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corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape construction Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

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## landscape supplies Las Vegas —

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"landscape materials Las Vegas", "Optimize your property through landscape materials Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish

a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape materials Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape plants Las Vegas", "Embark on a journey toward landscape plants Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste.

## Backyard landscaping Las Vegas - Search ranking fluctuations

1. SEO keywords
2. Keyword targeting strategies
3. Backlinks

Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape plants Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

## Landscaping Las Vegas, NV



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# irrigation systems Las Vegas

"drought tolerant landscaping Las Vegas", "Open the door to drought tolerant landscaping Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in drought tolerant landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"sustainable landscaping Las Vegas", "Open the door to sustainable landscaping Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Best Landscaping Nevada USA. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in sustainable landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

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## landscape transformation Las Vegas

"low water landscaping Las Vegas", "Open the door to low water landscaping Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to

desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in low water landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"rock landscaping Las Vegas", "Embrace the possibilities with rock landscaping Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in rock landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"gravel landscaping Las Vegas", "Embrace the possibilities with gravel landscaping Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste.

## Backyard landscaping Las Vegas - Google search trends

1. Google search trends
2. Google AMP
3. Search ranking fluctuations

Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in gravel landscaping Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

# sustainable landscaping Las Vegas

"desert plants Las Vegas", "Discover the potential of desert plants Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in desert plants Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"cactus garden Las Vegas", "Experience unparalleled value in cactus garden Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in cactus garden Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"succulent garden Las Vegas", "Immerse yourself in succulent garden Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in succulent garden Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."









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# LANDSCAPING LAS VEGAS LANDSCAPING IN THE DESERT



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outdoor living Las Vegas

"outdoor kitchen Las Vegas", "Embark on a journey toward outdoor kitchen Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in outdoor kitchen Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach.

## Backyard landscaping Las Vegas - Google AMP

- Keyword research
- Google search indexing

Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"fire pit Las Vegas", "Open the door to fire pit Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in fire pit Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"water features Las Vegas", "Optimize your property through water features Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in water features Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."



# residential landscaping Las Vegas

"landscape edging Las Vegas", "Unlock sustainable benefits through landscape edging Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape edging Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape curbing Las Vegas", "Open the door to landscape curbing Las Vegas. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape curbing Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately, careful planning and professional expertise guarantee outstanding outdoor transformations."

"landscape drainage Las Vegas", "Enhance curb appeal via landscape drainage Las Vegas. Professionals in this region craft visually appealing, water-conscious environments well-suited to desert conditions. By blending native plants, rock formations, and efficient irrigation, you can establish a long-lasting outdoor retreat. Many companies focus on resource-saving techniques, including drip irrigation and drought-resistant plants. Customers can enjoy sustainable, vibrant spaces that also reduce water usage and routine upkeep. Whether you prefer minimalistic rock gardens or lush greenery, skilled experts can tailor designs to your taste. Thoughtful lighting and smart controllers help create an appealing ambiance while maximizing efficiency. Simple additions, like seating areas or decorative pavers, can turn unused corners into welcoming havens. Incorporating region-specific materials leads to seamless integration with the surrounding desert environment. Our proven expertise in landscape drainage Las Vegas ensures that each project receives a tailored approach. Ultimately,

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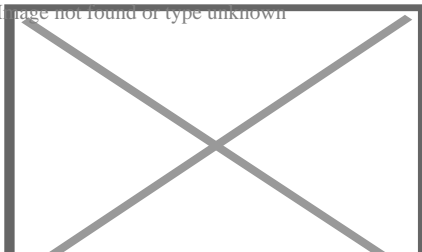
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### **About Patio**

For other uses, see [Patio \(disambiguation\)](#).

Image not found or type unknown



A patio outside of a home in the Netherlands

**A patio** (/ˈfæʔəti/ [1] from Spanish: *patio* "courtyard", "forecourt", "yard", "little garden") is an outdoor space generally used for dining or recreation that adjoins a structure and is typically paved.[2] In Australia, the term is expanded to include roofed structures such as a veranda, which provides protection from sun and rain.[3] Pronunciation can vary in Australia as well: patty-oh is perhaps more common generally although payshee-oh may be used by older Australians. [4]

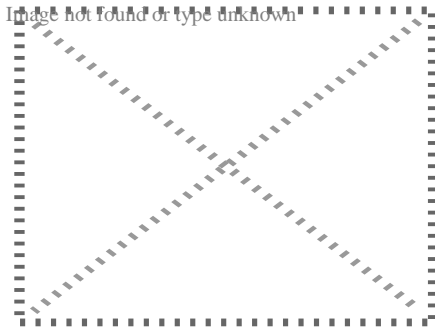
# Construction

[edit]

Patios are most commonly paved with **concrete** or stone slabs (also known as paving flags). They can also be created using **bricks**, **block paving**, **tiles**, **cobbles** or **gravel**. Other kinds of patio materials these days include **alumawood**, **aluminum**, **acrylic** and glass. Other options include **concrete**, **stamped concrete**, and **aggregate concrete**.

## Restaurant patio

[edit]



An outdoor seating area at a restaurant in State College, Pennsylvania

*Patio* is also a general term used for outdoor seating at restaurants, especially in **Canadian English**. While common in Europe even before 1900, eating outdoors at restaurants in North America was exotic until the 1940s. The **Hotel St. Moritz** in New York in the 1950s advertised itself as having the first true continental cafe with outdoor seating. The ***Toronto Star*** welcomed that city's first patio in the 1960s. In the United States, having a warmer and sunnier climate than Northern Europe, outdoor dining grew rapidly in the 1960s and today is a popular dining experience in the warmer parts of the mainland.<sup>[5]</sup>

## See also

[edit]

icon

- Image not found or type unknown

## Architecture portal

- Andalusian patio
- Arizona room
- Catio
- Deck
- Porch
- Terrace garden
- Veranda

## Notes

[[edit](#)]

1. <sup>^</sup> *"Patio in the Oxford Dictionary". Archived from [the original](#) on April 16, 2014.*
2. <sup>^</sup> Court, Jess (2021-05-17). *"How to make the best of your outdoor space"*. Aqua Warehouse. Retrieved 2022-02-28.
3. <sup>^</sup> Department of Planning. *"State Planning Policy 3.1 - Residential Design Codes"*. Retrieved 9 October 2017.
4. <sup>^</sup> *"Australian Word Map"*. Macquarie Dictionary. Retrieved 18 June 2023.
5. <sup>^</sup> Chris Bateman. *"How Toronto learned to love the patio."* *Spacing*. APRIL 29, 2015



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[[edit](#)]

- *British Precast Concrete Federation* (1973). *Paving Flags (to B.S. 368: 1971)*. British Precast Concrete Federation.
- Mildenhall, Henry Seymour (1983). *Laying Precast Concrete Paving Flags*. Cement and Concrete Association. ISBN 978-0-7210-1288-9.
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## External links

[[edit](#)]

-  [Media related to Patios](#) at Wikimedia Commons
-  [The dictionary definition of \*patio\*](#) at Wiktionary
- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Garden features





- Artificial waterfall
- Avenue
- Aviary
- Borrowed scenery
- Bosquet
- Belvedere
- Cascade
- Deck
- Exedra
- Folly
- Fountain
- Garden buildings
- Garden pond
- Garden railway
- Garden room
- Gazebo
- Gloriette
- Greenhouse
- Green wall
- Grotto
  - Shell grotto
- Ha-ha
- Hedge
- Herbaceous border
- Jeux d'eau
- Labyrinth / Maze
  - Hedge
  - Turf
- Lawn
- Monopteros
- Moon bridge
- Moon gate
- Mound
- Nymphaeum
- Orangery
- Parterre
- Patio
- Pavilion
- Pergola
- Reflecting pool
- Shed
- Stepping stones
- Stumpery
- Sylvan theater
- Terrace
- Topiary
- Trellis
- Water feature
- Water garden

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

## Rooms and spaces of a house

### Shared rooms

- Bonus room
- Common room
- Den
- Dining room
- Family room
- Garret
- Great room
- Home cinema
- Keeping room
- Kitchen
  - dirty kitchen
  - kitchenette
- Living room
- Gynaecium
  - harem
- Andron
  - man cave
- Recreation room
  - billiard room
- Shrine
- Study
- Sunroom

### Private rooms

- Bathroom
  - toilet
- Bedroom / Guest room
  - closet
- Bedsit / Miniflat
- Boudoir
- Cabinet
- Nursery

## Spaces

- Atrium
- Balcony
- Breezeway
- Conversation pit
- Cubby-hole
- Deck
- Elevator
  - dumbwaiter
- Entryway/Genkan
- Fireplace
  - hearth
- Foyer
- Hall
- Hallway
- Inglenook
- Lanai
- Loft
- Loggia
- Overhang
- Patio
- Porch
  - screened
  - sleeping
- Ramp
- Secret passage
- Stairs/Staircase
- Terrace
- Veranda
- Vestibule

**Technical, utility  
and storage**

- Attic
- Basement
- Carport
- Cloakroom
- Closet
- Crawl space
- Electrical room
- Equipment room
- Furnace room / Boiler room
- Garage
- Janitorial closet
- Larder
- Laundry room / Utility room / Storage room
- Mechanical room / floor
- Pantry
- Root cellar
- Semi-basement
- Storm cellar / Safe room
- Studio
- Wardrobe
- Wine cellar
- Wiring closet
- Workshop

## Great house areas

- Antechamber
- Ballroom
- Kitchen-related
  - butler's pantry
  - buttery
  - saucery
  - scullery
  - spicery
  - still room
- Conservatory / Orangery
- Courtyard
- Drawing room
- Great chamber
- Great hall
- Library
- Long gallery
- Lumber room
- Parlour
- Sauna
- Servants' hall
- Servants' quarters
- Smoking room
- Solar
- State room
- Swimming pool
- Turret
- Undercroft

## Other

- Furniture
- Hidden room
- House
  - house plan
  - styles
  - types
- Multi-family residential
- Secondary suite
- Duplex
- Terraced
- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Townhouse
- Studio apartment

**Architectural  
elements**

- Arch
- Balconet
- Baluster
- Belt course
- Bressummer
- Ceiling
- Chimney
- Colonnade / Portico
- Column
- Cornice / Eaves
- Dome
- Door
- Ell
- Floor
- Foundation
- Gable
- Gate
  - Portal
- Lighting
- Ornament
- Plumbing
- Quoins
- Roof
  - shingles
- Roof lantern
- Sill plate
- Style
  - list
- Skylight
- Threshold
- Transom
- Vault
- Wall
- Window

## Related

- Backyard
- Driveway
- Front yard
- Garden
  - roof garden
- Home
- Home improvement
- Home repair
- Shed
- Tree house

-  **Category: Rooms**

**Authority control databases:** **National**                          

sometimes in separate areas, or sometimes intermixed with the **ornamental plants**. Food-producing gardens are distinguished from **farms** by their smaller scale, more labor-intensive methods, and their purpose (enjoyment of a pastime or self-sustenance rather than producing for sale, as in a **market garden**). **Flower gardens** combine plants of different heights, colors, textures, and fragrances to create interest and delight the senses.<sup>[2]</sup>

The most common form today is a residential or public garden, but the term *garden* has traditionally been a more general one. **Zoos**, which display **wild animals** in simulated natural habitats, were formerly called zoological gardens.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Western gardens are almost universally based on plants, with *garden*, which etymologically implies *enclosure*, often signifying a shortened form of **botanical garden**. Some traditional types of eastern gardens, such as **Zen gardens**, however, use plants sparsely or not at all. Landscape gardens, on the other hand, such as the **English landscape gardens** first developed in the 18th century, may decide to omit flowers altogether.

**Landscape architecture** is a related professional activity with **landscape architects** tending to engage in design at many scales and working on both public and private projects.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Etymology

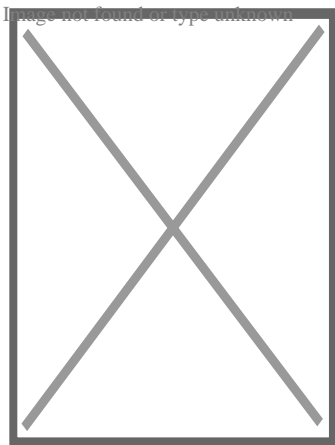
[\[edit\]](#)

The etymology of the word **gardening** refers to **enclosure**: it is from Middle English *gardin*, from Anglo-French *gardin*, *jardin*, of Germanic origin; akin to Old High German *gard*, *gart*, an enclosure or compound, as in **Stuttgart**. See **Grad (Slavic settlement)** for more complete etymology.<sup>[6]</sup> The words *yard*, *court*, and Latin *hortus* (meaning "garden", hence horticulture and orchard), are cognates—all referring to a defined enclosed space.<sup>[7]</sup>

The term "garden" in **British English** refers to a small enclosed area of land, usually adjoining a building.<sup>[8]</sup> This would be referred to as a **yard** in **American English**.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Uses

[\[edit\]](#)





Partial view from the [Botanical Garden of Curitiba \(Southern Brazil\)](#): [parterres](#), [flowers](#), [fountains](#), [sculptures](#), [greenhouses](#) and [tracks](#) composes the place used for recreation and to study and protect the flora.

A garden can have [aesthetic](#), functional, and recreational uses:

- Cooperation with nature
  - [Plant cultivation](#)
  - [Garden-based learning](#)
- Observation of nature
  - [Bird-](#) and [insect](#)-watching
  - Reflection on the changing [seasons](#)
- Relaxation
  - Placing down different types of [garden gnomes](#)
  - Family dinners on the terrace
  - Children playing in the garden
  - Reading and [relaxing](#) in a [hammock](#)
  - Maintaining the flowerbeds
  - Pottering in the [shed](#)
  - Basking in warm [sunshine](#)
  - Escaping oppressive sunlight and heat
- Growing useful produce
  - Flowers to cut and bring inside for indoor beauty
  - Fresh herbs and vegetables for cooking

## History

[\[edit\]](#)

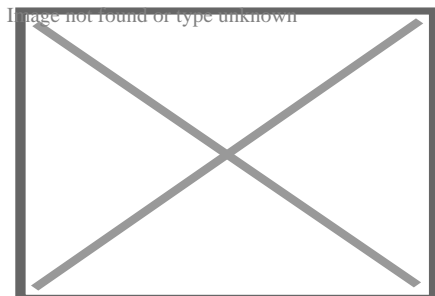
Main article: [History of gardening](#)

## Asia

[\[edit\]](#)

## China

[\[edit\]](#)



Naturalistic design of a Chinese garden incorporated into the landscape, including a pavilion

Main article: [Chinese garden](#)

The earliest recorded Chinese gardens were created in the valley of the [Yellow River](#), during the [Shang dynasty](#) (1600–1046 BC). These gardens were large enclosed parks where the kings and nobles hunted game, or where fruit and vegetables were grown. Early inscriptions from this period, carved on tortoise shells, have three Chinese characters for garden, *you*, *pu* and *yuan*. *You* was a royal garden where birds and animals were kept, while *pu* was a garden for plants. During the [Qin dynasty](#) (221–206 BC), *yuan* became the character for all gardens.<sup>[10]</sup> The old character for *yuan* is a small picture of a garden; it is enclosed in a square which can represent a wall, and has symbols which can represent the plan of a structure, a small square which can represent a pond, and a symbol for a plantation or a pomegranate tree.<sup>[11]</sup>

A famous royal garden of the late Shang dynasty was the *Terrace, Pond and Park of the Spirit* (*Lingtai, Lingzhao Lingyou*) built by [King Wenwang](#) west of his capital city, [Yin](#). The park was described in the *Classic of Poetry* this way:

The King makes his promenade in the Park of the Spirit,  
The deer are kneeling on the grass, feeding their fawns,  
The deer are beautiful and resplendent.  
The immaculate cranes have plumes of a brilliant white.  
The King makes his promenade to the Pond of the Spirit,  
The water is full of fish, who wriggle.<sup>[12]</sup>

Another early royal garden was *Shaqui*, or the *Dunes of Sand*, built by the last Shang ruler, [King Zhou](#) (1075–1046 BC). It was composed of an earth terrace, or *tai*, which served as an observation platform in the center of a large square park. It was described in one of the early classics of Chinese literature, the *Records of the Grand Historian* (*Shiji*).<sup>[13]</sup> According to the *Shiji*, one of the most famous features of this garden was the *Wine Pool and Meat Forest* (𦰩𦰪𦰫𦰬𦰭𦰮𦰯𦰰𦰱𦰲𦰳𦰴𦰵𦰶𦰷𦰸𦰹𦰺𦰻𦰼𦰽𦰾𦰿𦱀𦱁𦱂𦱃𦱄𦱅𦱆𦱇𦱈𦱉𦱊𦱋𦱌𦱍𦱎𦱏𦱐𦱑𦱒𦱓𦱔𦱕𦱖𦱗𦱘𦱙𦱚𦱛𦱜𦱝𦱞𦱟𦱠𦱡𦱢𦱣𦱤𦱥𦱦𦱧𦱨𦱩𦱪𦱫𦱬𦱭𦱮𦱯𦱰𦱱𦱲𦱳𦱴𦱵𦱶𦱷𦱸𦱹𦱺𦱻𦱼𦱽𦱾𦱿𦲀𦲁𦲂𦲃𦲄𦲅𦲆𦲇𦲈𦲉𦲊𦲋𦲌𦲍𦲎𦲏𦲐𦲑𦲒𦲓𦲔𦲕𦲖𦲗𦲘𦲙𦲚𦲛𦲜𦲝𦲞𦲟𦲠𦲡𦲢𦲣𦲤𦲥𦲦𦲧𦲨𦲩𦲪𦲫𦲬𦲭𦲮𦲯𦲰𦲱𦲲𦲳𦲴𦲵𦲶𦲷𦲸𦲹𦲺𦲻𦲼𦲽𦲾𦲿𦳀𦳁𦳂𦳃𦳄𦳅𦳆𦳇𦳈𦳉𦳊𦳋𦳌𦳍𦳎𦳏𦳐𦳑𦳒𦳓𦳔𦳕𦳖𦳗𦳘𦳙𦳚𦳛𦳜𦳝𦳞𦳟𦳠𦳡𦳢𦳣𦳤𦳥𦳦𦳧𦳨𦳩𦳪𦳫𦳬𦳭𦳮𦳯𦳰𦳱𦳲𦳳𦳴𦳵𦳶𦳷𦳸𦳹𦳺𦳻𦳼𦳽𦳾𦳿𦴀𦴁𦴂𦴃𦴄𦴅𦴆𦴇𦴈𦴉𦴊𦴋𦴌𦴍𦴎𦴏𦴐𦴑𦴒𦴓𦴔𦴕𦴖𦴗𦴘𦴙𦴚𦴛𦴜𦴝𦴞𦴟𦴠𦴡𦴢𦴣𦴤𦴥𦴦𦴧𦴨𦴩𦴪𦴫𦴬𦴭𦴮𦴯𦴰𦴱𦴲𦴳𦴴𦴵𦴶𦴷𦴸𦴹𦴺𦴻𦴼𦴽𦴾𦴿𦵀𦵁𦵂𦵃𦵄𦵅𦵆𦵇𦵈𦵉𦵊𦵋𦵌𦵍𦵎𦵏𦵐𦵑𦵒𦵓𦵔𦵕𦵖𦵗𦵘𦵙𦵚𦵛𦵜𦵝𦵞𦵟𦵠𦵡𦵢𦵣𦵤𦵥𦵦𦵧𦵨𦵩𦵪𦵫𦵬𦵭𦵮𦵯𦵰𦵱𦵲𦵳𦵴𦵵𦵶𦵷𦵸𦵹𦵺𦵻𦵼𦵽𦵾𦵿𦶀𦶁𦶂𦶃𦶄𦶅𦶆𦶇𦶈𦶉𦶊𦶋𦶌𦶍𦶎𦶏𦶐𦶑𦶒𦶓𦶔𦶕𦶖𦶗𦶘𦶙𦶚𦶛𦶜𦶝𦶞𦶟𦶠𦶡𦶢𦶣𦶤𦶥𦶦𦶧𦶨𦶩𦶪𦶫𦶬𦶭𦶮𦶯𦶰𦶱𦶲𦶳𦶴𦶵𦶶𦶷𦶸𦶹𦶺𦶻𦶼𦶽𦶾𦶿𦷀𦷁𦷂𦷃𦷄𦷅𦷆𦷇𦷈𦷉𦷊𦷋𦷌𦷍𦷎𦷏𦷐𦷑𦷒𦷓𦷔𦷕𦷖𦷗𦷘𦷙𦷚𦷛𦷜𦷝𦷞𦷟𦷠𦷡𦷢𦷣𦷤𦷥𦷦𦷧𦷨𦷩𦷪𦷫𦷬𦷭𦷮𦷯𦷰𦷱𦷲𦷳𦷴𦷵𦷶𦷷𦷸𦷹𦷺𦷻𦷼𦷽𦷾𦷿𦸀𦸁𦸂𦸃𦸄𦸅𦸆𦸇𦸈𦸉𦸊𦸋𦸌𦸍𦸎𦸏𦸐𦸑𦸒𦸓𦸔𦸕𦸖𦸗𦸘𦸙𦸚𦸛𦸜𦸝𦸞𦸟𦸠𦸡𦸢𦸣𦸤𦸥𦸦𦸧𦸨𦸩𦸪𦸫𦸬𦸭𦸮𦸯𦸰𦸱𦸲𦸳𦸴𦸵𦸶𦸷𦸸𦸹𦸺𦸻𦸼𦸽𦸾𦸿𦹀𦹁𦹂𦹃𦹄𦹅𦹆𦹇𦹈𦹉𦹊𦹋𦹌𦹍𦹎𦹏𦹐𦹑𦹒𦹓𦹔𦹕𦹖𦹗𦹘𦹙𦹚𦹛𦹜𦹝𦹞𦹟𦹠𦹡𦹢𦹣𦹤𦹥𦹦𦹧𦹨𦹩𦹪𦹫𦹬𦹭𦹮𦹯𦹰𦹱𦹲𦹳𦹴𦹵𦹶𦹷𦹸𦹹𦹺𦹻𦹼𦹽𦹾𦹿𦺀𦺁𦺂𦺃𦺄𦺅𦺆𦺇𦺈𦺉𦺊𦺋𦺌𦺍𦺎𦺏𦺐𦺑𦺒𦺓𦺔𦺕𦺖𦺗𦺘𦺙𦺚𦺛𦺜𦺝𦺞𦺟𦺠𦺡𦺢𦺣𦺤𦺥𦺦𦺧𦺨𦺩𦺪𦺫𦺬𦺭𦺮𦺯𦺰𦺱𦺲𦺳𦺴𦺵𦺶𦺷𦺸𦺹𦺺𦺻𦺼𦺽𦺾𦺿𦻀𦻁𦻂𦻃𦻄𦻅𦻆𦻇𦻈𦻉𦻊𦻋𦻌𦻍𦻎𦻏𦻐𦻑𦻒𦻓𦻔𦻕𦻖𦻗𦻘𦻙𦻚𦻛𦻜𦻝𦻞𦻟𦻠𦻡𦻢𦻣𦻤𦻥𦻦𦻧𦻨𦻩𦻪𦻫𦻬𦻭𦻮𦻯𦻰𦻱𦻲𦻳𦻴𦻵𦻶𦻷𦻸𦻹𦻺𦻻𦻼𦻽𦻾𦻿𦼀𦼁𦼂𦼃𦼄𦼅𦼆𦼇𦼈𦼉𦼊𦼋𦼌𦼍𦼎𦼏𦼐𦼑𦼒𦼓𦼔𦼕𦼖𦼗𦼘𦼙𦼚𦼛𦼜𦼝𦼞𦼟𦼠𦼡𦼢𦼣𦼤𦼥𦼦𦼧𦼨𦼩𦼪𦼫𦼬𦼭𦼮𦼯𦼰𦼱𦼲𦼳𦼴𦼵𦼶𦼷𦼸𦼹𦼺𦼻𦼼𦼽𦼾𦼿𦾀𦾁𦾂𦾃𦾄𦾅𦾆𦾇𦾈𦾉𦾊𦾋𦾌𦾍𦾎𦾏𦾐𦾑𦾒𦾓𦾔𦾕𦾖𦾗𦾘𦾙𦾚𦾛𦾜𦾝𦾞𦾟𦾠𦾡𦾢𦾣𦾤𦾥𦾦𦾧𦾨𦾩𦾪𦾫𦾬𦾭𦾮𦾯𦾰𦾱𦾲𦾳𦾴𦾵𦾶𦾷𦾸𦾹𦾺𦾻𦾼𦾽𦾾𦾿𦿀𦿁𦿂𦿃𦿄𦿅𦿆𦿇𦿈𦿉𦿊𦿋𦿌𦿍𦿎𦿏𦿐𦿑𦿒𦿓𦿔𦿕𦿖𦿗𦿘𦿙𦿚𦿛𦿜𦿝𦿞𦿟𦿠𦿡𦿢𦿣𦿤𦿥𦿦𦿧𦿨𦿩𦿪𦿫𦿬𦿭𦿮𦿯𦿰𦿱𦿲𦿳𦿴𦿵𦿶𦿷𦿸𦿹𦿺𦿻𦿼𦿽𦿾𦿿𧀀𧀁𧀂𧀃𧀄𧀅𧀆𧀇𧀈𧀉𧀊𧀋𧀌𧀍𧀎𧀏𧀐𧀑𧀒𧀓𧀔𧀕𧀖𧀗𧀘𧀙𧀚𧀛𧀜𧀝𧀞𧀟𧀠𧀡𧀢𧀣𧀤𧀥𧀦𧀧𧀨𧀩𧀪𧀫𧀬𧀭𧀮𧀯𧀰𧀱𧀲𧀳𧀴𧀵𧀶𧀷𧀸𧀹𧀺𧀻𧀼𧀽𧀾𧀿𧁀𧁁𧁂𧁃𧁄𧁅𧁆𧁇𧁈𧁉𧁊𧁋𧁌𧁍𧁎𧁏𧁐𧁑𧁒𧁓𧁔𧁕𧁖𧁗𧁘𧁙𧁚𧁛𧁜𧁝𧁞𧁟𧁠𧁡𧁢𧁣𧁤𧁥𧁦𧁧𧁨𧁩𧁪𧁫𧁬𧁭𧁮𧁯𧁰𧁱𧁲𧁳𧁴𧁵𧁶𧁷𧁸𧁹𧁺𧁻𧁼𧁽𧁾𧁿𧂀𧂁𧂂𧂃𧂄𧂅𧂆𧂇𧂈𧂉𧂊𧂋𧂌𧂍𧂎𧂏𧂐𧂑𧂒𧂓𧂔𧂕𧂖𧂗𧂘𧂙𧂚𧂛𧂜𧂝𧂞𧂟𧂠𧂡𧂢𧂣𧂤𧂥𧂦𧂧𧂨𧂩𧂪𧂫𧂬𧂭𧂮𧂯𧂰𧂱𧂲𧂳𧂴𧂵𧂶𧂷𧂸𧂹𧂺𧂻𧂼𧂽𧂾𧂿𧃀𧃁𧃂𧃃𧃄𧃅𧃆𧃇𧃈𧃉𧃊𧃋𧃌𧃍𧃎𧃏𧃐𧃑𧃒𧃓𧃔𧃕𧃖𧃗𧃘𧃙𧃚𧃛𧃜𧃝𧃞𧃟𧃠𧃡𧃢𧃣𧃤𧃥𧃦𧃧𧃨𧃩𧃪𧃫𧃬𧃭𧃮𧃯𧃰𧃱𧃲𧃳𧃴𧃵𧃶𧃷𧃸𧃹𧃺𧃻𧃼𧃽𧃾𧃿𧄀𧄁𧄂𧄃𧄄𧄅𧄆𧄇𧄈𧄉𧄊𧄋𧄌𧄍𧄎𧄏𧄐𧄑𧄒𧄓𧄔𧄕𧄖𧄗𧄘𧄙𧄚𧄛𧄜𧄝𧄞𧄟𧄠𧄡𧄢𧄣𧄤𧄥𧄦𧄧𧄨𧄩𧄪𧄫𧄬𧄭𧄮𧄯𧄰𧄱𧄲𧄳𧄴𧄵𧄶𧄷𧄸𧄹𧄺𧄻𧄼𧄽𧄾𧄿𧅀𧅁𧅂𧅃𧅄𧅅𧅆𧅇𧅈𧅉𧅊𧅋𧅌𧅍𧅎𧅏𧅐𧅑𧅒𧅓𧅔𧅕𧅖𧅗𧅘𧅙𧅚𧅛𧅜𧅝𧅞𧅟𧅠𧅡𧅢𧅣𧅤𧅥𧅦𧅧𧅨𧅩𧅪𧅫𧅬𧅭𧅮𧅯𧅰𧅱𧅲𧅳𧅴𧅵𧅶𧅷𧅸𧅹𧅺𧅻𧅼𧅽𧅾𧅿𧆀𧆁𧆂𧆃𧆄𧆅𧆆𧆇𧆈𧆉𧆊𧆋𧆌𧆍𧆎𧆏𧆐𧆑𧆒𧆓𧆔𧆕𧆖𧆗𧆘𧆙𧆚𧆛𧆜𧆝𧆞𧆟𧆠𧆡𧆢𧆣𧆤𧆥𧆦𧆧𧆨𧆩𧆪𧆫𧆬𧆭𧆮𧆯𧆰𧆱𧆲𧆳𧆴𧆵𧆶𧆷𧆸𧆹𧆺𧆻𧆼𧆽𧆾𧆿𧇀𧇁𧇂𧇃𧇄𧇅𧇆𧇇𧇈𧇉𧇊𧇋𧇌𧇍𧇎𧇏𧇐𧇑𧇒𧇓𧇔𧇕𧇖𧇗𧇘𧇙𧇚𧇛𧇜𧇝𧇞𧇟𧇠𧇡𧇢𧇣𧇤𧇥𧇦𧇧𧇨𧇩𧇪𧇫𧇬𧇭𧇮𧇯𧇰𧇱𧇲𧇳𧇴𧇵𧇶𧇷𧇸𧇹𧇺𧇻𧇼𧇽𧇾𧇿𧈀𧈁𧈂𧈃𧈄𧈅𧈆𧈇𧈈𧈉𧈊𧈋𧈌𧈍𧈎𧈏𧈐𧈑𧈒𧈓𧈔𧈕𧈖𧈗𧈘𧈙𧈚𧈛𧈜𧈝𧈞𧈟𧈠𧈡𧈢𧈣𧈤𧈥𧈦𧈧𧈨𧈩𧈪𧈫𧈬𧈭𧈮𧈯𧈰𧈱𧈲𧈳𧈴𧈵𧈶𧈷𧈸𧈹𧈺𧈻𧈼𧈽𧈾𧈿𧉀𧉁𧉂𧉃𧉄𧉅𧉆𧉇𧉈𧉉𧉊𧉋𧉌𧉍𧉎𧉏𧉐𧉑𧉒𧉓𧉔𧉕𧉖𧉗𧉘𧉙𧉚𧉛𧉜𧉝𧉞𧉟𧉠𧉡𧉢𧉣𧉤𧉥𧉦𧉧𧉨𧉩𧉪𧉫𧉬𧉭𧉮𧉯𧉰𧉱𧉲𧉳𧉴𧉵𧉶𧉷𧉸𧉹𧉺𧉻𧉼𧉽𧉾𧉿𧊀𧊁𧊂𧊃𧊄𧊅𧊆𧊇𧊈𧊉𧊊𧊋𧊌𧊍𧊎𧊏𧊐𧊑𧊒𧊓𧊔𧊕𧊖𧊗𧊘𧊙𧊚𧊛𧊜𧊝𧊞𧊟𧊠𧊡𧊢𧊣𧊤𧊥𧊦𧊧𧊨𧊩𧊪𧊫𧊬𧊭𧊮𧊯𧊰𧊱𧊲𧊳𧊴𧊵𧊶𧊷𧊸𧊹𧊺𧊻𧊼𧊽𧊾𧊿𧋀𧋁𧋂𧋃𧋄𧋅𧋆𧋇𧋈𧋉𧋊𧋋𧋌𧋍𧋎𧋏𧋐𧋑𧋒𧋓𧋔𧋕𧋖𧋗𧋘𧋙𧋚𧋛𧋜𧋝𧋞𧋟𧋠𧋡𧋢𧋣𧋤𧋥𧋦𧋧𧋨𧋩𧋪𧋫𧋬𧋭𧋮𧋯𧋰𧋱𧋲𧋳𧋴𧋵𧋶𧋷𧋸𧋹𧋺𧋻𧋼𧋽𧋾𧋿𧌀𧌁𧌂𧌃𧌄𧌅𧌆𧌇𧌈𧌉𧌊𧌋𧌌𧌍𧌎𧌏𧌐𧌑𧌒𧌓𧌔𧌕𧌖𧌗𧌘𧌙𧌚𧌛𧌜𧌝𧌞𧌟𧌠𧌡𧌢𧌣𧌤𧌥𧌦𧌧𧌨𧌩𧌪𧌫𧌬𧌭𧌮𧌯𧌰𧌱𧌲𧌳𧌴𧌵𧌶𧌷𧌸𧌹𧌺𧌻𧌼𧌽𧌾𧌿𧍀𧍁𧍂𧍃𧍄𧍅𧍆𧍇𧍈𧍉𧍊𧍋𧍌𧍍𧍎𧍏𧍐𧍑𧍒𧍓𧍔𧍕𧍖𧍗𧍘𧍙𧍚𧍛𧍜𧍝𧍞𧍟𧍠𧍡𧍢𧍣𧍤𧍥𧍦𧍧𧍨𧍩𧍪𧍫𧍬𧍭𧍮𧍯𧍰𧍱𧍲𧍳𧍴𧍵𧍶𧍷𧍸𧍹𧍺𧍻𧍼𧍽𧍾𧍿𧎀𧎁𧎂𧎃𧎄𧎅𧎆𧎇𧎈𧎉𧎊𧎋𧎌𧎍𧎎𧎏𧎐𧎑𧎒𧎓𧎔𧎕𧎖𧎗𧎘𧎙𧎚𧎛𧎜𧎝𧎞𧎟𧎠𧎡𧎢𧎣𧎤𧎥𧎦𧎧𧎨𧎩𧎪𧎫𧎬𧎭𧎮𧎯𧎰𧎱𧎲𧎳𧎴𧎵𧎶𧎷𧎸𧎹𧎺𧎻𧎼𧎽𧎾𧎿𧏀𧏁𧏂𧏃𧏄𧏅𧏆𧏇𧏈𧏉𧏊𧏋𧏌𧏍𧏎𧏏𧏐𧏑𧏒𧏓𧏔𧏕𧏖𧏗𧏘𧏙𧏚𧏛𧏜𧏝𧏞𧏟𧏠𧏡𧏢𧏣𧏤𧏥𧏦𧏧𧏨𧏩𧏪𧏫𧏬𧏭𧏮𧏯𧏰𧏱𧏲𧏳𧏴𧏵𧏶𧏷𧏸𧏹𧏺𧏻𧏼𧏽𧏾𧏿𧐀𧐁𧐂𧐃𧐄𧐅𧐆𧐇𧐈𧐉𧐊𧐋𧐌𧐍𧐎𧐏𧐐𧐑𧐒𧐓𧐔𧐕𧐖𧐗𧐘𧐙𧐚𧐛𧐜𧐝𧐞𧐟𧐠𧐡𧐢𧐣𧐤𧐥𧐦𧐧𧐨𧐩𧐪𧐫𧐬𧐭𧐮𧐯𧐰𧐱𧐲𧐳𧐴𧐵𧐶𧐷𧐸𧐹𧐺𧐻𧐼𧐽𧐾𧐿𧑀𧑁𧑂𧑃𧑄𧑅𧑆𧑇𧑈𧑉𧑊𧑋𧑌𧑍𧑎𧑏𧑐𧑑𧑒𧑓𧑔𧑕𧑖𧑗𧑘𧑙𧑚𧑛𧑜𧑝𧑞𧑟𧑠𧑡𧑢𧑣𧑤𧑥𧑦𧑧𧑨𧑩𧑪𧑫𧑬𧑭𧑮𧑯𧑰𧑱𧑲𧑳𧑴𧑵𧑶𧑷𧑸𧑹𧑺𧑻𧑼𧑽𧑾𧑿𧒀𧒁𧒂𧒃𧒄𧒅𧒆𧒇𧒈𧒉𧒊𧒋𧒌𧒍𧒎𧒏𧒐𧒑𧒒𧒓𧒔𧒕𧒖𧒗𧒘𧒙𧒚𧒛𧒜𧒝𧒞𧒟𧒠𧒡𧒢𧒣𧒤𧒥𧒦𧒧𧒨𧒩𧒪𧒫𧒬𧒭𧒮𧒯𧒰𧒱𧒲𧒳𧒴𧒵𧒶𧒷𧒸𧒹𧒺𧒻𧒼𧒽𧒾𧒿𧓀𧓁𧓂𧓃𧓄𧓅𧓆𧓇𧓈𧓉𧓊𧓋𧓌𧓍𧓎𧓏𧓐𧓑𧓒𧓓𧓔𧓕𧓖𧓗𧓘𧓙𧓚𧓛𧓜𧓝𧓞𧓟𧓠𧓡𧓢𧓣𧓤𧓥𧓦𧓧𧓨𧓩𧓪𧓫𧓬𧓭𧓮𧓯𧓰𧓱𧓲𧓳𧓴𧓵𧓶𧓷𧓸𧓹𧓺𧓻𧓼𧓽𧓾𧓿𧔀𧔁𧔂𧔃𧔄𧔅𧔆𧔇𧔈𧔉𧔊𧔋𧔌𧔍𧔎𧔏𧔐𧔑𧔒𧔓𧔔𧔕𧔖𧔗𧔘𧔙𧔚𧔛𧔜𧔝𧔞𧔟𧔠𧔡𧔢𧔣𧔤𧔥𧔦𧔧𧔨𧔩𧔪𧔫𧔬𧔭𧔮𧔯𧔰𧔱𧔲𧔳𧔴𧔵𧔶𧔷𧔸𧔹𧔺𧔻𧔼𧔽𧔾𧔿𧕀𧕁𧕂𧕃𧕄𧕅𧕆𧕇𧕈𧕉𧕊𧕋𧕌𧕍𧕎𧕏𧕐𧕑𧕒𧕓𧕔𧕕𧕖𧕗𧕘𧕙𧕚𧕛𧕜𧕝𧕞𧕟𧕠𧕡𧕢𧕣𧕤𧕥𧕦𧕧𧕨𧕩𧕪𧕫𧕬𧕭𧕮𧕯𧕰𧕱𧕲𧕳𧕴𧕵𧕶𧕷𧕸𧕹𧕺𧕻𧕼𧕽𧕾𧕿𧖀𧖁𧖂𧖃𧖄𧖅𧖆𧖇𧖈𧖉𧖊𧖋𧖌𧖍𧖎𧖏𧖐𧖑𧖒𧖓𧖔𧖕𧖖𧖗𧖘𧖙𧖚𧖛𧖜𧖝𧖞𧖟𧖠𧖡𧖢𧖣𧖤𧖥𧖦𧖧𧖨𧖩𧖪𧖫𧖬𧖭𧖮𧖯𧖰𧖱𧖲𧖳𧖴𧖵𧖶𧖷𧖸𧖹𧖺𧖻𧖼𧖽𧖾𧖿𧗀𧗁𧗂𧗃𧗄𧗅𧗆𧗇𧗈𧗉𧗊𧗋𧗌𧗍𧗎𧗏𧗐𧗑𧗒𧗓𧗔𧗕𧗖𧗗𧗘𧗙𧗚𧗛𧗜𧗝𧗞𧗟𧗠𧗡𧗢𧗣𧗤𧗥𧗦𧗧𧗨𧗩𧗪𧗫𧗬𧗭𧗮𧗯𧗰𧗱𧗲𧗳𧗴𧗵𧗶𧗷𧗸𧗹𧗺𧗻𧗼𧗽𧗾𧗿𧘀𧘁𧘂𧘃𧘄𧘅𧘆𧘇𧘈𧘉𧘊𧘋𧘌𧘍𧘎𧘏𧘐𧘑𧘒𧘓𧘔𧘕𧘖𧘗𧘘𧘙𧘚𧘛𧘜𧘝𧘞𧘟𧘠𧘡𧘢𧘣𧘤𧘥𧘦𧘧𧘨𧘩𧘪𧘫𧘬𧘭𧘮𧘯𧘰𧘱𧘲𧘳𧘴𧘵𧘶𧘷𧘸𧘹𧘺𧘻𧘼𧘽𧘾𧘿𧙀𧙁𧙂𧙃𧙄𧙅𧙆𧙇𧙈𧙉𧙊𧙋𧙌𧙍𧙎𧙏𧙐𧙑𧙒𧙓𧙔𧙕𧙖𧙗𧙘𧙙𧙚𧙛𧙜𧙝𧙞𧙟𧙠𧙡𧙢𧙣𧙤𧙥𧙦𧙧𧙨𧙩𧙪𧙫𧙬𧙭𧙮𧙯𧙰𧙱𧙲𧙳𧙴𧙵𧙶𧙷𧙸𧙹𧙺𧙻𧙼𧙽𧙾𧙿𧚀𧚁𧚂𧚃𧚄𧚅𧚆𧚇𧚈𧚉𧚊𧚋𧚌𧚍𧚎𧚏𧚐𧚑𧚒𧚓𧚔𧚕𧚖𧚗𧚘𧚙𧚚𧚛𧚜𧚝𧚞𧚟𧚠𧚡𧚢𧚣𧚤𧚥𧚦𧚧𧚨𧚩𧚪𧚫𧚬𧚭𧚮𧚯𧚰𧚱𧚲𧚳𧚴𧚵𧚶𧚷𧚸𧚹𧚺𧚻𧚼𧚽𧚾𧚿𧛀𧛁𧛂𧛃𧛄𧛅𧛆𧛇𧛈𧛉𧛊𧛋𧛌𧛍𧛎𧛏𧛐𧛑𧛒𧛓𧛔𧛕𧛖𧛗𧛘𧛙𧛚𧛛𧛜𧛝𧛞𧛟𧛠𧛡𧛢𧛣𧛤𧛥𧛦𧛧𧛨𧛩𧛪𧛫𧛬𧛭𧛮𧛯𧛰𧛱𧛲𧛳𧛴𧛵𧛶𧛷𧛸𧛹𧛺𧛻𧛼𧛽𧛾𧛿𧜀𧜁𧜂𧜃𧜄𧜅𧜆𧜇𧜈𧜉𧜊𧜋𧜌𧜍𧜎𧜏𧜐𧜑𧜒𧜓𧜔𧜕𧜖𧜗𧜘𧜙𧜚𧜛𧜜𧜝𧜞𧜟𧜠𧜡𧜢𧜣𧜤𧜥𧜦𧜧𧜨𧜩𧜪𧜫𧜬𧜭𧜮𧜯𧜰𧜱𧜲𧜳𧜴𧜵𧜶𧜷𧜸𧜹𧜺𧜻𧜼𧜽𧜾𧜿𧝀𧝁𧝂𧝃𧝄𧝅𧝆𧝇𧝈𧝉𧝊𧝋𧝌𧝍𧝎𧝏𧝐𧝑𧝒𧝓𧝔𧝕𧝖𧝗𧝘𧝙𧝚𧝛𧝜𧝝𧝞𧝟𧝠𧝡𧝢𧝣𧝤𧝥𧝦𧝧𧝨𧝩𧝪𧝫𧝬𧝭𧝮𧝯𧝰𧝱𧝲𧝳𧝴𧝵𧝶𧝷𧝸𧝹𧝺𧝻𧝼𧝽𧝾𧝿𧞀𧞁𧞂𧞃𧞄𧞅𧞆𧞇𧞈𧞉𧞊𧞋𧞌𧞍𧞎𧞏𧞐𧞑𧞒𧞓𧞔𧞕𧞖𧞗𧞘𧞙𧞚𧞛𧞜𧞝𧞞𧞟𧞠𧞡𧞢𧞣𧞤𧞥𧞦𧞧𧞨𧞩𧞪𧞫𧞬𧞭𧞮𧞯𧞰𧞱𧞲𧞳𧞴𧞵𧞶𧞷𧞸

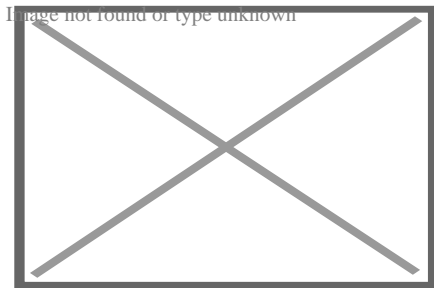
## India

[[edit](#)]

*Manasollasa* is a twelfth century **Sanskrit** text that offers details on garden design and a variety of other subjects.<sup>[16]</sup> Both public parks and woodland gardens are described, with about 40 types of trees recommended for the park in the *Vana-krida* chapter.<sup>[16][17]</sup> *Shilparatna*, a text from the sixteenth century, states that flower gardens or public parks should be located in the northern portion of a town.<sup>[18]</sup>

## Japan

[[edit](#)]



A **moss garden** at the **Saihō-ji** temple in **Kyoto**, started in 1339.

Main article: **Japanese garden**

The earliest recorded Japanese gardens were the **pleasure gardens** of the Emperors and nobles. They were mentioned in several brief passages of the *Nihon Shoki*, the first chronicle of Japanese history, published in 720 CE. In spring 74 CE, the chronicle recorded: "The **Emperor Keikō** put a few carp into a pond, and rejoiced to see them morning and evening". The following year, "The Emperor launched a double-hulled boat in the pond of Ijishi at Ihare, and went aboard with his imperial concubine, and they feasted sumptuously together". In 486, the chronicle recorded that "The **Emperor Kenzō** went into the garden and feasted at the edge of a winding stream".<sup>[19]</sup>

## Korea

[[edit](#)]

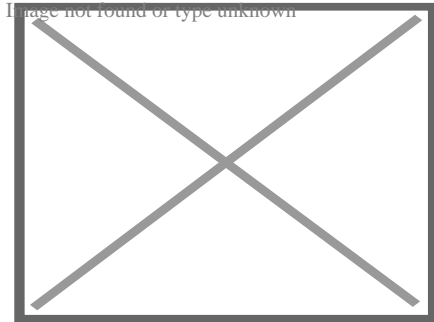
Main article: **Korean garden**

**Korean** gardens are a type of garden described as being natural, informal, simple and unforced, seeking to merge with the natural world.<sup>[20]</sup> They have a history that goes back more than two

thousand years,[21] but are little known in the west. The oldest records date to the **Three Kingdoms** period (57 BC – 668 AD) when architecture and palace gardens showed a development noted in the Korean *History of the Three Kingdoms*.

## Europe

[edit]



Reconstruction of the garden at the **House of the Vettii** in **Pompeii**.

**Gardening** was not recognized as an art form in Europe until the mid 16th century when it entered the political discourse, as a symbol of the concept of the "ideal republic". Evoking utopian imagery of the **Garden of Eden**, a time of abundance and plenty where humans didn't know hunger or the conflicts that arose from property disputes. **John Evelyn** wrote in the early 17th century, "there is not a more laborious life then is that of a good Gard'ners; but a labour full of tranquility and satisfaction; Natural and Instructive, and such as (if any) contributes to Piety and Contemplation." [22] During the era of **Enclosures**, the agrarian collectivism of the **feudal age** was idealized in literary "fantasies of liberating regression to garden and wilderness".[23]

## France

[edit]

Following his campaign in Italy in 1495, where he saw the gardens and castles of Naples, King **Charles VIII** brought Italian craftsmen and **garden designers**, such as **Pacello da Mercogliano**, from Naples and ordered the construction of Italian-style gardens at his residence at the **Château d'Amboise** and at **Château Gaillard**, another private résidence in Amboise. His successor **Henry II**, who had also travelled to Italy and had met **Leonardo da Vinci**, created an Italian garden nearby at the **Château de Blois**. [24] Beginning in 1528, King **Francis I** created new gardens at the **Château de Fontainebleau**, which featured fountains, parterres, a forest of pine trees brought from **Provence**, and the first artificial grotto in France. [25] The **Château de Chenonceau** had two gardens in the new style, one created for **Diane de Poitiers** in 1551, and a second for **Catherine de' Medici** in 1560. [26] In 1536, the architect **Philibert de l'Orme**, upon his return from Rome, created the gardens of the **Château d'Anet** following the Italian rules of proportion. The carefully prepared harmony of Anet, with its parterres and surfaces of water integrated with sections of greenery, became one of the earliest and most influential examples of the classic French garden. [

The **French formal garden** (**French**: *jardin à la française*) contrasted with the design principles of the English landscape garden (**French**: *jardin à l'anglaise*) namely, to "force nature" instead of leaving it undisturbed.[28] Typical French formal gardens had "parterres, geometrical shapes and neatly clipped topiary", in contrast to the English style of garden in which "plants and shrubs seem to grow naturally without artifice." [29] By the mid-17th century **axial symmetry** had ascended to prominence in the French gardening traditions of **Andre Mollet** and **Jacques Boyceau**, from which the latter wrote: "All things, however beautiful they may be chosen, will be defective if they are not ordered and placed in proper symmetry." [30] A good example of the French formal style are the **Tuileries gardens** in Paris which were originally designed during the reign of King Henry II in the mid-sixteenth century. The gardens were redesigned into the formal French style for the **Sun King Louis XIV**. The gardens were ordered into symmetrical lines: long rows of elm or chestnut trees, clipped hedgerows, along with parterres, "reflect[ing] the orderly triumph of man's will over nature." [31]

The **French landscape garden** was influenced by the English landscape garden and gained prominence in the late eighteenth century. [32][33]

## United Kingdom

[edit]

Before the **Grand Manner** era, a few significant gardens were found in Britain which were developed under the influence of the continent. Britain's homegrown domestic gardening traditions were mostly practical in purpose, rather than aesthetic, unlike the grand gardens found mostly on castle grounds and less commonly in universities. Tudor Gardens emphasized contrast rather than transitions, distinguished by color and illusion. They were not intended as a complement to home or architecture, but conceived as independent spaces, arranged to grow and display flowers and ornamental plants. Gardeners demonstrated their artistry in **knot gardens**, with complex arrangements most commonly included interwoven **box hedges**, and less commonly fragrant herbs like **rosemary**. Sanded paths run between the hedgings of open knots whereas closed knots were filled with single colored flowers. The knot and **parterre** gardens were always placed on level ground, and elevated areas reserved for terraces from which the intricacy of the gardens could be viewed. [30]

Jacobean gardens were described as "a delightful confusion" by **Henry Wotton** in 1624. Under the influence of the **Italian Renaissance**, Caroline gardens began to shed some of the chaos of earlier designs, marking the beginning of a trends towards symmetrical unified designs that took the building architecture into account, and featuring an elevated terrace from which home and garden could be viewed. The only surviving Caroline garden is located at **Bolsover Castle** in **Derbyshire**, but is too simple to attract much interest. During the reign of **Charles II**, many new **Baroque** style country houses were built; while in England Oliver Cromwell sought to destroy many Tudor, Jacobean and Caroline style gardens. [30]

## Design

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Garden design](#)

Garden design is the process of creating plans for the layout and planting of gardens and [landscapes](#). Gardens may be designed by garden owners themselves, or by professionals. Professional garden designers tend to be trained in principles of design and [horticulture](#), and have a knowledge and experience of using plants. Some professional garden designers are also [landscape architects](#), a more formal level of training that usually requires an advanced degree and often an occupational [license](#).

Elements of garden design include the layout of hard landscape, such as paths, rockeries, walls, water features, sitting areas and decking, as well as the plants themselves, with consideration for their [horticultural](#) requirements, their season-to-season appearance, lifespan, [growth habit](#), size, speed of growth, and combinations with other plants and landscape features. Most gardens consist of a mixture of natural and constructed elements, although even very 'natural' gardens are always an inherently artificial creation. Natural elements present in a garden principally comprise flora (such as trees and [weeds](#)), fauna (such as [arthropods](#) and birds), soil, water, air and light. Constructed elements include not only paths, [patios](#), decking, sculptures, [drainage](#) systems, lights and buildings (such as [sheds](#), [gazebos](#), [pergolas](#) and [follies](#)), but also living constructions such as [flower beds](#), [ponds](#) and [lawns](#).

Garden needs of maintenance are also taken into consideration. Including the time or funds available for regular maintenance, (this can affect the choices of plants regarding speed of growth) spreading or self-seeding of the plants (annual or perennial), bloom-time, and many other characteristics. Garden design can be roughly divided into two groups, formal and naturalistic gardens. The most important consideration in any garden design is how the garden will be utilised, followed closely by the desired stylistic [genres](#), and the way the garden space will connect to the home or other structures in the surrounding areas. All of these considerations are subject to the budget limitations. Budget limitations can be addressed by a simpler garden style with fewer plants and less costly hard landscape materials, seeds rather than sod for lawns, and plants that grow quickly; alternatively, garden owners may choose to create their garden over time, area by area.<sup>[34]</sup>

Chehel Sotoun Garden, Isfahan, Iran

○

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Chehel Sotoun Garden,  
Isfahan, Iran  
Parc de Bagatelle, a rose garden in Paris

○

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Parc de Bagatelle, a rose  
garden in Paris  
Garden of the Taj Mahal, India

○

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Garden of the Taj Mahal,  
India

Example of a garden attached to a place of worship: the cloister of the Abbey of Monreale, Sicily, Italy

○

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Example of a garden  
attached to a place of  
worship: the cloister of the  
Abbey of Monreale, Sicily,  
Italy

The Sunken Garden of Butchart Gardens, Victoria, British Columbia

○

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The Sunken Garden of  
Butchart Gardens,  
Victoria, British Columbia  
Gardens of Versailles (France)

○

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Gardens of Versailles  
(France)



The back garden of the Umaid Bhawan Palace in Jodhpur, India

○

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The back garden of the  
Umaid Bhawan Palace in  
Jodhpur, India  
Garden with fountains, Villa d'Este, Italy

○

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Garden with fountains,  
Villa d'Este, Italy  
Gardens at Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia, feature many heirloom varieties of plants.

○

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Gardens at Colonial  
Williamsburg,  
Williamsburg, Virginia,  
feature many heirloom  
varieties of plants.

Shitennoji Temple (Shitennoji-ji) Honbo Garden in Osaka, Osaka

○

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Shitennoji Temple (Shitennoji-ji) Honbo Garden in Osaka, Osaka  
– an example of a Zen garden.

## Types

[edit]

Main article: [List of garden types](#)

### Types of gardens

#### Specific plant or purpose

Alpine garden, bog garden, cactus garden, fernery, flower garden, moss garden, orchard, physic garden (precursor to botanical gardens), pollinator garden, rose garden, water garden, wildlife garden (to sustain local wildlife), botanical garden, market garden (small-scale production of cash crops), victory garden (food grown to supplement wartime rations), butterfly garden, hydroponic garden (growing plants without soil), rain garden (reabsorption of rain run-off), and trial garden (testing and evaluating plants).

#### Specific style or aesthetic

Bonsai, color garden (monochromatic gardens or gardens designed with a visually appealing color scheme), Dutch garden, Garden room (secluded garden that has a "room-like" effect), German garden, Greek garden, knot garden (formal garden that is within a square frame), Mary garden (garden with a statue of the virgin Mary), monastic garden, Mughal garden, natural landscaping (using plants native to the area), paradise garden, Pekarangan, Persian garden, philosophical garden, pleasure garden, Roman garden, sacred garden, sensory garden, Shakespeare garden (garden featuring plants mentioned in the works of Shakespeare), Spanish garden, tea garden, therapeutic garden, tropical garden, xeriscaping, zen garden, Chinampa, walled garden, woodland garden

#### Placement

Back garden, school garden, cottage garden, forest garden, front yard, community garden, square foot garden, residential garden, roof garden, kitchen garden, shade garden

#### Material

Bottle garden, terrarium, greenhouse, green wall, hanging garden, container garden, sculpture garden, raised bed gardening, rock garden, cold frame

## Environmental impact

[[edit](#)]

Main articles: [Sustainable gardening](#) and [Sustainable landscaping](#)

Gardeners may cause environmental damage by the way they garden, or they may enhance their local environment. Damage by gardeners can include direct [destruction of natural habitats](#) when houses and gardens are created; indirect [habitat destruction](#) and damage to provide garden materials such as [peat](#),<sup>[35]</sup> rock for rock gardens,<sup>[36]</sup> and by the use of tapwater to [irrigate](#) gardens; the death of living beings in the garden itself, such as the killing not only of [slugs](#) and [snails](#) but also their predators such as [hedgehogs](#) and [song thrushes](#) by [metaldehyde](#) slug killer; the death of living beings outside the garden, such as local species extinction by indiscriminate [plant collectors](#); and [climate change](#) caused by [greenhouse gases](#) produced by gardening.

## Climate change

[[edit](#)]

Gardeners can help to prevent climate change in many ways, including the use of trees, shrubs, [ground cover plants](#) and other perennial plants in their gardens, turning garden waste into [soil organic matter](#) instead of burning it, keeping soil and compost heaps aerated, avoiding peat, switching from power tools to hand tools or changing their garden design so that power tools are not needed, and using [nitrogen-fixing](#) plants instead of nitrogen fertiliser.<sup>[37]</sup>

Climate change will have many impacts on gardens; some studies suggest most of them will be negative.<sup>[38]</sup> Gardens also contribute to climate change. Greenhouse gases can be produced by gardeners in many ways. The three main [greenhouse gases](#) are [carbon dioxide](#), [methane](#), and [nitrous oxide](#). Gardeners produce carbon dioxide directly by [overcultivating](#) soil and destroying [soil carbon](#), by burning garden waste on [bonfires](#), by using power tools which burn [fossil fuel](#) or use electricity generated by [fossil fuels](#), and by using [peat](#). Gardeners produce methane by compacting the soil and making it anaerobic, and by allowing their [compost heaps](#) to become compacted and anaerobic. Gardeners produce nitrous oxide by applying excess [nitrogen fertiliser](#) when plants are not actively growing so that the nitrogen in the fertiliser is converted by [soil bacteria](#) to nitrous oxide.

## Irrigation

[[edit](#)]

Further information: [Rain garden](#)

See also: [Irrigation sprinkler](#), [drip irrigation](#), [greywater](#), and [hand pump](#)

Some gardeners manage their gardens without using any water from outside the garden. Examples in Britain include [Ventnor Botanic Garden](#) on the Isle of Wight, and parts of [Beth Chatto](#)'s garden in Essex, Sticky Wicket garden in Dorset, and the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at [Harlow Carr](#) and [Hyde Hall](#). [Rain gardens](#) absorb rainfall falling onto nearby hard surfaces,

rather than sending it into stormwater drains. [39]

## See also

[edit]

- [Image list found on the internet](#)
- [Index of gardening articles](#)
- [Outline of organic gardening and farming](#)
- [List of professional gardeners](#)
- [List of horticulture and gardening books/publications](#)

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## External links

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Horticulture and **gardening**

## **Gardening**

- Allotment
- Arboretum
- Butterfly
- Climate-friendly gardening
- Community
- Forest
- Foodscaping
- French intensive
- Garden
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- Garden tool
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- Guerrilla
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## Types of gardens

- Alpine
- Ancient Egypt
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  - landscape
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- Kitchen
- Knot
- Market
- Mary



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  - sustainable
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  - Saikei
- Botany
- Companion planting
- Crop
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- Cutting
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  - Canada
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- Hügelkultur
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- Genetically modified tree
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- Olericulture
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  - [Aquamog weed remover](#)

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## About Lawn

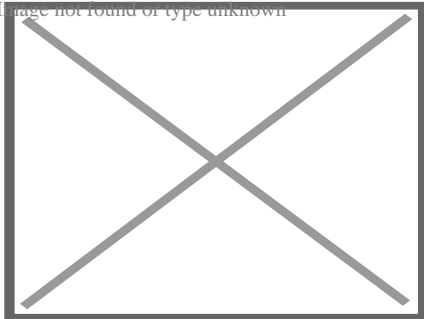
For other uses, see [Lawn \(disambiguation\)](#).

"Lawns" redirects here. For other uses, see [Lawns \(disambiguation\)](#).



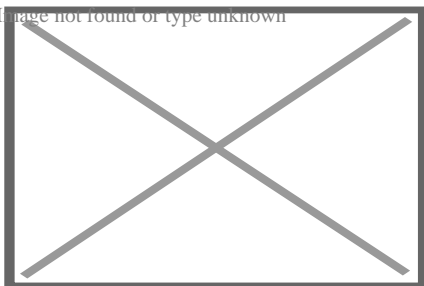
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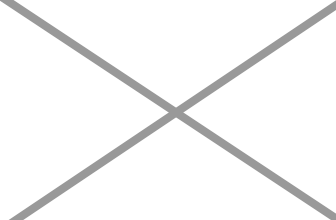
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[The Lawn](#) at the [University of Virginia](#), facing south

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A lawn (/!)

The term "lawn", referring to a managed grass space, dates to at least the 16th century. With **suburban** expansion, the lawn has become culturally ingrained in some areas of the world as part of the desired household aesthetic.[2] However, awareness of the negative environmental impact of this ideal is growing.[3] In some jurisdictions where there are water shortages, local government authorities are encouraging alternatives to lawns to reduce water use. Researchers in the United States have noted that suburban lawns are "biological deserts" that are contributing to a "continental-scale ecological homogenization." [4] Lawn maintenance practices also cause **biodiversity loss** in surrounding areas.[5][6] Some forms of lawn, such as **tapestry lawns**, are designed partly for biodiversity and pollinator support.

## [edit]

Lawn is a **cognate** of Welsh *llan* ( Cornish and Breton *\*lann\** which is derived from the **Common Brittonic** word *landa* (**Old French**: *lande*) that originally meant heath, barren land, or clearing.[7][8]

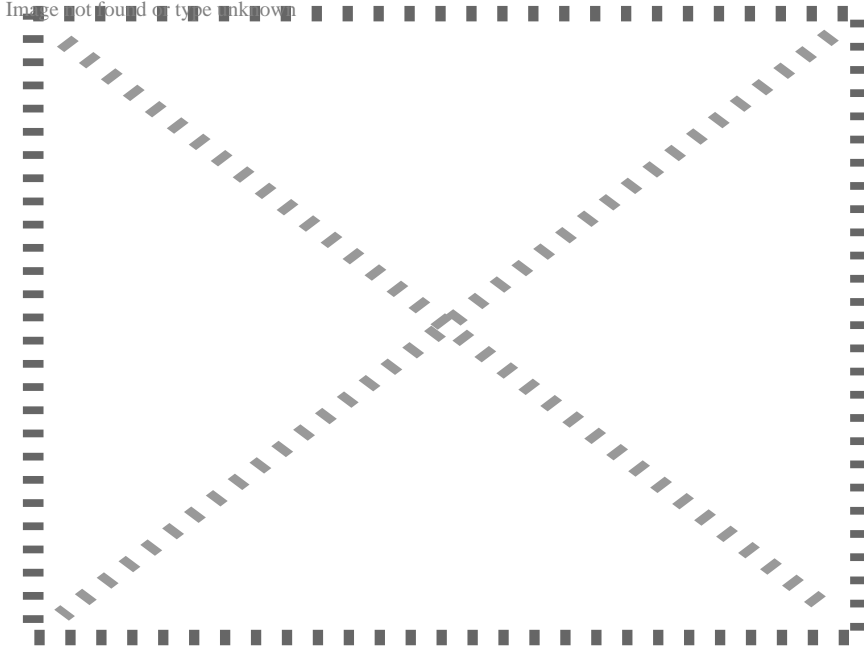
## History

[[edit](#)]

## Origins

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Classic English **parkland**: short, springy turf with spaced trees. Sheep keep the greensward closely-cropped. In Britain, **raising wool for export** was very profitable (see **enclosure** and **Scottish Clearances**), and parkland trees provided **grown crooks** valuable in **shipbuilding**. This profitable landscape became associated with the landed gentry.

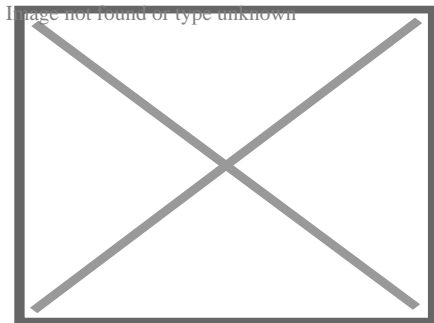
Areas of grass grazed regularly by **rabbits**, **horses** or **sheep** over a long period often form a very low, tight sward similar to a modern lawn. This was the original meaning of the word "lawn", and the term can still be found in place names. Some forest areas where extensive **grazing** is practiced still have these seminatural lawns. For example, in the **New Forest, England**, such grazed areas are common, and are known as lawns, for example **Balmer Lawn**.<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup>

Lawns may have originated as grassed enclosures within early medieval settlements used for communal grazing of **livestock**, as distinct from **fields** reserved for agriculture.<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup> Low, mown-meadow areas may also have been valued because they allowed those inside an enclosed fence or castle to view those approaching. The early lawns were not always distinguishable from **pasture** fields. The damp climate of maritime Western Europe in the north made lawns possible to grow and manage. They were not a part of gardens in most other regions and cultures of the world until contemporary influence.<sup>[9]</sup>

In 1100s Britain, low-growing area of grasses and meadow flowers were grazed or scythed to keep them short, and used for sport.[10] Lawn bowling, which began in the 12th or 13th century, required short turf.[10]

Establishing grass using sod instead of seed was first documented in a Japanese text of 1159.[10]

Lawns became popular with the aristocracy in northern Europe from the Middle Ages onward. In the fourteen hundreds, open expanses of low grasses appear in paintings of public and private areas; by the fifteen hundreds, such areas were found in the gardens of the wealthy across northern and central Europe. Public meadow areas, kept short by sheep, were used for new sports such as cricket, soccer, and golf.[10] The word "laune" is first attested in 1540 from the Old French *lande* "heath, moor, barren land; clearing".[11] It initially described a natural opening in a woodland.[10] In the sixteen hundreds, "lawn" came to mean a grassy stretch of untilled land, and by mid-century, there were publications on seeding and transplanting sod. In the seventeen hundreds, "lawn" came to mean specifically a mown stretch of meadow.[10]



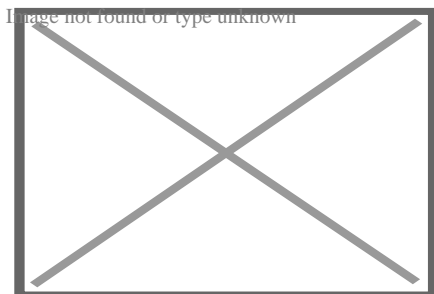
Gardens of the **Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte**, designed by **André Le Nôtre** at **Maincy**

Lawns similar to those of today first appeared in France and England in the 1700s when **André Le Nôtre** designed the gardens of the **Palace of Versailles** that included a small area of grass called the *tapis vert*, or "green carpet", which became a common feature of French gardens. Large, mown open spaces became popular in Europe and North America.[10] The lawn was influenced by later seventeen-hundreds trends replicating the romantic aestheticism of grassy pastoralism from Italian landscape paintings.[12]

Before the invention of mowing machines in 1830, lawns were managed very differently. They were an element of wealthy estates and manor houses, and in some places were maintained by labor-intensive scything and shearing (for hay or silage). They were also pasture land maintained through grazing by sheep or other livestock.[citation needed]

## The English lawn

[edit]



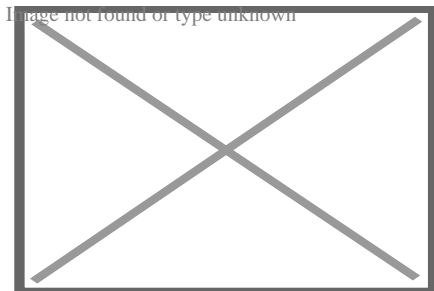


## Capability Brown's landscape design at Badminton House

It was not until the 17th and 18th century that the garden and the lawn became a place created first as walkways and social areas. They were made up of meadow plants, such as **camomile**, a particular favourite (see **camomile lawn**). In the early 17th century, the **Jacobean** epoch of gardening began; during this period, the closely cut "English" lawn was born. By the end of this period, the English lawn was a symbol of status of the **aristocracy** and **gentry**.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

In the early 18th century, landscape gardening for the **aristocracy** entered a golden age, under the direction of **William Kent** and **Lancelot "Capability" Brown**. They refined the **English landscape garden** style with the design of natural, or "romantic", estate settings for wealthy Englishmen.<sup>[13]</sup> Brown, remembered as "England's greatest gardener", designed over 170 parks, many of which still endure. His influence was so great that the contributions to the English garden made by his predecessors **Charles Bridgeman** and **William Kent** are often overlooked.<sup>[14]</sup>

His work still endures at **Croome Court** (where he also designed the house), **Blenheim Palace**, **Warwick Castle**, **Harewood House**, **Bowood House**, **Milton Abbey** (and nearby **Milton Abbas** village), in traces at **Kew Gardens** and many other locations.<sup>[15]</sup> His style of smooth undulating lawns which ran seamlessly to the house and meadow, clumps, belts and scattering of trees and his serpentine lakes formed by invisibly damming small rivers, were a new style within the English landscape, a "gardenless" form of landscape gardening, which swept away almost all the remnants of previous formally patterned styles. His landscapes were fundamentally different from what they replaced, the well-known formal gardens of England which were criticised by **Alexander Pope** and others from the 1710s.<sup>[16]</sup>



1803 painting of the main elements of the English landscape garden

The open "English style" of parkland first spread across Britain and Ireland, and then across Europe, such as the **garden à la française** being replaced by the **French landscape garden**. By this time, the word "lawn" in England had semantically shifted to describe a piece of a garden covered with grass and closely mown.<sup>[17]</sup>

## In North America

[edit]

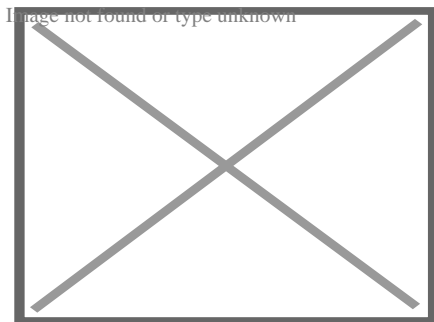
Wealthy families in America during the late 18th century also began mimicking English landscaping styles. British settlers in North America imported an affinity for landscapes in the style of the English lawn. However, early in the colonization of the continent, environments with thick,

low-growing, grass-dominated vegetation were rare in the eastern part of the continent, enough so that settlers were warned that it would be difficult to find land suitable for grazing cattle.[18] In 1780, the **Shaker** community began the first industrial production of high-quality grass seed in North America, and a number of seed companies and nurseries were founded in **Philadelphia**. The increased availability of these grasses meant they were in plentiful supply for parks and residential areas, not just livestock.[17]

**Thomas Jefferson** has long been given credit for being the first person to attempt an English-style lawn at his estate, **Monticello**, in 1806, but many others had tried to emulate English landscaping before he did. Over time, an increasing number towns in **New England** began to emphasize grass spaces. Many scholars link this development to the romantic and transcendentalist movements of the 19th century. These green commons were also heavily associated with the success of the Revolutionary War and often became the homes of patriotic war memorials after the **Civil War** ended in 1865.[17]

## Middle class pursuit

[edit]



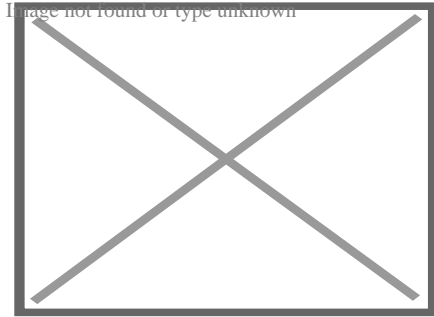
The lawn at **Kirkby Fleetham** Hall, Yorkshire, England, circa 1889

Before the mechanical lawn mower, the upkeep of lawns was possible only for the extremely wealthy estates and **manor houses** of the aristocracy. Labor-intensive methods of **scything** and shearing the grass were required to maintain the lawn in its correct state, and most of the land in England was required for more functional, **agricultural** purposes.[citation needed]

This all changed with the invention of the lawn mower by **Edwin Beard Budding** in 1830. Budding had the idea for a lawn mower after seeing a machine in a local cloth mill which used a cutting cylinder (or bladed reel) mounted on a bench to trim the irregular nap from the surface of woolen cloth and give a smooth finish.[19] Budding realised that a similar device could be used to cut grass if the mechanism was mounted in a wheeled frame to make the blades rotate close to the lawn's surface. His mower design was to be used primarily to cut the lawn on sports grounds and extensive gardens, as a superior alternative to the **scythe**, and he was granted a British patent on 31 August 1830.[20]

Budding went into partnership with a local engineer, John Ferrabee, who paid the costs of development and acquired rights to manufacture and sell lawn mowers and to **license** other manufacturers. Together they made mowers in a factory at **Thrupp** near Stroud.[21] Among the

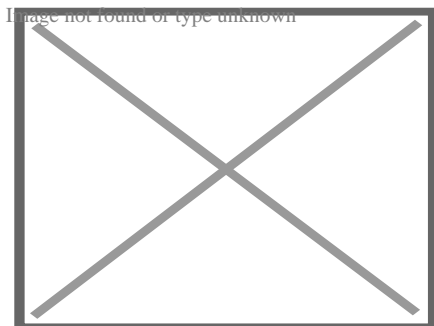
other companies manufacturing under license the most successful was **Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies** of Ipswich which began mower production as early as 1832.[22]



The first **petrol-powered** lawnmower, 1902

However, his model had two crucial drawbacks. It was immensely heavy (it was made of **cast iron**) and difficult to manoeuvre in the garden, and did not cut the grass very well. The blade would often spin above the grass uselessly.[22] It took ten more years and further innovations, including the advent of the **Bessemer process** for the production of the much lighter alloy **steel** and advances in motorization such as the **drive chain**, for the lawn mower to become a practical proposition. Middle-class families across the country, in imitation of aristocratic landscape gardens, began to grow finely trimmed lawns in their back gardens.[*citation needed*]

In the 1850s, **Thomas Green** of **Leeds** introduced a revolutionary mower design called the Silens Messor (meaning silent cutter), which used a chain to transmit power from the rear roller to the cutting cylinder. The machine was much lighter and quieter than the gear driven machines that preceded them, and won first prize at the first lawn mower trial at the London Horticultural Gardens.[22] Thus began a great expansion in the lawn mower production in the 1860s. **James Sumner** of **Lancashire** patented the first **steam-powered** lawn mower in 1893.[23] Around 1900, **Ransomes'** Automaton, available in chain- or gear-driven models, dominated the British market. In 1902, Ransomes produced the first commercially available mower powered by an internal combustion gasoline engine. JP Engineering of Leicester, founded after **World War I**, invented the first riding mowers.[*citation needed*]



From the 19th century, the cultivation of lawns, especially for sports, became a middle-class obsession in England. Pictured, a lawnmower advertisement from **Ransomes**.

This went hand-in-hand with a booming consumer market for lawns from the 1860s onward. With the increasing popularity of **sports** in the mid-Victorian period, the lawn mower was used to craft modern-style sporting ovals, playing fields, pitches and grass courts for the nascent sports of

football, lawn bowls, lawn tennis and others.[24] The rise of Suburbanisation in the interwar period was heavily influenced by the garden city movement of Ebenezer Howard and the creation of the first garden suburbs at the turn of the 20th century.[25] The garden suburb, developed through the efforts of social reformer Henrietta Barnett and her husband, exemplified the incorporation of the well manicured lawn into suburban life.[26] Suburbs dramatically increased in size. Harrow Weald went from just 1,500 to over 10,000 while Pinner jumped from 3,00 to over 20,000. During the 1930s, over 4 million new suburban houses were built and the 'suburban revolution' had made England the most heavily suburbanized country in the world by a considerable margin.[27]

Lawns began to proliferate in America from the 1870s onwards. As more plants were introduced from Europe, lawns became smaller as they were filled with flower beds, perennials, sculptures, and water features.[28] Eventually the wealthy began to move away from the cities into new suburban communities. In 1856, an architectural book was published to accompany the development of the new suburbia that placed importance on the availability of a grassy space for children to play on and a space to grow fruits and vegetables that further imbued the lawn with cultural importance.[17] Lawns began making more appearances in development plans, magazine articles, and catalogs.[29] The lawn became less associated with being a status symbol, instead giving way to a landscape aesthetic. Improvements in the lawn mower and water supply enabled the spread of lawn culture from the Northeast to the South, where the grass grew more poorly.[17] This in combination with setback rules, which required all homes to have a 30-foot gap between the structure and the sidewalk meant that the lawn had found a specific place in suburbia.[28] In 1901, the United States Congress allotted \$17,000 to the study of the best grasses for lawns, creating the spark for lawn care to become an industry.[30]

## The chemical boom

[edit]

After World War II, a surplus of synthetic nitrogen in the United States led to chemical firms such as DuPont seeking to expand the market for fertilizers.[31] The suburban lawn offered an opportunity to market fertilizers, previously only used by farmers, to homeowners. In 1955, DuPont released Uramite, a slow-release nitrogen fertilizer specifically marketed for lawns. The trend continued throughout the 1960s, with chemical firms such as DuPont and Monsanto utilizing television advertising and other forms of advertisement to market pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides.[32] The environmental impacts of this widespread chemical use were noticed as early as the 1960s, but suburban lawns as a source of pollution were largely ignored.[33]

## Organic lawns

[edit]

Due to the harmful effects of excessive pesticide use, fertilizer use, climate change and pollution, a movement developed in the late 20th century to require organic lawn management. By the first decade of the 21st century, American homeowners were using ten times more pesticides per acre than farmers, poisoning an estimated 60 to 70 million birds yearly.[34] Lawn mowers are a

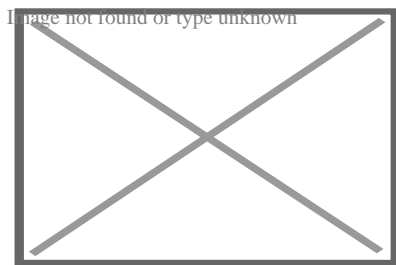
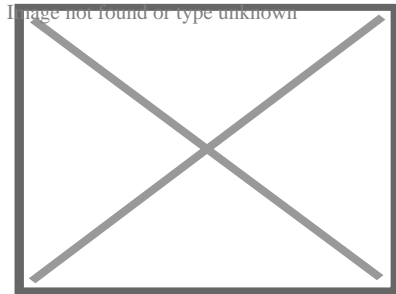
significant contributor to pollution released into Earth's atmosphere, with a riding lawn mower producing the same amount of pollution in one hour of use as 34 cars.[34]

In recent years,[*when?*] some municipalities have banned synthetic pesticides and fertilizers and required organic land care techniques be used.[35] There are many *locations with organic lawns* that require organic landscaping.[*citation needed*]

## United States

[*edit*]

Lawn seating



A *Memorial Day* concert on the west lawn of the *U.S. Capitol Building*

Prior to European colonization, the grasses on the East Coast of North America were mostly *broom straw*, *wild rye*, and *marsh grass*. As Europeans moved into the region, it was noted by colonists in New England, more than others, that the grasses of the New World were inferior to those of England and that their livestock seemed to receive less nutrition from it. In fact, once livestock brought overseas from Europe spread throughout the colonies, much of the native grasses of New England disappeared, and an inventory list from the 17th century noted supplies of *clover* and grass seed from England. New colonists were even urged by their country and companies to bring grass seed with them to North America. By the late 17th century, a new market in imported grass seed had begun in New England.[17]

Much of the new grasses brought by Europeans spread quickly and effectively, often ahead of the colonists. One such species, Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), became the most important pasture grass for the southern colonies.[*citation needed*]

Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) is a grass native to Europe or the Middle East. It was likely carried to Midwestern United States in the early 1600s by French missionaries and spread via the waterways to the region around Kentucky. However, it may also have spread across the

Appalachian Mountains after an introduction on the east coast. *[citation needed]*

Farmers at first continued to harvest meadows and marshes composed of indigenous grasses until they became overgrazed. These areas quickly fell to erosion and were overrun with less favorable plant life. Soon, farmers began to purposefully plant new species of grass in these areas, hoping to improve the quality and quantity of hay to provide for their livestock as native species had a lower nutritive value. While Middle Eastern and Europeans species of grass did extremely well on the East Coast of North America, it was a number of grasses from the Mediterranean that dominated the Western seaboard. As cultivated grasses became valued for their nutritional benefits to livestock, farmers relied less and less on natural meadows in the more colonized areas of the country. Eventually even the grasses of the Great Plains were overrun with European species that were more durable to the grazing patterns of imported livestock. *[17]*

A pivotal factor in the spread of the lawn in America was the passage of legislation in 1938 of the 40-hour *work week*. Until then, Americans had typically worked half days on Saturdays, leaving little time to focus on their lawns. With this legislation and the housing boom following the *Second World War*, managed grass spaces became more commonplace. *[28]* The creation in the early 20th century of country clubs and golf courses completed the rise of lawn culture. *[17]*

According to study based on satellite observations by Cristina Milesi, NASA Earth System Science, its estimates: "More surface area in the United States is devoted to lawns than to individual irrigated crops such as corn or wheat.... area, covering about 128,000 square kilometers in all." *[36]*

Lawn *monoculture* was a reflection of more than an interest in offsetting depreciation, it propagated the homogeneity of the suburb itself. Although lawns had been a recognizable feature in English residences since the 19th century, a revolution in industrialization and monoculture of the lawn since the Second World War fundamentally changed the ecology of the lawn. Money and ideas flowed back from Europe after the U.S. entered WWI, changing the way Americans interacted with themselves and nature, and the industrialization of war hastened the industrialization of pest control. *[37]* Intensive suburbanization both concentrated and expanded the spread of lawn maintenance which meant increased inputs in not only *petrochemicals*, *fertilizers*, and *pesticides*, but also natural resources like water. *[2][17][28]*

Lawns became a means of performing class values for the urban middle class, in which the condition of the lawn becomes representative of moral character and social reliability. The social values associated with lawns are promoted and upheld by social pressure, laws, and chemical producers. Social pressure comes from neighbors or *homeowner associations* who think that the unkempt lawns of neighbors may affect their own property values or create eyesores. Pressures to maintain a lawn are also legal; there are often local or state laws against letting weeds get too tall or letting a lawn space be especially unkempt, punishable by fees or litigation. Chemical producers unwilling to lose business propagate the ideal of a lawn, making it seem unattainable without chemical aid. *[12]*

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A high school principal caring for the school lawn; from a 1916–1917 yearbook in  
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Front lawns became standardized in the 1930s when, over time, specific aspects such as grass type and maintenance methods became popular. The lawn-care industry boomed, but the **Great Depression** of the 1930s and in the period prior to **World War II** made it difficult to maintain the cultural standards that had become heavily associated with the lawn due to grass seed shortages in Europe, America's main supplier. Still, seed distributors such as **Scotts Miracle-Gro Company** in the United States encouraged families to continue to maintain their lawns, promoting it as a stress-relieving hobby. During the war itself, homeowners were asked to maintain the appearances of the home front, likely as a show of strength, morale, and solidarity. After World War II, the lawn aesthetic once again became a standard feature of North America, bouncing back from its minor decline in the decades before with a vengeance, particularly as a result of the housing and population boom post-war.[17]

The **VA loan** in the United States let American ex-servicemen buy homes without providing a down payment, while the **Federal Housing Administration** offered lender inducements that aided the reduction of down payments for the average American from 30% to as little as 10%. These developments made owning your own home cheaper than renting, further enabling the spread of suburbia and its lawns.[28]

**Levittown**, New York, was the beginning of the industrial suburb in the 20th century, and by proxy the industrial lawn. Between 1947 and 1951, Abraham Levitt and his sons built more than seventeen thousand homes, each with its own lawn. Abraham Levitt wrote "No single feature of a suburban residential community contributes as much to the charm and beauty of the individual home and the locality as well-kept lawns". Landscaping was one of the most important factors in Levittown's success – and no feature was more prominent than the lawn. The Levitts understood that landscaping could add to the appeal of their developments and claimed that, "increase in values are most often found in neighborhoods where lawns show as green carpets" and that, over the years, "lawns trees and shrubs become more valuable both aesthetically and monetarily".[38] During 1948, the first spring that Levittown had enjoyed, Levitt and Sons fertilized and reseeded all of the lawns free of charge.[28]

The economic recession that began in 2008 has resulted in many communities worldwide to dig up their lawns and plant fruit and vegetable gardens.[citation needed] This has the potential to greatly change cultural values attached to the lawn, as they are increasingly viewed as environmentally and economically unviable in the modern context.[39]

## Australia

[edit]

The appearance of the lawn in **Australia** followed closely after its establishment in North America and parts of Europe. Lawn was established on the so-called "nature strip" (a uniquely Australian term) by the 1920s and was common throughout the developing suburbs of Australia. By the 1950s, the Australian-designed **Victa lawn mower** was being used by the many people who had

turned pastures into lawn and was also being exported to dozens of countries.<sup>[40]</sup> Prior to the 1970s, all brush and native species were stripped from a development site and replaced with lawns that utilized imported plant species. Since the 1970s there has been an interest in using indigenous species for lawns, especially considering their lower water requirements.<sup>[41]</sup> Lawns are also established in garden areas as well as used for the surface of sporting fields.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Over time, with consideration to the frequency of droughts in Australia, the movement towards "naturalism", or the use of indigenous plant species in yards, was beneficial. These grasses were more drought resistant than their European counterparts, and many who wished to keep their lawns switched to these alternatives or allowed their green carpets to revert to the indigenous scrub in an effort to reduce the strain on water supplies.<sup>[39]</sup> However, lawns remain a popular surface and their practical and aesthetically pleasing appearance reduces the use of water-impervious surfaces such as concrete. The growing use of **rainwater storage tanks** has improved the ability to maintain them.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Following recent droughts,<sup>[when?]</sup> Australia has seen a change to predominately warm-season turfgrasses, particularly in the southern states like New South Wales and Victoria which are predominately temperate climates within urban regions. The more drought tolerant grasses have been chosen by councils and homeowners for the choice of using less water compared to cool-season turfgrasses like fescue and ryegrass. Mild dormancy seems to be of little concern when high-profile areas can be oversown for short periods or nowadays, turf colourants (fake green) are very popular.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Uses

<sup>[edit]</sup>

Newly seeded, fertilized and mowed lawn

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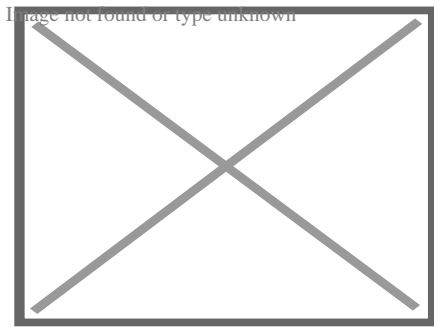
Newly seeded, fertilized and mowed

Lawns are a common feature of private **gardens**, public landscapes and **parks** in many parts of the world. They are created for aesthetic pleasure, as well as for **sports** or other outdoor recreational use. Lawns are useful as a playing surface both because they mitigate erosion and dust generated by intensive foot traffic and because they provide a cushion for players in sports such as **rugby**, **football**, **soccer**, **cricket**, **baseball**, **golf**, **tennis**, **field hockey**, and lawn **bocce**.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Lawns and the resulting lawn clipping waste can be used as an ingredient in making compost and is also viewed as **fodder**, used in the production of lawn clipping **silage** which is fed to livestock<sup>[42]</sup> <sup>[43]</sup> as a sustainable feed source.

## Types of lawn plants

[edit]



The area on the right has not been mown since the previous autumn.

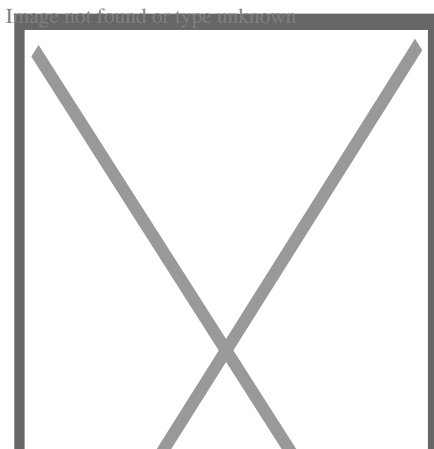
Lawns need not be, and have not always been, made up of **grasses** alone. There exist, for instance, **moss lawns**, **clover lawns**, **thyme lawns**, and **tapestry lawns** (made from diverse forbs). **Sedges**, low **herbs** and **wildflowers**, and other **ground covers** that can be walked upon are also used.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

Thousands of varieties of grasses and grasslike plants are used for lawns, each adapted to specific conditions of precipitation and irrigation, seasonal temperatures, and sun/shade tolerances. Plant hybridizers and botanists are constantly creating and finding improved varieties of the basic species and new ones, often more economical and environmentally sustainable by needing less water, fertilizer, pest and disease treatments, and maintenance. The three basic categories are cool season grasses, warm season grasses, and grass alternatives.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

## Grasses

[edit]

Many different species of grass are currently used, depending on the intended use and the climate. Coarse grasses are used where active sports are played, and finer grasses are used for ornamental lawns for their visual effects. Some grasses are adapted to **oceanic climates** with cooler summers, and others to **tropical** and **continental climates** with hotter summers. Often, a mixture of grass or low plant types is used to form a stronger lawn when one type does better in the warmer seasons and the other in the colder ones. This mixing is taken further by a form of grass breeding which produces what are known as **cultivars**. A cultivar is a cross-breed of two different varieties of grass and aims to combine certain traits taken from each individual breed. This creates a new strain which can be very specialised, suited to a particular environment, such as low water, low light or low nutrient.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>



## Diagram of a typical lawn grass plant

### Cool season grasses

[[edit](#)]

Cool season grasses start growth at 5 °C (41 °F), and grow at their fastest rate when temperatures are between 10 °C (50 °F) and 25 °C (77 °F), in climates that have relatively mild/cool summers, with two periods of rapid growth in the spring and autumn.<sup>[44]</sup> They retain their color well in extreme cold and typically grow very dense, carpetlike lawns with relatively little thatch.<sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup>

- Bluegrass (*Poa* spp.)
- Bentgrass (*Agrostis* spp.)
- Ryegrasses (*Lolium* spp.)
- Fescues (*Festuca* spp.)
- Feather reed grass (*Calamagrostis* spp.)
- Tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia* spp.)

### Warm season grasses

[[edit](#)]

Warm season grasses only start growth at temperatures above 10 °C (50 °F), and grow fastest when temperatures are between 25 °C (77 °F) and 35 °C (95 °F), with one long growth period over the spring and summer (Huxley 1992). They often go dormant in cooler months, turning shades of tan or brown. Many warm season grasses are quite drought tolerant, and can handle very high summer temperatures, although temperatures below ?15 °C (5 °F) can kill most southern ecotype warm season grasses. The northern varieties, such as buffalograss and blue grama, are hardy to 45 °C (113 °F).

- Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia* spp.)
- Bermudagrass (*Cynodon* spp.)
- **St. Augustine grass** (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)
- Bahiagrass (*Paspalum* spp.)
- Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*)
- Carpet grass (*Axonopus* spp.)
- **Buffalograss** (*Bouteloua dactyloides*)
- Grama grass (*Bouteloua* spp.)
- Kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)

### Grass seed for shade

[edit]

Grass seed mixes have been developed to include only grass seed species that grow well in low sunlight conditions. These seed mixes are designed to deal with light shade caused by trees that can create patchiness, or slightly heavier shade that prevents the full growth of grass. Most lawns will experience shade in some shape or form due to surrounding fences, furniture, trees or hedges and these grass seed species' are especially useful in the [Northern Hemisphere](#) and [Northwestern Europe](#).<sup>[45]</sup>

- *Festuca rubra* subsp. *commutata* (Chewings Fescue)
- *Poa pratensis* (Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass)
- *Festuca ovina* (Sheeps Fescue)
- *Festuca trachyphylla* (hard fescue)
- *Festuca rubra* (Strong Creeping Red Fescue)

## Sedges

[edit]

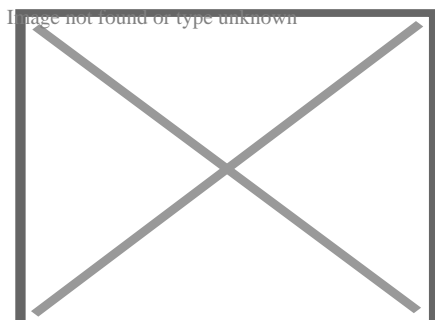
*Carex* species and cultivars are well represented in the [horticulture](#) industry as 'sedge' alternatives for 'grass' in mowed lawns and garden meadows. Both low-growing and spreading [ornamental cultivars](#) and [native species](#) are used in for [sustainable landscaping](#) as low-maintenance and [drought-tolerant](#) grass replacements for lawns and garden [meadows](#). [Wildland habitat restoration](#) projects and [natural landscaping and gardens](#) also use them for 'user-friendly' areas. The [J. Paul Getty Museum](#) has used *Carex pansa* (meadow sedge) and *Carex praegracilis* (dune sedge) expansively in the [Sculpture Gardens](#) in [Los Angeles](#).<sup>[46]</sup>

Some lower [sedges](#) used are:

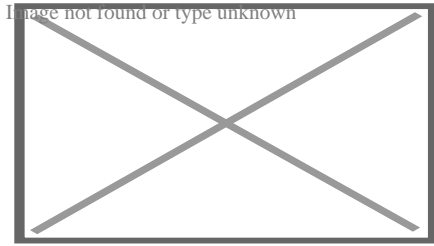
- *Carex caryophyllea* (cultivar 'The Beatles')
- *C. divulsa* (Berkeley sedge)<sup>[46]</sup>
- *C. glauca* (blue sedge) (syn. *C. flacca*)
- *C. pansa* (meadow sedge)<sup>[46]</sup>
- *C. praegracilis* (dune sedge)<sup>[46]</sup>
- *C. subfusca* (mountain sedge)<sup>[46]</sup>
- *C. tumulicola* (foothill sedge) (cultivar 'Santa Cruz Mnts. selection')<sup>[46]</sup>
- *C. uncifolia* (ruby sedge)

## Other ground-cover plants

[edit]



A floral **tapestry lawn** in **Avondale Park**, London. The area was previously grassed parkland. Tapestry lawns support more diverse plants and pollinators.



A **moss lawn** at **TŦfÆ'Ŧ†â€™ŦfÂçŦçâ€šŦ-Ŧ,Ŧ!ŦfÆ'Ŧçâ,-Ŧ;Ŧfâ€šŦ,Ŧ•fuku-ji** The moss at the top of the image is golden-brown because it is dormant; it would become a brilliant green after a minute or two of misting,[47] but that would destroy the **ombré** effect.

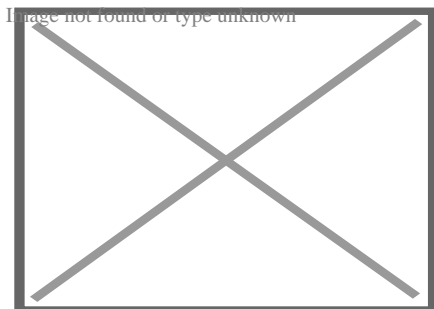
**Moss lawns** do well in shaded areas under trees, and require only about 1% of the water of a traditional grass lawn once established.[48][47][49] **Clover lawns** do especially well in damp, alkaline soils. **Yarrow lawns** are drought resistant, can be mowed to form a soft, comfortable turf; common yarrow is native throughout Europe, North America, and parts of Asia, and spreads vegetatively to cover the ground.[50][51][52] **Camomile lawns** and **thyme lawns** are fragrant (and native to Europe an North Africa). **Soleirolia soleirolii** favours shaded, damp spaces (and is often used in **tsubo-niwas**); it is native to the European side of the Mediterranean, and can be invasive elsewhere.[53]

Other low **ground covers** suitable for lawns include **Corsican mint** (native to three mediterranean islands, invasive), **Ophiopogon planiscapus** (native to Japan),[53] **Lippia**[54] and **lawnleaf**,[55] (native to Central America and southern North America),[55][54] **purple flowering Mazus** (native to East Asia), **grey Dymondia** (native to South Africa), creeping **sedums** (various species native to various continents),[54] **Cotula** species (ditto),[55] and **creeping jenny** (native to Europe).[54]

## Eastern North America

[edit]

The examples and perspective in this section **may not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may **improve this section**, discuss the issue on the **talk page**, or create a **new section**, as appropriate. (October 2024) (**Learn how and when to remove this message**)





A ground cover plant, [common bearberry](#)

Some plants native to Eastern North America that can be used as alternatives to grass lawns or incorporated into lawns are:[\[56\]](#)[\[57\]](#)[\[58\]](#)[\[59\]](#)

- [Common yarrow](#)
- [Virginia springbeauty](#)[\[60\]](#)
- [Wild strawberry](#)
- [Dwarf cinquefoil](#)
- [Moss phlox](#)
- [Creeping phlox](#)
- [Sensitive fern](#)
- [Canadian wild ginger](#)
- [Cinnamon fern](#)
- [Lyreleaf sage](#)[\[61\]](#)
- [Allegheny pachysandra](#)
- [Woodland stonecrop](#)
- [Green-and-gold](#)
- [Beetleweed](#)
- [Blue-eyed grass](#)
- [Common blue violet](#)
- [Dwarf crested iris](#)
- [Wild pink](#)
- [Purple wood sorrel](#)
- [Spotted cranesbill](#)

## Alternatives to lawns

[\[edit\]](#)

Alternatives to lawns include [meadows](#), drought-tolerant [xeriscape](#) gardens, [natural landscapes](#), [native plant](#) habitat gardens, paved [Spanish courtyard](#) and [patio gardens](#), [butterfly gardens](#), [rain gardens](#), and [kitchen gardens](#). Trees and shrubs in close proximity to lawns provide habitat for birds in [traditional](#), [cottage](#) and [wildlife gardens](#).[\[62\]](#)[\[citation needed\]](#)

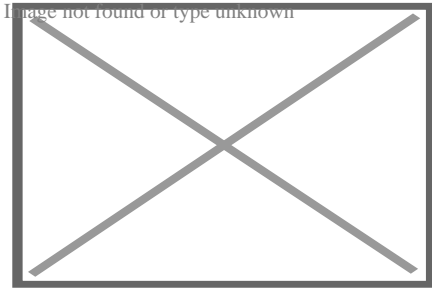
## Lawn care and maintenance

[\[edit\]](#)

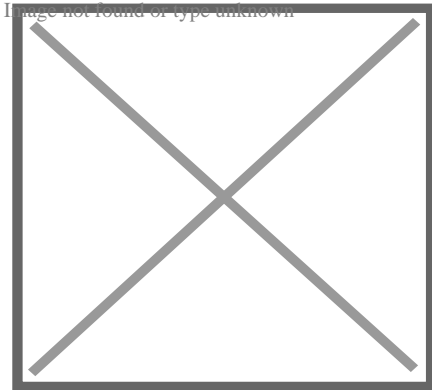
Seasonal lawn establishment and care varies depending on the climate zone and type of lawn grown.[\[citation needed\]](#)

## Planting and seeding

[\[edit\]](#)



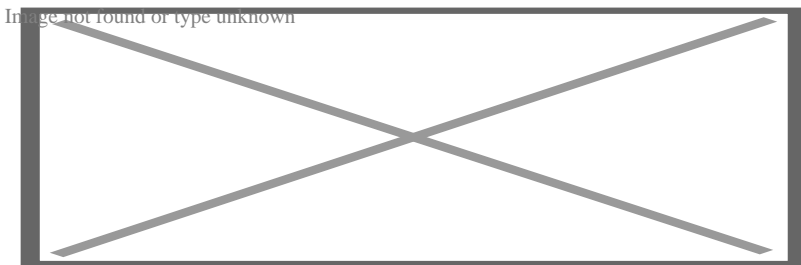
**Broadcast spreaders** can be attached to **tractors** or **ATVs** to spread seed or fertilizer



**Aeration** is one method used to maintain a lawn

Early autumn, spring, and early summer are the primary seasons to seed, lay **sod** (turf), plant 'liners', or 'sprig' new lawns, when the soil is warmer and air cooler. Seeding is the least expensive, but may take longer for the lawn to be established. **Aerating** just before planting/seeding may promote deeper root growth and thicker turf.<sup>[63]</sup>

Sodding (American English), or turfing (British English), provides an almost instant lawn, and can be undertaken in most temperate climates in any season, but is more expensive and more vulnerable to drought until established. **Hydroseeding** is a quick, less expensive method of planting large, sloped or hillside landscapes. Some grasses and sedges are available and planted from 'liner' and 4-inch (100 mm) containers, from 'flats', 'plugs' or 'sprigs', and are planted apart to grow together.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>



Lawn growth, 20-hour time lapse

## Fertilizers and chemicals

[[edit](#)]

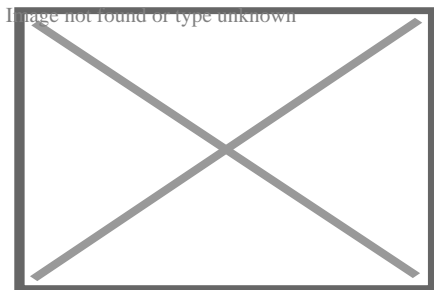
Various organic and inorganic or synthetic fertilizers are available, with instant or time-release applications. Pesticides, which includes biological and chemical **herbicides**, **insecticides** and **fungicides**, treating diseases like **gray leaf spot**, are available. Consideration for their effects on the lawn and garden ecosystem and via runoff and dispersion on the surrounding environment, inform laws constraining their use. For example, the Canadian **province** of Quebec and over 130 **municipalities** prohibit the use of synthetic lawn pesticides.[64] The Ontario provincial government promised in September 2007 to also implement a province-wide ban on the cosmetic use of lawn pesticides, for protecting the public. Medical and environmental groups supported such a ban.[65]

On 22 April 2008, the Provincial Government of Ontario announced that it would pass legislation that would prohibit, province-wide, the cosmetic use and sale of lawn and garden pesticides.[66] The Ontario legislation would also echo Massachusetts law requiring pesticide manufacturers to reduce the toxins they use in production.[67] Experts<sup>[who?]</sup> advise that a healthy lawn contains at least some "weeds" and insects, discouraging indiscriminate use of potentially harmful chemicals.[34]

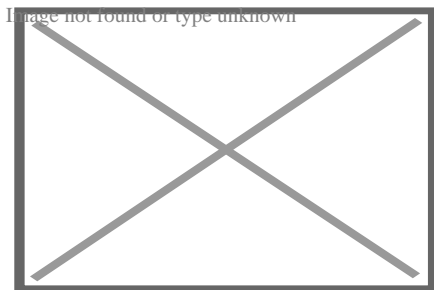
**Sustainable gardening** uses **organic horticulture** methods, such as **organic fertilizers**, **biological pest control**, **beneficial insects**, and **companion planting**, among other methods, to sustain an attractive lawn in a safe garden. An example of an organic herbicide is **corn gluten meal**, which releases an 'organic dipeptide' into the soil to inhibit root formation of germinating **weed** seeds. An example of an organic alternative to insecticide use is applying beneficial **nematodes** to combat soil-dwelling **grubs**, such as the larvae of **chafer beetles**. The **Integrated Pest Management** approach is a coordinated low impact approach.[68]

## Mowing and other maintenance practices

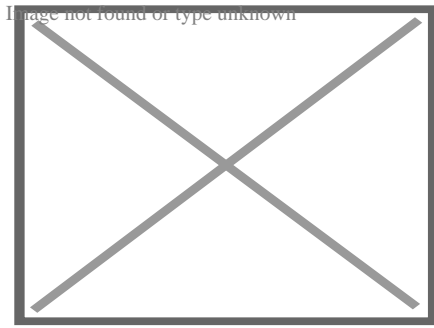
[edit]



A typical **lawn-mowing bot** maintaining even and low grass



**Dethatching** removes dead grass and decomposing materials that build up in a lawn



Lawn sweepers clean up debris from dethatching in addition to leaves, twigs, pine needles, etc.

Maintaining a rough lawn requires only occasional cutting with a suitable machine, or grazing by animals. Maintaining a smooth and closely cut lawn, be it for aesthetic or practical reasons or because social pressure from neighbors and local municipal ordinances requires it,[69] necessitates more organized and regular treatments. Usually once a week is adequate for maintaining a lawn in most climates. However, in the hot and rainy seasons of regions contained in hardiness zones greater than 8, lawns may need to be maintained up to two times a week.[70]

Low-maintenance alternatives to traditional turfgrass lawns reduce the need for frequent mowing, watering and chemical inputs.[71]

## Social impacts

[edit]

The prevalence of the lawns in films such as *Pleasantville* (1998) and *Edward Scissorhands* (1990) alludes to the importance of the lawn as a social mechanism that gives great importance to visual representation of the American suburb as well as its practised culture. It is implied that a neighbor whose lawn is not in pristine condition is morally corrupt, emphasizing the role a well-kept lawn plays in neighborly and community relationships. In both of these films, green space surrounding a house in the suburbs becomes an indicator of moral integrity as well as of social and gender norms – lawn care has long been associated[by whom?] with men. These lawns also reinforce class and societal norms by subtly excluding those who may not have been able to afford a house with a lawn.[72]

The lawn as a reflection of someone's character and the neighborhood at large is not restricted to films; the same theme appears in *The Great Gatsby* (1925), by American novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald.[73] Character Nick Carraway rents the house next to Gatsby's and fails to maintain his lawn according to West Egg standards. The rift between the two lawns troubles Gatsby to the point that he dispatches his gardener to mow Carraway's grass and thereby establish uniformity.[citation]

Most lawn-care equipment over the decades has been advertised to men, and companies have long associated good lawn-care with good citizenship in their marketing campaigns. The appearance of a healthy lawn was meant[by whom?] to imply the health of the man taking care of it; controlled weeds and strict boundaries became a practical application of the desire to control nature, as well as an expression of control over personal lives once working full-time became

central to suburban success. Women were **encultured** over time to view the lawn as part of the household, as an essential furnishing, and to encourage their husbands to maintain a lawn for the family and community reputation.[17]

During **World War II** (1939–1945), women became the focus of lawn-care companies in the absence of their husbands and sons. These companies promoted lawn care as a necessary means by which women could help support their male family-members and American patriotism as a whole. The image of the lawn changed from focusing on technology and manhood to emphasizing aesthetic pleasure and the health benefits derived from its maintenance; advertisers at lawn care companies assumed that women would not respond positively to images of efficiency and power. The language of these marketing campaigns still intended to imbue the female population with notions of family, motherhood, and the duties of a wife; it has been argued<sup>[by whom?]</sup> that this was done so that it would be easier for men returning from war to resume the roles which their wives had taken over in their absence. This was especially apparent in the 1950s and 1960s, when lawn-care rhetoric emphasized the lawn as a husband's responsibility and as a pleasurable hobby when he retired.[17]

There are differences in the particulars of lawn maintenance and appearance, such as the length of the grass, species (and therefore its color), and mowing.[41][74]

## Environmental concerns

[edit]

On average, greater amounts of chemical fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide are used to maintain a given area of lawn than on an equivalent area of cultivated farmland.[75][28] The use of these products causes environmental pollution, disturbance in the lawn ecosystem, and health risks to humans and wildlife.[76]

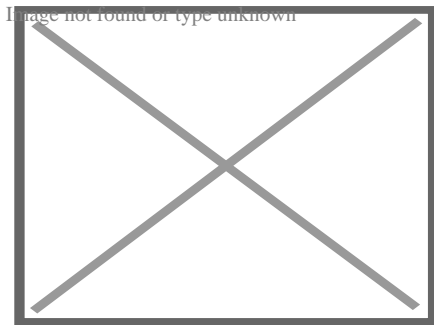
In response to environmental concerns, organic landscaping and **organic lawn management** systems have been developed and are **mandated in some municipalities** and properties. In the United Kingdom, the environmental group **Plantlife** has encouraged gardeners to refrain from mowing in the month of May to encourage plant diversity and provide nectar for insects.[77]

Other concerns, criticisms, and ordinances regarding lawns arise from wider environmental consequences:

- Lawns can reduce **biodiversity**, especially when the lawn covers a large area.[78] Traditional lawns often replace plant species that feed pollinators, requiring bees and butterflies to cross "wastelands" to reach food and host plants.[79] Lawns promote homogenization and are normally cleared of unwanted plant and animal species, typically with synthetic **pesticides**, which can also kill unintended target species. They may be composed of **introduced species** not native to the area, particularly in the United States. This can produce a habitat that supports a reduced number of wildlife species.[80]
- Lawn maintenance commonly involves use of fertilizers and synthetic **pesticides**, which can cause great harm. Some are **carcinogens** and **endocrine disruptors**. They may permanently

linger in the environment and negatively affect the health of potentially all nearby organisms. The **United States Environmental Protection Agency** estimated in 2012 that nearly 32,000,000 kilograms (71,000,000 lb) of active pesticide ingredients are used on suburban lawns each year in the United States.[81] There are indications of an emerging regulatory response to this issue. For example, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Kuwait, and Belize have placed restrictions on the use of the herbicide **2,4-D**.

- It has been estimated that nearly 64,000,000 litres (14,000,000 imp gal; 17,000,000 US gal) of gasoline are spilled each summer while re-fueling garden and lawn-care equipment in the United States: approximately 50% more than that spilled during the **Exxon Valdez** incident.[28]
- The use of pesticides and fertilizers, requiring fossil fuels for manufacturing, distribution, and application, has been shown to contribute to global warming. (Sustainable organic techniques have been shown to help reduce global warming.)[82] A hectare of lawn in Nashville, Tennessee, produces greenhouse gases equivalent to 697 to 2,443 kg of carbon dioxide a year. The higher figure is equivalent to a flight more than halfway around the world. Lawn mowing is one element of lawn culture that causes a great amount of emissions (which can be mitigated by replacing lawn mowers with **grazing** livestock). [83]



A **lawn sprinkler**

## Water conservation

[edit]

Maintaining a green lawn sometimes requires large amounts of **water**. While natural rainfall is usually sufficient to maintain a lawn's health in the temperate British Isles- the birthplace of the concept of the lawn- in times of drought hosepipe bans may be implemented by the water suppliers.[84] Conversely, exportation of the lawn ideal to more arid regions (e.g. U.S. Southwest and Australia) strains **water supply** systems when water supplies are already scarce. This necessitates upgrades to larger, more environmentally invasive equipment to deal with increased demand due to lawn watering. Grass typically goes dormant during periods of cold or heat outside of its preferred temperature ranges; dormancy reduces the grasses' water demand. Most grasses typically recover quite well from a drought, but many property owners become concerned about the brown appearance and increase watering during the summer months. *Water in Australia* observed 1995 data that up to 90% of the water used in **Canberra** during summer **drought periods** was used for watering lawns.[85]



In the **United States**, 50 to 70% of residential water is used for landscaping, with most used to water lawns.[81] A 2005 **NASA** study estimated conservatively 128,000 square kilometres (49,000 sq mi; 32,000,000 acres) of irrigated lawn in the US, three times the area of irrigated corn.[86] That translates to about 200 US gallons (760 L; 170 imp gal) of drinking-quality fresh water per person per day is required to keep up United States' lawn surface area.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

In 2022, the state of Nevada pass a bill that not only banned the installation of new lawns in the state, but also mandated the removal of any lawn deemed "nonfunctional." This was in response to a years-long drought in the state. [87]

## Chemicals

[[edit](#)]

An increased concern from the general public over pesticide and fertilizer use and their associated health risks, combined with the implementation of the legislation, such as the US **Food Quality Protection Act**, has resulted in the reduced presence of synthetic chemicals, namely pesticides, in urban landscapes such as lawns in the late 20th century.[88] Many of these concerns over the safety and environmental impact of some of the synthetic fertilizers and pesticides has led to their ban by the **United States Environmental Protection Agency** and many local governments.[76] The use of pesticides and other chemicals to care for lawns has also led to the death of nearly 7 million birds each year, a topic that was central to the novel *Silent Spring* by the conservationist **Rachel Carson**.<sup>[28]</sup>

The use of lawn chemicals made its first appearance in the 18th century through the introduction of "English garden" fads. These types of lawns put precise hedging, clean cut grass, and extravagant plants on display. Following the initial introduction of lawn chemicals, they have still been continually used throughout North America. Because many of the turf-grass species in North America are not native to our ecosystems, they require extensive maintenance. According to the United States Geological Survey, 99% of the urban water samples that were tested contained one or more types of pesticides. In addition to water contamination, chemicals are making their way into houses which can lead to chronic exposure. Currently, standards for pesticide management practices have been put in place through the Food Quality Protection Act.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Environmental impact

[[edit](#)]

In the **United States**, lawn heights are generally maintained by gasoline-powered **lawn mowers**, which contribute to urban **smog** during the summer months.[89] The EPA found, in some urban areas, up to 5% of smog was due to small gasoline engines made before 1997, such as are typically used on lawn mowers. Since 1997, the EPA has mandated emissions controls on newer engines in an effort to reduce smog.<sup>[90]</sup>

A 2010 study seemed to show lawn care inputs were balanced by the [carbon sequestration](#) benefits of lawns, and they may not be contributors to [anthropogenic global warming](#).<sup>[91][92]</sup> Lawns with high maintenance (mowing, irrigation, and leaf blowing) and high fertilization rates have a net emission of carbon dioxide and [nitrous oxide](#) that have large [global warming potential](#).<sup>[93]</sup> Lawns that are fertilized, irrigated, and mowed weekly have a lower species diversity.<sup>[94]</sup>

Replacing turf grass with low-maintenance groundcovers or employing a variety of low-maintenance perennials, trees and shrubs<sup>[80]</sup> can be a good alternative to traditional lawn spaces, especially in hard-to-grow or hard-to-mow areas, as it can reduce maintenance requirements, associated pollution and offers higher aesthetic and wildlife value.<sup>[95][71]</sup> Growing a mixed variety of flowering plants instead of turfgrass is sometimes referred to as meadowscaping.<sup>[96]</sup>

## Non-productive space

[\[edit\]](#)

Lawns take up space that could otherwise be used more productively, such as for [urban agriculture](#) or [home gardening](#). This is the case in many cities and suburbs in the United States, where open or unused spaces are "not generally a result of a positive decision to leave room for some use, but rather is an expression of a pastoral aesthetic norm that prizes spacious lawns and the [zoning restrictions](#) and neighborhood covenants that give these norms the force of law."<sup>[97]</sup>

In urban and suburban spaces, growing food in front yards and [parking strips](#) can not only provide [fresh produce](#) but also be a source of neighborhood pride.<sup>[98]</sup> While converting lawn space into strictly utilitarian farms is not common, incorporating edible plants into front yards with sustainable and aesthetically pleasing design is of growing interest in the United States.<sup>[99]</sup>

## See also

[\[edit\]](#)

-  [Gardening portal](#)
- [Bacterial lawn](#)
- [Moss lawn](#)
- [Tapestry lawn](#)
- [Organic lawn management](#)
- [Gardening](#)
- [List of organic gardening and farming topics](#)

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## Further reading


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## External links

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Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Lawns**.

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Wikisource has the text of the 1920 *Encyclopedia Americana* article **Lawns**.

- "Planting and care of Lawns" from the UNT Govt. Documents Dept.
- Integrated Pest Management Program: website & search-engine
- How to look after your Lawn
- Lawn Care University at Michigan State University
- "EPA Management of Polluted Runoff: Nonpoint Source Pollution" (*includes mismanagement of lawns problems.*)

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- **t**
- **e**

Garden features

- Artificial waterfall
- Avenue
- Aviary
- Borrowed scenery
- Bosquet
- Belvedere
- Cascade
- Deck
- Exedra
- Folly
- Fountain
- Garden buildings
- Garden pond
- Garden railway
- Garden room
- Gazebo
- Gloriette
- Greenhouse
- Green wall
- Grotto
  - Shell grotto
- Ha-ha
- Hedge
- Herbaceous border
- Jeux d'eau
- Labyrinth / Maze
  - Hedge
  - Turf
- Lawn
- Monopteros
- Moon bridge
- Moon gate
- Mound
- Nymphaeum
- Orangery
- Parterre
- Patio
- Pavilion
- Pergola
- Reflecting pool
- Shed
- Stepping stones
- Stumpery
- Sylvan theater
- Terrace
- Topiary
- Trellis
- Water feature
- Water garden

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# Things To Do in Clark County

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**Clark County Historical Museum**

4.6 (147)

## Driving Directions in Clark County

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Driving Directions From Field 2 to

Driving Directions From Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes to

Driving Directions From Universal Turf Equipment to

Driving Directions From Rhino's Turf Equipment – A part of United Rentals to

Driving Directions From Festival Turf Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Everything Turf Pros to

**Driving Directions From Turf Trimmers Landscaping, Inc. to**

**Driving Directions From VS Turf Supply to**

**Driving Directions From Kellogg Zaher Soccer Complex to**

**Driving Directions From TURFIT LAS VEGAS to**

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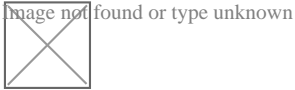
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## **Driving Directions From Clark County Historical Museum to**

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## **Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes**

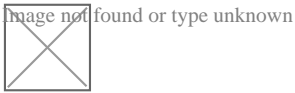
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**Terry lewis**

(5)

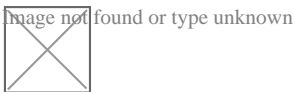
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard , working with owner at present, so he's been outstanding working on this situation, as amount of rock was way off and the owner did increase the amount substantially to finish the front yard. another landscaper under contract to finish the backyard. Would like to add a comment the manger/owner of Las Vegas yard n block stands behind his words and helped me tremendously on finishing up the backyard,



**Josh Bodell**

(5)

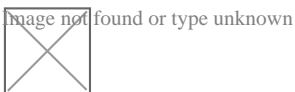
Eric and team did an amazing job. They worked with me for months while I got HOA approval for the project. Once they began working they were great, going over everything in detail and making sure things were perfect. This project included wall repair, stucco and paint repair, paver and turf installation. Extremely satisfied with this experience.



**Shana Shapiro**

(5)

Chris, the design consultant, Dave the production manager, along with their install team Opulent were affordable, upfront with costs, efficient and professional. Attached are some before and after pictures. Highly recommend their services.



**Dawna OgleYohe**

(5)

My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends, and I will be using them in the near future for other little projects.

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About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

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## Things To Do in Clark County

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**Clark County Historical Museum**

4.6 (147)

## Driving Directions in Clark County

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Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to

Driving Directions From Ugarte Landscapes & Irrigation Repair to

Driving Directions From New horizon landscapes to

**Driving Directions From Custom Touch Landscape to**

**Driving Directions From A and L Desert Landscapes Tree Company to**

**Driving Directions From Paradise Landscaping Las Vegas to**

**Driving Directions From Las Vegas Backyards to**

**Driving Directions From Delfino Maintenance & Landscaping Inc. to**

**Driving Directions From Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes to**

**Driving Directions From Las Vegas Tree & Landscaping to**

**Driving Directions From Living Water Lawn & Garden to**

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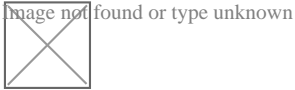
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## **Driving Directions From Clark County Historical Museum to**

[https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Clark+County+Historical+Museum/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@45.6331783,-122.6712852,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-122.6712852!2d45.6331783!1m5!1m1!1sChIJJD11n\\_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0](https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Clark+County+Historical+Museum/Rock+N+Block+-+Turf+N+Hardscapes/@45.6331783,-122.6712852,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-122.6712852!2d45.6331783!1m5!1m1!1sChIJJD11n_FrryIARH8EGWmcGnAE!2m2!1d-115.2343937!2d36.2187971!3e0)

## **Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes**

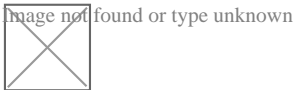
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**D. Lopez**

(5)

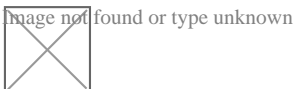
We recently had a very positive experience with Rock N Block for our fence replacement. The entire process went smoothly and exceeded our expectations. Harvey and his team were incredibly professional and communicative throughout the project providing much-needed assurance and peace of mind. The crew was punctual and maintained a diligent and respectful attitude that made the experience pleasant. The crew finished the project ahead of schedule, and the quality of their work is impressive; our new wall looks great! We recommend Rock N Block for any fencing needs and look forward to working with them again. Thank you, Harvey and crew, for a job well done!



**Terry lewis**

(5)

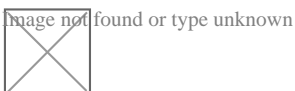
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard , working with owner at present, so he's been outstanding working on this situation, as amount of rock was way off and the owner did increase the amount substantially to finish the front yard. another landscaper under contract to finish the backyard. Would like to add a comment the manger/owner of Las Vegas yard n block stands behind his words and helped me tremendously on finishing up the backyard,



**Dawna OgleYohe**

(5)

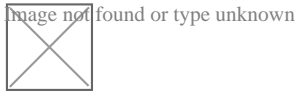
My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends, and I will be using them in the near future for other little projects.



**Shana Shapiro**

(5)

Chris, the design consultant, Dave the production manager, along with their install team Opulent were affordable, upfront with costs, efficient and professional. Attached are some before and after pictures. Highly recommend their services.



**Josh Bodell**

(5)

Eric and team did an amazing job. They worked with me for months while I got HOA approval for the project. Once they began working they were great, going over everything in detail and making sure things were perfect. This project included wall repair, stucco and paint repair, paver and turf installation. Extremely satisfied with this experience.

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## Frequently Asked Questions

**Does Rock N Block offer commercial artificial turf solutions?**

Yes, they provide cost-effective and practical artificial turf solutions tailored for commercial properties.

## **Why should I hire a landscaping designer in Las Vegas?**

A local landscaping designer brings specialized expertise in the region's unique climate and soil conditions. They'll recommend drought-tolerant plantings, efficient irrigation strategies, and hardscape solutions that handle desert heat. Designers also balance aesthetics and function—ensuring your yard is beautiful, water-wise, and easy to maintain. Many can help navigate homeowner association guidelines, building permits, or local rebate programs for lawn conversions. By collaborating with a professional, you avoid costly missteps like overwatering desert species or installing subpar rock without proper grading. In the end, a landscaping designer streamlines the entire process, crafting a cohesive, tailored landscape suited to Las Vegas living.

## **How do I keep my Las Vegas landscaping colorful year-round?**

Although the desert climate can limit certain species, you can maintain color by selecting the right mix of blooms and foliage. Combine hardy flowering plants—like lantana, desert marigold, and penstemon—that produce vibrant hues in multiple seasons. Ornamental grasses can show interesting seed heads even as temperatures fluctuate. Succulents often boast colorful rosettes, and cacti yield eye-catching blooms in warmer months. Incorporate small shrubs known for extended flowering periods, such as Texas ranger, which sprouts purple blossoms after rain. Adding accent boulders or colored gravel boosts visual interest when flowers fade. Finally, consider nighttime landscape lighting to showcase silhouettes and subtle tints after dark.

## **How does a landscaping designer help manage HOA regulations in Las Vegas?**

HOA rules can influence plant choices, hardscape styles, or yard features like fences and lighting. A knowledgeable landscaping designer understands these guidelines and ensures your plan meets all requirements, sparing you from fines or forced rework. They'll propose water-conscious plantings and rock scapes that align with HOA standards, such as limiting turf area or adhering to approved color palettes. Designers may submit the necessary documents or drawings to the HOA for official approval. By staying current on neighborhood regulations, they streamline the design phase, so you can achieve the look you want without clashing with community expectations.

### **Are financing options available for installations?**

For information on financing options, it's best to contact Rock N Block directly through their website.

### **What maintenance is required for artificial grass?**

Minimal maintenance is needed, such as regular cleaning to remove debris and occasional brushing to keep the fibers upright.

backyard landscaping Las Vegas

Landscaping Designer Las Vegas

Phone : 888 894 2486

City : Las Vegas

State : Nevada

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

Company Website : <https://rocknblocklandscape.com/artificial-turf/landscaping/>

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