- Lawn
- Garden ornaments
- Ornamental or swimming pools
- Plants attractive for birds
- Terracing for changing levels
- Flower display beds
- Wind control
- View emphasis

Service or utility area

- This is that part of the home garden which provides room for necessities

Feature

- Greenhouse
- Cut or loose flower garden
- Vegetable garden
- Orchard
- Garage
- Pet run
- Garbage pit
- Firewood store
- Irrigation system
- Servant house

General guidelines

- Screen this area from public and private area.
- Kitchen door should be open to this area.