

FAQs

1. What do you understand by the term “ Planting Design”.

Planting design is the selection and placing of suitable plants within the overall design of the Landscape, so that the plants chosen perform specific functions and create the desired visual effect. Effective use of plant materials in landscape design requires knowledge of characteristics of individual plants and how plants can be used to fulfill various design requirements.

2. Differentiate between a tree, and a shrub. Give Examples.

Trees are plants having a single stem growing to a height greater than 5m. Examples:

- a. Neem -
Azadirachta
indica Rain Tree
– Albizia saman
- b. Indian tulip tree - *Thespesia populnea*

Shrubs are woody plants and are often multi-stemmed and low branching.

Examples:

- c. Jungle flame or Jungle geranium - *Ixora coccinea*
- d. Golden dew drop - *Duranta repens*
- e. Peacock flower - *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*

3. With neat sketches bring out the application of large trees in landscape design.

Trees are plants having a single stem growing to a height greater than 5m. When tree species grow freely to produce a clear main stem or bole with their canopies above head height they leave the space above the ground open except for the vertical pillars of their trunks. This offers a quite different type of spatial element. Thus, tall trees can be used for screening, separating, sheltering, enclosing, accompanying and complementing large structures. (refer to the slides for sketches). They can be used to

Form a focal point – A single specimen or small group of trees with

distinctive features can act as a focus.

Frame and emphasis focal points

Be a landmark and meeting place

Complement building form

Integrate unrelated building styles

Form a buffer between incompatible activities

Screen and separate larger buildings or block undesirable views

Integrate large structures, like industrial buildings and power stations, into the surrounding landscape

Emphasis topography or disguise insensitive earthworks

Modify microclimate

Buffer against sound and air pollution

Prevent erosion and as shelter belts

4. Give two examples of i) flowering trees ii) Groundcovers

a. Flowering trees:

b. *Lagerstroemia indica*

c. *Cassia fistula*

d. Groundcovers:

e. *Ipomoea Batatas*

f. *Wedelia Trilobata*

5. Briefly discuss the characteristics of fast growing and slow growing trees and their use.

Characteristics of Fast Growing Species: Have shorter life; Have sparser foliage.

Use: Appropriate in situations where quick results are desired. They can be used as Windbreaks, Shelterbelts and Nurse plants.

Example: Eucalyptus, Subabul (*Leucaena leucocephala*).

Characteristics of Slow Growing Species: Longer life; Sustained environmental benefits. Use: Planting along Roadsides, and in Campuses, Townships and Public Landscapes. Example: Banyan Tree (*Ficus benghalensis*), Peepal tree (*Ficus religiosa*).