

Tree Fossil: is a totally carbonized trunk of a 20 million year old coniferous tree found between the bandstand and topiary garden. It was collected from Tamil Nadu.



Topiary Garden: Temperate plants like Juniperus and Cypress are trained and maintained on steel structures of different shapes of animals like elephant, panda, lion, tiger etc. This garden is another attraction for children.

Bonsai Garden: The Bonsai Garden can be seen at the entrance of the double road gate, spread over an area of two and a half acres. There are 700 bonsai plants, aged from 1 year to 35 years, comprising of different varieties of tree species. These plants are exhibited for public viewing during the flower shows and all other days.



Cacti and succulent house: Cacti and succulent house in Lalbagh at Deer paddock was constructed in 2002-03 on an area of 6000 sq.ft to collect germ plasm of various cacti and succulents, are basically xerophytes in nature and needs very less water to survive. They absorb atmospheric moisture and hence can grow even under drought conditions. Heavy rain will damage these plants and therefore, they are protected in a specialized glass structure. Lalbagh has a collection of 700 such species.

Lalbagh Lake: The beautiful Lalbagh lake has an area of about 30 Acres including the swamp area. The water body has two islands, created as a part of the improvement of the Lake. These islands are interconnected. Beautiful lawns, trees and shrubberies adorn the island. The lake is also home of several kinds of fishes. The water from the lake is being used for the garden.



Pigeon House: The pigeon house, also called the dove cot, is a cylindrical shaped structure with a circular room of 15 feet height. It has artistic holes around the wall in the top. The holes have enough space in each for a pair of pigeons. It was constructed in the year 1893 with a purpose of giving enough freedom and shelter to the pigeons. The structure is in the form of a turret and an offers accommodation for about hundred pairs of pigeons.



Lalbagh West Gate Guard Room: The West Gate Guard Room in Lalbagh, constructed in 1940 is an artistic structure of granite with high ornamentation and architectural styles. It is in the shape of a lantern with glass window and ventilation in all the directions. Situated between the two iron gates towards the Basavanagudi Extension; the guard room is mainly meant for a watchman, who could sit in the room and keep a watch in all the directions.

Directorate Building: The building of the Directorate of Horticulture, built in 1920 by Mr. G.H.Krumbiegal, is a beautiful structure with artistic features and effective architectural style. The building has the office of the Director of Horticulture and other officers and staff of the Directorate.



The Mysore Horticulture Society: Was established in 1912 by Sri G.H. Krumbiegal, the Supdt. of Lalbagh Garden. The Society has 4249 life members, who are involved in Horticulture and related activities. The Governing council has 22 directors, headed by the Director of Horticulture as chairman. The main aim is to conduct flower shows twice in a year during January on the eve of Republic Day and during August on the eve of Independence Day. Flower Shows of Lalbagh, is very popular for exhibiting varieties of flowers, fruits, vegetables and other horticulture technologies products. The society also conduct classes regularly on ornamental Horticulture i.e., Ikebana, Dutch flower Arrangement, Bonsai, Vegetable Carving, Thai Art, Janur, etc. for the enthusiasts. Phone: 080 - 26576781



The Bangalore Nursery Men Co-Operative Society Limited: was established in 1964 under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.H. Marigowda, Director of Horticulture, Bangalore. The Society has 276 life members who are involved in horticultural activities. The aim of the Society is to provide technical information to the farmers and the public. The main activities is selling of plants, seeds and other inputs such as Manure, Fertilizer, Plant protection Chemicals and Garden tools. Contact: The Secretary, BNCS, Bangalore Phone : 080-2657 6733



Jaivik Krishik Society (JKS): is a Nodal agency for promotion of organic farming certification, value addition and marketing of organic produce in the State. The JKS is a federation of organic farmers groups, promoting fair trade practices in organic farming. The Jaivik Mall is established to cater to the needs of health conscious consumers. It has a model organic outlet, established in 2007 near the East gate (Double road gate). A variety of organic fruits, vegetables, spices, condiments, food grains etc are available here throughout the year. Phone : 080-6562 4197

Floral Clock: The Floral clock is installed near the entrance of the main gate. It is embedded in a colorful floral bed. Sculptures of the famous fairy tale characters viz., Snow White and Seven dwarfs are installed around the clock.



Lalbagh, a feather in the cap of the Department of Horticulture of the Government of Karnataka has strived a long years of unstinted efforts in the maintenance of pristine glory, despite the polluting agents of (ultra)modern city life. As one enters through any of the four gates into the garden, it gives an unique experience of transition from 'shell of a city' into a heavenly abode of a green planet!

Lalbagh is full of fitness enthusiasts and devoted health keepers in the morning and evening hours and tourists from all over the country during the mid-day. There are also a large number of foreigners visiting the garden. It has been a silent week-end retreat easy to reach at the heart of the city.

To acknowledge the dynamism of Dr. M.H. Marigowda and his contributions in making the modern Lalbagh, the garden of roses is named after him. The miniature roses, about 30 varieties of climbing roses and 300 standard roses have been planted, to make the garden exclusive.

The biannual flower shows started first since 1867 and organized every year in January and August on the occasion of the Republic Day and the Independence Day respectively, are the events that make Lalbagh a most sought after place in the itinerary of tourists visiting the city.

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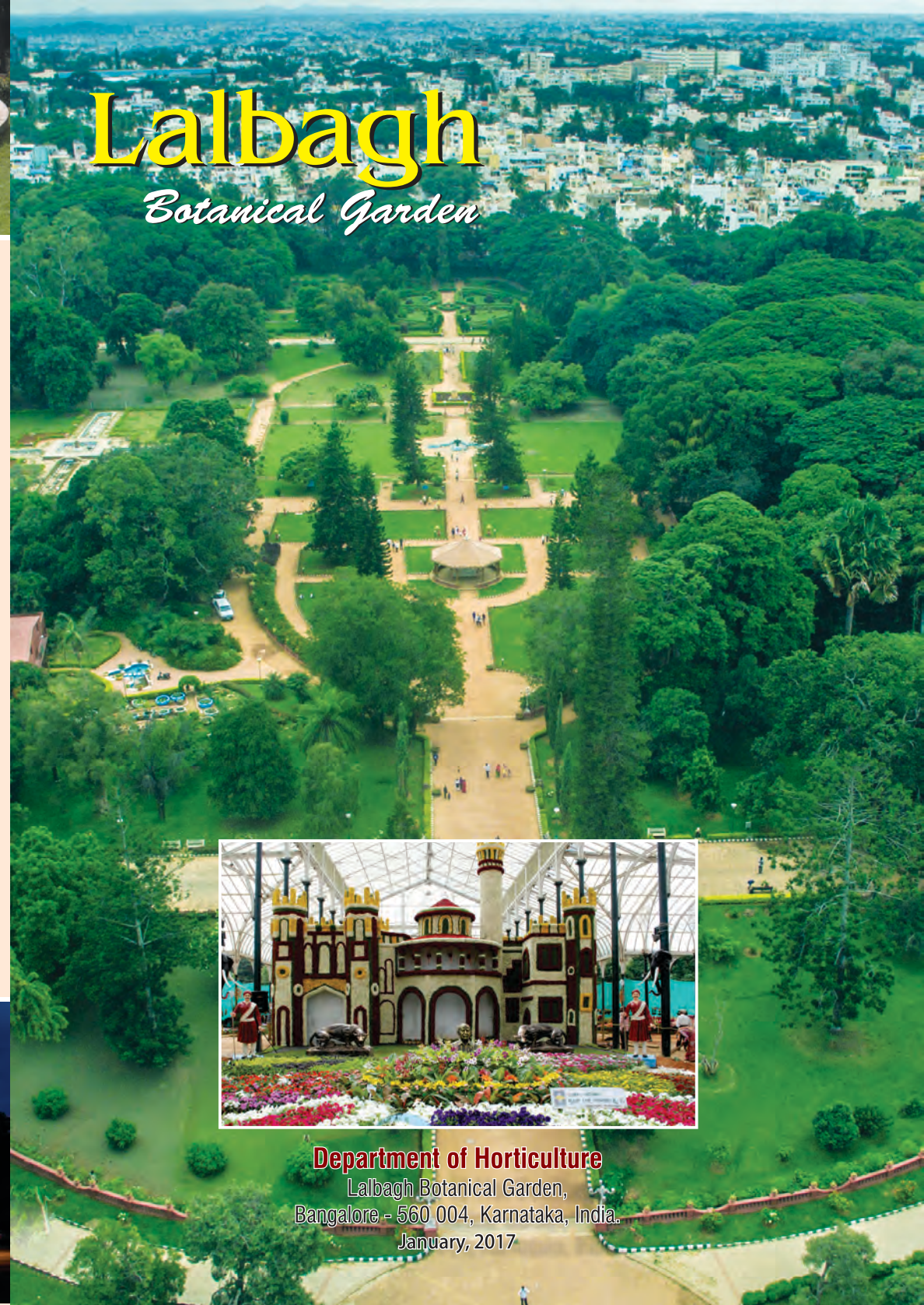
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Design/Concept/Photography : M.Vishwanath
Printed by: Sreeman Printex. Mob: +91 9900543225



Lalbagh

Botanical Garden

Department of Horticulture
Lalbagh Botanical Garden,
Bangalore - 560 004, Karnataka, India.
January, 2017

LALBAGH

BOTANICAL GARDEN,
Bangalore, India

BIRD'S EYE VIEW

TOTAL AREA 240 ACRES
ALTITUDE 920 MTS>MSL
LATITUDE 12° 8' N
LONGITUDE 77° 37' E



Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka

TOURIST SPOTS

1. FLORAL CLOCK
2. MAHARAJA STATUE
3. AQUARIUM
4. BAND STAND
5. ROSE GARDEN
6. LAKE
7. WATCH TOWER
8. SILK COTTON TREE

9. TREE FOSSIL
10. LOTUS POND
11. GLASS HOUSE
12. DOVE COT
13. FARM INFORMATION UNIT
14. BONSAI GARDEN
15. KEMPE GOWDA TOWER
16. TOPIARY GARDEN

Dr.M.H.Marigowda



H.C.Javaraya



G.H.Krumbiegal



John Cameron



Early History

"If India is a Garden, Lalbagh is the heart of it" said Marshal Tito in 1955. The words still live with it's sense with more relevance. The presence of Lalbagh has made Bangalore a chief Horticulture centre in India. Kew, Botanical Gardens has influenced greatly in the development of Lalbagh. The Lalbagh Botanical Garden. Bangalore is of royal origin, started initially as a private garden resort in an area of 40 acres by Hyder Ali in 1760 one of the famous rulers of old Mysore. Initially designed in Mughal style, on the model of an extensive garden at Sira in Tumkur near Bangalore, this garden was further developed by Hyder Ali's son Tipu Sultan and subsequently by the British and Indian doyens of horticulture by extension of area and addition of a number of plant species. Of them, Major Waugh. Dr. Wallich, William Munroe, Sir Mark Cubbon, Dr. Cleghorn, William New, A. Black, John Cameron, Krumbiegal, Rao Bahadur H.C. Javaraya. K. Nanjappa and Dr. M.H. Marigowda have made noteworthy contributions to the development of the Lalbagh Garden.

The foremost of the native officers of the Department of Horticulture who were trained at Kew Garden and occupied key posts for development of Lalbagh and horticulture in the State was H.C. Javaraya. The next native officer, who did great service to the Horticulture Department was Dr. M.H. Marigowda. Lalbagh is under the aegis of the Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka. Lalbagh was given the status of a Government Botanical Garden in 1856. Since then, it has been an Internationally renowned centre for scientific study of plants and botanical artwork. So also conservation of plants. Formal and informal styles dominate the garden in perfect harmony, which is a testimony to the beauty of nature. Today, the garden is a lush green paradise, with an area of 240 acres in the heart of the city. Nature has blessed an excellent setting and ideal climate for making the garden one of the best of its kind in India.



Hyder Ali



Tipu Sultan

Plant Wealth

The botanical garden is enriched with numerous native and exotic flora of wide ranging diversity, by way of introduction, acclimatization and multiplication from various parts of the world since its inception in 1760. Today, 2150 species of plants belonging to 673 genera and 140 families can be seen in Lalbagh. The collection of such diverse types of plant wealth has made Lalbagh, a veritable treasure house of plants.

The three mango trees in the garden said to have been existent for the last 250 years, perhaps since the time of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan are located near the fernery. These trees have withstood the vagaries of nature and still bear fruits.

Some of the exotic species introduced from different parts of the world include *Agathis sp.*, *Amherstia nobilis*, *Araucaria sp.*, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, *Brownea grandiceps*, *Castanospermum australe*, *Cola acuminata*, *Corypha umbraculifera*, *Couroupita guianensis*, *Cupressus sp.*, *Magnolia sp.*, *Swietenia mahagoni*, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, etc.

17 species of indigenous species such as *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Butea monosperma*, *Cassia fistula*, *Dillenia indica*, *Ficus spp*, *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, *Michelia champaca*, etc can be seen. In addition, a number of ornamental and economic plant species, both exotic and indigenous are found in Lalbagh.

Number of sacred plant species in Lalbagh have religious significance. The collection includes plants such as *Acacia ferruginea*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Clitoria ternatea*, *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, *Euphorbia tirucalli*, *Ficus krishnae*, *Guaiacum officinale*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Hiptage madablota*, *Lawsonia alba*. *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Melia azadirachta*, *Michelia champaca*. *Mimusops elengi*, *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Ocimum basilicum*, *Olea europaea*, *Passiflora caerulea*, *Plumeria sp.*, *Pterospermum acerifolium*, *Saraca indica*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Terminalia bellerica* and others.



Amherstia nobilis



Brownea species



Brownea kewensis



Acrocarpus fraxinifolius



Saraca indica



Dillenia indica

Historical Structures

Kempegowda Tower: The origin and history of Lalbagh dates back to 18th century. But Kempegowda Tower here is about 450 years old; constructed by the celebrated Kempegowda the founder of Bangalore city. The tower is approachable easily from the Double Road Gate/East Gate. This tower has the distinction of being one of the four cardinal towers built by Kempegowda in 1537. Certain modifications without altering the four supporting pillars and the base have been made between 1952-1956 to give the tower a look of a Temple Tower.



Peninsular Gneiss Rock Mound 'Lalbagh Rock': is a peninsular gneiss and an important landmark. This natural monument is being preserved by the Geological Survey of India. The rock is steeply inclined on the Western and Northern directions and merges gently with the soil on the East and South. The best view of it can be had from the North, where the originality of the rock is by and large intact. The view from the West and North West is panoramic & aesthetic. A visit to Lalbagh becomes incomplete if one does not scale the rock to its tower top.

Lalbagh Glass House: Of the many artistic structures in Lalbagh, the Glass House is the most famous one. It is a magnificent structure modelled on the design of the Crystal Palace of England and erected during 1889-90. John Cameron, the then Superintendent of Lalbagh Gardens conceived the idea. In the beginning, this structure was called the "Albert Victor Conservatory" and intended for acclimatizing the exotic plant specimens. Now it is popularly known as the Glass House and is being used for conducting the popular biannual Flower shows.



Band Stand: The band stand is a circular wooden structure with artistically elevated roof supported by wooden pillars, which are fixed to a granite platform. Located almost in the centre of the garden; it is surrounded by lush green lawns encircled by parapet walls. The garden around the band stand is in the form of terrace. A panoramic view of the Glass House towards the East and the Topiary garden towards the West can be seen from the band stand.