A city is composed of a wide variety of applications in which nature contributes a part. In different civilizations of the world, contribution of nature in the city depended on their prevalent ideology and the necessity of nature existence. Islamic culture considers nature a God’s indication of existence and in history of Islamic cities, nature has been an inspiring andatisfying element of the environment. However, in the modern era followed by imitation of modern cities, nature has lost its position in the city. In the era of postmodernism revision, development of urban green space has become a main principal; nevertheless, its quality lack in identity. Therefore, considering the qualitative aspects of nature and meaning of nature in beautifying city of Tehran has been the focus of urban management.

All managers and professionals agree on the necessity of nature existence in the city and a sustainable relationship between nature and citizens. However, the increase of green space per capita in cities has become the standard practice in urban management of Iran. As a result new parks have been built to promote urban green space per capita of urban parks. In some cases this proceeding is in contradiction main purpose of nature expansion in the city. Every town has a normal capacity of sustainable development which should be contemplated in the first step. Tehran city also has natural potentials which offer the city specific characteristics. Regarding urban development programs with little attention to these potential with a quantitative approach and large expenditures, they have been trying to increase the green area in the city, while considering natural capacities at various scales and planning for revitalizing and increasing them with minimum expenses are sustainable solutions in development of nature in Tehran.

In this regard, MANZAR Journal carried out a research on the role of natural capacities in the natural development of Tehran. In this case, various capacities of natural components of Tehran city at micro to macro scale with a similar case in other countries were studied with a functional approach and in a comparative way. The results of this research which have been concluded practically can increase the knowledge and improve urban management approach and will lead to understanding various capacities of natural components in giving meaning and purpose to urban development plans and decisions related to the nature in the city.

Results of the research
1. Beauty in the city is not an extension. Life should be organized in such a way that its appearance leads to a feeling of beauty. Planned development of nature in the city is the perfect tool for beautifying the city.
2. The natural history layer should be introduced and be used as the standard practice in urban development documents.
3. Confluence of natural layers of the city with historic layers emerged from social, economic, religious and ... layers create milestones and focal points. The design approach has to emerge nature in these points.
4. Urban vistas and perspectives are the most significant natural capacities that are considered natural treasures and they have to be identified, designed and managed.
5. Explicating natural infrastructures of the city will lead to a sense of affiliation and identity to a place.
6. Landscape elements (selected from nature) in the city, such as single trees, hills, landscapes and rivers are irreplaceable treasures of natural-human history which should lead the planning.

7. Artists’ masterpieces are the language of people and the importance of nature for citizens is clarified in this way.
8. Edges where city and nature connect together create rural areas that have enormous cognitive and aesthetic value.
9. Nature should not be ignored in urban development plans and turn into the core layer of planning.
10. Quantity-based approach should be replaced by quality-based approach by presence of nature in the city.

Strategies to Beautify the City with Nature (concluded from the present research)
1. An experiential-knowledge based approach is the beauty criterion of nature in the city.
2. The quantity-based approach in development of nature in the city to be replaced by the quality-based approach.
3. Nature layer and natural structure of the city to be the main leaders of planning for future in urban development projects,
4. Natural wealth of the city to be identified, registered, protected and managed according to daily lives.
5. Nature-oriented approach to the design and development of public space to be considered at the focal points of the city where the confluence of natural and historic flows occur.
6. Thematic design and identification, design and management of perspectives and natural landscapes of the city to be prepared as a document in landscape management of the city.
7. Special zones in which a specific interaction with the environment is obtained from the edges of the city are in need of special management and planning.