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# Eden blossoms in Saudi desert

## King's super-dome to hold a prehistoric 'garden'

by Robin McKie  
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ON BARREN desert in Saudi Arabia, British engineers and scientists are to build a stately pleasure dome five times bigger than Cornwall's Eden Project. The vast, covered 'garden of ages' will recreate the 400-million-year-old history of our planet's plants, trees and flowers.

The dome - near Riyadh, the capital - will cover more than 24 acres and

become the world's largest indoor garden. Plants from key botanical epochs will be grown and displayed in seven sections inside two interlocking, crescent-shaped enclosures.

The project - run on renewable energy and using a minimum of water - is intended to revitalise tourism.

'Visitors will journey through time, from the Devonian period 410 million years ago, through eras like the Carboniferous to the Pliocene and the present day,' said the dome's designer, Nick



An artist's impression of the 'garden of ages', dedicated to King Abdullah, right. AFP

Sweet of the UK architects Barton Willmore. 'There will even be a Jurassic Park, but without dinosaurs.'

'Essentially, we are going to take a single piece of land and show how it has been transformed as plants have evolved and diversified throughout Earth's history. And some of those changes have

been dramatic. This part of Saudi Arabia may be parched and burning hot today - the temperature was 54C last week - but there were times when rivers flowed and cool forests flourished here. Visitors will be able to experience all of that.'

A key aim of the King Abdullah International Gardens is to give Riyadh a sense

of cultural gravitas, its backers claim. Although one of the world's principal cities, Riyadh lacks museums and other centres. It is well supplied with shops for the lavishly rich and little else.

Designing such an ambitious venture has not been easy, however. Keeping the gardens' various eco-systems cool in the blistering Saudi summer heat has been a major headache. 'We cannot just stick in a huge air conditioner to pump in vast amounts of cold air,' Sweet said. 'The running costs would be huge and it would send out the wrong ecological message. Instead we have built especially high domes. At some points, they will reach more than 120ft. Hot air will rise to the top and trap cool air at the bottom. We will then need relatively modest amounts of air-conditioning to cool the gardens at ground level.'

Each of the seven environments inside the £100m building, which will become the world's largest Teflon construction, will be powered by renewable sources, mainly solar and wind, while water will be stored in underground reservoirs beneath the domes.

'Visitors will start their floral time walk at the Devonian period 410 million years ago,' said Dr Paul Kenrick, a paleobotanist at the Natural History Museum, London, and the project's scientific adviser. 'In those days, no plants grew above knee height. So we will use mosses and lichens and grow them on rocks round huge artificial geysers.'

After that, said Kenrick, visitors will experience the Carboniferous period, the Jurassic Park consisting of light woods of coniferous trees; the Cretaceous era, when the first flowers flourished; the Cenozoic age when the first grasses appeared; and finally the Pliocene epoch, with riverbeds and light woodland.

'The last section is simple,' he said. 'That will be called the garden of choices. Visitors will see how our planet might end up, burnt and scorched or cool and moist, depending on the way we respond to the challenge of climate change.'

