ABSTRACT: Prophet Mohammed(PBUH) has advised us not to cut, burn or destroy trees “even during war”. This is how Islam looks at the concervation theme. Since Islam is a religion containing universal message with a universal concern for environment, going beyond geographical, national and religious borders, we as Muslims need to put forth an “Islamic perspective” in this connection. The word “tree” has been used in more than 15 plates in the holy Qur’an, but gardens are mentioned under the word “Heaven” at nearly 150 places. As such, a great importance has been given by muslims in earlier times toward the establishment of gardens. All of them were dominated by simplicity as against the pomp and show of non-Muslim countries. We find many remnants of eye-cathing gardens in the Muslim world. The symmetry and geometrical planning are seen as a character in these gardens. This has been occurred with the help of footpaths, hedge demarcations and walls of different heights. A mobile character has been given to water by using cascades, together with the dimensions of pools, have been arranged in such a way so as to create a mirror reflecting the skies.

Plant factor has been of great value in the Islamic garden art in relation to the creation of shadiness, color and fragrance. Trees of fragrant sandalwood remind one of the “Garden of Eden”. The tree has always been an object of esteem to produce shade during hot summers. These are arranged on the basis of their character as being deciduous or evergreen. An attempt will be made here to enlighten the fact about the garden art in Islamic culture by citing examples from Muslim countries and non-Muslim countries ruled by Muslims.