

Landscape Design Information Ladybug Nursery

Landscape design is your personal preference, Create your own paradise.

Plan your yard design with the end goal in mind.

- Outdoor summer parties = lots of shade trees
- Food production = berry bushes, fruit trees, garden space
- Wind block = combination shrubs and trees
- Birds and Butterflies = variety flowering plants

Who will do the landscaping?

Professional Landscaper – Hiring a landscaper, you will have to wait your turn. With the increase in construction in our area, landscapers are in high demand. Search online or ask neighbors for input on selecting landscaper.

Do-It-Yourself – Use resources to design and plant how you want your yard. Can be done in phases, take your time.

- Sprinklers: Some sprinkler supply stores will help design your sprinkler system. Generally, it is best to have head-to-head coverage for spray pattern. Consider putting in a drip system for trees and shrubs. They need more water than sprinklers in the lawn can provide.

- **Important:** Call Blue Stakes at 811 to have underground utilities located a couple days prior to digging. When designing remember about overhead powerlines and trees.

- Equipment rentals, rock yards, etc. – Search online.
- Plants: Research plants based on the zone you live in (Cedar City is a Zone 5). Use Ladybug Nursery informational sheets to aid in plant selection.

- Ask neighbors for help. If you don't have a truck to haul plants, chances are you have a neighbor that does. Most may accept treats as payment, too!

Design – Be creative in your design. Landscape is a form of art. Diversity in yard landscapes adds to the beauty of your neighborhood. Create your own paradise. Consulting neighbors, Pinterest, etc. for additional ideas is a good idea. If you see a plant you like around town, use the app "Google Lens" to identify it.

Yard Maintenance

- Watering – Consistent watering is best
- Fertilizing – Feed your plants to achieve optimal growth and health. Feed once a month from March to September. Follow labels.
- Weeding – Control weeds when young, could also put down weed barrier, pre-emergent, or spray for weed control.
- Bug/Disease – Take preventive and corrective measures.

Pruning – Can be done anytime during the year. Rule-of-thumb: avoid cutting off more than 1/3 of the plant at a time.

- Bushing Cuts: To shape, prune plants to achieve desired shape; always prune to the outward facing bud on a 45° Angle. To control growth, if you prune the top of the plant off, it will promote outward, more full growth of plant.

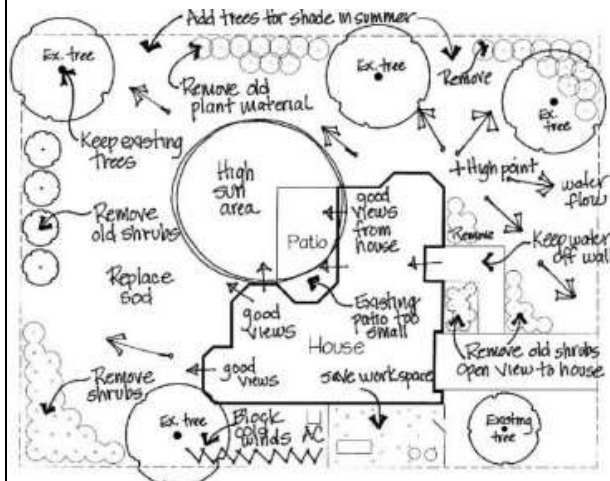
- Thinning Cuts: Remove dead branches at the next main branch or trunk, Leaving dead branches may invite diseases and bugs to the plant.

Condensed publication from: LANDSCAPE DESIGN: TEN IMPORTANT THINGS TO CONSIDER

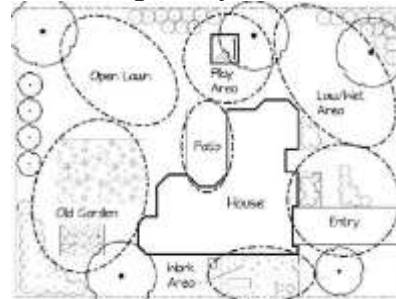
By: Gail Hansen de Chapman

<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/EP375>

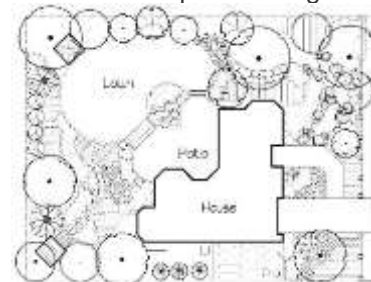
1. **Understand your site** for plants selection and activity location.



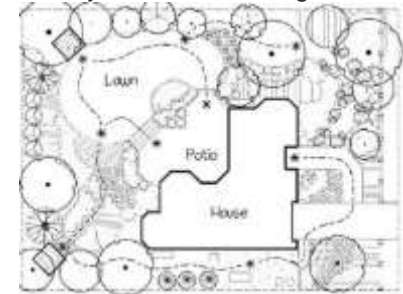
2. **Remember to design with a purpose** by considering what you want and need.



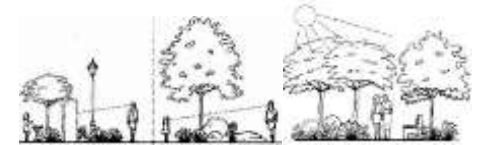
3. **Use a form and/or style theme** to help determine shapes and organize spaces.



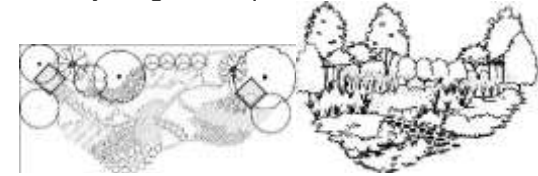
4. **Create and link spaces** by designating activity areas and linking with elements.



5. **Consider the function of plants** for both the environment and the your needs.

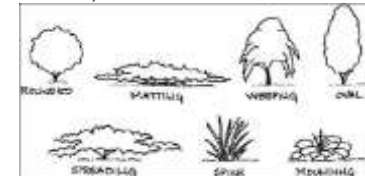


6. **Structure the plantings** by using massing and layering techniques.

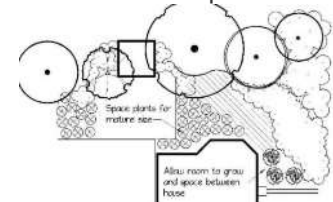


7. **Highlight important points** such as transition areas and focal points.

8. **Pay attention to detail** in the materials, the colors, and the surface textures.



9. **Take time into account** for the growth and maintenance of plants.



10. **Protect your resources** by using sustainable design practices.