

- 6. Royal Botanical Garden, Kew, England (1780)
- 7. Botanic Garden, Cape Town (1848)
- 8. Royal Botanic Garden, Sri Lanka (1810)
- 9. New York Botanical Garden, America (1891)
- 10. Singapore Botanic Gardens, Singapore (1859).

Botanical Garden of India.

- 1. Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta India (1787).
- 2. ~~Indian~~ Botanical Garden, Saharanpur, India (1799)
- 3. Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling India (1878)
- 4. Botanical Garden, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, India (1934)

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- 5. National Botanic Garden, Lucknow, India (1946)

December '21

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

4. Established Nature centres and Youth Museums to focus attention on destruction of tropical and temperate ecosystems, environmental degradation.

5. Maintain less attractive and abandoned ornamental plants.

6. Train city arborists in the plantation of trees in urban areas.

7. Collaborate university and others to conduct research in environmental biology etc.

8. Organise educational programmes to create environmental biology etc.

9. Centres of conservation of endangered and rare species.

10. Botanical gardens provide living plants materials for research.

11. They serve as pollution indicator centres by growing pollution - susceptible plants

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december '21

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Botanical Garden is an educational institution for scientific workers and general public or laymen to awake and heighten interest in plant life.

The botanical garden should have a morphological garden to display seed dispersal in plants, a genetics or breeding garden to display the laws of heredity and a taxonomic garden to display plant families. There should be a fructicetum, arboretum, a section of economic plants, green houses and nurseries for propagating and cultivating exotic, endogenous and delicate plants. There should also be a herbarium, library, photographic studio, lecture pavilion and recreational facilities.

Functions of Botanical Gardens -

1. Botanical Gardens act as out-door laboratories.
2. Initiate studies on the tropical and temperate ecosystems and their biota, before they lost to science and preserve such systems.

November '21						
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3. Serve as centres of gene pools. are germplasm bank of wild relatives of economically important plants

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12. Most of the economic plants were originally introduced and distributed to the other parts of the world through botanic gardens.

13. Serene site for relaxation.

14. Garden therapy for eye-sight, mental stress etc.

15. Conserve the flora and fauna in natural habitat.

Botanical Garden of the World.

1. Botanic Garden at Pisa, Italy (1543)

2. Botanic Garden, Uppsala; Sweden (1855)

3. Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (1870)

4. Botanical Garden, America (1731)

5. Botanical Garden of Vienna, Austria (1754)

november '21

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