

# PLANTING THE ISLAMIC GARDEN

ROSES, CITRUS, VIOLETS, JASMINE, LILIES, IRISES AND MORE...

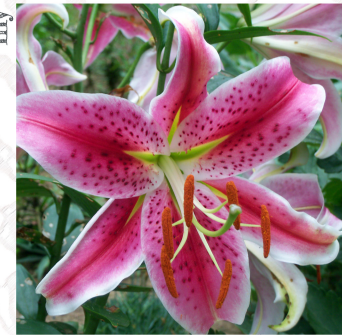
**ISLAMIC GARDENS WERE TRADITIONALLY MORE CONCERNED WITH WATER, SHADE, SCENT AND COLOUR THAN WITH HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT. FLOWERS THAT HAVE BEEN KNOWN AND LOVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR CENTURIES ARE MENTIONED OVER AND OVER AGAIN IN PERSIAN POETRY, OTTOMAN CERAMICS, MINIATURE PAINTINGS AND TEXTILES.**

Favourite flowers include roses, violets, pansies, narcissi, jasmine, tulips, poppies, irises, cyclamen, hyacinths, carnations, lilies, delphiniums, hollyhocks, anemones and many more. Trees and shrubs include the cypress, the date-palm, the olive, the fig, the almond, the orange and the pomegranate.

Irrigation is essential to gardens. Early Islamic civilizations, living in harsh deserts, developed sophisticated water supply systems to create fertile spaces for agriculture. Knowledge of mathematics, geometry, astronomy and surveying enabled the building of aqueducts and tunnels that could carry water vast distances. Several forms of water-lifting device were also developed.



pomegranate



lily



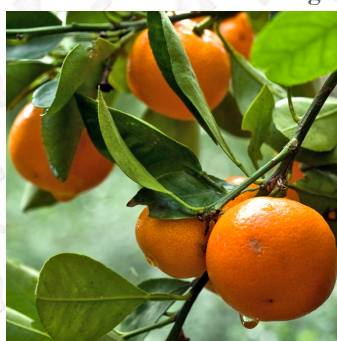
narcissus



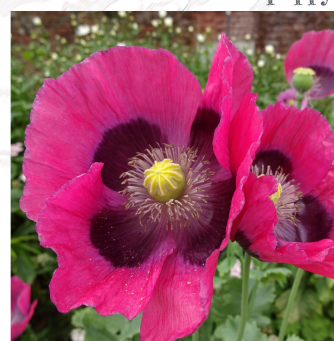
iris



pansy



orange



poppy

'For a good word is as a good tree, its roots set firm and its branches in heaven giving its fruit in every season by leave of its Lord.'

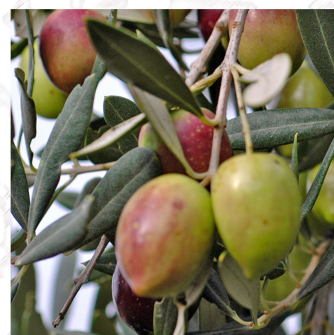
Qur'an Ch 14:24-25



rose

'He blessed the surrounding land, and caused to grow plants of every kind; thanks to the water of life, the ploughed fields bring forth fruit and a thousand other riches.'

Umayya Ibn Ali Salt, Arabia, 7th Century



olive



tulip

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