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About Garden

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

[see caption](#)

A section of the [Brooklyn Botanic Garden](#) that has pink [Prunus 'Kanzan'](#) cherry trees

A **garden** is a planned space, usually outdoors, set aside for the cultivation, display, and enjoyment of plants and other forms of nature. The single feature identifying even the wildest [wild garden](#) is *control*. The garden can incorporate both natural and artificial materials.[1]

Gardens often have design features including statuary, [follies](#), [pergolas](#), [trellises](#), [stumperies](#), dry creek beds, and [water features](#) such as [fountains](#), [ponds](#) (with or without [fish](#)), [waterfalls](#) or creeks. Some gardens are for ornamental purposes only, while others also produce food crops, 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.[2]

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.[3][4] 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.[5]

Etymology

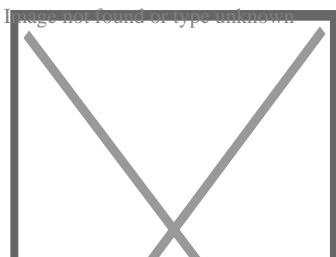
[[edit](#)]

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.[6] The words *yard*, *court*, and Latin *hortus* (meaning "garden", hence horticulture and orchard), are cognates—all referring to a defined enclosed space.[7]

The term "garden" in [British English](#) refers to a small enclosed area of land, usually adjoining a building.[8] This would be referred to as a [yard](#) in [American English](#). [9]

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

[\[edit\]](#)

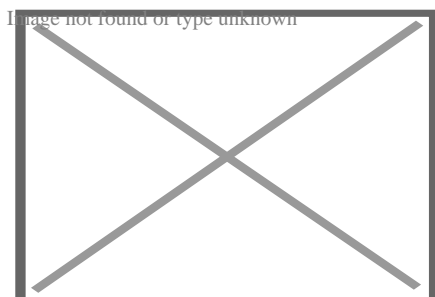
Main article: [History of gardening](#)

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.^[10] 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.^[11]

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.[12]

Another early royal garden was *Shaqi*, 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*).^[13] According to the *Shiji*, one of the most famous features of this garden was the *Wine Pool and Meat Forest* (ÀfÆ'Ä†â€™Äfâ€šÄ,Â©ÄfÆ'Ä,Â¢ÄfÄ¢Ä¢â,¬ÄjÄ,Ä¬Äfâ€šÄ,Ä'ÄfÆ'Ä,Â¢ÄfÄ¢Ä¢â,¬ÄjÄ,Ä¬ÄfÄ¢Ä¢â). A large pool, big enough for several small boats, was constructed on the palace grounds, with inner linings of polished oval shaped stones from the seashore. The pool was then subsequently filled with wine. A small island was constructed in the middle of the pool, where trees were planted, which had skewers of roasted meat hanging from their branches. King Zhou and his friends and concubines drifted in their boats, drinking the wine with their hands and eating the roasted meat from the trees. Later Chinese philosophers and historians cited this garden as an example of decadence and bad taste.^[14]

During the **Spring and Autumn period** (722–481 BC), in 535 BC, the *Terrace of Shanghua*, with lavishly decorated palaces, was built by **King Jing** of the **Zhou dynasty**. In 505 BC, an even more elaborate garden, the *Terrace of Gusu*, was begun. It was located on the side of a mountain, and included a series of terraces connected by galleries, along with a lake where boats in the form of blue dragons navigated. From the highest terrace, a view extended as far as **Lake Tai**, the Great Lake.^[15]

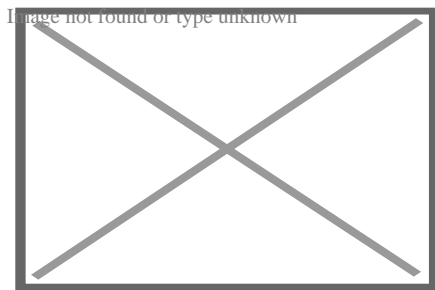
India

[[edit](#)]

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

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".^[19]

Korea

[[edit](#)]

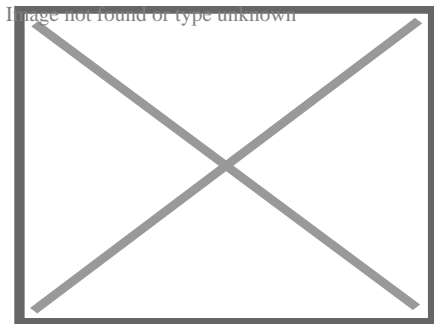
Main article: **Korean garden**

Korean gardens are a type of garden described as being natural, informal, simple and unforced, seeking to merge with the natural world.^[20] 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.[27]

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 **Tuilleries 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.[34]

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 四天王寺, Honbo Garden in Osaka, Osaka

○

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Shitennoji 四天王寺, Honbo Garden in Osaka, Osaka prefecture, Japan – 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](#),^[35] rock for rock gardens,^[36] 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.^[37]

Climate change will have many impacts on gardens; some studies suggest most of them will be negative.^[38] 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]

- o  Gardening portal
- o Index of gardening articles
- o Outline of organic gardening and farming
- o List of professional gardeners
- o List of horticulture and gardening books/publications

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gardening

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

Horticulture and **gardening**

Gardening

- Allotment
- Arboretum
- Butterfly
- Climate-friendly gardening
- Community
- Forest
- Foodscaping
- French intensive
- Garden
- Garden design
 - computer-aided
- Groundskeeping
- Garden tool
- Green wall
- Guerrilla
- Historic conservation
- History
- Native
- Parterre
- Proplifting
- Raised bed
- Square foot
- Sustainable
- Xeriscaping

Types of gardens

- Alpine
- Ancient Egypt
- Australian
- Back
- Baroque
- Biblical
- Bog
- Botanical
- Bottle
- Butterfly
- Byzantine
- Cactus
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- Islamic
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- Kitchen
- Knot
- Market
- Mary

Horticulture

- Agriculture
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- Bonsai
 - Saikei
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- Hügelkultur
- Fruticulture
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- Hydroculture
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- Landscape architecture
- Olericulture
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- Viticulture
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- Grafting
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- Vegan organic agriculture

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- Herbicide
- Index of pesticide articles
- List of fungicides
- List of insecticides
- Pesticide
- Plant disease forecasting
- Pruning
- Weed control
 - Aquamog weed remover

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- Floral design
 - Floristry
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- Groundskeeping
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About Grass

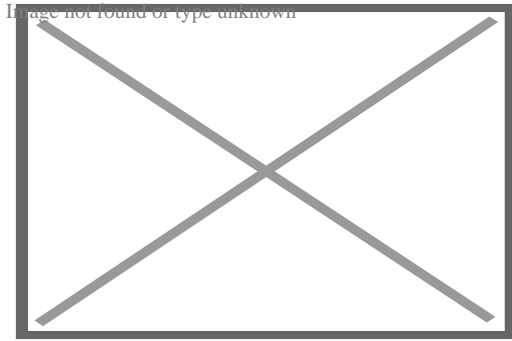
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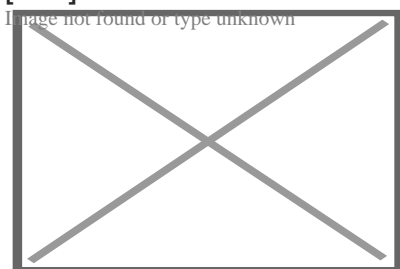
Stourhead in **Wiltshire**, England, designed by **Henry Hoare** (1705–1785), "the first landscape gardener, who showed in a single work, genius of the highest order"[1]

Landscape architecture is the design of outdoor areas, **landmarks**, and structures to achieve environmental, social-behavioural, or aesthetic outcomes.[2] It involves the systematic design and general engineering of various structures for construction and human use, investigation of existing social, ecological, and soil conditions and processes in the landscape, and the design of other interventions that will produce desired outcomes.

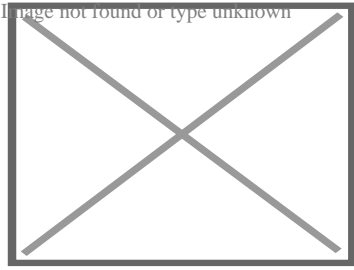
The scope of the profession is broad and can be subdivided into several sub-categories including professional or licensed landscape architects who are regulated by governmental agencies and possess the expertise to design a wide range of structures and landforms for human use; **landscape design** which is not a licensed profession; **site planning**; **stormwater management**; **erosion control**; **environmental restoration**; public realm, parks, recreation and **urban planning**; visual resource management; green infrastructure planning and provision; and private estate and residence landscape master planning and design; all at varying scales of design, planning and management. A practitioner in the profession of landscape architecture may be called a **landscape architect**; however, in jurisdictions where professional licenses are required it is often only those who possess a landscape architect license who can be called a landscape architect.

Definition of landscape architecture

[**edit**]



A canal design focused on esthetical landscape architecture in **Stockholm**, Sweden.



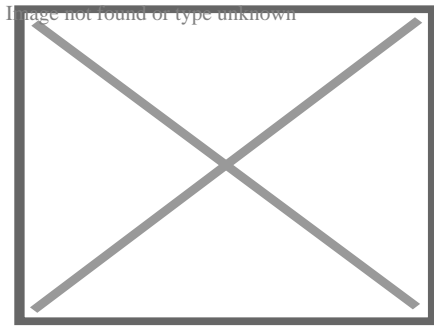
A river with concrete walls like those of a **flood control channel**, a historic flood-control measure using **landscape engineering** in **Houston**, Texas. Such channelling, intended to be strictly functional, may make flooding worse, by speeding the flow instead of spreading the pulse of floodwater.^[3]^[4]^[5]

Modern landscape architecture is a multi-disciplinary field, incorporating aspects of **urban design**, **architecture**, **geography**, **ecology**, **civil engineering**, **structural engineering**, **horticulture**, **environmental psychology**, **industrial design**, **soil sciences**, **botany**, and **fine arts**. The activities of a landscape architect can range from the creation of public parks and parkways to site planning for campuses and corporate office parks; from the design of residential estates to the design of civil **infrastructure**; and from the management of large **wilderness** areas to **reclamation** of degraded landscapes such as mines or **landfills**. Landscape architects work on structures and external spaces in the landscape aspect of the design – large or small, **urban**, **suburban** and **rural**, and with "hard" (built) and "soft" (planted) materials, while integrating ecological **sustainability**.

The most valuable contribution can be made at the first stage of a project to generate ideas with technical understanding and creative flair for the design, organization, and use of spaces. The landscape architect can conceive the overall concept and prepare the master plan, from which detailed design drawings and technical specifications are prepared. They can also review proposals to authorize and supervise contracts for the construction work. Other skills include preparing design impact assessments, conducting environmental assessments and audits, and serving as an expert witness at inquiries on **land use** issues. The majority of their time will most likely be spent inside an office building designing and preparing models for clients.^[citation needed]

History

[**edit**]



Orangery at the Palace of Versailles, outside Paris

Main article: [History of landscape architecture](#)

For the period before 1800, the history of landscape gardening (later called landscape architecture) is largely that of master planning and [garden design](#) for [manor houses](#), [palaces](#) and royal properties. An example is the extensive work by [André Le Nôtre](#) for King [Louis XIV of France](#) on the [Gardens of Versailles](#). The first person to write of *making* a landscape was [Joseph Addison](#) in 1712. The term landscape architecture was invented by [Gilbert Laing Meason](#) in 1828, and [John Claudius Loudon](#) (1783–1843) was instrumental in the adoption of the term landscape architecture by the modern profession. He took up the term from Meason and gave it publicity in his Encyclopedias and in his 1840 book on the *Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture of the Late Humphry Repton*.^[6]

[John Claudius Loudon](#) was an established and influential [horticultural](#) journalist and Scottish landscape architect whose writings were instrumental in shaping [Victorian](#) taste in gardens, public parks, and [architecture](#).^[7] In the *Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture of the Late Humphry Repton*, [Loudon](#) describes two distinct styles of landscape gardening existing at the beginning of the 19th century: geometric and natural.^[6] [Loudon](#) wrote that each style reflected a different stage of society. The geometric style was “most striking and pleasing,” displaying wealth and taste in an “early state of society” and in “countries where the general scenery was wild, irregular, and natural, and man, comparatively, uncultivated and unrefined.”^[6] The natural style was used in “modern times” and in countries where “society is in a higher state of cultivation,” displaying wealth and taste through the sacrifice of profitable lands to make room for such designs. ^[6]

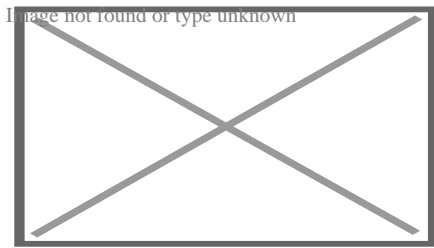
The prominent English landscape designer [Humphry Repton](#) (1752-1818) echoed similar ideas in his work and design ideas. In his writings on the use of delineated spaces (e.g. [courtyards](#), [terrace walls](#), fences), [Repton](#) states that while the motive for defense no longer exists, the features are still useful in separating "the gardens, which belong to man, and the forest, or desert, which belongs to the wild denizens."^[6] [Repton](#) refers to Indigenous peoples as "uncivilized human beings, against whom some decided line of defense was absolutely necessary."^[6]

The practice of landscape architecture spread from the Old to the New World. The term "landscape architect" was used as a professional title by [Frederick Law Olmsted](#) in the United States in 1863^{[[citation needed](#)]} and [Andrew Jackson Downing](#), another early American [landscape designer](#), was editor of *The Horticulturist* magazine (1846–52). In 1841 his first book, *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to North America*, was

published to a great success; it was the first book of its kind published in the United States.[8] During the latter 19th century, the term landscape architect began to be used by professional landscapes designers, and was firmly established after **Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.** and **Beatrix Jones (later Farrand)** with others founded the **American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)** in 1899. IFLA was founded at **Cambridge, England**, in 1948 with **Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe** as its first president, representing 15 countries from **Europe** and North America. Later, in 1978, IFLA's Headquarters were established in **Versailles**.[9][10][11]

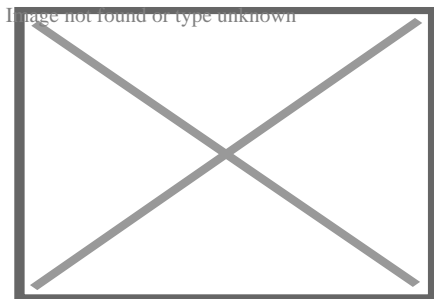
Fields of activity

[edit]



Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London, established 1759

The **Palm House, Kew**, built 1844–1848 by **Richard Turner** to **Decimus Burton's** designs



Urban design in city squares. Water feature in London, by **Tadao Ando** who also works with landscapes and gardens

The variety of the professional tasks that landscape architects collaborate on is very broad, but some examples of project types include:[12]

- Parks of general design and **public infrastructure**
- **Sustainable development**
- **Stormwater management** including **rain gardens**, **green roofs**, **groundwater recharge**, **green infrastructure**, and **constructed wetlands**.
- Landscape design for educational function and site design for public institutions and government facilities
- **Parks**, **botanical gardens**, **arboretums**, **greenways**, and **nature preserves**
- Recreation facilities, such as playgrounds, **golf courses**, **theme parks** and sports facilities
- Housing areas, industrial parks and commercial developments
- **Estate** and **residence landscape planning** and design

- Landscaping and accents on **highways**, transportation structures, **bridges**, and **transit corridors**
- Contributions to **urban design**, town and city squares, waterfronts, pedestrian schemes
- Natural park, tourist destination, and recreating historical landscapes, and **historic garden** appraisal and conservation studies
- **Reservoirs**, **dams**, **power stations**, reclamation of **extractive industry** applications or major industrial projects and **mitigation**
- **Environmental assessment** and **landscape assessment**, planning advice and land management proposals.
- Coastal and offshore developments and **mitigation**
- **Ecological design** (any aspect of design that minimizes environmentally destructive impacts by integrating itself with natural processes and **sustainability**)

Landscape managers use their knowledge of landscape processes to advise on the long-term care and development of the landscape. They often work in **forestry**, nature **conservation** and **agriculture**.^[citation needed]

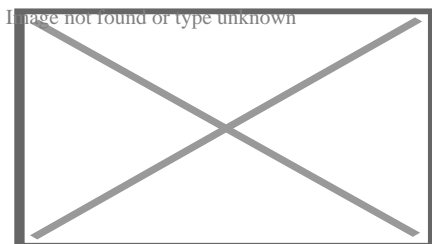
Landscape scientists have specialist skills such as **soil science**, **hydrology**, **geomorphology** or **botany** that they relate to the practical problems of landscape work. Their projects can range from site surveys to the ecological assessment of broad areas for planning or management purposes. They may also report on the impact of development or the importance of particular **species** in a given area.^[citation needed]

Landscape planners are concerned with **landscape planning** for the location, scenic, **ecological** and recreational aspects of urban, rural, and coastal land use. Their work is embodied in written statements of policy and strategy, and their remit includes **master planning** for new developments, landscape evaluations and assessments, and preparing countryside management or policy plans. Some may also apply an additional specialism such as **landscape archaeology** or law to the process of landscape planning.^[citation needed]

Green roof (or more specifically, vegetative roof) designers design extensive and intensive **roof gardens** for **stormwater** management, evapo-transpirative cooling, **sustainable architecture**, aesthetics, and habitat creation.^[13]

Relation to urban planning

^[edit]



The combination of the traditional landscape gardening and the emerging city planning combined gave landscape architecture its unique focus. **Frederick Law Olmsted** used

the term 'landscape architecture' using the word as a profession for the first time when designing the **Central Park**.

Through the 19th century, **urban planning** became a focal point and central issue in cities. The combination of the tradition of **landscape gardening** and the emerging field of urban planning offered landscape architecture an opportunity to serve these needs.[14] In the second half of the century, **Frederick Law Olmsted** completed a series of parks that continue to have a significant influence on the practices of landscape architecture today. Among these were **Central Park** in **New York City**, **Prospect Park** in **Brooklyn, New York** and Boston's **Emerald Necklace** park system. **Jens Jensen** designed sophisticated and naturalistic urban and regional parks for **Chicago, Illinois**, and private estates for the Ford family including **Fair Lane** and **Gaukler Point**. One of the original eleven founding members of the **American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)**, and the only woman, was **Beatrix Farrand**. She was design consultant for over a dozen universities including: **Princeton** in **Princeton, New Jersey**; **Yale** in **New Haven, Connecticut**; and the **Arnold Arboretum** for **Harvard** in **Boston, Massachusetts**. Her numerous private estate projects include the landmark **Dumbarton Oaks** in the **Georgetown** neighborhood of **Washington, D.C.**[15] Since that time, other architects – most notably Ruth Havey and Alden Hopkins – changed certain elements of the Farrand design.[citation needed]

Since this period urban planning has developed into a separate independent profession that has incorporated important contributions from other fields such as **civil engineering**, **architecture** and **public administration**. Urban Planners are qualified to perform tasks independent of landscape architects, and in general, the curriculum of landscape architecture programs do not prepare students to become urban planners.[16]

Landscape architecture continues to develop as a design discipline and to respond to the various movements in architecture and design throughout the 20th and 21st centuries. **Thomas Church** was a mid-century landscape architect significant in the profession. **Roberto Burle Marx** in **Brazil** combined the **International style** and native Brazilian plants and culture for a new aesthetic. Innovation continues today solving challenging problems with contemporary design solutions for **master planning**, landscapes, and **gardens**. [citation needed]

Ian McHarg was known for introducing environmental concerns in landscape architecture.[17][18] He popularized a system of analyzing the layers of a site in order to compile a complete understanding of the qualitative attributes of a place. This system became the foundation of today's **Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**. McHarg would give every qualitative aspect of the site a layer, such as the history, hydrology, topography, vegetation, etc. GIS software is ubiquitously used in the landscape architecture profession today to analyze materials in and on the Earth's surface and is similarly used by **urban planners**, **geographers**, **forestry** and natural resources professionals, etc.[citation needed]

European nations enabled the widespread circulation of urban planning strategies by transferring landscaping ideas and practices to overseas colonies. The **green belt** was a popular landscape practice exported by Britain onto colonial territories such as **Haifa** (1918-1948).[19] Spatial mechanisms like the green belt, implemented through the Haifa Bay Plan and the British "Grand Model," were used to enforce political control and civic order and extend western ideas of

progress and development.[19] The Greater London Regional Planning Committee accepted the **green belt** concept which formed the basis of the 1938 **Green Belt Act**. The planning **prototype** demarcated open spaces, distinguished between city and countryside, limited **urban growth**, and created **zoning divisions**. [19] It was used extensively in the British colonies to facilitate British rule through the organized division of landscape and populations. [19]

Relation to Indigenous practices

[edit]

Indigenous land management practices create constantly changing landscapes through the use of **vegetation** and natural systems, contrasting with western epistemologies of the discipline that separate ornament from function.[20] The discipline of landscape architecture favors western designs made from structured materials and geometric forms.[20] Landscape architecture history books tend to include projects that contain constructed architectural elements that persist over time, excluding many Indigenous landscape-based designs.[20]

Landscape architecture textbooks often place Indigenous peoples as a prefix to the official start of the discipline. The widely read landscape history text *The Landscape of Man* (1964) offers a global history of the designed landscape from past to present, featuring **African** and other Indigenous peoples in its discussions of **Paleolithic** man between 500,000 and 8,000 BCE in relation to **human migration**. [20] Indigenous land-management practices are described as archaeological rather than a part of contemporary practice. *Gardens in Time* (1980) also places Indigenous practice as prehistory at the beginning of the landscape architecture timeline. Authors **John** and Ray Oldham describe **Aborigines of Australia** as “survivors of an ancient way of life” who provide an opportunity to examine western Australia as a “meeting place of a prehistoric man.” [20]

In the late 18th century, the landscapes created by **aboriginal land and fire management practices** appealed to English settlers in **Australia**. [20] Journals from the period of early white settlement note the landscape resembling parks and popular designs in **English landscape gardens** of the same period. [20] In England, these designs were considered sophisticated and celebrated for the intentional sacrifice of usable land. In Australia, the park-like condition was used to justify British control, citing its emptiness and lack of productive use as a basis for the dispossession of Aboriginal people. [20]

Education

[edit]

Landscape Architects are generally required to have university or graduate education from an accredited landscape architecture degree program, which can vary in length and degree title. They learn how to create projects from scratch, such as **residential** or **commercial** planting and designing outdoor living spaces [21] they are willing to work with others to get a better outcome for the customers when doing a project; they will have to learn the basics of how to create a project

on a manner of time and will require to get your license in a certain state to be allowed to work; students of Landscape Architects will learn how to interact with clients and will learn how to explain a design from scratch when giving the final project.[22]

Landscape architecture has been taught in the [University of Manchester](#) since the 1950s. The course in the [Manchester School of Architecture](#) enables students to gain various bachelor's and master's degrees, including MLPM(Hons) which is accredited by the [Landscape Institute](#) and by the [Royal Town Planning Institute](#).[23]

Profession

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Landscape architect](#)

In many countries, a professional [institute](#), comprising members of the professional community, exists in order to protect the standing of the profession and promote its interests, and sometimes also regulate the practice of landscape architecture. The standard and strength of legal regulations governing landscape architecture practice varies from nation to nation, with some requiring licensure in order to practice; and some having little or no regulation. In [Europe](#), [North America](#), parts of [South America](#), [Australia](#), [India](#), and [New Zealand](#), landscape architecture is a regulated profession.[24]

Argentina

[[edit](#)]

Since 1889, with the arrival of the French architect and urbanist landscaper [Carlos Thays](#), recommended to recreate the National Capital's parks and public gardens, it was consolidated an apprentice and training program in landscaping that eventually became a regulated profession, currently the leading academic institution is the [UBA University of Buenos Aires](#) "*UBA Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo*" (Faculty of Architecture, Design and Urbanism) offering a Bachelor's degree in Urban Landscaping Design and Planning, the profession itself is regulated by the National Ministry of Urban Planning of Argentina and the Institute of the [Buenos Aires Botanical Garden](#).^{[*[citation needed](#)*]}

Australia

[[edit](#)]

The [Australian Institute of Landscape Architects](#) (AILA) provides accreditation of university degrees and non-statutory professional registration for landscape architects. Once recognized by

AILA, landscape architects use the title 'Registered Landscape Architect' across the six states and territories within Australia.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

AILA's system of professional recognition is a national system overseen by the AILA National Office in Canberra. To apply for AILA Registration, an applicant usually needs to satisfy a number of pre-requisites, including university qualification, a minimum number years of practice and a record of professional experience.^{[[25](#)]}

Landscape Architecture within Australia covers a broad spectrum of planning, design, management, and research. From specialist design services for government and private sector developments through to specialist professional advice as an expert witness.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

Canada

[[edit](#)]

In Canada, landscape architecture, like law and medicine, is a self-regulating profession pursuant to provincial statute. For example, Ontario's profession is governed by the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects pursuant to the *Ontario Association of Landscape Architects Act*. Landscape architects in Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta must complete the specified components of L.A.R.E (Landscape Architecture Registration Examination) as a prerequisite to full professional standing.

Provincial regulatory bodies are members of a national organization, the [Canadian Society of Landscape Architects / L'Association des Architectes Paysagistes du Canada](#) (CSLA-AAPC), and individual membership in the CSLA-AAPC is obtained through joining one of the provincial or territorial components.^{[[26](#)]}

Indonesia

[[edit](#)]

ISLA (Indonesia Society of Landscape Architects) is the Indonesian society for professional landscape architects formed on 4 February 1978 and is a member of IFLA APR and IFLA World. The main aim is to increase the dignity of the professional members of landscape architects by increasing their activity role in community service, national and international development. The management of IALI consists of National Administrators who are supported by 20 Regional Administrators (Provincial level) and 3 Branch Managers at city level throughout Indonesia.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

Landscape architecture education in Indonesia was held in 18 universities, which graduated D3, Bachelor and Magister graduates. The landscape architecture education incorporate in

Association of Indonesian Landscape Architecture Education.^[*citation needed*]

Italy

[*edit*]



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AIAPP (Associazione Italiana Architettura del Paesaggio) is the Italian association of professional landscape architects formed in 1950 and is a member of IFLA and IFLA Europe (formerly known as EFLA). AIAPP is in the process of contesting this new law which has given the Architects' Association the new title of Architects, Landscape Architects, Planners and Conservationists whether or not they have had any training or experience in any of these fields other than Architecture. In Italy, there are several different professions involved in landscape architecture:

- Architects
- Landscape designers
- Doctor landscape agronomists and Doctor landscape foresters, often called Landscape agronomists.
- Agrarian Experts and Graduated Agrarian experts.

New Zealand

[*edit*]

The *New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects* (NZILA) is the professional body for Landscape Architects in NZ.^[*27*]

In April 2013, NZILA jointly with AILA, hosted the 50th International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA) World Congress in Auckland, New Zealand. The World Congress is an international conference where Landscape Architects from all around the globe meet to share ideas around a particular topic.^[*citation needed*]

Within NZ, Members of NZILA when they achieve their professional standing, can use the title Registered Landscape Architect NZILA.^[*citation needed*]

NZILA provides an education policy and an accreditation process to review education programme providers; currently there are three accredited undergraduate Landscape Architecture programmes in New Zealand. Lincoln University also has an accredited masters programme in landscape architecture.^[*citation needed*]

Norway

[[edit](#)]

Landscape architecture in Norway was established in 1919 at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) at Ås. The Norwegian School of Landscape Architecture at the Faculty of Landscape and Society is responsible for Europe's oldest landscape architecture education on an academic level. The departments areas include design and design of cities and places, garden art history, landscape engineering, greenery, zone planning, site development, place making and place keeping.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

South Africa

[[edit](#)]

In May 1962, [Joane Pim](#), Ann Sutton, Peter Leutscher and Roelf Botha (considered the forefathers of the profession in South Africa) established the Institute for Landscape Architects, now known as the Institute for Landscape Architecture in South Africa (ILASA).^{[[28](#)]} ILASA is a voluntary organisation registered with the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession (SACLAP).^{[[29](#)]} It consists of three regional bodies, namely, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape. ILASA's mission is to advance the profession of landscape architecture and uphold high standards of professional service to its members, and to represent the profession of landscape architecture in any matter which may affect the interests of the members of the institute. ILASA holds the country's membership with The [International Federation of Landscape Architects](#) (IFLA).^{[[30](#)]}

In South Africa, the profession is regulated by SACLAP, established as a statutory council in terms of Section 2 of the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession Act – Act 45 of 2000. The Council evolved out of the Board of Control for Landscape Architects (BOCLASA), which functioned under the Council of Architects in terms of The Architectural Act, Act 73 of 1970. SACLAP's mission is to establish, direct, sustain and ensure a high level of professional responsibilities and ethical conduct within the art and science of landscape architecture with honesty, dignity and integrity in the broad interest of public health, safety and welfare of the community.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

After completion of an accredited under-graduate and/or post-graduate qualification in landscape architecture at either the [University of Cape Town](#) or the [University of Pretoria](#), or landscape technology at the [Cape Peninsula University of Technology](#), professional registration is attained via a mandatory mentored candidacy period (minimum of two years) and sitting of the professional registration exam. After successfully completing the exam, the individual is entitled

to the status of Professional Landscape Architect or Professional Landscape Technologist.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

Sweden

[[edit](#)]

Architects Sweden, Sveriges Arkitekter, is the collective trade union and professional organisation for all architects, including landscape architects, in Sweden. The professional body is a member of IFLA ([International Federation of Landscape Architects](#)) as well as IFLA Europe.

As a landscape architect, anyone can become a member of Architects Sweden if they have a national or international university degree that is approved by the association. If the degree is from within the European Union, Architects Sweden approves Landscape architect educations listed by [IFLA Europe](#). For educations outside the EU, the association makes an assessment on a statement from the [Swedish Council for Higher Education](#) (UHR).

United Kingdom

[[edit](#)]

The UK's professional body is the [Landscape Institute](#) (LI). It is a [chartered](#) body that accredits landscape professionals and university courses. At present there are fifteen accredited programmes in the UK. Membership of the LI is available to students, academics and professionals, and there are over 3,000 professionally qualified members.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

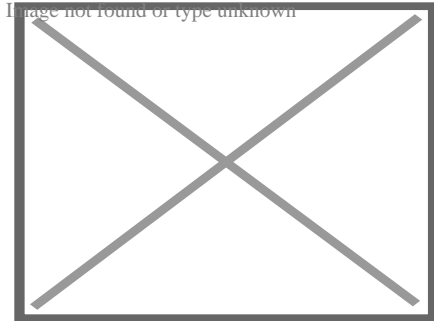
The Institute provides services to assist members including support and promotion of the work of landscape architects; information and guidance to the public and industry about the specific expertise offered by those in the profession; and training and educational advice to students and professionals looking to build upon their experience.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

In 2008, the LI launched a major recruitment drive entitled "I want to be a Landscape Architect" to encourage the study of Landscape Architecture. The campaign aimed to raise the profile of landscape architecture and highlight its valuable role in building [sustainable communities](#) and fighting [climate change](#).^[31]

As of July 2018, the "I want to be a Landscape Architect" initiative was replaced by a brand new careers campaign entitled [#ChooseLandscape](#), which aims to raise awareness of landscape as a profession; improve and increase access to landscape education; and inspire young people to choose landscape as a career.^[32] This new campaign includes other landscape-related professions such as landscape management, landscape planning, landscape science and urban design.^[33]

United States

[[edit](#)]



The [National Mall](#) in [Washington, D.C.](#) includes many examples of landscape architecture based on historical memorials and monuments.

In the United States, landscape architecture is regulated by individual state governments. For a landscape architect, obtaining licensure requires advanced education and work experience, plus passage of the national examination called the Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E.). Licensing is overseen at the national level by the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB). Several states require passage of a state exam as well.

Landscape architecture has been identified as an above-average growth profession by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and was listed in *U.S. News & World Report's* list of Best Jobs to Have in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.^[34] The national trade association for United States landscape architects is the [American Society of Landscape Architects](#). [Frederick Law Olmsted](#), who designed Central Park in New York City, is known as the "father of American landscape architecture".^[35]

Examples

[[edit](#)]

[Potager in Dordogne, France](#)

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Potager in Dordogne, France

Japanese garden in Afton, TN

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Japanese garden in

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, Japan

Classical Chinese garden

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Classical Chinese garden

Topiary in Helsingborg, Sweden

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Topiary in Helsingborg.

Sweden

Asian sculpture garden in Texas, United States

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Asian sculpture garden in
Texas, United States
Vigeland sculpture garden in Oslo, Norway

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Vigeland sculpture garden in
Oslo, Norway
Roof terrace garden (Ventimiglia, Italy)

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Roof terrace garden (
Ventimiglia, Italy)

Escorial Formal palace garden in Madrid, Spain

○

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Escorial Formal palace garden in Madrid, Spain Mediterranean garden in Alpes-Maritimes, France

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Mediterranean garden in Alpes-Maritimes, France Use of steps at Villa la Magia, in Quarrata, Italy

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Use of steps at Villa la Magia, in Quarrata, Italy

Lurie Garden in Chicago, United States, GGN & Piet Oudolf

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Lurie Garden in Chicago,
United States, GGN & Piet
Oudolf

High Line (second section) A repurposed area in New York City, United States

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High Line (second section) A
repurposed area in New York
City, United States

Parque Madrid Río Formal use of water in Madrid, Spain

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Parque Madrid Río Formal use
of water in Madrid, Spain

Schouwburgplein Urban park in Rotterdam, Netherlands

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Schouwburgplein Urban park in
Rotterdam, Netherlands
911 Memorial Park A memorial park in New York City United States

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911 Memorial Park A memorial
park in New York City United
States

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [Energy-efficient landscape design](#)
- [Environmental graphic design](#)
- [Green roof](#)
- [Hard landscape materials](#)
- [Landscape architecture design competitions](#)
- [Landscape detailing](#)
- [Landscape painting](#)
- [Landscape engineering](#)
- [Landscape products](#)
- [Landscape urbanism](#)
- [List of landscape architects](#)
- [List of schools of landscape architecture](#)

- Planting design
- Principles of intelligent urbanism
- Soft landscape materials
- Sustainable landscape architecture
- Topocide
- Urban forestry
- Urban reforestation

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place-based issues. Although people in related professions (e.g., law, architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, real estate development, etc.) and disciplines (humanities, psychology, etc.) often work with planners, they do not necessarily have the same knowledge base, skillset, and approach."

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External links

[**edit**]

-  Media related to **Landscape architecture** at Wikimedia Commons

- International Federation of Landscape Architects

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Horticulture and gardening

Gardening

- Allotment
- Arboretum
- Butterfly
- Climate-friendly gardening
- Community
- Forest
- Foodscaping
- French intensive
- Garden
- Garden design
 - computer-aided
- Groundskeeping
- Garden tool
- Green wall
- Guerrilla
- Historic conservation
- History
- Native
- Parterre
- Proplifting
- Raised bed
- Square foot
- Sustainable
- Xeriscaping

Types of gardens

- Alpine
- Ancient Egypt
- Australian
- Back
- Baroque
- Biblical
- Bog
- Botanical
- Bottle
- Butterfly
- Byzantine
- Cactus
- Colonial
- Color
- Communal
 - Garden square
- Community
- Container
- Cottage
- Dutch
- East Asian
 - Chinese
 - Cantonese
 - Japanese
 - Roji
 - Zen
 - Korean
 - Vietnamese
- English
 - Sharawadgi
- Fernery
- Floating
- Flower
- French
 - formal
 - landscape
 - Renaissance
- Front
- German
- Greek
- Greenhouse
- Hanging
- Islamic
- Italian
- Keyhole
- Kitchen
- Knot
- Market
- Mary

Horticulture

- Agriculture
 - Permaculture
 - stock-free
 - sustainable
 - urban
- Arboriculture
- Bonsai
 - Saikei
- Botany
- Companion planting
- Crop
 - most valuable
- Cutting
- Flora
- Floriculture
 - Canada
 - Taiwan
- Hügelkultur
- Fruticulture
- Genetically modified tree
- Hydroculture
- Indigenous
- Intercropping
- Landscape architecture
- Olericulture
- Plant
 - breeding
 - cuttings
 - free-flowering
 - propagation
 - drought tolerance
 - hardiness
- Pomology
- Postharvest physiology
- Roguing
- Tropical
- Urban
 - agriculture
 - horticulture
 - forestry
 - reforestation
- Viticulture
- Monoculture

Organic

- Biodynamic agriculture
- Grafting
- List of organic gardening and farming topics
- Vegan organic agriculture

Plant protection

- Fungicide
- Herbicide
- Index of pesticide articles
- List of fungicides
- List of insecticides
- Pesticide
- Plant disease forecasting
- Pruning
- Weed control
 - Aquamog weed remover

Related articles

- Community orchard
- Features
- Floral design
 - Floristry
 - Ikebana
- Groundskeeping
- Garden centre
- Garden tourism
- List of gardens
- Lists of plants
- Perennial
- Plant collecting
- Turf management

-  **Gardening portal**
-  **Category**
-  **Commons**
-  **WikiProject**

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Environmental humanities

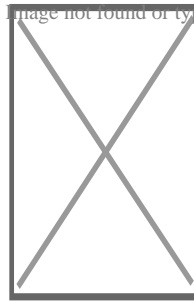
Art

- Crop art
- Environmental art
- Environmental sculpture
- Land art
- Landscape painting
- Photography
 - conservation
 - landscape
 - nature
 - wildlife
- Sculpture trail
- Site-specific art
- Sustainable art

Culture

- Cultural ecology
- Cultural landscape
- Ecolinguistics
- Ecological anthropology
- Ecosemiotics
- Environmental anthropology
- Ethnoecology
- Traditional ecological knowledge

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Literature

- Ecocomposition
- Ecocriticism
- Ecopoetry
- Geocriticism
- Nature writing
- Outdoor literature

Philosophy

- Aesthetics of nature
- Critical realism
- Deep ecology
- Ecofeminism
- Ecophenomenology
- Ecosophy
- Environmental ethics
- Environmental justice
- Environmental philosophy
- Predation problem
- Social ecology

- Religion**
 - Ecotheology
 - Environmental theology
 - Religion and environmentalism
 - Spiritual ecology
 - Stewardship
- Other**
 - Anthrozoology
 - Ecomusicology
 - Environmental communication
 - Environmental education
 - adult
 - arts-based
 - Environmental history
 - Environmental interpretation
 - Environmental journalism
 - Environmental law
 - Outdoor education
 - Political representation of nature
 - Psychogeography
 - Thematic interpretation
- Related**
 - Animal studies
 - Bioethics
 - Biophilia hypothesis
 - Do it yourself (ethic)
 - Natural history (museums)
 - Popular science
 - Property theory (common property)
 - Sexecology
 - Science, technology and society
 - science studies
 - Simple living
 - Slow food
 - Spirit of place
 - Sustainability studies

Applied

- Arts and Crafts movement
- Acoustic ecology
- Biomimicry
- Ecological design
- Ecomuseum
- Educational trail
- Environmental design
- Landscape architecture
 - assessment
 - planning
- Nature center
- New Urbanism
- Sustainable architecture
- Sustainable design
- Sustainable fashion
- Themed walk

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○  Commons

○ Journals

○ Degrees

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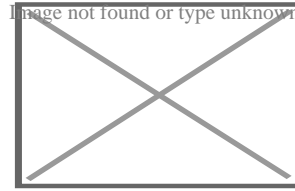
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Environmental social science

Fields

- Ecological anthropology
- Ecological economics
- Environmental anthropology
- Environmental crime
- Environmental economics
- Environmental communication
- Environmental history
- Environmental politics
- Environmental psychology
- Environmental sociology
- Human ecology
- Human geography
- Political ecology
- Regional science



- Agroecology
- Anthrozoology
- Behavioral geography
- Community studies
- Demography
- Design
 - ecological
 - environmental
- Ecological humanities
- Economics
 - energy
 - thermo
- Environmental
 - education
 - ethics
 - law
 - science
 - studies
 - justice
 - racism
- Ethnobiology
 - botany
 - ecology
 - zoology
- Forestry
- Industrial ecology
- Integrated geography
- Permaculture
- Political representation of nature
- Rural sociology
- Sexecology
- Science, technology and society
 - science studies
- Sustainability
 - science
 - studies
- Systems ecology
- Urban
 - ecology
 - geography
 - metabolism
 - studies

Related

Applied

- Architecture
 - landscape
 - sustainable
- Ecopsychology
- Engineering
 - ecological
 - environmental
- Green criminology
- Health
 - environmental
 - epidemiology
 - occupational
 - public
- Management
 - environmental
 - fisheries
 - forest
 - natural resource
 - waste
- Planning
 - environmental
 - land use
 - regional
 - spatial
 - urban
- Policy
 - energy
 - environmental

-  Environment portal
-  Category
- Concepts
- Degrees
- Journals
- Research institutes
- Scholars

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Construction

Types

- Home construction
- Offshore construction
- Underground construction
 - Tunnel construction

History

- Architecture
- Construction
- Structural engineering
- Timeline of architecture
- Water supply and sanitation

Professions

- Architect
- Building engineer
- Building estimator
- Building officials
- Chartered Building Surveyor
- Civil engineer
- Civil estimator
- Clerk of works
- Project manager
- Quantity surveyor
- Site manager
- Structural engineer
- Superintendent

Trades workers (List)

- Banksman
- Boilermaker
- Bricklayer
- Carpenter
- Concrete finisher
- Construction foreman
- Construction worker
- Electrician
- Glazier
- Ironworker
- Millwright
- Plasterer
- Plumber
- Roofer
- Steel fixer
- Welder

Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ American Institute of Constructors (AIC) ○ American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) ○ Asbestos Testing and Consultancy Association (ATAC) ○ Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) ○ Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors (APHC) ○ Build UK ○ Construction History Society ○ Chartered Institution of Civil Engineering Surveyors (CICES) ○ Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPHE) ○ Civil Engineering Contractors Association (CECA) ○ The Concrete Society ○ Construction Management Association of America (CMAA) ○ Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) ○ FIDIC ○ Home Builders Federation (HBF) ○ Lighting Association ○ National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) ○ National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC) ○ National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) ○ National Kitchen & Bath Association (NKBA) ○ National Railroad Construction and Maintenance Association (NRC) ○ National Tile Contractors Association (NTCA) ○ Railway Tie Association (RTA) ○ Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) ○ Scottish Building Federation (SBF) ○ Society of Construction Arbitrators
By country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India ○ Iran ○ Japan ○ Romania ○ Turkey ○ United Kingdom ○ United States
Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Building code ○ Construction law ○ Site safety ○ Zoning

Architecture

- Style
 - List
- Industrial architecture
 - British
- Indigenous architecture
- Interior architecture
- Landscape architecture
- Vernacular architecture

Engineering

- Architectural engineering
- Building services engineering
- Civil engineering
 - Coastal engineering
 - Construction engineering
 - Structural engineering
- Earthquake engineering
- Environmental engineering
- Geotechnical engineering

Methods

- List
- Earthbag construction
- Modern methods of construction
- Monocrete construction
- Slip forming

- Building material
 - List of building materials
 - Millwork
- Construction bidding
- Construction delay
- Construction equipment theft
- Construction loan
- Construction management
- Construction waste
- Demolition
- Design–build
- Design–bid–build
- DfMA
- Heavy equipment
- Interior design
- Lists of buildings and structures
 - List of tallest buildings and structures
- Megaproject
- Megastructure
- Plasterwork
 - Damp
 - Proofing
 - Parge coat
 - Roughcast
 - Harling
- Real estate development
- Stonemasonry
- Sustainability in construction
- Unfinished building
- Urban design
- Urban planning

Other topics

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- [Gardening](#) 

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International

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- Czech Republic
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- Spain
- Latvia
- Israel

Other

- NARA
- Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine

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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

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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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,



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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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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.



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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

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Driving Directions in Clark County

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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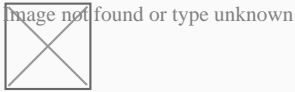
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Driving Directions From Clark County Historical Museum to

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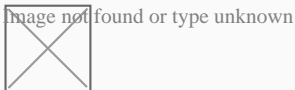
Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes



D. Lopez

(5)

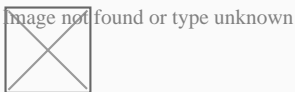
We recently had a very positive experience with Rock N Block for our fence replacement. The entire process went smoothly and exceeded our expectations. Harvey and his team were incredibly professional and communicative throughout the project providing much-needed assurance and peace of mind. The crew 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)

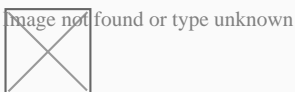
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard , 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)

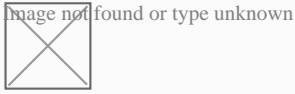
My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends,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

landscape designers Las Vegas

Landscaping Designer Las Vegas

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[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

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

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