

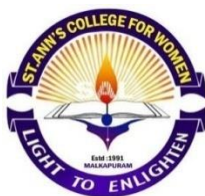
LANDSCAPING



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MENTOR

NAME: Dr. G. Adhishesu

DESIGNATION: Lecturer

QUALIFICATION: Msc. Botany,

Msc.phil, PhD, B.E.D



PRINCIPAL

NAME: Dr. Sr. Prema Kumari

DESIGNATION: Principal

QUALIFICATION: Msc. Botany

PhD



MENTOR

NAME: S. Lakshmi Tulasi

DESIGNATION: Lecturer

QUALIFICATION:

Msc. Zoology,

(Pursuing PhD)

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INTRODUCTION OF LANDSCAPING

"Landscaping" - a property, you must be making improvements on that property's grounds either in a practical or in an aesthetic way. In an extended sense, everything on your property that stands outside of the home itself is part of a property's landscaping. A related word is "landscape." When you landscape your yard, you are engaging in landscaping.

Simply put, if you can look out your window and see a fixed feature in your yard affecting the overall aesthetics or practical functioning of your property, then that feature is part of the "landscaping" of the property. Note also that some practical features of one's landscaping, such as underground drainage systems, are of critical importance even though they exist unseen.

House and Landscaping

While the above furnishes a straightforward, working definition of the term, "landscaping," first-time homeowners will often profit more from an overview of the kind of work that they can do in order to improve their yards. So below, I will offer a quick glance at some of the different kinds of landscaping features you can install on your property. Not every homeowner will want to include everything discussed below, but most everyone will want to include at least some of features on this list.

Before we begin, there is a fundamental question to ponder. Should a house and its landscaping be harmonious with each other? We're not talking about practical concerns, such as planting shade trees to the south of your home to reduce energy costs. No, I'm talking about appearance. Should the way your house looks influence landscaping decisions such as plant selection and arrangement, or whether to build a wooden deck versus a brick patio?

Some homeowners like to color coordinate their house and their landscaping. That is easy enough, but how far should you go to harmonizing house and yard aesthetically? For example, if the style of your home does not qualify it as a "cottage," can you still landscape in the cottage-garden

style? Yes, but only you can decide on the degree to which you should strive for such harmony because everyone's taste is different. There's no doubt that some types of hardscape features fit better with some houses than with others. A rustic-style deck, for example, will look much better attached to a log cabin than to an ultra-modern contemporary.

What Is Ultra-Modern Contemporary?

Ultra-modern contemporary is a design or architecture style that's characterized by restraint and minimalism. It mainly focuses on clean lines, structural shapes, and neutral tones. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright is one of the most famous builders of ultra-modern contemporary design.

Achieving harmony is sometimes possible intuitively. But if you are more serious about complementing your house with your landscaping, you really need to take matters to the next level: landscape design, which is essentially an art form (although this discipline never loses sight of practical considerations, as well).

Types of Landscaping Features

Here are some types of landscaping features. Don't feel obligated to include each and every one of these in your own landscaping! There are wonderful landscapes that leave out half of these (or more). The following is just a quick sampling.

- Planting beds (such as flower borders)
- Lawns
- Shrubs
- Flowering trees
- Foundation plantings
- Driveways
- Walkways
- Fences
- Fountains
- Water gardens

Before You Start Landscaping You now have some idea of the scope of landscaping. But what else do you need to consider before you do anything drastic to your yard?

The very first question that you have to ask yourself is this: Do I plan on staying on this property forever, or will I be placing it in a real estate listing at some point?

Answering the question will clarify your priorities and help establish an overarching idea for your home landscaping projects. If you are home landscaping for yourself as a lifelong resident on the property, you need only consult your own tastes. But if your property is fated to be a real estate listing, you need to think in terms of "curb appeal": You are essentially landscaping for other people's tastes--namely, the tastes of potential real estate buyers.

Below are just a few tips for finding home landscaping ideas:

- Observe what other people are doing with their home landscaping designs. When possible, discuss with them the reasons behind their choice of home landscaping elements and the intentions behind them.
- Magazines, books, television and the Web all provide an abundance of information on what kinds of home landscaping designs are currently "selling."
- Consult with a professional in the landscape design field.
- If you don't want to pay for a landscape designer's advice, at least try to mine some ideas from your local nursery.
- Real estate agents see the reactions of potential buyers to home landscaping day in and day out; consult with them on trends.

Remember, potential buyers may not share your personal tastes--that's what necessitates all this research on your part, as the seller. For instance, you may not mind spending time puttering around outside, may have no desire for water features on your landscape, and may not care about winter color. But the trend has been for homebuyers to seek:

- Low maintenance home landscapes. For instance, if there's a choice between a dwarf version of a tree and a larger version, choose the dwarf tree-- it won't need to be pruned as much.
- Artificial ponds, fountains, and waterfalls. The most striking landscape designs have a focal point or accent. A well-executed water feature is a focal point that can set your property apart from the rest.
- Year-round visual interest. Evergreens and many berry-producing shrubs are excellent antidotes to winter bleakness.

The trend mentioned earlier toward home buyers seeking year-round interest is worth expanding upon. Visual interest goes beyond color. For instance, you can create winter scenes through the employment of hardscape design elements such as stone walls, gazebos, and arbors. To soften up such hardscape features, include tall ornamental grasses or other graceful elements. In fact, even without the hardscape elements, the tall grasses can provide you with wintertime beauty in the yard.

Incidentally, don't think that just because it may be a hot and humid day at the time you happen to read this article, talk of "winter scenes" is out of line. The time to work on furnishing your home landscaping with the potential for winter scenes is not when it's cold outside and two feet of snow lies on the ground. It's your spring and summer work that will determine how good you're landscaping looks in winter. After all, it's pretty hard to plant ornamental grasses in the winter! Much of your hardscape design work also should be done in good weather.

In addition to providing winter scenes, don't overlook ways that you can inject maximum color into the spring and fall landscapes, too:

1. If you plant bulbs in the fall, you won't have to wait until May for spring color.
2. Some perennials, if cut back properly after their first blooming, will produce a second set of blooms later in the summer or in early fall.
3. While trees such as maples receive all the accolades for fall color, don't neglect to plant some of the shrubs and vines resplendent in fall color.
4. Don't pass up 2-for-1 deals. *Euonymus alatus*, or "burning bush" doubles as a plant valuable both for fall and winter scenes. In the fall it is valued for its foliage. A deciduous shrub, its potential for winter scenes lies in its bark.

Protruding from *Euonymus alatus* stems is a corky membrane that gives them an oddly squarish shape. This shape traps and holds snow, making for some terrific winter scenes. Because burning bushes are invasive plants, however, make sure you keep in under control or look for alternatives.

Where Do I Go From Here?

Now that you have read my overview of the different kinds of landscaping work that you can do to improve a property, you may be interested in consulting the following articles for related information:

1. Create a Beautiful, Functional Yard to Enhance Your Property's Value
2. Balancing Aesthetic and Practical Needs in Your Landscaping

What is landscaping?

Landscaping Architecture deals with land-planning such as building sites, gardens, outdoor-living areas, playgrounds, and parks. Landscaping requires knowledge of design and construction that overlaps in the fields of architecture, horticulture, botany and other practices involve science and arts.



Landscape design comprises of many projects such as parks, greenhouses, gardens, sports sites, and large estates that include housing developments, business parks, universities and so on. It is also used to improve contaminated sites to help moderate the loss of an environment that may result from new development.

Landscaping can help soften spaces between buildings, can provide a route for people, can provide space for gardening and also help improve environmental quality.

A well maintained and beautifully designed landscape design can attract people to the site which helps to create a positive impact on the property.

Landscape designs are of two types - soft landscape and hard landscape.

Softscape

The soft landscape includes all types of services and installations of all varieties of plants, flowers, trees, shrubs, and other organic materials. Softscape services include landscape architecture, design, tree installations, ornamental bed, landscape renovation, and planning for estates and large residencies.



This landscape designs naturally changes and emerges over time, driven by the climate, time of the year and other conditions. Careful attention should be given to the maintenance that these elements will require to stay in good order.

Hardscape

Hard landscape elements are hard and unchanging, although they may be mobile and adaptable to the environment. Hardscape services include stonework such as outdoor kitchens, fireplaces, retaining walls, fire pits, walkways, gazebos, fences and so on. Water features such as fountains, ponds, dry river beds, waterfalls are also considered as hardscapes, which slightly affects the soft environment.



Some of the popular landscaping elements are discussed briefly below:

Green Roofs

Green roofs are roofs that are purposely fitted or cultivated with vegetation and also known by the names living roofs and eco-roofs.



Green roofs also consist of green walls which are very popular among landscape designs that provide enormous visual pleasure.

Fountains

A fountain is an architectural feature that can either pour water into the basin to create a 'waterfall effect' or spray water into the air to create a 'jet effect'. These are often used as decorative features in gardens and public areas.



There are various types in fountains like drinking fountains which provide drinking water in public areas, special musical fountains which is a combination of lights, music and moving water jets for entertaining purposes. Splash fountains are commonly used in public areas to create interaction among people.

Blue Roofs

A blue roof is designed to retain or to collect the rainwater above the roof. These roof types are opposite to convention roof types which allow the rainwater to drain from the roofs.

Rain Gardens

It is a small garden which is designed to withstand the moisture extremities and the concentrations of nutrients that are found in rainwater runoffs. This type of rain gardens are sited close to the runoff source and serve to slow the rainwater as it travels downhill.



The design and selection of plants and soil should take advantage of rainfall and storm water runoffs. Plants with deep fibrous roots have a great advantage and also provide the most cleaning and filtration benefits to the environment. Rain garden looks like an attractive garden and also becomes a habitat to the birds and butterflies.

The main purpose of landscape designs is to achieve utility and beauty in the out-of-doors. Knowledge of landscape architecture helps people to achieve a better way of life through the fullest use of the out-of-doors.

History of landscape

Landscape history is the study of the way in which humanity has changed the physical appearance of the environment – both present and past. It is sometimes referred to as landscape archaeology. It was first recognized as a separate area of study during the 20th century and uses evidence and approaches from other disciplines including archaeology, architecture, ecology, aerial photography, re photography, local history and historical geography.

In England, landscape history emerged as an academic discipline following the publication of *The Making of the English Landscape* by W. G. Hoskins in 1955, although some topics that are now considered part of landscape history had been identified earlier. Darby, for example, gives many early examples of regional characterization of landscapes. Following Hoskins, landscape history expanded in various directions. There are published landscape histories of a number of English counties. Other authors have studied the landscape at earlier periods. One productive avenue has been the study of specific landscape features such as fields, villages, and so on. Managed woodland has been extensively studied by Oliver Rackham.

The scope of landscape history ranges from specific individual features to areas covering hundreds of square miles. Topics studied by landscape historians include:

The form (morphology) of settlements – for example whether they are dispersed or nucleated.

- The status of settlements – for example Anglo-Saxon multiple estates.
- Deserted medieval villages which provide evidence of earlier village forms.

- Field systems which can be used to date landscape features as well as illuminating earlier landscapes.
- Field boundaries or boundaries of larger units such as parishes or counties.
- Place-names which have been used to illustrate landscape features, particularly Anglo-Saxon place-name.

Two complementary approaches can be used to study landscape history – fieldwork and desk research. Fieldwork involves physical inspection of the landscape to identify earthworks and other potential features. Documentary desk research involves finding references to landscape features in primary and secondary sources. Among the most useful documentary sources are maps. Modern aerial photographs are useful for identifying large-scale features; earlier aerial photographs may show features that have now been lost.

The origin of features can often be related to the geology and ecology of the area being studied – for example the importance of springs and the suitability of the soil for different forms of agriculture. The presence of indicator species can be used to identify previous land use, for example bluebells suggesting ancient woodland, particularly in the East of England and Lincolnshire. Landscape features can also indicate earlier land usage. For example, a red hill in a coastal area is an indication of salt production.

The historic landscape characterization program initiated by English Heritage provides a framework for standardizing and recording information about landscape history, particularly to support the planning authorities. Few universities have a department of landscape history. Academic landscape historians are typically found within departments of archaeology, history, local history or continuing education. For example, Nick Hingham at Manchester has the title Professor in Early Medieval and Landscape History in the school of history. Landscape history courses are typically post-graduate or extra mural. As a result, much of the work in landscape history

is undertaken by amateurs (although often supervised by professionals in landscape studies).

DIFFERENT TYPES OF LANDSCAPES

1. Tropical Landscape

You don't have to fly to a remote island to experience tropical vibes. You can recreate them for your own backyard landscaping project with lush greenery and bold colors. If your climate supports it, palm trees, birds of paradise, hibiscus flowers, bougainvillea, orchids and jasmine are all representative of a tropical getaway.

There are also tropical touches you can add in any growing zone. A hammock swaying in the breeze, a swimming pool or hot tub—with a waterfall to really level up—tiki statues and torches, bamboo accents, a fire pit and brightly colored outdoor furniture are functional even in less-than-tropical climates. Making a signature cocktail at a backyard tiki bar is optional.



2. Woodland Landscape

This type of landscape design is an excellent choice for a low-maintenance option; forest trees, shrubs and florals can be left to grow in their own time with little human interference. Hardwood trees (like oak, maple, hickory, walnut and cherry) are traditional choices but do take longer to grow and are a long-term investment. These trees also go dormant in the winter, so consider what the landscape will look like in all seasons. Softwoods (including cedar, Douglas fir, juniper, pine, redwood, spruce and yew) grow more quickly and retain their coverage during the winter. In terms of structural additions, stone pathways, wooden benches and decorative or functional birdhouses help create a woodland feel.



3. Prairie Landscape

A prairie is a type of grassland. Its name comes from the French word for “meadow.” Prairies are enormous stretches of flat grassland with moderate temperatures, moderate rainfall, and few trees. When people talk about the prairie, they are usually referring to the golden, wheat-covered land in the middle of North America. It has evolved to many environments, from cold to warm and shallow to deep soil, so it can be adaptable to most climates. Switch grass is also drought-resistant, so it’s a good option if you live in an area that doesn’t get a lot of rain. It can also be a less expensive option than trees or shrubbery.



4. Desert Landscape

A desert style landscape doesn't mean a drab one. Desert landscaping can be a low maintenance option that requires little upkeep and water. Succulents are of course a must; cacti, aloe and yucca are traditional desert additions. To add color, consider desert-tolerant plants like begonia, autumn sage and yellow columbine—certain types of succulent can offer color, too. Regarding decor, consider Southwest-style design and heat-resistant furniture in light colors (no one wants to sear their skin on hot metal or a black cushion). A fire pit evokes the drama of the desert, and an outdoor kitchen could allow you to make the most of the warm day's outdoors. And don't forget to offer shade: umbrellas, gazebos or desert-friendly trees are a must.



5. Japanese Garden Landscape

A space for peaceful contemplation is the aim of a traditional Japanese garden. Drawing on Buddhist, Shinto and Taoist philosophies to provide a spiritual haven, this landscape style has four essential elements: rocks, water, plants and ornaments. When incorporating these features, the design principles of asymmetry, enclosure, borrowed scenery, balance and symbolism should be kept in mind. Koi ponds, waterfalls and stone basins are common water features for a Japanese garden; incorporating a bridge is also common. Traditional Japanese gardens are enclosed, all for a better way to escape into peaceful contemplation, and bamboo is an excellent choice for this. Decorative ornaments are also a key to bringing this landscape style to life.



6. Tuscan Landscape

You don't need 300 acres to recreate your own slice of the Medici gardens in Tuscany, Italy. You can emulate these famous gardens and others in Italy with a Tuscan style of landscaping. The region is known for its rolling hills, verdant vineyards and fragrant olive trees. Even without these exact components, you can achieve a Tuscan look and feel.

Citrus plants and potted herbs can help your garden look—and smell—like a Tuscan landscape. If you have the space, a labyrinth of sorts can give guests (even if it's just kids) a place to roam. Growing your own herbs or vegetables is a symbol of Tuscany's connection to the earth. And an arbor or pergola is the perfect structure to sit and observe your masterpiece.



7. French Landscape

French gardens originally got their inspiration from Italian Renaissance style, but they added elements of their own. The Gardens of Versailles are the biggest example of this landscaping style; they're even larger than the aforementioned Medici gardens—nearly a whopping 2,000 acres. Thankfully, a French style can be replicated on a much smaller scale.

Even though landscaping is about your yard, the residence is typically the focal point of a French garden. Planting trees or shrubs in straight lines that lead to the home are one way to draw the eye back to the house. Trellises, columns, birdbaths or fountains and cast iron furniture are signs of French design. And remember that with this style, symmetry is key.



8. Spanish Landscape

Spanish style landscaping is popular in areas of similar climate, hot and dry. Influenced by Islamic, Persian and Moorish gardens but with a flair of its own, this type of design is typically tolerant of drought, meaning that grass is not a central or necessary element. Most structural elements of Spanish landscape design include ceramic: it can be found in benches, reflecting pools, walls, walkways, decorative touches and fountains. In terms of fountains, the Spanish style is not one large centerpiece but multiple smaller pieces. Terracotta pots, urns and bright blue glazed accent decor are also authentic touches.



9. Shrubs Landscape

A shrub (often also called a bush) is a small-to-medium-sized perennial woody plant. Unlike herbaceous plants, shrubs have persistent woody stems above the ground. Shrubs are any sort of woody, perpetual, thick plant that branch into a few stems or trunks at the base and is littler than a tree. Shrubs are easy to spot, they are generally short and bushy and one does not see a significant part of the stem. Shrubs are otherwise called bushes.



10. Grass landscape

A lawn is an area where grass is grown as a green carpet for a landscape and is the basic feature of any garden. It serves to enhance the beauty of the garden, be it larger or smaller. Proper lawn maintenance plays a crucial part in any landscape design. Lawns are for more than just looks. Maintaining a healthy, thick lawn also benefits the environment. Unlike hard surfaces such as concrete, asphalt, and wood, lawn grass helps clean the air, trap carbon dioxide, reduce erosion from storm water runoff, improve soil, decrease noise pollution, and reduce temperatures.



11. Ground cover landscape

In landscaping, the term ground covers usually refers to any one of a group of low-lying plants with a creeping, spreading habit that are used to cover sections of ground while requiring minimal maintenance. It is also possible to use standard landscape ornamentals as a ground cover. The most common groundcover is the grass in our lawns. While turf grass has its place in the landscape there are numerous groundcover options available for those places grass may not grow like under a shade tree, or where mowing is difficult such as a steep slope. Characterized, in part, by how wide-ranging they are, groundcovers can be evergreen or deciduous, low- or tall-growing, clump-forming, trailing, or weeping. But they also share common traits. All groundcovers spread, colonizing areas often relegated to mulch or where turf grass fears to take hold.



12. Xeriscaping

Xeriscaping is the process of landscaping, or gardening, that reduces or eliminates the need for irrigation. Xeriscaping is the practice of landscaping with slow-growing, drought tolerant plants to conserve water and reduce yard trimmings. From the beginning, a landscape can be designed to reduce the amount of resources needed to maintain it and the amount of waste it produces. Xeriscaping often means replacing grassy lawns with soil, rocks, mulch, and drought-tolerant native plant species. Trees such as myrtles and flowers such as daffodils are drought-tolerant plants. Plants that have especially adapted to arid climates are called xerophytes.



13. Vines landscaping

Vines serve many useful landscaping purposes. Where space is limited, vines may be used as dividers or barriers. They can screen unpleasant views or provide privacy for the patio or porch. The monotony of a long fence or blank wall may be broken with vines. They may be used as a groundcover or a fast growing screen on fences or walls. Often vines are displayed on a trellis or an on arbor to provide shade for a deck or patio. In addition to adding height to an area, vines require less space to grow; therefore, they are useful in tight spaces in a small garden.



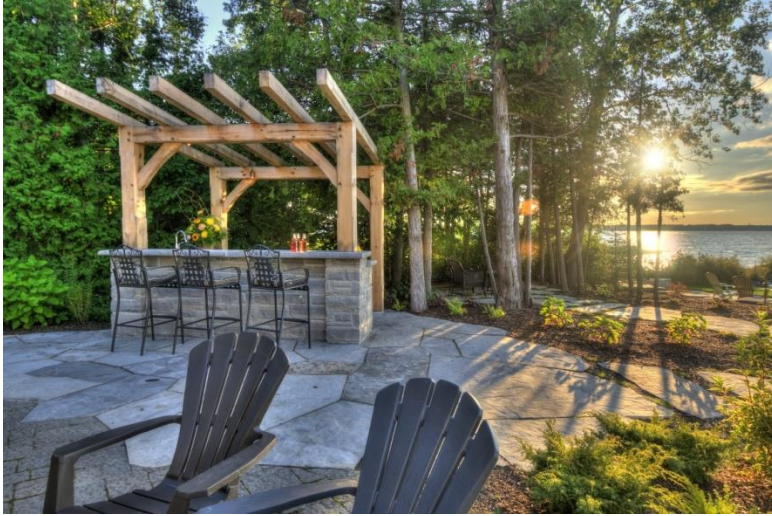
14. Informal landscaping

Informal gardens are characterized by following curves, non-symmetrical arrangements of features and spaces and plants that are allowed to grow into their natural shapes. Informal simply means that the garden follows much looser lines, curves and usually takes its design from the lay of the land. You may follow the curves of your land boundary, driveway, house walls, a stream and set of trees or where the sun casts its warming rays.



15. Native or naturalized landscape

Native landscaping uses colorful native plants, ornamentals, or a combination of the two, to create a natural landscape that manages rainwater while beautifying your yard. Native plants have deep growing root systems that help break up the soil, allowing more water to drain into the ground. A naturalized design is generally loose and flowing, with an emphasis on native plants, weathered stone and other natural elements. This landscape style is informal, but not random — even in nature, there is a sense of order. The real key to creating a naturalized landscape design is to mimic naturally occurring landscapes in your geographical area, like forests, wetlands and meadows.



16. Rustic landscape

Rustic landscape designs are simple and quaint. They have the appearance of a country estate – a combination of well-arranged soft capes and hard capes made from wood, stone, and other natural elements. A rustic landscape design has a weathered, welcoming feel to it and is full of old country charm. It's tidy and celebrates the simplistic beauty of natural elements while making extensive use of stone masonry, large timbers, wrought iron and cobblestones.



17. Contemporary landscape

Contemporary landscape design isn't exactly the same thing as modern landscaping. While modern landscapes are defined by their clean, hard-edged minimalism and use of materials such as concrete and metals, contemporary landscape design goes for a natural look with wood accents.



18. Modern landscape

Modern landscape design is defined by clean edges and an uncluttered look. This landscape design style can be a great fit for a property with a contemporary or modern home as well as a refreshing juxtaposition to a more traditional architectural style.

Characteristics of modern landscape:

- Clean lines and edges.
- Plants that have symmetrical or distinct growing forms and sculptural silhouettes.
- Subtle uses of color with mostly various shades of green with one or two accent colors. ...
- Minimalist look.

- Repetition of elements.
- Geometric designs, straight lines, and sharp angles.
- Open spaces.



19. Beach landscape

A beach profile describes the landscape of the beach, both above the water and below it. Beaches can be warm, and rich in vegetation such as palm or mangrove trees. Beaches can also be barren desert coastlines.



20. Mountain landscape

Mountain landscapes are formed by tectonic plates on the Earth's surface pushing against each other. This movement and pressure causes the shape of the land to change. The land is pushed up in a vertical direction and over time forms mountains. Mountains rise high above their surroundings.

Parts of a mountain:

Valley: is the terrain that lies between two mountains.

Foot: the lowest part of the mountain, where the terrain begins to rise.

Hillside or Skirt: the sloping part of the mountain between the foot and the top.

Top: It is the highest part of the mountain.

They usually have steep, sloping sides and sharp or rounded ridges, and a high point, called a peak or summit. Most geologists classify a mountain as a landform that rises at least 1,000 feet (300 meters) or more above its

surrounding area. A mountain range is a series or chain of mountains that are close together.



There are many different types of landscapes, including but not limited to:

- Coastal landscapes
- Revering landscapes
- Arid landscapes
- Mountain landscapes
- Karts landscapes.

Some landforms are extensive, like arid zone dunes that continue for many kilometers. Like this, so many types of landscapes are there, including with Desert, Plain, Taiga, Tundra, Wetland, Mountain, Mountain range, Cliff, Coast, Littoral zone, Glacier, Polar regions of Earth, Shrub land, Forest, Rainforest, Woodland, Jungle, Moors, Steppe, Valley landscapes.

Our landscapes are diverse and include rural, urban and coastal areas. They are the unique result of the interaction between natural and cultural influences over time. All landscapes matter and are important at a local scale.

Requirements and It's Purpose

- **Focal Point:** The main emphasis of the design. Focal point in a landscape is a feature that captures someone's attention immediately. From there, the eyes are led around the space. It helps those enjoying the space to not get lost in the features and design, but rather see the landscape as one fluid concept. This can help identify the role of the space, and how it fits you and your needs perfectly. There can also be more than one focal point, depending on your design and the size of the space. With a concept grappling multiple focal points, you want to make sure they don't overwhelm the landscape but rather complement and build on one another.

- **Line:** Leads the viewer's eye throughout the landscape. In landscaping, lines can be used to control movement, such as a walkway, path or flower bed. They can also highlight a design feature like a pond, pool or fire pit. Lines add visual interest because they can take various shapes – straight, curved, horizontal, diagonal. Straight lines tend to create a more formal design, while curved lines fit well with an informal landscape. They can be created with hardscape materials (pavers,
 - natural stone) or vegetation.

- **Form:** Upright, weeping, horizontal, round, or conical shapes that suit the theme of the landscape. Form refers to the shape of the plant or hardscape feature. Plants are available in many forms – upright, groundcover, round, freeform. Hardscape forms can be in various heights and shapes: think stone paths, retaining walls, and pergolas. A balanced landscape design carefully considers use of form. For example, a more formal garden could include more structured, trimmed shrubs, while an informal yard would feature more natural and flowing plants. The combination of forms is what helps lay the foundation for the landscape design.

- **Texture:** Plants or structures in a landscape can add different textures to unify the landscape. Fine textures tend to recede and make the space appear larger while coarse textures tend to make the space more intimate. Texture applies to both softscape and hardscape. By texture we mean whether the plant or design feature

is hard, soft, fine, course, heavy, light, rough, smooth, etc. Leaf structure, flowers, bark, and stone surface all have texture. Incorporating a variety of plant and hardscape textures adds a layer of dimension to the design

- **Color:** Influences the moods of those interacting with the landscape, such as, warm colors are bright and make the space feel more full, while cool colors seem further away. As color tends to truly capture the eye, it is a key element in landscape design. When incorporating color, it is important to consider the four seasons. While flowers and plants in varying hues make a wonderful summer garden, you will also want to be sure to include vegetation that will offer color during the other seasons, such as evergreens, conifers and holly. The color of hardscape also plays a role in the design.
- **Balance:** Formal balance is a symmetrical design where one side mirrors the other and more straight lines tend to be used and informal balance is asymmetrical with more curved lines and a different layout on each side of your design.
- **Repetition:** Can be essential in unifying the planting or hardscape scheme, but use carefully as to not overdue the repeating elements. Repetition is created by the repeated use of elements or features to create patterns or a sequence in the landscape. Repeating line, form, color, and texture creates rhythm in the landscape. Repetition must be used with care too much repetition can create monotony, and too little can create confusion.
- **Variety:** In the landscape, variety is often provided through contrasting shapes or colors or textures in both hardscape and softscape elements. A great landscape design finds a way to elegantly balance both principles, so that the landscape feels cohesive but also provides enough diversity to keep things interesting. Mixing different lines, forms and colors within your design for an interesting landscape.

- **Simplicity:** Simplicity in design is achieved by omitting all elements that do not improve or significantly impact the design. All design elements should be evaluated to determine what is important and what is not so that the design appears neat, clean, and uncluttered. Less is more and it is the essence of a good design when combining different elements.

- **Grouping:** When you plant a large group of one plant type tightly together, you are able to achieve a good visual impact, and it also works to balance and proportion out the landscape. Create mass in your landscape design by grouping odd numbers of the same types of plants.

- **Scale:** Varying heights and widths enhances the overall design composition. The scale of your hardscape and softscape additions must also complement and fit with the size of your home, yard and existing landscape features.

LAND SCAPING PROCESS:

The process of constructing your new landscape has a purposeful order, that enables the best use of time and construction practices to insure a successful installation. The 10 Steps to a Successful Landscape Installation below will help guide you through the process that ultimately will make your installation fun and enlightening.

1. Planning – Some people find this part of the job the most fun, while others cringe at the thought. However you feel about Landscape Planning and Design, this part of the project is very important. Whether you choose a formal drawn plan or a design on the fly, planning will go a long ways in the success of your project. Larger projects most often benefit the most from a formal plan. This makes the bidding process

easier for us and ultimately for you. A plan is basically a map that is going to help guide us all through the process of the rest of the steps below.



2. Rough Grades – Establishing rough grades when needed is very important to the drainage, hard- scape, planting and overall flow of your landscape. At this time we install chases and or sleeves under proposed hardscapes.



3. Drainage – Drainage is often an overlooked, but very important piece of the landscape puzzle. Drainage encompasses the use of the rough grading in keeping water away from or under your home. Drainage is also very important to the life of your plants and the integrity of your hardscapes.

4. Rough Irrigation – This is the beginning phase of your irrigation system and is very important to the functionality and the life of your irrigation system. During the rough irrigation your Main (live) waterlines will be trenched at a proper depth. Hose bibs will also be placed at strategic and predetermined locations. The Main waterline will also feed your irrigation valves. Establishing a point of connection for your system that best suites your homes water needs and uses will also play a key

role. The location and installation of your irrigation controller timer is done during this stage. A back-flow prevention device may also be utilized at this time to separate your irrigation system from your homes water. At this time to separate your irrigation system from your homes water.



5. Hardscapes – Now that your underground work is done we move to hardscapes. Hardscapes include brick/ concrete and stone pavers, flagstone, concrete, patios, walkways decomposed granite, retaining walls, sitting walls, water features, decks, arbors, adding placement boulders and just about any other construction that you can imagine in your landscape.



6. Finish Grade – Includes prepping of landscape beds (adding soil or amending as needed), lawns, paths and other areas keeping drainage in mind.



7. Planting – Plants are magic, they soften and make the hard-scapes blend and even disappear into the landscape. Plants are truly the life of your landscape. Planting too early in the process is normally not a good idea for many reasons including the risk of getting trampled, broken or not irrigated properly. When you are ready for plants the layout and installation go very smoothly. Do not plant until your rough irrigation system is ready!

8. Finish Irrigation - As soon as the plants go in the ground finish irrigation is next to follow. Drip irrigation is usually the best practice for shrubs and perennials. Water efficient sprinklers are available for your turf areas. Programming of your irrigation timer / controller is done at this point.

9. Mulch – Applying a liberal amount of mulch is very important to the health of your plants and can add beauty to your landscape. Mulch will add vital nutrients to your soil and keep moisture in thus saving water. Another beneficial reason for mulching is weed control.



10. Enjoy – Now that your project is complete it is time to Relax and Enjoy, after all this was the reason for all the hard work



The Benefits of Landscaping

Nature is good for us. It's plain and simple. Whether it's spending quiet time in solitude in a garden, hiking up a mountain for a breathtaking view, or walking through a forest to clear our heads, nature somehow makes us feel better about our lives. When it comes to the benefits of landscaping, there are three main areas I like to tell people about: physical health benefits, mental health benefits, and economic benefits.

Landscaping is good for your health



- On a basic level, landscapes can affect our physical health in many positive ways. Here are just a few...
- Air quality - A healthy landscape produces oxygen and eliminates dust, smoke, pollutants, improving the quality of the air we breathe.
- Lower blood pressure and lower stress — Studies have shown that looking at plants and trees, even if only through a window, can lower blood pressure and levels of the “stress hormone” cortisol. High levels of cortisol have been linked to issues with learning and memory, weight gain and heart disease.
- Reduced inflammation & boosted immune system — being outdoors can reduce inflammation in the body, which in turn reduces autoimmune disorders, irritable bowel syndrome and even cancer! While the research into cancer prevention is still in the early stages, studies suggest that time spent in nature can stimulate the production of anti-cancer proteins. Another benefit to being outside includes a boost to the immune system, allowing the body to better fight routine illnesses like colds and the flu.
- Landscaping is good for your mind

- The mental health benefits are just as plentiful. Multiple studies have shown that walking in nature improves short-term memory.
- Symptoms of anxiety, depression and other mental health issues can all improve with time spent outside. One study that analyzed 10 other studies on “green exercise” notes that exercising outdoors instead of inside improved both self-esteem and mood in study participants.
- Environmental Benefits of Managed Landscapes
- Natural Coolants – Grass is much cooler than asphalt or cement. It acts as an “air conditioner” for the surrounding area. In fact, lawns can be 31 degrees cooler than asphalt and 20 degrees cooler than bare soil. But wait, there’s more. Trees shading homes can reduce attic temperatures by as much as 40 degrees.



- Environmental Cleaners - Grass plays a vital role in capturing dust, smoke particles and other pollutants, and it produces oxygen.
- Water Protectors – Healthy lawns absorb unhealthy runoff that might otherwise filter into bodies of water.
- Air Cleaners – Grasses absorb carbon dioxide and break it down into oxygen and carbon. In fact, a 50’x50’ lawn produces enough oxygen for a family of four.
- Noise Minimizes – Lawns and plants dramatically reduce noise pollution; they can reduce noise levels by 20 percent to 30 percent over hard surfaces like concrete and pavement.
- Turf grass slows down and absorbs runoff into bodies of water.
- Even in areas that have water restrictions and are experiencing drought, it is important that lawns and landscapes remain a viable component of healthy communities. There are a number of

sustainable practices that will allow managed lawns and landscapes to reduce water usage but still provide important environmental benefits.

Physical and Psychological Benefits

- The benefits of human interaction with plants, trees, and grass are also well studied and documented. Research has found that people find stress relief and healing when interacting with nature or even viewing it through a window. Children with ADHD seem to focus better after being outdoors (Harvard Health Publications). Workers are more productive as well when working in environments with plants, and cognitive function is improved.
- But, perhaps more important than what science tells us, is what people instinctively feel about the plants and green spaces in their lives—that the connection makes their lives better, and they want to make an effort to incorporate it into their lives.
- Research from the Husqvarna Global Garden Report 2012 showed that “63% of respondents reported being willing to pay more for an apartment or house if it was located in an area with good green spaces, compared with, for instance, 34% willing to pay more for an area with good shopping and 33% for good cultural venues.”

Disadvantages of landscaping

An attractive and functional outdoor space is absolutely essential to every home. The space and ability to spend time outside have positive effects on health and happiness—not to mention the positive effects it has on property value and curb appeal! With so many benefits to a serene landscape, it may cross your mind to do it yourself. Before you embark on this difficult DIY journey, discover the disadvantages of DIY landscaping.

Plant Knowledge Gaps:

Even garden connoisseurs may struggle with picking plants that not only thrive in their location and environment but also compliment the style and appearance of their home. Plant selection is crucial to a landscape design. It's hard to identify and care for plants in the exact right manner to allow them to flourish. It's also important to have a vast knowledge of native plants, invasive species, and more to choose the right plants and the best location for them to reside. There are so many options for plants that the research can be overwhelming. A professional local landscape developer will have this vast knowledge and be better able to inform the plants that would not only thrive but also look amazing on your property.

Time Investment:

Planning out a landscape design may be a fun activity. It's exciting to pick where your garden will be and what plants will line your patio, but it's also a huge time commitment. Whether you're starting from a blank slate or completely redoing the existing landscape design, it can take years for DIYers to complete an outdoor landscape renovation. It takes time for a team of landscaping professionals to complete projects, so imagine how long it will take one or two committed DIYers. This means a long period without being able to enjoy your outdoor space as you work through the growing pains of planting.

The Trouble of Fixing Mistakes:

A beginning landscape designer is bound to make mistakes. These mistakes can range from planting a non-native plant garden that dies shortly after planting to biting off more than they can chew and needing an entire redo of the outdoor space. Landscape design—especially larger projects—are more difficult than many anticipate. This is particularly true if the DIYers don't have much (or any) landscaping experience.

While Sustainable Landscaping certainly has its benefits, it also has its drawbacks, especially when creating and maintaining a manicured-looking commercial property.

- It usually involves little or no lawn. True Sustainable Landscapes have little or no turf that requires mowing. The more lawn you have, the more resources and work need to go into it to keep it trimmed and green.
- Weed control is time-consuming. Pulling weeds by hand can be effective, but it requires a lot more time and work than using weed control products.
- Plants look wild. Native plants tend to look unruly, and when flowers aren't blooming, they can look like weeds.
- Controlling pests is more difficult. The goal of Sustainable Landscaping is to create an ecosystem that sustains itself, and insects are a part of that cohesion. Some insects cannot be eliminated naturally and sometimes the natural and organic alternatives aren't as quick and effective as their chemical counterparts.
- Native plants can be more work. Because native plants grow well in their native environment, they usually need to be trimmed and pruned more often than non-native plants.
- Native plants can actually cost more. Native plants are harder to find at nurseries, even local ones, so they can be more expensive.
- Design is limited. Because native plants are harder to find, your landscaper will have fewer to choose from. With native flowers, you are limited to the color selection that's available as well.
- They're not maintenance-free. In a truly Sustainable Landscape, there is little maintenance required, but commercial properties should look neat and manicured, not wild. Achieving this will require maintenance.

At Bluegrass Landscaping and Maintenance, we believe in doing our part for the environment and incorporating eco-friendly practices whenever we can. From those propane lawn mowers to our solar-powered offices to our fleet of fuel-efficient Ford Fusions, we believe that being as eco-friendly as possible is an important part of our company's mission—not only to better represent our industry but to also better serve our clients.

Preventions of landscape

Achieving a natural landscape with preventive maintenance mowing lawn in a natural landscape. A natural landscape is one that is able to mostly take care of itself with just a little help. When a landscaping company employs preventative maintenance, the need for extreme measures to treat problems in your landscape and lawn should be rare. Plant care that is focused on soil health and plant health will anticipate the conditions that enable insect and weed infestations—and keep them from getting out of control.

This proactive type of garden maintenance would generally include the following components:

- Periodic soil tests and lab analysis
- Maintenance practices that support healthy soil
- Plant and lawn grass selections suited to region and climate zone
- Plant locations supply correct moisture and sunlight conditions
- Plant care practices support plant health
- Stressed plants attract pests
- Assisting your natural landscape with proper watering, planting in the right location, planting in the correct habitat for moisture and sunlight (or shade) supports plant health and resistance to pest pressure.

To be clear, pest insects are as much a part of a natural landscape environment as are the beneficial. Our efforts are simply meant to assist the landscape in keeping the numbers of pest insects and weeds to a manageable level.

Attending to Cycles In a Natural Landscape:

When Insects Emerge? Are there certain times of year that we should expect particular types of insects to come out? Absolutely.

Insect activity is a part of the natural cycle in your landscape.

The majority of pests emerge mid to late spring.

Spring Insect Pests:

Caterpillars and aphids feed on new tender growth before bud break, just as the leaves are emerging. Once leaves have had time to mature and harden off, their stems become more woody and the leaves get a waxy coating that makes them less appetizing to the insect.

Summer Insect Pests:

Bagworms are a type of caterpillar that forms a bag around itself. They feed on conifers such as arborvitae and cedars. They venture out of their protective bag to eat in evenings, early mornings or on cloudy days. They are voracious eaters and can take many times their body weight. By late July the moths leave to mate. The female stays behind, lays her eggs, dies, and the eggs over winter in the protection of the silk bag. The cycle will repeat if you don't intervene during the "crawler" stage of the bagworms' lifecycle.

Late Summer/Early Autumn Insect Pests:

Japanese beetles become active in early July through October. They feed on Lindens, crape myrtle and roses. The best preventive strategy for these and other pests is linked to your plant selection. Insects are specialists. They favor certain plants above others. So, if you have a lot of one type of plant, you will attract a lot of pests that favor that plant. The more variety you have in the garden the more you can control the pest populations by limiting their food source.

When Weeds Emerge in the Natural Landscape

Crew weeding flower beds are there certain times of year that we should expect weeds to take hold in a natural landscape? Yes. Weeds emerge and thrive during natural cycles just as pest insects do. Early spring and late summer are the most important times.

The best method for non-chemical weed prevention in garden beds is keeping a good layer of mulch. Two to three inches is standard. Mulch won't 100% prevent weeds but will reduce the number that successfully germinate and break the surface. If weeds do emerge, pull them before they go to seed and spread. Maintaining healthy turf is the best prevention for weeds in the lawn. Correct mowing height is critical. You want lawn grass tall enough to shade out weeds if they do sprout. Over seeding and aeration combined with a top dressing of organic matter helps develop a dense root system to lock weeds out.

What to Do If Prevention Falls Short?

If, in spite of our best efforts, we sometimes find that insect pests have gotten out of control in our natural landscape. What reasonable and safe interventions are available? In the case of an out-of-control pest insect infestation, there are two types of treatments that can be extremely effective. Insect Growth Regulators (IGR). IGRs are specially formulated to affect specific insects when they are early in their development. The IGR inhibits molting, which is how an insect grows, and results in death to the insect. They are most effective when sprayed directly on an active insect. Obviously, timing the treatment to the growth stage is imperative for success because it will not affect fully grown adult insects.

Systemic Treatments

Treatments are absorbed by the roots of a plant and delivered throughout the limb structure and foliage. When an insect ingests any part of the plant, it dies. Extreme care must be taken with this type of treatment. Because the material gets into the pollen as well as other parts of the plant, it can harm pollinators. So it is extremely important to use this type of material AFTER blooming has occurred so as not to affect bees and butterflies. For plants that are repeat bloomers (e.g. roses), this treatment is NOT recommended.

What's the best plan of action?

You'll want to have a landscape maintenance program in place where your property is being monitored regularly—especially during those critical times of the year when insect and weed pressure are strong. The best course is to choose a company with personnel trained in integrated pest management (IPM) because they will possess the knowledge and experience to anticipate when insects emerge, where to look for them, how to identify them correctly, and which treatments to apply to control their numbers. The key to keeping the natural landscape pest population at manageable levels is to keep it healthy. Proper watering, building healthy soil, and putting the right plants in the right location, moving them when conditions in their former location no longer suit them – all of these factors reduce or eliminate stressors on the plants which is an invitation for “trouble” to come and visit.

Landscaping & Crime Prevention

While landscaping and plant growth can contribute to the aesthetics of a private residence, multi-resident unit, private business, or government building, they can also provide hiding places for persons with criminal intent. By choosing suitable plants and appropriate placement, you can have an attractive lawn and also reduce the potential for criminal activity. The following suggestions will work for large areas around government buildings or businesses and is also applicable to homes on a smaller scale.

Barrier Plants

Barrier plants have thorns or needles and a dense structure. They should be used below and to the sides of windows and next to fences and walls where access is not needed or desired.

Borders

Bark or wood chip borders between the lawn and the building or residence can be replaced with decorative river rock or gravel.

A prowler walking on a rock surface will likely make more noise than he would walking on wood chips, possibly alerting the occupants.

Ground Cover Plants

Ground cover plants, including perennial and annual plants, can be used within 6 feet of the edge of walkways and play areas.

The height of these plants should not exceed 2 feet at maturity.

Plants with thin stalks that are taller than 2 feet can be used if they still allow visual surveillance of the area.

Shrubs

Shrubs should be used between 6 and 12 feet from the edge of walkways requiring visual surveillance. Their height should not exceed three feet at maturity. If they are taller, they should have thin stalks to allow for visual surveillance.

Trees

Tree limbs should be pruned to 6 feet above ground. When planting, consider the location of light poles and fixtures so that illumination will not be blocked at night. With the appropriate plants and landscaping design, a beautiful lawn can also be made safer for those who enjoy it.

Job roles in landscaping

Landscaping can be a fulfilling career that allows you to contribute to the construction of beautiful lawns and gardens. If you have a creative mind or enjoy working with plants and trees, landscaping may be an appealing field. There are many career options within landscaping, allowing for a broad array of professionals to work in the industry. In this article, we discuss the best landscaping jobs for you to consider, along with their responsibilities and average salaries.

Turf Management Jobs

- Golf course management is the largest source of employment for graduate turf manager.
- Currently, 90-95% graduates of turf programs accept employment in the golf course industry following graduation.
- Average salary range for students accepting assistant superintendent positions is \$34,000 to , \$38,000 per year



ARBORIST:

- Arborist select and transplant trees
- Prune , repair, base and fertilize them
- Manage pests
- Ensure that the trees in their cage grow well and remain structurally safe
- Arborist protects trees from construction sites and appraise the value of destroyed and damaged trees



Areas of Specialty Arborist

1. Commercial arboriculture
For Hite to home owners
2. Municipal arboriculture or urban forestry

Work for local governments –street governments

3. Utility arboriculture

Clear power lines



Arborist Salary and Job Outlooks

- Expectation for job growth.
- Certification from the American Society of Consulting Arborist (ASCA) is recommended.
- Median yearly salary earned by Arborist

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR:

- Plan, organize, direct, or coordinating activities workers engaged in landscape or grounds keeping activities.
- Planting and maintaining ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and lawns.
- Applying fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals, according to contract specifications.
- May also coordinate activities of workers engaged in terracing hillsides, buildings, retaining walls, constructing pathways, installing patios and similar activities in following a landscape design plan.
- Reweigh contracts to ascertain service, machine and work force requirements.
- Answering inquiries from potential customers regarding methods, material, and price ranges.
- Preparing estimates according to labor, material, and machine costs.

NURSERY MANAGER:

- Nursery/greenhouse managers oversee the daily operations of a greenhouse and /or nursery
- They manage the care of the plants, flowers and trees.
- Hire and coordinate nursery and green house workers.
- Observe environmental standards for agricultural and horticultural production.



Nursery Manager Clerk Outlook:

Employment outlook: Very Good and strong growth in home owner landscape sales.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

- About 21% of landscape architects are self employed.
- Almost all states require landscape architects to be licensed.
- Need a passing score on the Landscape Architect Registration Exam.
- Good job opportunities are expected, but new graduates may face competition for jobs in the largest and most prestigious firms.

Landscape Architecture:

- Plans and designs development of land areas.
- Compiles and analyses data on such site conditions as: soil, vegetation, and rock features, drainage, and location of structures.
- Must consider and environmental impact in development of landscaping plans.
- Prepare site plans, working drawings, specifications, and cost estimates for land development.

- Inspects construction work in progress to answer compliance with landscape specifications.

GREENHOUSE WORKER:

Greenhouse workers tend to plants within a greenhouse facility. These types of employees may work in commercial, industrial, retail or residential greenhouses. Common duties include watering, trimming and moving plants as needed to encourage growth. Retail greenhouse employees may offer advice to customers about the best plants for their property, and care and treatment for plants they purchase.



HARDWARE ASSOCIATE:

A hardware associate is often a retail employee at a hardware store. Landscapers often purchase supplies such as tools, plants, soil and mulch from hardware stores and associates can help find and load materials. Customers without landscaping experience may also ask an associate to help them understand what they need for a do-it-yourself project and how to use the items they purchase in their landscaping project.

LAWN CARE SPECIALIST:

A lawn care specialist provides general maintenance for a yard. Often, lawn care specialists work as contractors, with home or other property owners hiring the specialist to maintain the land. Lawn care specialists often generalize, offering a variety of lawn care tasks, such as mowing, edging, planting and irrigating.

Related: 15 Lawn Care Job Titles (With Duties and Salaries)

LANDSCAPE LABOURER:

A landscape laborer is a member of a landscaping team who completes manual tasks on a landscaping job. Often a landscape laborer works on a team with other employees, including other laborers, specialists or crew managers. The laborer completes basic landscaping tasks, often under the orders or supervision of a more senior member of the landscaping team. Landscape laborers on larger teams may prioritize specific elements of a landscaping project, while smaller teams are more likely to require generalization.



MASON:

A mason works with stones and similar materials, such as bricks and concrete, to create structures. Masons may collaborate on a landscaping project, installing hardscape sections of a landscaping design. A mason may work with a landscape architect during the planning of a project, offering their expertise to the design and placement of any masonry included in the plans.

IRRIGATION TECHNICIAN:

An irrigation specialist cares for lawns or gardens by planning and installing irrigation systems. Irrigation specialists create specialized systems designed to provide optimal water levels for the plants and lawn of a property. An irrigation technician may work on residential and commercial properties,

and clients may hire an irrigation specialist directly, or another lawn care professional such as a landscaper may subcontract work to the irrigation technician.



GRPUNDSKEEPER:

A groundskeeper maintains a property, including a broad range of lawn care-related responsibilities. A groundskeeper is often responsible for mowing, weeding and trimming lawns. Groundskeepers may also oversee flowers and other plant life on the property, planting and watering plants as needed. Groundskeepers also perform basic aesthetic maintenance, such as cleaning fixtures and cleaning garbage on the property

GARDENER:

A gardener is a professional who specializes in the care and maintenance of plants. A gardener may provide guidance on the design of flower beds or other plant installations, and also monitor plants growing in a yard, ensuring they are receiving everything they need to thrive, including watering and pest control.



HARDWSCAPE SUPERVISOR:

A hardscape supervisor is a member of a landscaping team specializing in the non-natural elements of a landscaping design. The hardscape supervisor often oversees the layout and installation of hardscape elements such as cement, bricks, stones and wooden elements. The hardscape supervisor ensures the hardscape elements follow the landscaping plans and work with other elements of the project.

MACHINE OPERATOR:

Machine operators work with heavy machinery, including driving machines to job sites, maintaining the machines and operating them. Machine operators often work with landscaping crews to prepare and alter properties for landscaping projects. Common uses for heavy machinery in landscaping include digging holes, leveling the ground, constructing retaining walls and transporting heavy installation pieces.



DRAFTER:

Drafters create plans and technical drawings for projects, including landscaping designs. Drafters may create by hand, however, most modern drafting occurs using computer-aided design (CAD) software. Crews carrying out a landscaping project may use plans created by drafters, and local government regulatory bodies may also require copies of draft documents in order to approve zoning clearance before workers can begin executing a landscaping plan.

Landscape foreperson LANDSCA

A landscape foreperson is a supervisor on a landscaping team responsible for assessing a project and assigning landscaping team members to responsibilities on the project. A landscape foreperson may also assist in the manual labor on a landscaping project, or may serve in a strictly supervisory role. The foreperson is often the point of contact with a client when they have questions about plans or progress on a landscaping project.

Government role in Landscaping

Policies of local governments can play a major role in creating opportunities for sustainable practices. In addition, governments can take the lead in sustainable planning and development in designing public facilities or government office buildings according to sustainable design standards. By taking the lead in crafting unique policies and implementing ways for government to reduce energy consumption or negative environmental impacts, a local government can initiate small changes that will lead to a sustainable community.

I. WATER-EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING REGULATIONS

To require landscaping practices that conserve water resources. This ordinance is mandatory for all public and private construction. This ordinance applies to the irrigated portions of a site for redevelopment, reconstruction, or expansion; all new single family and multifamily residential structures and additions to residential buildings that amount to 50% or more of the assessed value of the existing building. Key provisions in the ordinance include

II. VEGETATION STANDARD

To increase retention of native plants in all developments and prevent use of invasive exotics. The ordinance is mandatory for all types of developments.

III. LANDSCAPING AND IRRIGATION

To reduce water consumption by providing minimum standards for the development, installation, maintenance, and preservation of water-efficient landscaping and irrigation systems in residential lots. This ordinance is mandatory for all single or multi-family residential developments or commercial developments.

IV. WATER CONSERVATION

To reduce water consumption in residential and nonresidential developments. This ordinance is mandatory for landscaping in all city or private developments.

V. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

To eliminate or reduce pesticide applications on city property. This ordinance is mandatory for all city owned property and does not apply to privately owned property.

People economic

Economic Benefits of Landscaping

Did you know that planting some green can actually help your business or commercial property earn some green? It's true! Proper placement of plants, along with proper maintenance of a property's landscaping can result in saving money on heating and cooling, as well as increasing both worker productivity and the number of customers. But how can something so simple have such a profound impact on our properties? Let's dig into the research behind this plant phenomenon.

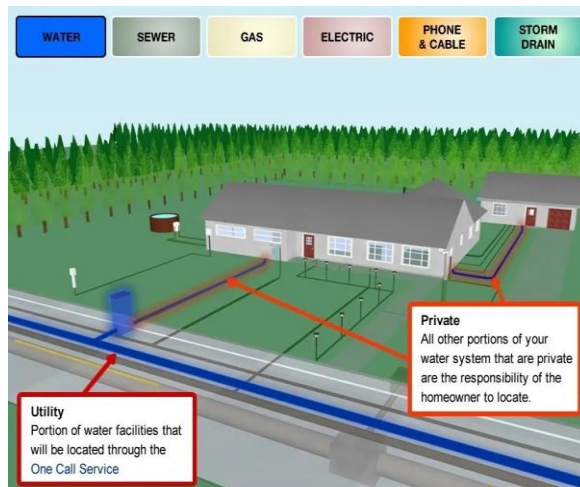
Property Value



Dr. Leonard Perry from the University of Vermont says that, “Landscaping can add up to 14 percent to the resale value of a building, and speed up its sale by up to 6 weeks.” This is a large increase considering the only thing at work in this situation is pure aesthetics. It might sound obvious but for business people who may find themselves distracted by the bottom line, it’s easy to forget that creating an environment that is welcoming and visually appealing is essential. You’re not just selling a property, you’re selling an office, shop, or home. A place your potential buyer will spend the vast majority of their time, so make it a place they enjoy. Make it the sort of place people can’t wait to visit. This is further supported by the publication, *Irrigation & Green Industry*, whose authors report that attractive landscaping on a commercial property leads to increased occupancy rates and higher rental rates. This isn’t just true for owners or renters, it’s true for customers as well. Dr. Perry states that, “A survey in the south showed that almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the public preferred to patronize stores that were well-landscaped, including landscaped parking lots.”

It’s important to note that indoor landscaping produces similar results. As Steven Mc Linden, writing for *Shopping Centers Today*, states, “when these visitors are surrounded by an inviting set of landscape features, they will feel a stronger tendency to linger for a ‘two-hour

vacation’- something that will not happen at all if they instead stay home on the couch and shop online.”



Not only can landscaping increase your property’s value, it can help you save money every year on heating and cooling costs. Irrigation & Green Industry reports that, “[...] the proper selection and placement of plant material can lower heating and cooling costs by as much as 20 percent.” Love YourLandscape.org reports that, “Grass is much cooler than asphalt or cement. It acts as an ‘air conditioner’ for the surrounding area.” And that, “Trees shading homes can reduce attic temperatures by as much as 40 degrees.”

Go Big, having a big event is always a way to attract more customers but did you know that this also applies to large landscaping installations? According to Shopping Centers Today, a shopping mall in Minnesota, “created an indoor floral experience for 15 days, starting in late March, through displays of splashy floor-to-ceiling gardens of flower, plant, and tree varieties. Shoppers responded with holiday-level patronage—generating a year-over-year traffic increase at the 2018 inaugural event of about 60 percent, plus sales increases in the double digits.”

Is such a display too big for your budget or property? Then think a little outside the box. As Shopping Centers Today reports, “Consider also such features as playscapes, splash pools and large fountains—because when the kids want to play, the parents will stay.”

Conclusion

To conclude, we can say that the landscaping is one of the major factor which can be applied in designing any interior space and make it feel like home. We can say that green color is very down to earth color and it represents new beginnings and growth. Landscaping is all about the inclusion of green spaces into the households which brings positive energy to the internal and external environment of any area. Landscaping can be used to alter the concrete surface to soft space which is soothing to the viewers. The 21st century revolution to the landscaping concept is bringing milestones to the field of interior and exterior designing and giving us, the emerging interior and exterior designers, new aspect to look upon while designing any space.

THANK YOU

This book will give a clear information on concept of landscaping.

- We are very thankful to my principal Dr. Sr. Prema Kumari to built confidence in us and encouraged us in making this book.
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- Finally we are very thankful to my mentor S. Lakshmi Tulasi madam to supported my work and helped us to move in the right way.

Topic name

1. INTRODUCTION
2. HISTORY
3. TYPES
4. REQUIREMENTS
5. PROCESS
6. ADVANTAGES
7. DISADVANTAGES
8. PREVENTIONS
9. JOB ROLES
10. GOVERNMENT ROLE
11. PEOPLE ECONOMIC
12. CONCLUSION

REFERENCE

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THANK YOU



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