



Cartographic Retrospective of spatial and temporal changes of gardens and parks in Tbilisi

The author: Nino Kharebava

Email: kharebava.nino@gmail.com

The supervisor of topic: Dali Nikolaishvili and Mariam Tsitsagi

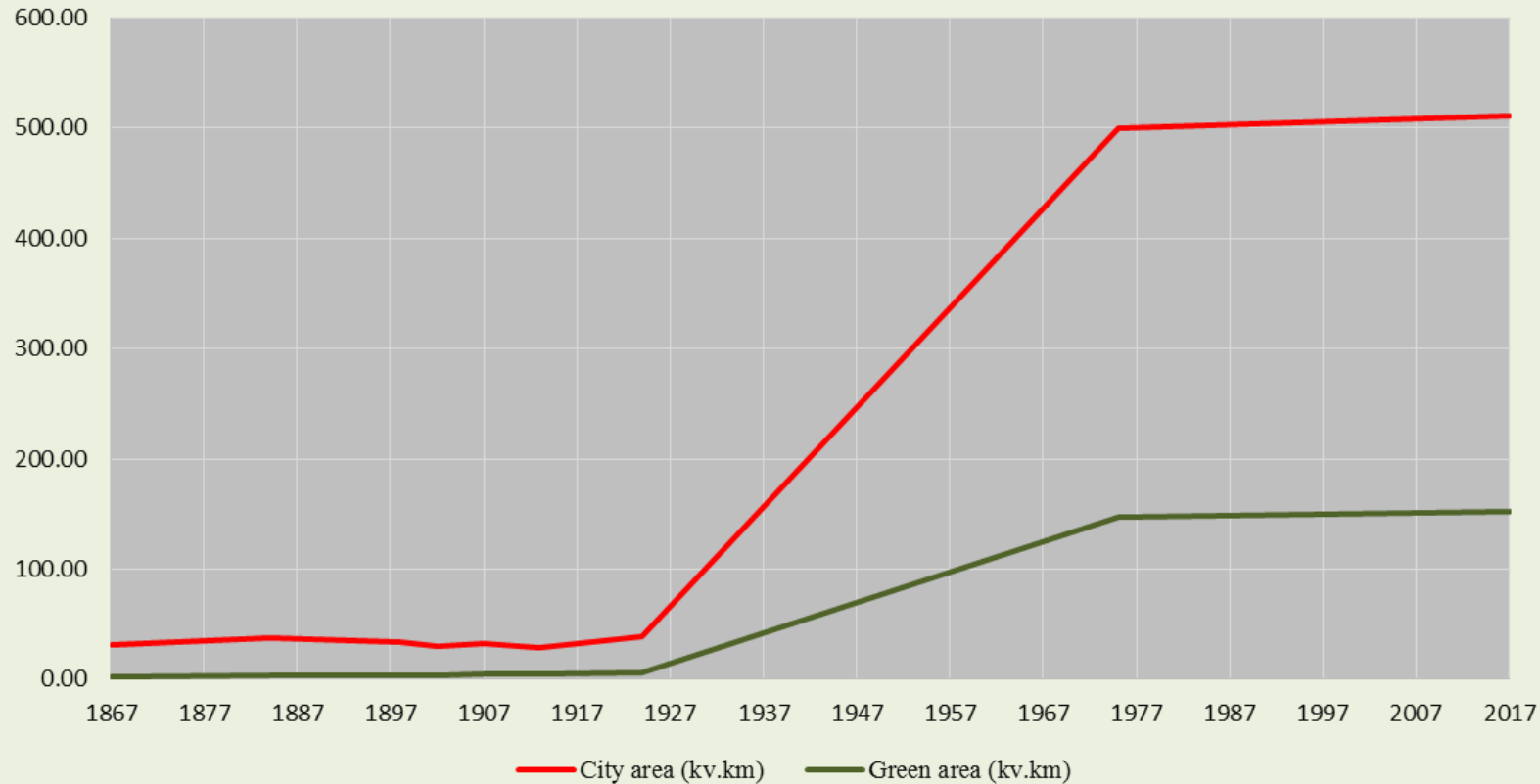
PHD Educational Program of the Faculty of Geography
Faculty of Exact and Natural Sciences,
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University,
Tbilisi, Georgia



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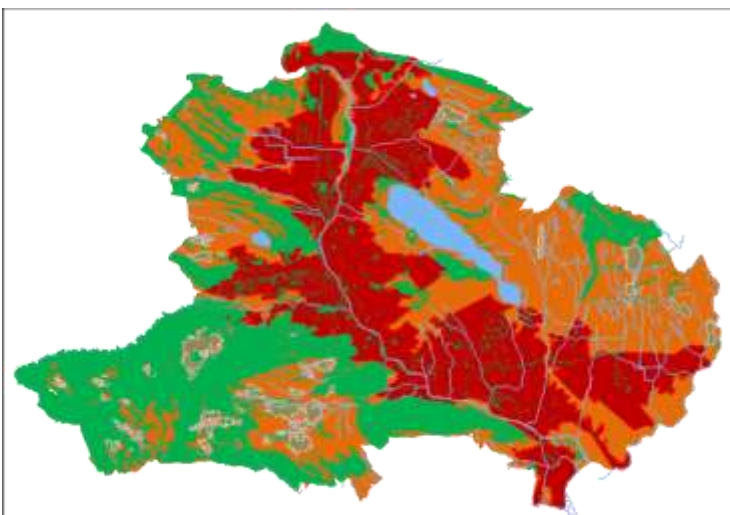
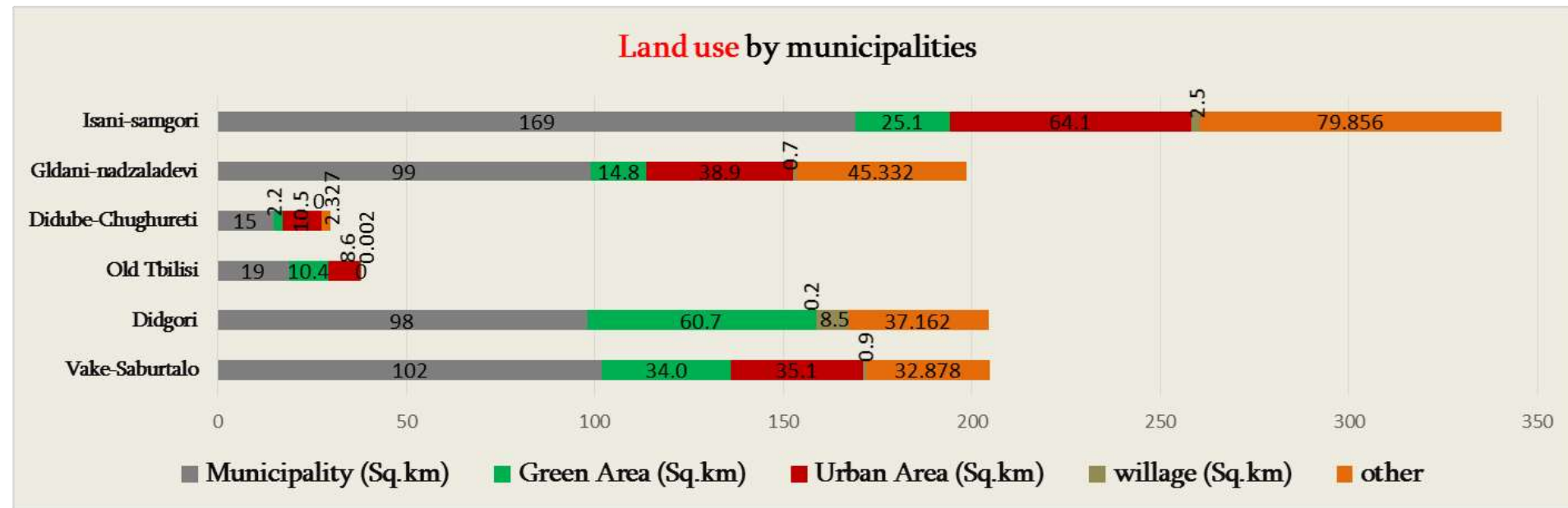
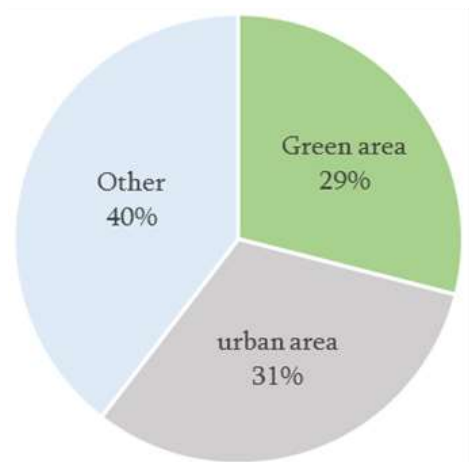
Dynamics of Urban area and Green area (1867-Today)



From the XIX century until now urban areas has developed much more then green areas in Tbilisi.

From the diagram it is clear that city area and green area were developing proportionally until 1927, but the situation has changed from 1927 to 1975 - green area development rate was much more slower then city area once.

Unfortunately after that period, the green area development has been decreasing.



On behalf of green areas the rate of urbanization was notably increased in last 25-35 years.

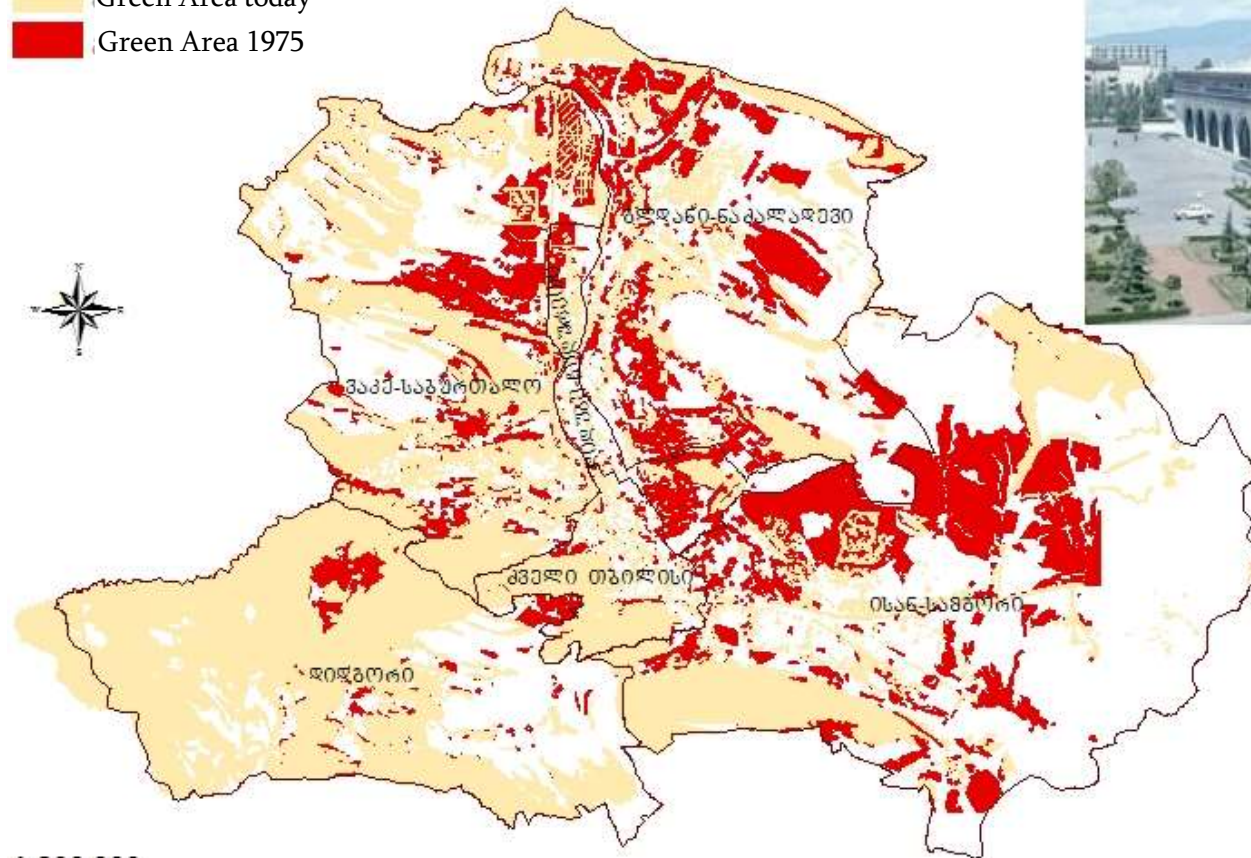
Both banks of the Mtkvari River are densely populated. The floodplain forests on the river Mtkvari have been absorbed by the population. This had influences over the micro-climate and environmental conditions too.

Green Area

Was in 1975
Not today

Legend

- District boundary
- Green Area today
- Green Area 1975



1:200,000

Gardens in 1735 and today

Kaibulakhi's Garden



The great gardens of the father, queen and king



Tiflisi's Garden (Saidabad)



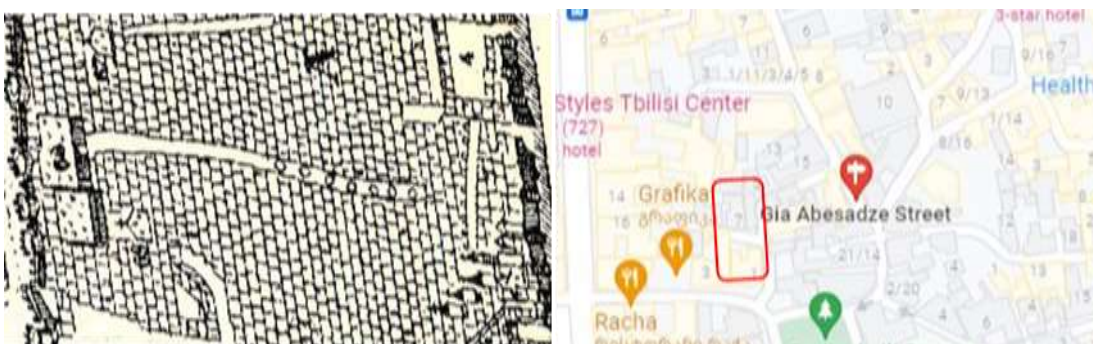
Tbileli's garden



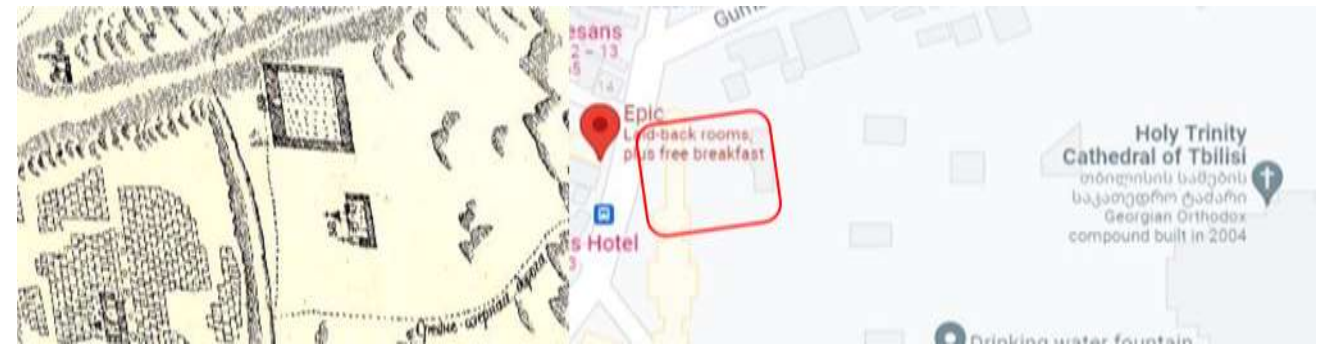
Maidan's New Garden



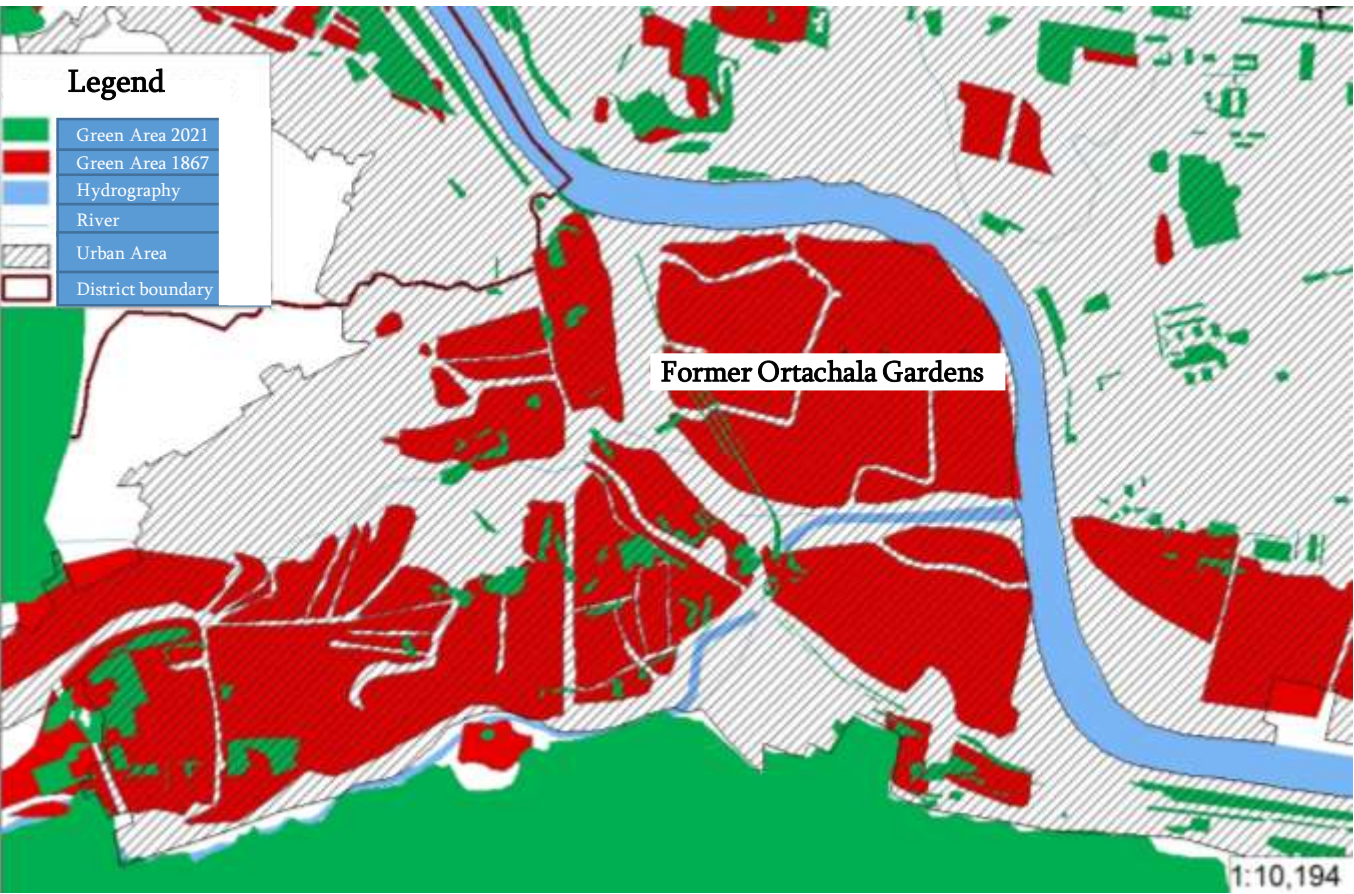
Bezhanov's Garden



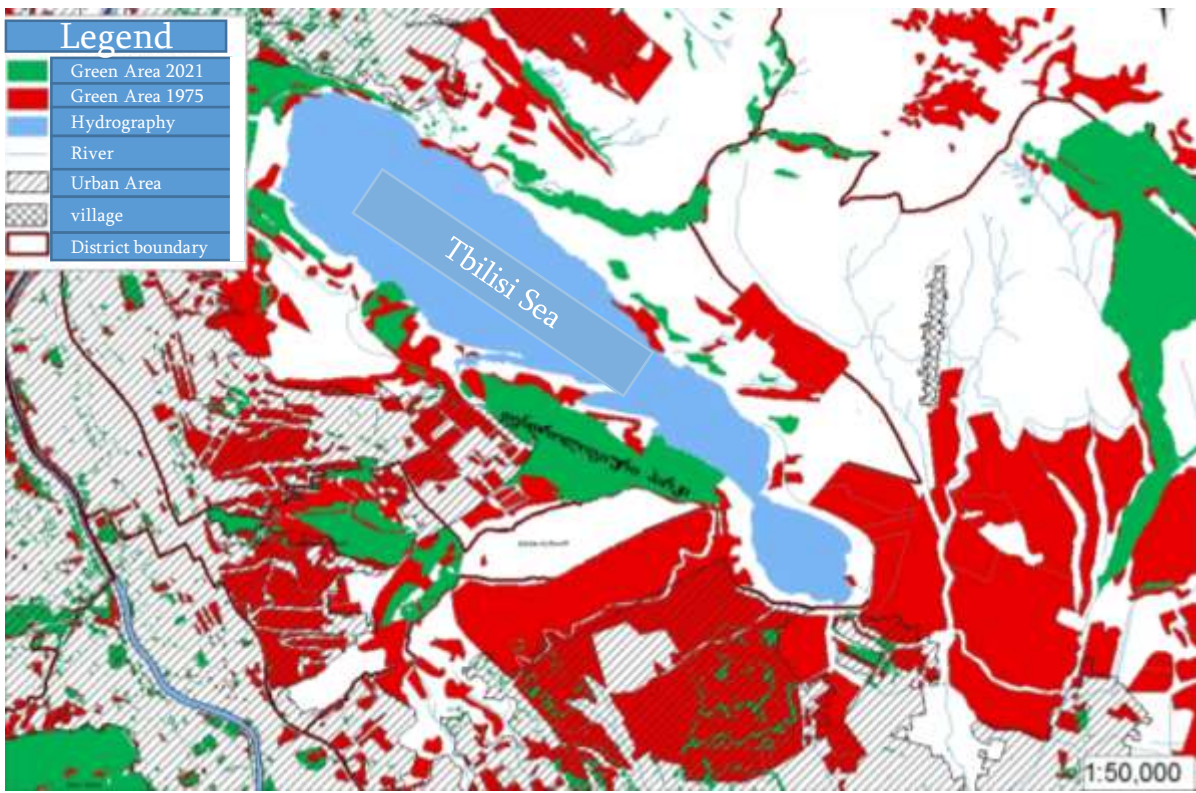
Bebuti's Garden



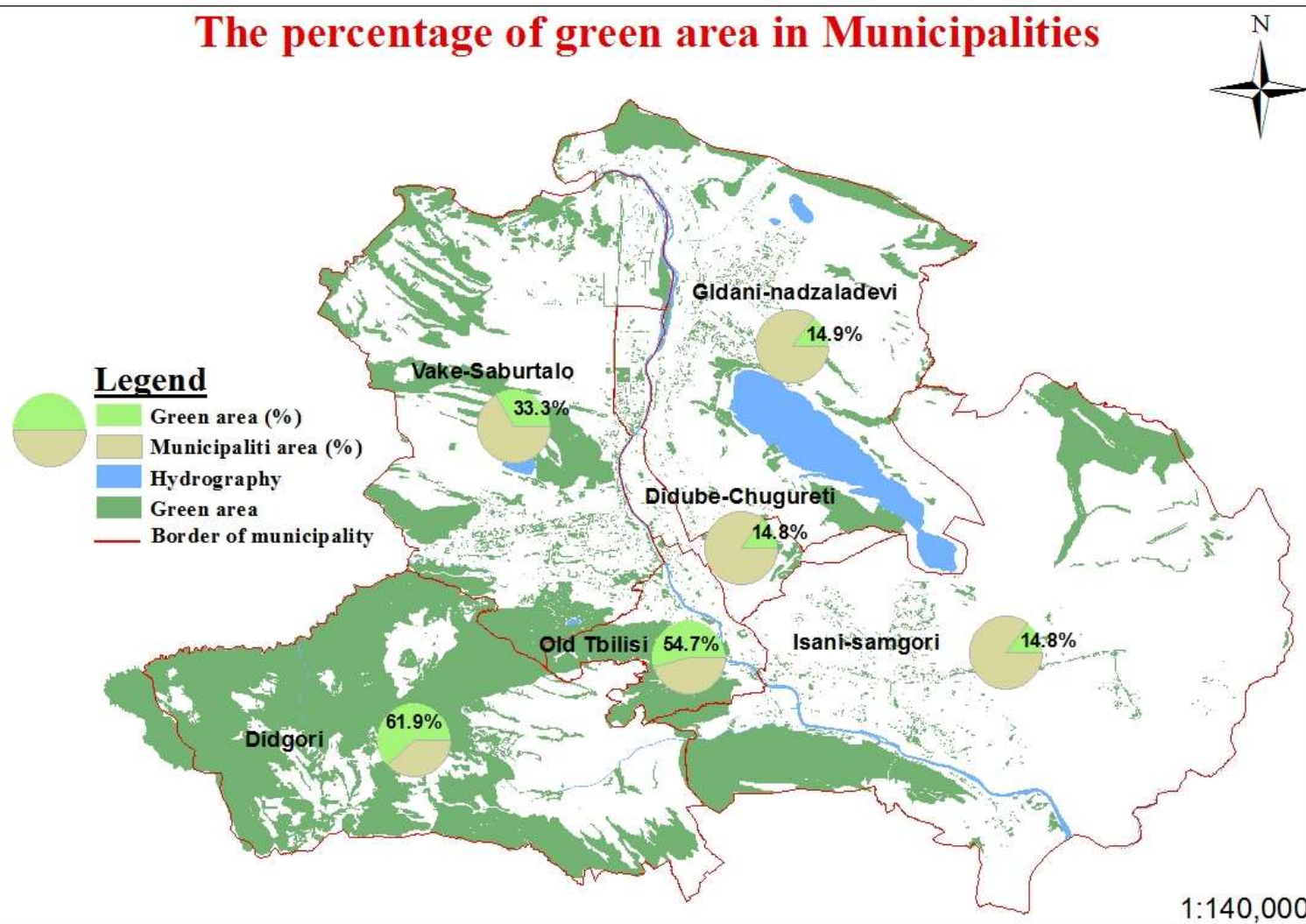
1867 and Today



1975 and Today



The percentage of green area in Municipalities



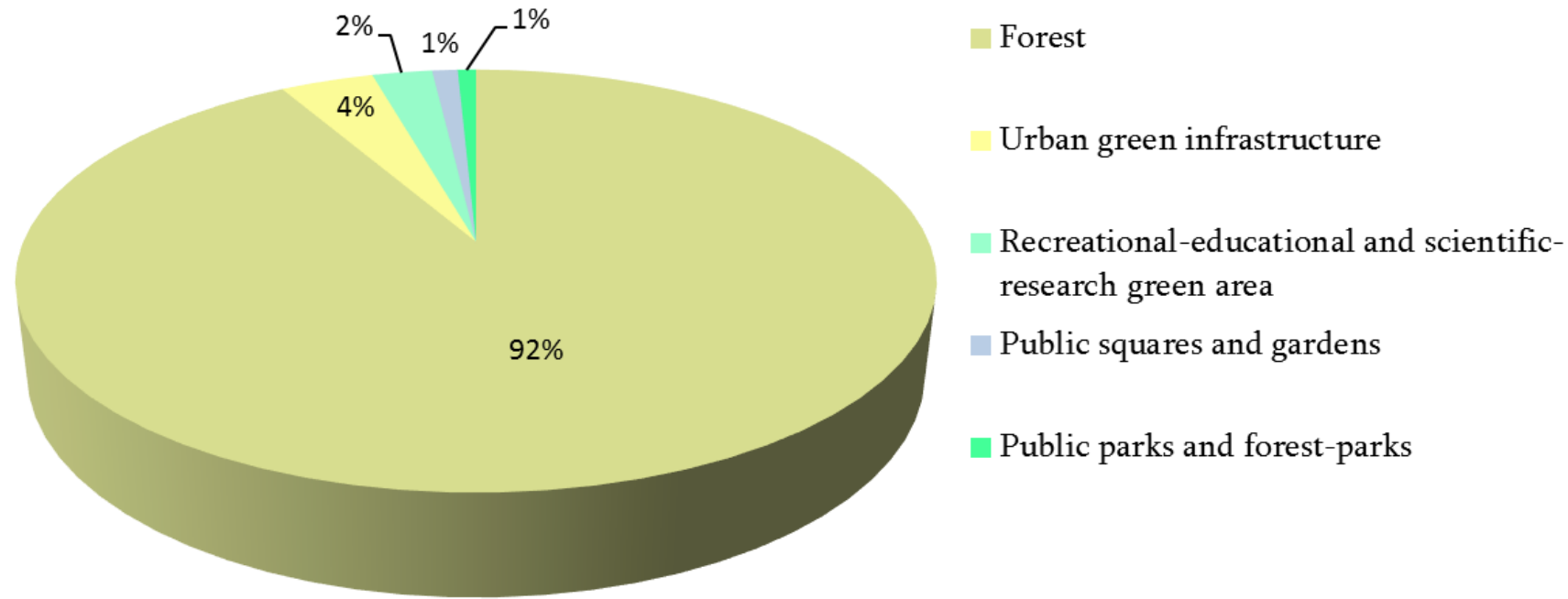
Isani-Samgori is the largest district of Tbilisi, but it is not rich with forests. This is conditioned by the disadvantages of the urban settlement as well as the relief of the place, climate and soil.

It is remarkable that green areas are quite developed in the left bank of river Mtkvari and the suburb of Tbilisi as well.

Didgori district is considered as the greenest area of Tbilisi. 61,9% of its territories are occupied by forests. Didgori includes about 42% of greenery of the whole Tbilisi.

The Old Tbilisi District is historically-cultural part of Tbilisi, where new constructions are relatively less and the green cover is still maintained.

By area



In the 19th century, Tbilisi slopes were artificially forested. It was planned to build large "garden-cities", such as Kojori and Tskneti.



Kojori has almost wholly preserved the green cover. It is a mountain resort, with suburban location. Here is the climate of the mountain. Visitors come here for a passive and active climatotherapy.



Tskneti is the mountain resort which is artificially covered with coniferous woods. There are private houses and summer sanatoriums as well.

Square



წყარო: თბილისის მერია

Large urban park



წყარო: Georgian Travel Guide

Green Corridor



Row / strip of trees



Forest- Park



წყარო: თბილისის მერია

Neighborhood Park

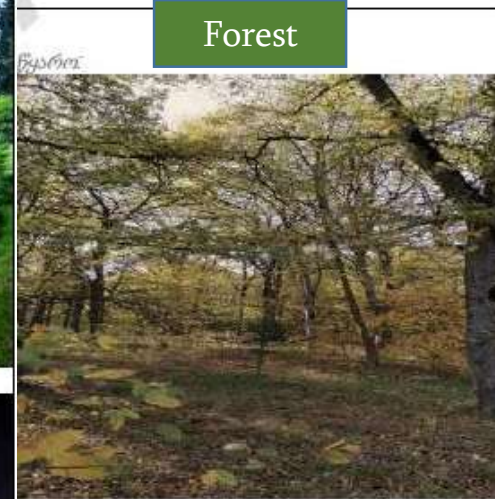


წყარო: თბილისის მერია

Historical Park / Garden



Forest



Recreational Area

Urban Park



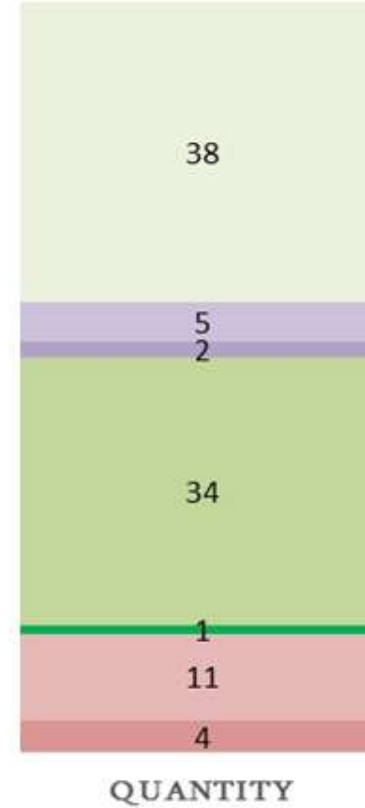
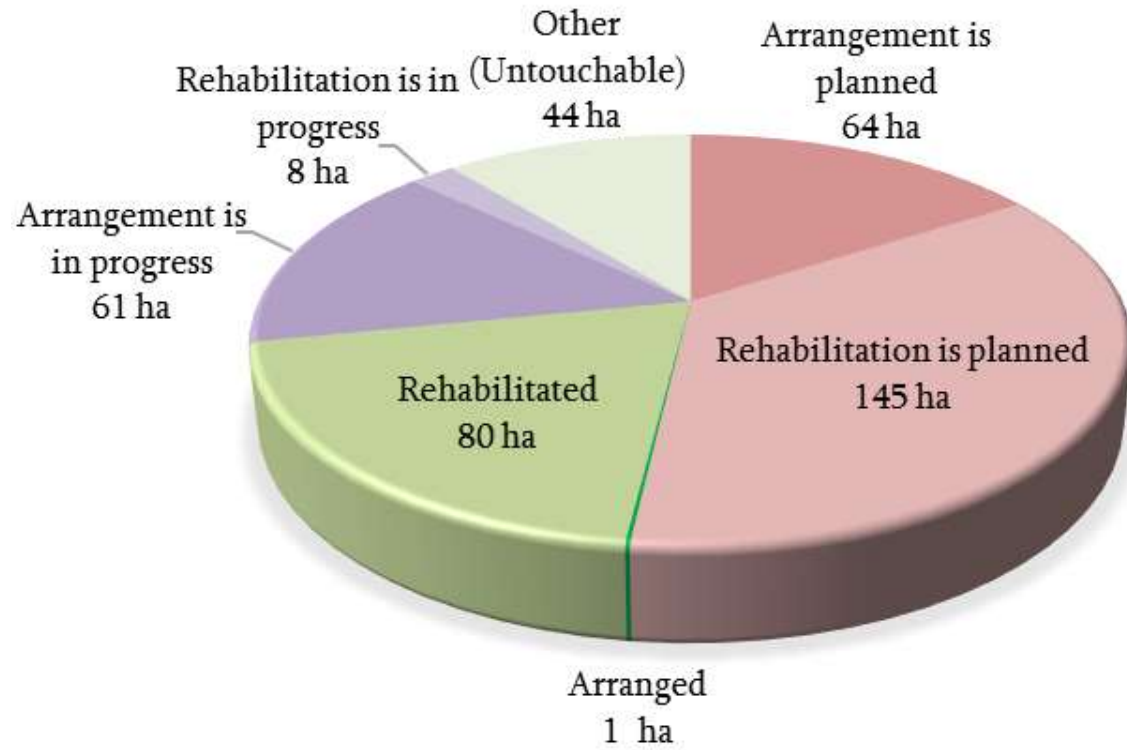
Botanical garden



Urban green cover



statistical information about park-garden arrangements (2022)



22 ha

36 ha

According to above mentioned we can assume that forest areas in the city has been reduced. The consequences showed us, that traditional natural management was much more sustainable in previous time then nowadays. It has been revealed that some territories especially needs to become green.

