INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH CULTURE SOCIETY
Monthly Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Indexed Journal
Volume - 06, Issue - 04, April - 2022
ISSN: 2456-6683
[Impact Factor: 5.743]
Publication Date: 30/04/2022

DOIs:10.2017/IJRCS/202204019 --:-- Research Article

A Review on Urban garden Designing and History of Kamati Baug, Baroda

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Abstract: *Most of us today are similar with environmental issues. We destroy natural resources by destroying forests, destroying and eroding hills, and polluting rivers, streams and lakes, with little understanding of the natural environment that supports human life. If we do not consciously develop and improve nature, we will soon live in barren communities. Most of us now understand that destroying the environment destroys life. Destroying the quality of the environment also destroys the quality of life. A landscape architect's job is all about understanding and protecting the environment. The landscape architect occupies a fundamental and special place in the relationship between man and the natural environment. Landscape architecture acts as a bridge between the man-made and natural elements of the environment.*

Key Words: *Biodiversity, Landscaping, Agriculture revolution, urban areas, urban ecosystem.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 History of Kamati baug :

Kamati baug also known as Sayaji baug is a massive green square in the middle of the town. It was king of Vadodara city Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad 3 that built the Kamati baug 1879 for the citizens of Baroda. It was constructed on the banks of river Vishwamaitri as a beautiful backdrop to the greenery, museums and galleries. (MAITREE VAIDYA, 2017)

It is one among the best gardens in India, and is maintained by Vadodara Municipal Corporation. Thousands of citizens of the town come here for his or her morning walk also as for pleasant view of the garden. The garden is home to the Baroda Museum & gallery, the Sardar Patel Planetarium, and therefore the Sayaji Baug Zoo. There are three entrance gates. The most gate is at Sayaji square (informally referred to as "Kala Ghoda Chowk" or "black horse square" due to an equestrian statue standing there). This gate is merely 800 metres (from the most city railroad station and even less from the town bus stand. The third gate is at Rana Pratap square in Fatehganj area, and therefore the second gate stands somewhere in between first and third gates.(Desai, D. M., & Pandit, S. S. 1968).

1.2 Styles of Gardens

In the history of garden making, initially there have been two style, the formal and the informal. Thereafter, the ideas of landscape style, freestyle and wild garden styles developed

I. Formal
II. Informal
III. Free
IV. Wild

- **Formal gardens**Greek and Roman gardens provided emotional stability through their formal style. The Persian and Moorish gardens of the same kind in Spain and the gardens of the Great Mughals are strictly formal, symmetrical and geometrically reminiscent of carpets.(Bose,1999)

The Italian Renaissance garden features intricate geometric patterns, clipped plants, hedges and borders trimmed to create solemnity. The formalism impact that influenced French and English gardens was also in the form of parterre, heavily divided flower beds.

❖ **Informal gardens**

Forest (vanam) and flowing water (streams and rivers) are the main features around which the garden is created in a natural way. Hindu, Buddhist and Japanese gardens do not emphasize form. Lord Krishna's Brindavan had many trees. Each temple is provided with unusually shaped lotus pools. (The latter on these tanks have rectangular or square building boundaries). The Japanese have developed a naturalistic style of gardening. It is in the Japanese garden that asymmetrical balance is perfected. The impact of the industrial climate led the British to later opt for natural gardens.(Bose,1999)

❖ **The major function of garden:**

- Maintenance of existing gardens.
- Development & maintenance of recreations park, children`s traffic park, fountains etc.
- Development & maintenance of plantation & mass plantation.
- Distributing tree sapling during monsoon period at free of cost.
- Permission of removing tree or branches.

2. Types of Plants in garden:

- **Flowering Annuals**: *Dianthus caryophyllus, Zinnia elegans, Dahlia pinnata, Dianthus barbatus, verbena hybrid, etc.*
- **Herbaceous Perennial** : *Angelonia sp., Mirabilis jalapa, Portulaca grandiflora, Solidage candensis etc.*
- **Ornamental and flowering shrubs**: *Tecoma stans, plumbago auriculata, Ixora chinensis , Acalypha wilkesiana, Croton, etc*
- **Climbers:** *Bougainvillea sp., Ipomoea, Monstera deliciosa, Clerodendrum splendens, Quisqalis indica ,Thunbergia laurifolia , etc.*
- **Shade and ornamental trees** : *Adansonia digitata, Albizzia lebbeck, Azardirachta indica, Kigellia pinnata, Cassia siamea, etc*
- **Ornamental bulbous plants :** *Gladiolus communis , Canna indica, Oxalis triangularis, Crocus sativus, etc.*
- **Ornamental foliage plants** : *Aglaonema commutatum, Alocasia amazonica, Anthurium andraeanum, Aralia balfouriana, Dracaena sanderiana, etc*
- **Cacti and succulents** : *Cephalocereus senilis, Echinocactus grusonii, Ferocactus horridus ,Mammillaria bocasana ,Adenium obesum ,Agave Americana ,etc Areca catechu, Caryota urens, Phoenix dactylifera, Cycas revoluta, Cycas rumphii, etc.*
- **Palms and cycads:** *Areca catechu, Caryota urens, Phoenix dactylifera, Cycas revoluta, Cycas rumphii, etc.*
- **Ferns and selaginellas:** *Nephrolepis acuminata, polypodium aurenum, Selaginilla canaliculata, Likopodium taxifolium ,etc.*
- **Ornamental grasses**, bamboos and reeds: *Cynodon dactylon, Zoysia japonica, Bambusa vulgaris, Bambusa ventricossa, Eulalia japonica, etc.*

3. The main horticultural practices:

- Plantation
- Irrigation
- Pruning
- Cutting
- Weeding
- Mowing
- Fertilization
- Curbing

4. CONCLUSION:

Urban gardening has flourished in the past decades, helping people bring nature back to cities and make living healthier and more sustainable. With urban gardening, new generations of gardeners are transforming urban landscapes

into a sustainable environment. Urban greening as part of urban agriculture has social, economic and environmental benefits for cities. “Growing your own food gives you strength and dignity. You know exactly what you're eating because you've grown it. Delicious, nutritious, and made for yourself, your family and your community." Sustainable urbanization is also unthinkable without urban and suburban agriculture. And finally, urban greening helps humanity perceive themselves as part of the Earth's ecosystem. There is no doubt that urban greening contributes to a healthy environment, stimulates social life and is very attractive. economically as well. As this highlights all three aspects of sustainability, it can be concluded that urban greening makes a significant contribution to sustainability.

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