

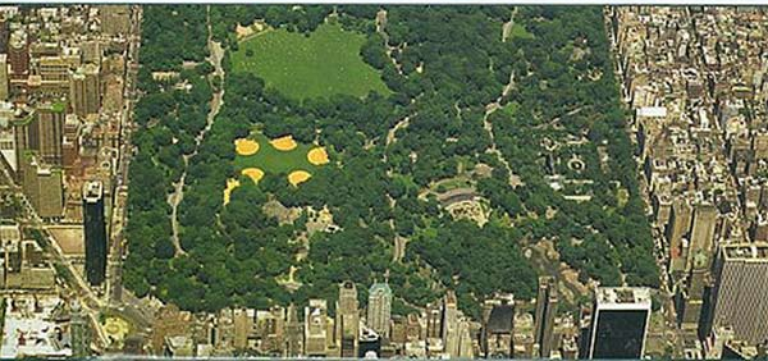
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F O U R T H E D I T I O N

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

A MANUAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND DESIGN





Crane, Inc.



Orange Street Studio

Xeriscape.

Our lawn areas are also shrinking. Not only has their maintenance become an extravagance and a chore—the use of our diminishing supply of freshwater for irrigation has come into question. Even when the use of treated wastewater for irrigation has been made mandatory, it is predicted that in time the broad sweeps of lawn (an American phenomenon) will become a rarity.

Native, or indigenous, plants are those growing naturally on the site and historically characteristic of the region.

Naturalized plants are those introduced accidentally or by intent that have accommodated themselves to the growing conditions and become part of the local scene.

Exotic plants are those foreign to the natural site and locality.

There are three favored alternatives to the mowed lawn. The first is paving or more construction—which is reasonable only if it serves a good purpose. The second is the so-called Xeriscape treatment—using plants that require little if any irrigation. Such plants, ranging from cacti to a wide selection of tough perennials or ornamental grasses, may be supplemented with mulches of gravel, shells, chips, or bark to create remarkably attractive compositions. A third alternative to the mowed lawn is the preserved natural setting, with or without minor modification. In suburban or rural settings with thriving natural growth this is often much to be preferred. It is relatively maintenance-free, and it is less expensive to establish. It “belongs” to the site and is obviously compatible. It provides refreshing coolness in summer and a welcome windbreak in winter.

In all these ways and more will the landscape plantings of the future differ.