1. **Name several common mistakes in landscape planting's.**
   - 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)
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. 471, and Chapter 6*).
   - On a broader scale, it includes species that support native bird, insect, amphibian, and mammal populations (*pp. 471)*.
   - The landscape is designed to prevent erosion (*p. 471 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*).