

ADVANCED MASTER
GARDENER

LANDSCAPE GARDENING
FOR GARDENERS

2002

The Quest Continues

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HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Life according to the Bible began in a garden.
- Wherever that garden was located that was planted eastward in Eden, there were many plants that Adam and Eve were to tend.
- The Garden provided”every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food”

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Other cultures have similar stories.
- Stories come from Native Americans
African tribes, Polynesians and Aborigines
and many other groups of gardens as a place
of life

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Teachings and legends influence art, religion, education and gardens.
- The how and why of the different geographical and cultural influences on Landscape Gardening is the theme of the 2002 Advanced Master Gardening course at Thanksgiving Point Institute.

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Earliest known indications of Agriculture only go back about 10,000 years
- Bouquets of flowers have been found in tombs some 60,000 years old
- These may have had aesthetic or ritual roles

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Evidence of gardens in the fertile crescent between the Tigris and Euphrates valleys
- Sumerians had gardens in 3000 B. C.
- Stepped pyramids called ziggurats had complex irrigation and drainage systems
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- First evidence of what ancient gardens actually looked like are found in Egyptian tombs
- Gardens were for pleasure and for food production
- Figs dates and grapes were common

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Egyptian gardeners successfully moved trees from Punt (Somalia) a distance of several hundred miles
- Temple and royal gardens were very large
- Harsh deserts had to be irrigated to get the plants to grow.

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Egyptians grew
- Cornflowers
- Corn poppies
- Mallow
- Convolvulus
- Many culinary and medicinal herbs in their gardens

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Egyptian gardens later influenced the Greek civilization after Alexander's

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

- Alexander sent information and specimens back to Aristotle in Athens
- At Aristotle's Lyceum, the first known botanical garden was established

HISTORY OF EARLY GARDENING

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Introduction to Design

- Why do some gardens seem to flow and blend and others seem to never reach their potential

Introduction to Design

- Design as gardeners interpret the concept is to blend plant materials with the hardscapes, the structures and all other features to create a pleasing garden.

Introduction to Design

- Design principles do not control the garden but are used by the gardener to make the plantings more pleasing.

Introduction to Design

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Introduction to Design

English

- These gardens at first glance appear as informal masses of many different plants and features
- To the landscape gardener, the walls, paths hedges and borders are the gardens skeleton and create a wonderful sense of order and excellent areas for displaying many plants

English

- The English were some of the great plant explorers and introduced plants from throughout the world to their gardens

English

- Kew Gardens

English

- Mutiny on the Bounty

English

- Lady Banks Rose

English

- Crystal Palace

English

English

English

English

English

English

English

English

English

Italian

- The reawaking of the renaissance influenced scientists, artisans, inventors, authors and gardeners.
- Nowhere was this more evident than in Italy.

Italian

- From there it spread through much of the European world.
- Borrowing from the classic Roman designs and infusing them with the beauty of the emerging artist gardens metamorphosed into places of beauty and sweeping vistas.

Italian

- This style influenced much of the Mediterranean area and beyond.
- Many of the plants used in these gardens remain popular to day in Mediterranean climates of the world.

Italian

Italian

French

- French gardens are the most formal of all garden designs.
- The influences of the French designs are replicated in many different plantings and included in many different designs.
- Their formal characteristics include symmetrical layouts of plants and hardscapes.

French

- Their formal characteristics include symmetrical layouts of the plants and hardscapes.
- Typical features include
 - fountains
 - sculptures
 - hedges
 - topiaries. These are stunning gardens but these designs are high maintenance and are not suitable for casual gardens.

French

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French

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French

French

French

Spanish

- The Spanish empire borrowed from many cultures.
- Part of the influence comes from the Moors who brought the rich designs of Northern Africa to the Iberian Peninsula.
- This design spread as Spain colonized much of the new world.

Spanish

- This influence continues to be the dominant factor in the landscapes of the Southwestern United States.
- Plants from the Southwest, Central and South America and other dry areas of the world are prominent in these landscapes.

Spanish

Spanish

American Gardens

- New world historical gardens

American Gardens

- New world historical gardens
- Over time, unique New World characteristics developed in these landscapes and these gardens influence designs today.

American Gardens

- New world historical gardens
- These gardens are combinations of many different designs from Europe and the British Isles.
- These designs include the food gardens and the show gardens.

American Gardens

- American rise to glory
- As the American dream developed, the gardens also developed.
- Many wealthy families planted exceptional gardens to surround opulent houses.

American Gardens

- American rise to glory
- The real surge in gardens came with the rise of the middle class and suburbs.
- For the first time in recent history, the common person could own home and property for more than just subsistence.

American Gardens

- American rise to glory

American Gardens

- Contemporary American Landscapes
- Turfgrass became a crop
- Trees moved from the forest or wooded designs
- Annual flowers become a staple part of gardens.

American Gardens

- CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LANDSCAPES
- Home ownership
- Gardening is now America's number one outdoor leisure activity
- The concept of landscapes for gardeners is into its element.

American Gardens

- CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LANDSCAPES
- These gardens are not just showy designs nor are they plant collections.
- They are planted for the gardener to enjoy as gardens and to enjoy the pastime of gardening.
- This is the favorite part of gardening and a time to enjoy a chosen hobby.

American Gardens

American Gardens

Oriental

- Japanese Gardens
- The opening of Japan in 1868 had a far reaching effect on the rest of the world and on gardens in other countries.
- These gardens are beautiful to look at and peaceful in their design.

Oriental

- Japanese Gardens
- Understanding how and why they are designed and maintained the way they are is vital to their enjoyment.
- Some of their significance comes as a part of the religious beliefs, some comes from a deep and abiding respect for nature.

Oriental

- Japanese Gardens
- Elements from these gardens make their way into many contemporary landscapes
- Japanese dry gardens offer an exciting alternative to most waterwise designs.

Oriental

- Chinese Scholar Gardens
- Perhaps no other gardens make such rich use of symbolism and nature as do these gardens.
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Oriental

- Chinese Scholar Gardens
- Decidedly asymmetrical in their design, these gardens are meticulously laid out and each of the plants, stones and building add an important aspect to the landscape.

Oriental

- Chinese Scholar Gardens
- These gardens utilize impeccable use of
- Plants
- water features
- Hardscapes
- Buildings

Oriental

- Chinese Scholar Gardens
- Love of learning makes these gardens an important concept to understand
- Chinese garden ornaments and plants that are native to China often find their way into our own gardens

Oriental

- Japanese gardens date back to at least 592 AD
- There is evidence that the art had progressing long before because these early gardens were well-developed.

Oriental

- Early gardens contained artificial hills, ornamental pools, and many other features of Japanese gardens today.
- The first major development in the history of Japanese gardens came in the Nara period (646-794 AD)

Oriental

- These gardens included animals, birds and fish to provide movement, and were used as sites for feasts and parties given by noblemen.

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Oriental

- As the fascination with other cultures began to wear off in the Heian period (794-1185 AD), those who could afford to build gardens had a renewed interest in traditional Japanese styles and customs. This change brought an elegant mix of Chinese customs and Japanese style to gardens, known as Shinden.

Oriental

- The layout of these gardens was dictated by myth and legend; for example, streams had to run from east to west because in ancient Chinese lore, the East was the source of purity and the West was the outlet of impurities.
- Not many changes were made to the

Oriental

- . Decorativeness was played down in favor of meditative qualities; gardens in this era tended to include stones, water and evergreens, remaining constant throughout the year. This minimalist theory was carried to even greater extremes in the Muromachi and Higashiyama periods (1392-1573) when gardens contained only stones.

Oriental

- Created in the style of the monochrome landscape paintings popular during the time, these gardens used specially picked stones as metaphors for objects in nature. Also developed during this time was the flat garden, or the Hira-niwa.
- During the Momoyama period, most likely as a reaction to the frugality of the Zen garden design, royal gardens once again became vibrant and lush. These gardens were full of hills, waterfalls, and a variety of plants.

Oriental

- During the Momoyama period, most likely as a reaction to the frugality of the Zen garden design, royal gardens once again became vibrant and lush. These gardens were full of hills, waterfalls, and a variety of plants. However, the old Zen tradition lived on in tea gardens. Walking gardens were invented, constructed so as to be pleasing to the eye from any angle, and paths had to be woven into the structure of the garden itself. The result, right up to the modern day, is a

Oriental

Oriental

Oriental

- However, the old Zen tradition lived on in tea gardens. Walking gardens were invented, constructed so as to be pleasing to the eye from any angle, and paths had to be woven into the structure of the garden itself

Oriental

- The result, right up to the modern day, is a great variety in Japanese gardens. From Zen rock gardens to tea gardens to walking gardens, the art of Japanese gardens is still very much alive.

Oriental

Japanese Flat Garden

- Flat gardens, or Hira-niwa, are constructed without hills or water; the flat ground level symbolizes water

Oriental

Japanese Flat Garden

- the ground is usually covered with pebbles, raked in circles and straight lines to give the impression of ripples

Oriental

Japanese Flat Garden

- These gardens contain stones, trees, stone lanterns and wells and are representative of the seaside or of grand lakes. Carefully selected and placed groups of stones symbolize islands; sometimes a waterfall is suggested by upright oblong stones

Oriental

Japanese Flat Garden

- Hira-niwa reached their height of popularity during the Edo period, as described in history of Japanese gardens, and are most often found in Buddhist temples as objects of contemplation. The most austere contain only stones, carefully laid out to look pleasing but also to facilitate contemplation. The garden design is very subtle; stone placement oftentimes suggests far off lands and mystical locales.

Oriental Japanese Flat Garden

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Japanese Flat Garden

- The garden design is very subtle; stone placement oftentimes suggests far off lands and mystical locales.
- Many modern flat gardens also contain wells and stone lanterns

Oriental

Japanese Flat Garden

- The wells usually have a purpose in these gardens: purification of those who wish to observe the gardens. They are typically constructed with wood, and have either a pulley system or a large spoon for drawing out the water. Stone lanterns are not only ornamental, but serve to illuminate the gardens at night

Oriental

Japanese Flat Garden

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Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- The Japanese name for hill gardens, Tsukiyama-sansui, means hills and water: the foundations of a classic hill garden. This garden is like a three-dimensional picture.

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- traditional gardens were viewed from only one point, modern gardens are designed with winding paths throughout them, to display the garden to its full advantage. Usually these paths are made of carefully selected flat stones

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- Water plays a very important role, and nearly every garden contains a waterfall and a pond. Waterfalls are an essential part of hill gardens, as they not only help water flow down the hill, they also provide great symbolism

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- They are usually constructed with two large stones, giving the appearance of great distance and size. They are often shaded by several tasteful bushes or trees which form a partial screen.

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- The ike, or pond, is meant to represent a sea, lake, or pond in nature. It is usually rimmed with stone-work piling, and always contains an island.

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- They are often shaded by several tasteful bushes or trees which form a partial screen. Islands have great symbolic significance in Japanese hill gardens. The islands are built with rocks as their base and dirt piled neatly on top, in order for plants to grow.

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- Sometimes a garden designer will include a bridge to an island. If so, often there will be a stone lantern or other worshipping object

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- The general layout of this type of garden is designed to give the appearance of great distance and expansiveness, as if the whole world were contained in this one garden. Some have suggested that this is because there is so little space in Japan

Oriental

Japanese Hill Garden

- A more philosophical viewpoint is that the creators of these gardens wish to present the essence of nature, or nature boiled down to its essential components.

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- The Japanese tea garden plays an integral part in the tea ceremony, and as the ceremony has grown more elaborate through the years, so have the tea gardens

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- Stone lanterns light the gravel or flat stones pathways between the two sections
- The tea garden is usually made in a style similar to a hill garden, but is different in several respects

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- The tea garden contains a wash basin, or *Tsukubai*
- The Tsukubai is surrounded by *Yaku-ishi*, or (literally "accompanyingstones")
- One in front used for standing on, one on the right, and one on the left

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- The basin itself can be any shape, as long as it can be easily used
- Broken stone lanterns are often put to use as new wash basins
- The tea garden contains a resting place, for breaks in the tea ceremony

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- This resting area was not in the original tea gardens
- The resting place's principal purpose, is to convey the spirit of *wabi*, or quiet solitude in nature
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Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- The outer garden contains deciduous plants and trees and is open and spacious
- The inner garden is densely filled with evergreens, symbolizing its everlasting peace

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- Tea gardens today have relatively few stones
- Flowering plants and extravagant designs are avoided
- Indigenous plants and materials of the Japanese countryside are used

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- Garden designers seek to find the essence of nature, and present it as a contemplative subject.
- The modern form of Japanese tea garden is the one most well-known around the world

Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

Oriental Japanese Bonsai Garden

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Bonsai was thought to have taken root in China and transferred to Japan during the middle of the Heian period (794-1185). When the plant reached the Japanese island regional gardens influenced bonsai in Japan, distinguishing it from the Chinese variety.

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- This artistic practice became known as "bonsai" meaning "cultivation in a pot"
- The goal of bonsai is to create a plant, small in size, that would suggest a larger natural scene

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Techniques are used by bonsai artists to shape the tree's branches and trunk
- A variety of different trees are used for bonsai

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- A bonsai also depends upon repotting for its survival
- Some trees are repotted every two to three years
- This removes old, dead roots so new roots are able to absorb air, water, and fertilizer more easily

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- If properly cared for, bonsai trees can live many years
- Examples exist today of bonsai almost five hundred years old.

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Bonsai is viewed according to a predetermined criteria of beauty

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- One important quality is root spread, or the amount the roots of a bonsai appear above the earth
- Bonsai trees usually do not attain a good root spread until they are much older

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Another quality is the "rise" of the trunk
- The "rise" is the way the tree rises off its base and also the shape of the base

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

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Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- The last important quality is the arrangement of the bonsai's branches

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Many trunk and planting styles appear in the art of bonsai
- The most basic of these forms is the straight trunk style

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- The last important quality is the arrangement of the bonsai's branches

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- Other varieties include the curved-trunk
- Triple-trunk
- Literati style (a simple unsophisticated style)
- Windswept style
- Raised roots style
- Cascade style (where bonsai grows outside and below the rim of the pot)

Oriental

Japanese Bonsai Garden

- The variety and complexity of bonsai underscores its position as a truly unique art form.

Oriental

Japanese Tea Garden

- Japanese tea gardens have two parts: the *soto-roji* (outer garden) consists of a place where guests wait for the master to appear. The *uchi-roji* (inner garden) contains the tea house itself

Waterwise gardening

- Gardens need not be volcanic rocks and cactus.

Waterwise gardening

- Learning to design attractive, water thrifty gardens is an increasingly important skill
- Learning which plants are going to grow well and how to care for them is an important part of this class.

Waterwise gardening

Waterwise gardening

Sustainable Landscaping

- Landscapes are only effective if they survive.
- Almost any plant will survive if given enough care
- Selecting the right plant and using it in the right place is important if the landscape is going to survive and flourish.

Sustainable Landscaping

- Integrated Pest Management
- Integrated Plant Management
- Plant Health Care
- These are ways of making landscapes more sustainable in our conditions.

Sustainable Landscaping

Sustainable Landscaping

Sustainable Landscaping

Water Gardening

- Since many designs cover water or the lack of water in the landscape, it is important to understand water in the landscape and its relationship to plants..

Water Gardening

- Water plants add to the landscape but they are different than their terrestrial counterparts.
- Knowing how to select, care for and propagate these plants is a vital part of landscape design for gardeners

Water Gardening

Water Gardening

Water Gardening