

Homework
Landscape Horticulture
Chapter 7

Name _____

Date _____

1. When starting a new landscape design the available space should be divided into three separate areas. What are these areas?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. List the five major factors that should be considered that could affect the design possibilities of a landscape.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

3. Which design technique can be used to create an illusion of spaciousness in the front public area of a landscape?

4. List the eight design principles of landscaping.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 5) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 8) _____ |

5. True or False: In order to achieve balance, landscape plantings should always be symmetric.

6. List the steps five steps that should be taken when drawing a landscape plant that embodies the elements of good design.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

7. Define hydrozoning

8. Sometimes trees and shrubs grown in containers develop “container habit”. What is this and how can it be remedied?

9. True or False:

- a) When planting a tree or shrub, dig the hole only as deep as the root ball but at least twice as wide.
- b) When planting a tree or shrub it is best to mix organic matter with the excavated soil before backfilling.

10. What is the maximum amount of time that supports should be left in place for newly planted trees?

11. True or False

- a) Ornamental trees and shrubs planted in fertile, well drained soil and growing well need only be fertilized on a yearly basis.
- b) When mulching newly planted ornamental trees, start by piling the mulch against the trunk and then extending out at least three feet forming a 2 inch deep layer.

12. The best area around a tree to water or fertilize is the feeding root zone. Where is this zone located?

13. What is "dead heading" and list some reasons for doing this.

14. List some advantages of using annuals in the landscape.

15. List some advantages in using perennials in the landscape.

16. What are two methods used to propagate perennials?

1)

2)

17. True or False: When dividing a mature clump of perennials, use only the vigorous outer shoots of the clump and discard the center.

18. Bulbs include true bulbs, corms, tubers, tuberous roots and rhizomes. Which type of bulb fits the following descriptions?

a) all of its food supply is kept in the root tissue

b) rootstocks

c) miniature of the plant encased in scales

d) usually short, fat and rounded

e) base of a stem swollen with nutrients

19. List four reasons for pruning.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

20. How is the new growth affected after a branch on a young tree is pruned back

a) less than 6 inches?

b) 6 inches to several feet?

21. When removing an entire branch back to the trunk of the tree, should the final cut be made flush to the trunk or flush to the collar at the base of the branch? _____

22. According to the Plant Adaption Map on page 7-42, in which region do we live? _____

23. Using the tables at the end of the chapter compile a list of a few plants for our area that you might consider using in a new landscape that meet the following requirement:

a) turf for a partially shaded area

b) evergreen vines

c) variegated ground covers

d) yellow, summer flowering perennials

e) ornamental grass – no taller than 3 feet

f) medium sized shrubs with evergreen foliage

g) Large tree that will give fall color

h) Heat resistant annuals