

Sustainable Landscape Design Chapter 21

Answers to review questions

- 1) Name several common mistakes in landscape plantings.
 - Materials are planted too close together. or will be too large when mature (*p. 464*).
 - Plants with distinctly different water requirements are planted together (*p. 463*).
 - Awkward maintenance spaces are created (*p. 458*).
 - Plants are placed in sites that don't meet their soil, shade, and sun requirements (*pp. 462-463*).
 - Poor sight lines are created (*pp. 460-461*).
- 2) What are the elements of a good site analysis?
 - Property characteristics (*pp. 456-457*)
 - Neighborhood sights and sounds (*p. 457*)
 - Climate (*p. 457*)
 - Maintenance requirements (*p. 458*)
 - Family activities/use of the landscape (*p. 458*)
- 3) How might home security influence landscape design?
 - Avoid plantings that provide places for intruders to hide (*p. 458*).
 - Plant "people-unfriendly" shrubs and trees around windows (*p. 458*).
 - Prune to improve street-level visibility (*p. 458*).
 - Consider installing motion sensor lights (*p. 458*).
- 4) What does the phrase "year-round landscape interest" mean?

The landscape contains plants that take turns providing visual interest.
What are some examples of interest during each season?

 - *Spring-flowering* trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (*p. 463*)
 - *Summer-flowering* plants and a diversity of foliage (*p. 463*)
 - Fall-fruits and good leaf color (*p. 463*)
 - Winter-nice bark, fruit that hangs on, and evergreens that look nice covered with snow or ice (*pp. 459, 463*)

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- 5) What are the key characteristics of a sustainable landscape?
 - A sustainable landscape minimizes (not eliminates) the need for inputs of labor, water, fertilizer, and pesticides (*pp. 456, 459, and Chapter 6*).
 - On a broader scale, it includes species that support native bird, insect, amphibian, and mammal populations (*pp. 456, 469*).

- The landscape is designed to prevent erosion (*p. 469 and Chapter 6*).
- 6) Distinguish between plant form and texture.
- *Plant form* is the shape of a plant in silhouette. Examples are rounded, vase-shaped, pendulous, and mounded (*p. 464*).
 - *Plant texture* is the size and arrangement of a plant's foliage. It can be coarse, fine, layered, willowy, or many variations in between (*p. 465*).