International Journal of Agriculture and Plant Science
www.agriculturejournal.in
Online ISSN: 2664-7664, Print ISSN: 2664-7656
Received: 14-09-2025, Accepted: 14-10-2025, Published: 29-10-2025
Volume 7, Issue 5, 2025, Page No. 96-103

Landscape freamwork support advanced development at urban butification and greenery for botanical horticultural plant species

Dr. Yalew Teshome Belay
Botanical Horticultural Resarcher, Department of Botanical Horticultural Science, Institute Brothers construction, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

Abstract
Botanical horticulture is a specialized field that applies horticultural techniques to the study, cultivation, and conservation of plants within botanical gardens and other heritage or conservation landscapes. It involves growing, experimenting with, and caring for plants to understand their needs, promote their health and bloom, and contribute to the preservation of plant collections for scientific, educational, and public enjoyment.
tudy at the Bo become a professional horticulturalist.
Research concepts Botanical Horticulturists apure and applied science Gentics Ecology, applied biology evaluate plant performance, landscape experiment with cultivation techniques, and contribute to the scientific understanding of plants, for their ecological biodivesity and their study of enviroments.
Greenery in a landscape is the visual element created by plants, and this is studied through botany (the scientific study of plants) and horticulture (the cultivation of plants), particularly in a branch called landscape horticulture. Horticulture focuses on cultivating fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants for human use and enjoyment, encompassing practices like plant propagation, soil management, pest control, and landscape design. Landscape horticulture applies these principles to the creation and maintenance of green spaces.
Botanical horticultural greenery corridor development is a strategy for creating connected networks of vegetation within urban and rural landscapes to link fragmented natural areas, support biodiversity, enhance human well-being, and improve environmental resilience. This development involves incorporating horticultural practices and botanical collections to design and maintain the planted areas, which serve as vital "green infrastructure" for ecological functions, climate adaptation, and public engagement. botanical plants overview greenery document" could refer to a document providing information on the variety, importance, and characteristics of green plants. It might detail how plants provide oxygen and food through photosynthesis, the classification of plants (e.g., trees, shrubs, herbs), their diverse structures (like leaves, flowers, fruits), and their vital role in ecosystems and human survival. The term "botanical" also refers to plant-derived compounds used for health benefits.
A botanical greenery corridor is a connected strip of land featuring significant vegetation that serves as a path for wildlife and plants, linking larger natural areas and promoting biodiversity within fragmented landscapes. It enhances ecosystems by creating connections, improving air and noise quality, and mitigating the urban heat island effect. These corridors can include parks, boulevards, and naturalized areas, often incorporating paths for people, and are crucial for creating healthier, more sustainable, and ecologically diverse urban environments.
A botanical greenery corridor is a connected strip of land featuring significant vegetation that serves as a A botanical greenery corridor is a connected strip of land featuring significant vegetation that serves as a path for wildlife and plants, linking larger natural areas and promoting biodiversity within fragmented landscapes. It enhances ecosystems by creating connections, improving air and noise quality, and mitigating the urban heat island effect. These corridors can include parks, boulevards, and naturalized areas, often incorporating paths for people, and are crucial for creating healthier, more sustainable, and ecologically diverse environmental resilience.

Keywords: botanical horticultural plants, landscape desgin, environmental resilience, land management, Green corridor, public recration area

Introduction

botanic Horticulture are a passionate team of qualified horticulturists with the capacity to service gardens of all scales, while never wavering from the boutique, expert level of care we are notorious for.Botanical horticultural greenery corridor development is a strategy for establishing vegetated strips, often using a diverse range of native and cultivated plants, to link significant natural areas, improve biodiversity and soil fertility, provide ecosystem services like heat island mitigation and stormwater absorption, and support local communities through jobs and resources. The process involves identifying existing green spaces, planting suitable flora, and strategically developing these connections to enhance urban resilience, ecosystem health, and sustainable development within cities and rural area.

Objectives

Botanical horticultural landscape objectives include plant conservation, scientific research in areas like plant genetics and ecology, education for the public, aesthetic design to create beautiful and functional spaces, and the cultivation and introduction of plants for the horticulture industry.

These objectives aim to preserve biodiversity, advance scientific knowledge, foster public appreciation for plants, improve urban environments, and contribute to economic development and sustainability.

Botanical Horticultural Landscape plants Conservation & Biodiversity

Establish living collections of plant species for in situ (on-site) and ex situ (off-site) conservation, ensuring the survival of rare and threatened species.

Conserve plant germplasm, which serves as a vital resource for breeding work and genetic diversity initiatives.

Genetic Resource Preservation

Conserve plant germplasm, which serves as a vital resource for breeding work and genetic diversity initiatives.

Habitat Restoration

Use botanical gardens as models for ecological restoration and provide tools to monitor processes in the wild.

Botanical Horticulture Research and Development

Scientific Research

Provide a platform for studying plant taxonomy, ecology, plant-animal interactions, and the impact of climate change.

Botanical horticultural Public Education

Inform the public about plant life, environmental issues, and the importance of biodiversity through garden displays and educational programs.

Community and Student Education

Serve as teaching centers for botany and horticulture, supporting student learning through living collections and facilities like herbaria.

Horticultural Introduction

Introduce and disseminate ornamental and economically important plants to the horticulture industry and commerce.

Research Facilities

House research facilities that utilize living collections to study plant chemistry (phytochemistry) and other aspects of plant biology.

Economic Opportunities

Generate economic opportunities through tourism, as well as employment and other business ventures related to plants and green spaces.

Aesthetic & Social Benefits

Aesthetic Design

Create visually pleasing and functional landscapes that blend art and science, enhancing the beauty of urban and natural environments.

Community & Recreation

Offer recreational and leisure opportunities for the public, contributing to civic pride and the social and cultural health of communities.

Environmental Sustainability

Promote environmental sustainability by integrating plants into the landscape to improve air quality, manage water, and reduce energy consumption in buildin

Material and Methods

Botanical horticultural Plant Conservation in Practice depending on the climatical gegraphical condtion Climaticl soil type, spacing and diffrence from their species

Greenery

Refers to the plants, foliage, and verdant aspects of a landscape that create a sense of lushness and natural beauty.

Landscape

An area of land, often designed to be visually appealing through the use of plants and other natural elements.

Botanical

Pertaining to botany, the scientific discipline that studies plant life.

Botanical Horticultural Science

The science and art of cultivating plants, including their care, propagation, and use in gardens, agriculture, and landscapes.

Landscape botanical Horticulture

A specialized field of horticulture that focuses on the selection, cultivation, and arrangement of plants to create aesthetically pleasing and functional outdoor environments.

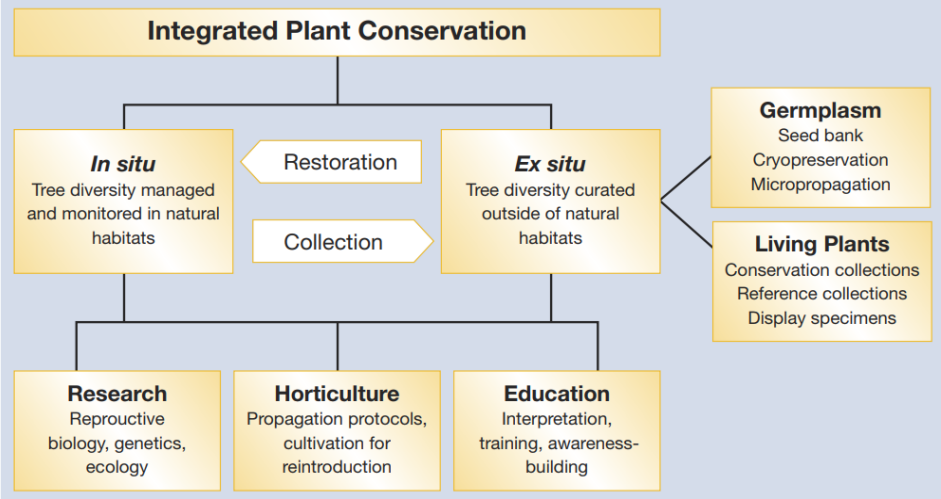
Landscape horticulture uses botanical knowledge about plants to achieve beautiful and functional greenery in outdoor settings. This involves understanding plant biology, soil science, and best practices for plant care to ensure healthy and attractive landscap

Botanical horticultural landscape Integrated Plant Conservation

therefore the conservation of species diversity within normal and natural habitats and ecosystems. By comparison, ex situ conservation focuses on safeguarding species by keeping them in places such as seed banks or living collections. Because our natural systems face many threats, conserving them is not easy, and must use many techniques.

This includes the development, designation, and management of protected areas, tackling alien invasives, ecological restoration, and working with communities to promote sustainable plant use and land management. It is therefore important that ex situ and in situ conservation are

designed and practiced to reinforce and complement each other. This combined approach is known as 'integrated plant conservation'. Integrated plant conservation can be supported by research, horticulture, and education that can ultimately increase the success of conservation efforts.



Integrated plant conservation combines *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation approaches to support species survival. *In situ* conservation protects species in their native habitat, while *ex situ* conservation ensures plant material is available for research, horticulture, and education activities that ultimately support reintroduction efforts, to prevent species from going extinct. Guerrant, E.O., K. Havens-Young, M. Maunder. 2004. Ex situ plant conservation: Supporting species survival in the wild. Island Press.

Botanic gardens are exceptionally well placed to make an important contribution to integrated plant conservation, as they have access to the skills and techniques to identify, cultivate, and propagate a huge variety of plant species. In addition, they hold important collections of living plants, seeds and other germplasm that can be of great value in supporting both in situ and ex situ conservation efforts.

For example, the collections of botanic gardens can provide a source of material for habitat restoration. The Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens is an excellent example of botanic gardens who are working together to restore degraded and damaged ecosystems.

Conservation HorticultureConservation horticulture is a term coined in the late 1990s to highlight the specialised knowledge and practical skills required in horticulture intended at the conservation of rare and threatened plants (e.g. Affolter 1997). Specifically, conservation horticulture aims at the development and management of ex situ collections that

- are genetically diverse and representative of the target populations in the wild;
- provide plant material for in situ conservation, including population reinforcement and reintroduction programmes; and
- support conservation education and environmental sensitization.

Botanic gardens are key centres practicing conservation horticulture. Their documented collections-based scientific emphasis sets them apart from other horticultural approaches, such as production horticulture and amenity planting.

All of BGCI's integrated ex and in situ conservation work worldwide focusing on rare and threatened plant species, promotes the principles of conservation horticulture. Comparison of gardening and horticulture

Feature	Gardening of botany	Horticulture
Scale	Generally small-scale, like a home garden, patio, or allotment.	Ranges in scale, from small, intensive operations like greenhouses to large commercial nurseries.
Purpose	Often a personal hobby, focused on aesthetics, leisure, and producing food for personal consumption.	A commercial and scientific discipline focused on maximizing yield, quality, and resistance to disease.
Approach	Typically based on practical, hands-on experience and general plant care.	A research-based and specialized profession that applies scientific principles to plant cultivation.
Required skills	General knowledge of plant needs, soil, and watering.	Deep knowledge of plant physiology, soil science, genetics, pest management, and environmental factors.
Products	Primarily food crops, flowers, and ornamental plants for personal use.	Commercial crops for food, medicine, and aesthetics, such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, seeds, and spices.

Horticultural botanist Integration

Utilizing a variety of plants, including trees, shrubs, and other horticultural elements, to create a continuous green strip.

Habitat Connectivity

Designing corridors to link existing natural areas, allowing for the safe passage and exchange of wildlife and ensuring habitat integrity.

Providing benefits such as improved air quality, noise reduction, climate moderation, and enhanced water absorption to reduce flood risk.

Botanical horticultural Biodiversity Enhancement:
Fostering a greater variety of plant and animal species by providing diverse habitats and increasing overall ecological function.

Community Benefits
Generating economic and social advantages, including employment opportunities, fuelwood, timber, and access to green, healthy living spaces.

Development Process

1. **Assessment & Identification**:
Evaluating existing natural and semi-natural areas and identifying key locations that can be linked into a corridor network.

2. **Design & Planning**:
Strategically planning routes and selecting appropriate plant species to create a functional and resilient green infrastructure.

3. **Planting & Establishment**
Implementing planting programs, often involving community participation, to establish the necessary vegetation for the corridor.

4. **Management & Maintenance**
Ensuring the long-term health and functionality of the corridor through proper care and sustainable practices.

The Plant-for-Ethiopia project is a prime example in Addis Ababa, focusing on creating green corridors to protect biodiversity hotspots and support local communities by growing trees and improving soil.

Addis Ababa also serves as a case study for urban renewal initiatives that incorporate green infrastructure, including flagship parks and road corridor development, to build more nature-positive cities.

Ecological Connectivity
The primary goal is to create links between isolated habitats, allowing for the movement of wildlife and the exchange of genetic material between different species.

Biodiversity Protection
By connecting green spaces and increasing habitat availability, these corridors promote greater plant and animal diversity within urban and rural settings.

Horticultural & Botanical Integration
This involves using plants from botanic garden collections, native species, and other cultivated plants to create diverse, resilient, and aesthetically pleasing habitats.

Environmental Benefits
Green corridors provide numerous advantages, including:

Climate Change Mitigation
They help reduce the urban heat island effect, mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events, and absorb excess rainwater to reduce flood risk and soil erosion.

Pollution Reduction: Plantings in these corridors help to reduce air and noise pollution within urban environments.

Soil Improvement: Vegetation contributes to increased soil fertility and overall health.

Social and Economic Benefits

Recreation and Well-being: Green corridors offer healthy living spaces and opportunities for ecotourism and recreation.

Community Engagement: Projects can provide employment and resources, such as timber and fuelwood, for local communities.

Strategic Planning
Identification of Existing Habitats: The process begins by identifying existing green spaces and intact habitats to build upon.

Linking Fragmented Sites: The strategy focuses on connecting these existing areas with new plantings to create a cohesive network.

Governance and Operations: Development requires a long-term vision, planning, design, construction, and ongoing management to ensure the project's success and sustainability.

botanical horticultural landscape -for-Ethiopia Project:
This initiative focuses on building green corridors to protect biodiversity hotspots, improve soil fertility, provide resources to communities, and enhance climate change adaptation.

botanist and horticulture landscape freemwark within "green corridor" overviews focus on creating and maintaining strips of connected vegetation in urban areas to boost biodiversity, improve air quality, and support human well-being. These green infrastructure elements serve vital ecological roles, such as supporting wildlife and providing ecosystem services, while also offering social benefits through recreation and enhanced quality of life. Urban and peri-urban horticulture, including edible landscaping, also contributes to healthier cities by providing fresh food locally, reducing transport emissions, and offering sustainable waste management solutions.

Green Corridors
A green corridor is a strip of natural or semi-natural vegetation that connects outstanding natural areas within a city or settlement.

Biodiversity: They help to conserve biodiversity by providing habitats and connecting fragmented ecosystems, allowing wildlife to move and thrive.

Air Quality: Plants in these corridors act as filters, trapping pollutants and releasing oxygen, which improves overall air quality.

Climate Resilience: They help mitigate the urban heat island effect and reduce carbon dioxide levels through plant transpiration.

Water Management: Green corridors can help manage stormwater and improve water purification.

Social Benefits
Well-being: Contact with nature in these corridors can enhance human well-being and decrease health problems.

Recreation: They can provide safe, attractive paths for walking, cycling, and other recreational activities.

Social Equity: Green corridors offer access to green spaces and facilities for all members of the community.
Horticulture's Role

Urban and Peri-Urban botanical Horticulture
This involves growing fruits and vegetables within and around cities, providing fresh, nutritious food locally.

Economic and Social Impact
It creates local employment, reduces food transportation costs, and promotes food security.

Urban Sustainability
Horticulture can recycle urban waste into productive resources, manage water sustainably through rainwater harvesting, and create green belts around cities.

Edible Landscaping
Incorporating edible plants into urban green spaces and gardens enhances their functionality and contributes to city resilience.

Green Infrastructure
Gardens, parks, and green corridors are integral parts of urban green infrastructure.

Community Involvement
Success is often increased through partnerships between public and private sectors, and with community volunteers, to create and manage these spaces.

Strategic Design
Planning and designing these green spaces effectively can mitigate the negative effects of dense urban environments and improve the overall quality of urban life.

Cultivation and Care
Botanical horticulturists apply their knowledge of plant growth and development to grow and care for plants, ensuring their health, vitality, and long-term survival.

Plant Science
This field integrates plant science with practical horticulture to understand the specific needs of different species and to manage plant collections effectively.

Conservation
A significant aspect of botanical horticulture is the role it plays in conserving rare, endangered, or threatened plant species through cultivation and propagation.

Education and Public Engagement
Botanical gardens and other institutions that practice botanical horticulture aim to educate the public about plants and contribute to biodiversity awareness.

Heritage and Landscape Management
It also encompasses the management of heritage and conservation landscapes, ensuring their cultural and ecological significance is maintained.

Botanical Gardens
These institutions are dedicated to the collection, cultivation, and display of a wide range of plants for scientific and public purposes.

Heritage Gardens
Gardens with significant historical or cultural value also rely on botanical horticulture to preserve their unique plant collections and landscapes.

Conservation Landscapes
Areas dedicated to conserving plant biodiversity and ecosystems are managed using the principles of botanical horticulture

Ecological Connectivity
Green corridors link isolated natural habitats, allowing for the movement and exchange of individuals between different areas and preventing species from becoming isolated.

Biodiversity Support
They create habitats for various species, including pollinators and other wildlife, by increasing the richness and abundance of plant and animal life in an area.

Environmental Improvements
Heat Island Mitigation: Vegetation helps to cool urban areas, reducing the heat island effect.

Air and Noise Pollution Reduction: Plants absorb pollutants and can help to dampen noise, improving air quality and creating more serene environments.

Sustainability
Green corridors are a key component of sustainable urban planning, contributing to greener and more environmentally friendly cities.

Social & Health Benefits
They provide spaces for recreation, relaxation, and cultural activities, improving human well-being and enhancing the quality of life.

Examples and Components

Urban Boulevards
Properly designed urban boulevards with lined trees and greenery can function as significant green corridors.

Linear Parks
Parks designed as linear elements connecting different parts of a city can also serve this purpose.

Integrated Green Infrastructure:
Green corridors are a part of a larger green infrastructure network that includes various natural and semi-natural areas.
In essence, a botanical greenery corridor is a vital ecological and social infrastructure that reconnects nature within urban or fragmented landscapes, fostering health, well-being, and biodiversity.

Ecological Connectivity
Green corridors link isolated natural habitats, allowing for the movement and exchange of individuals between different areas and preventing species from becoming isolated.

Biodiversity Support
They create habitats for various species, including pollinators and other wildlife, by increasing the richness and abundance of plant and animal life in an area.

Environmental Improvements
Heat Island Mitigation: Vegetation helps to cool urban areas, reducing the heat island effect.

Air and Noise Pollution Reduction: Plants absorb pollutants and can help to dampen noise, improving air quality and creating more serene environments.

Sustainability
Green corridors are a key component of sustainable urban planning, contributing to greener and more environmentally friendly cities.

Social & Health Benefits
They provide spaces for recreation, relaxation, and cultural activities, improving human well-being and enhancing the quality of life.

Urban butification
Properly designed urban boulevards with lined trees and greenery can function as significant green corridors.

Linear Parks
Parks designed as linear elements connecting different parts of a city can also serve this purpose.

Introduction to Plants
A definition of plants as a kingdom of living organisms that convert sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide into energy and oxygen.

Plant Diversity
An overview of the approximately 380,000 known plant species, including their range in size from single cells to tall trees.

Plant Types/Categories
Descriptions of major plant categories, such as
Trees: Large, woody plants.
Shrubs: Smaller, woody plants with multiple stems.
Herbs: Non-woody plants.
Vines: Plants that climb.
Ferns and Mosses: Primitive plants.
Flowering Plants (Angiosperms): Plants that produce flowers and seeds enclosed in fruits.
Conifers: Cone-bearing plants with needle-like or scale-like leaves.

Ecological Importance
How plants provide the oxygen necessary for life, absorb carbon dioxide, and form the base of most food chains by providing energy for ecosystems.

Human Dependence on Plants
Examples of essential plants for food (like rice and bananas), fibers (like cotton), and other resources, highlighting their critical role in human survival.

Botanicals in Health
An explanation of "botanicals" as plant or plant parts with medicinal value or health benefits, used in health and wellness products.
Botanical greenery refers to the scientifically managed collections of living plants in a botanical garden, which serves as a living museum for scientific research, plant conservation, education, and public display. These gardens are established to document, study, and protect diverse plant species, including those that are rare, endangered, or have historical, medicinal, or economic importance. Plants in botanical gardens are typically labeled with their scientific and common names, information about their origin, and their ecological context, providing valuable insights into plant life and biodiversity.

horticultural botanical Collection and Documentation
Botanical gardens maintain documented collections of living plants, often organized by scientific relationships, geographic origin, or habitat type.

Scientific Research
They conduct research on plant scientific classification, plant genetics, and other areas of botany.

Conservation
Botanical gardens play a crucial role in conserving plant biodiversity, especially for species threatened by habitat loss, climate change, or overexploitation.

Education and Public Display
They serve as educational resources, offering public access to learn about plant identification, cultivation, and the importance of conservation.

Horticulture
Botanical horticulture often incorporates specialized collections, such as alpine plants, tropical plants, or medicinal herbs, and may include glasshouses and shadehouses for specific environments.

Functions and Goals
Preservation: To safeguard plant species from extinction.
Restoration: To help restore degraded habitats.

Sustainability: To monitor and manage plant trade to prevent unsustainable practices.
Economic & Social Value: To research and promote the sustainable use of plants for food, medicine, timber, and other economic purposes.

botanical garden
can be traced to the 16th-century university medical schools in Renaissance Italy, which established medicinal gardens for the study of plants with therapeutic properties.

Result
To maintain plant collections for the purpose of display, education, research, conservation. To communicate the importance of plant diversity to students, researchers and others. To propagate selected important species and distribution to targeted communities.
Botanical greenery refers to a documented, curated collection of living plants housed in a botanical garden for scientific research, conservation, education, and public display. These gardens maintain labelled plants with their common and scientific names, often organizing them into specialized collections or regions. Beyond just aesthetics, botanical gardens are vital for preserving plant diversity threatened by extinction due to human activities, serving as living museums that also conduct research, promote sustainable land use, and engage the public in conservation efforts.

Key Characteristics
Living Collections
Botanical gardens house living plants, organized into documented collections.

Labelled Specimens
Plants are typically labelled with common names, scientific names, and information about their region of origin.

Specialized Collections
Gardens may feature specific collections, such as cacti, medicinal plants, tropical plants, or species from particular geographic regions.

Research botanical horticultural integreation Facilities
Many botanical horticultural incorporate related facilities like herbaria, libraries, and laboratories for scientific study.

Conservation Focus
They play a crucial role in conserving plant species, including those at risk of extinction

Scientific Research
Technical expermental facilitate research in plant classification, conservation, and ecological processes.

Education
They serve as educational centers, teaching about plant identification, cultivation, and ecological significance.

Conservation: botanical horticaltural activites
Botanical gardens are essential in preserving plant biodiversity and preventing the extinction of vulnerable species.

Display & Recreation
They provide public spaces for enjoying the diversity of plant life and can be a source of tourism and recreation.

Sustainable Use
Gardens study and promote the sustainable use of plants for various purposes, including food, medicine, and materials.

Disscusion
Addis Ababa (New flower in local language Amharic) has been trekking on the right track to make itself suitable for its inhabitants and being an earthly heaven for working and living in it.
The national corridor development undertaking is being properly carried out with a view to helping cities and urban areas meet required standards and being competent enough with those of the developed nations of the globe.
Needless to state, many countries of the world have been capitalizing on beautifying cities and urban localities so as to make the latter mesmerizing and livable to lead life in. Yes, Ethiopia's city beautification projects, commenced at Addis Ababa of course, encompass a wide range of initiatives like making catchy walkways, bike lanes, refreshment spots and the not yet cited ones too. The projects are also smoothly been run ranging from planting trees and creating green spaces to improving streetscapes and enhancing public art, all aimed at enhancing the urban environment and fostering civic pride.
The most important common elements of the beautification projects include, green space creation and enhancement which predominantly incorporates the process of planting trees, flowers, creating or expanding parks and community gardens as well as developing green infrastructure like green roofs and walls. Such a national and widespread involvement has to receive wider community involvement via organizing community cleanups and beautification events and engaging residents in the planning and implementation of projects.
Equally, building outdoor classrooms, debris collection and litter removal, creating trails in natural areas and painting over graffiti have to be well focused on as they do definitely have great importance in helping cities like Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, Adama, Gondar, among others have well defined standards to be competent enough in all circumstances.
Most definitely, investing in corridor or beautification projects help make citizens' more vibrant, foster local pride, as well as encourage a range of socio-economic and tourism developments.
Of the key initiatives and effort, cleaning rivers and creating public spaces in Addis Ababa, aiming to enhance the city's aesthetic appeal and improve the quality of life for residents can be cited as an exemplary move.
Ethiopia has announced a plan to upgrade Addis Ababa's infrastructure and transport networks as part of a broader effort to modernize the city. True, the urban beautification and green development initiatives are well underway. Drawing important lessons from the capital regarding project implementation and task division, many cities and towns of the country are working well along this line.
These beautification projects aim at enhancing the cities' aesthetic appeal, promote tourism, and provide recreational spaces for the public, which could have positive economic and social impacts.

Most of these facilities have been constructed using local materials, so they blend in beautifully with the natural environment of the area. Other sights that can be seen mesmerizing on foot in the natural environment of various avenues like Megenagna to CMC and Meri, Gotera to Adey Ababa, Saris, Olympia to Bole Bridge, among others have to come to the forefront as an exemplary eye-catching scene.

The newly built roadsides, wide walkways are also convenient places to fresh air takers with clean breathing air.

Beautifying cities, urban areas and towns, apart from evolving the look and feel of the city of Addis Ababa and others will have a significant impact in contributing to the development of service economic sectors. The successful completion of the projects in Addis Ababa has encouraged and served as a benchmark for other projects to be replicated in other parts of the country that are the main sites for tourism.

No doubt, green legacy initiative is a national go green campaign, endeavoring to raise public awareness about Ethiopia's alarming environmental degradation, and educate the society on the importance of adopting green behavior.

Since, the major environmental issues such as soil erosion, deforestation and biodiversity loss are stressing the world, projects like tree plantation, city beautification, and capitalizing on green economy would be of instrumental in helping the nation in general and cities and town in particular gain attractive feature. Clean environments also attract motivation and courage to be fruitful.

Not only does the nationally run corridor project address the community's infrastructure needs it but also transform the city's overall appearance and aesthetics. This project is expected to provide additional impetus to these efforts by addressing challenges that have hindered the implementation of greenery development guidelines in line with the city's standards.

Unequivocally, the corridor development project, which was recently commenced in Addis Ababa and well expanded to other parts of the nation, will play a crucial role in promoting tourism and extending visitors' stay in the city by enhancing its aesthetics and green coverage, and greenery development efforts undertaken across the nation have to be well emphasized.

Conclusion

Greenry development and landscape construction corridor development project at anational is part of the effort geared towards cities and urban areas with a view to address infrastructure needs while promoting a sustainable and eco-friendly urban environment for its residents and visitorsGreenery maintenance involves routine care and management of plants, lawns, and trees to ensure they remain healthy, visually appealing, and safe. Key activities include watering, mowing, pruning, fertilizing, weed control, and seasonal clean-ups of debris and fallen leaves. Proper maintenance also includes pest control and managing irrigation systems for optimal plant health and water conservation.

Acknowledgment

I have to Appricated and many more thanks at Brothers construction Ethiopia firm projects encompassing historic site restoration road, construction and recrational development and strong commitments owner and aleader Ato Tekalegn G/T him strong efforts and aquality standared passion Excellence National Construction Landscape and Greenery and General Construction , Addis Abeba and regional projects intervation pilot General Construction projects and landscape greenery Corrder development at many milestones discharged Quality actvites and National Corrider Greenery development office, Ethiopian Urban planing and development institution Biodiversity Resarch insitute and ,Addis Abeba city Adminstration Urban and Greenery butification bureau .

Reference

1. Addis Abeba City Adminstration Urban Plan Greenery and Butification Annual report file unpublished Document, 2024.
2. Global Urban development and greenery instituition, 2021.
3. Brothers construction PLC Head Quarter A,A Ethiopia un published documents, 2024.
4. Fetene, H. Worku / Urban Forestry & Urban Greening,2013:12:367–379.
5. Addis Ababa Environmental Protection A Rehabilitation of urban forests in Addis Ababa Article, 2006.
6. Analyuthority 2022 City Wide Biodiversity Study May Alexander Horst 2006sis of LULC dynamics, its driving factors, and their associated impacts on forestland by using geo spatial technology, 2023.
7. B Guneralp, KC Seto 2012 Futures of global urban expansion: uncertainties and implications for biodiversity conservation Dicf.unepgrid Ethiopian panel on Climate Change (2015), First Assessment Report, - Working Group II Water and Energy, Published by the Ethiopian Academy of Sciences FAO Global forest resource assessment report, 2020
8. Global Forest Coalition forest cover report (GFC), 2022. Forest-Cover-Report-68-ENG.pdf (globalforestcoalition.org