

## Chapter 1 : English Landscape Gardens - Pictures of English Gardens

*Ornamental English Gardens [Roddy Llewellyn] on racedaydvl.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Surveys the historical influences on English gardens and describes the origin and function of planting and architectural features such as pagodas.*

Garden plants[ edit ] Commonly, ornamental [garden] plants are grown for the display of aesthetic features including: In some cases, unusual features may be considered to be of interest, such as the prominent thorns of *Rosa sericea* and cacti. In all cases, their purpose is for the enjoyment of gardeners, visitors, and the public institutions. This term is used when they are used as part of a garden , park , or landscape setting, for instance for their flowers, their texture, form, size and shape, and other aesthetic characteristics. Ornamental grass

Ornamental grasses are grasses grown as ornamental plants. Many ornamental grasses are true grasses Poaceae , however several other families of grass-like plants are typically marketed as ornamental grasses. These include the sedges Cyperaceae , rushes Juncaceae , restios Restionaceae , and cat-tails Typhaceae. All are monocotyledons , typically with narrow leaves and parallel veins. Most are herbaceous perennials , though many are evergreen and some develop woody tissues. Ornamental grasses are popular in many countries. They bring striking linear form, texture, color, motion, and sound to the garden, throughout the year. Ornamental grasses are popular in many colder hardiness zones for their resilience to cold temperatures and aesthetic value throughout fall and winter seasons. For instance, many plants cultivated for topiary and bonsai would only be considered to be ornamental by virtue of the regular pruning carried out on them by the gardener, and they may rapidly cease to be ornamental if the work was abandoned. Ornamental plants and trees are distinguished from utilitarian and crop plants, such as those used for agriculture and vegetable crops, and for forestry or as fruit trees. This does not preclude any particular type of plant being grown both for ornamental qualities in the garden, and for utilitarian purposes in other settings. Thus lavender is typically grown as an ornamental plant in gardens, but may also be grown as a crop plant for the production of lavender oil. The term[ edit ] The term ornamental plant is used here in the same sense that it is generally used in the horticultural trades. Ornamental plants are plants which are grown for display purposes, rather than functional ones. Ornamental plants are the keystone of ornamental gardening, and they come in a range of shapes, sizes and colors suitable to a broad array of climates, landscapes, and gardening needs. Some ornamental plants are grown for showy foliage. Their foliage may be deciduous, turning bright orange, red, and yellow before dropping off in the fall, or evergreen, in which case it stays green year-round. Some ornamental foliage has a striking appearance created by lacy leaves or long needles, while other ornamentals are grown for distinctively colored leaves, such as silvery-gray ground covers and bright red grasses, among many others. Other ornamental plants are cultivated for their blooms. Flowering ornamentals are a key aspect of many gardens, with many flower gardeners preferring to plant a variety of flowers so that the garden is continuously in flower through the spring and summer. Depending on the types of plants being grown, the flowers may be subtle and delicate, or large and showy, with some ornamental plants producing distinctive aromas which paint a palette of scents in addition to colors.

## Chapter 2 : About Your Privacy on this Site

*[PDF]Free Ornamental English Gardens download Book Ornamental English racedaydvl.com Ornamental plant - Wikipedia Thu, 18 Oct GMT Ornamental plants are plants that are grown for decorative purposes in gardens and landscape design projects, as houseplants.*

Origins[ edit ] Vernacular thatched cottages built in 1639 in Woburn Street, Ampthill , Bedfordshire, surrounded by garden. Cottage gardens, which emerged in Elizabethan times, appear to have originated as a local source for herbs and fruits. Helen Leach analysed the historical origins of the romanticised cottage garden, subjecting the garden style to rigorous historical analysis, along with the ornamental potager and the herb garden. The peasant cottager of medieval times was more interested in meat than flowers, with herbs grown for medicinal use and cooking, rather than for their beauty. Even the early cottage garden flowers typically had their practical use—violets were spread on the floor for their pleasant scent and keeping out vermin ; calendulas and primroses were both attractive and used in cooking. Others, such as sweet william and hollyhocks were grown entirely for their beauty. Alexander Pope was an early proponent of less formal gardens, calling in a article for gardens with the "amiable simplicity of unadorned nature". Her Colour in the Flower Garden is still in print today. Robinson and Jekyll were part of the Arts and Crafts Movement , a broader movement in art, architecture, and crafts during the late 19th century which advocated a return to the informal planting style derived as much from the Romantic tradition as from the actual English cottage garden. Sackville-West had taken similar models for her own "cottage garden", one of many "garden rooms" at Sissinghurst Castle —her idea of a cottage garden was a place where "the plants grow in a jumble, flowering shrubs mingled with Roses, [17] herbaceous plants with bulbous subjects, climbers scrambling over hedges, seedlings coming up wherever they have chosen to sow themselves". Examples include regional variations using a grass prairie scheme in the American midwest and California chaparral cottage gardens. In spite of their appearances, cottage gardens have a design and formality that help give them their grace and charm. Due to space limitations, they are often in small rectangular plots, with practical functioning paths and hedges or fences. The plants, layout, and materials are chosen to give the impression of casualness and a country feel. What they share with the tradition is the unstudied look, the use of every square inch, and a rich variety of flowers, herbs, and vegetables. Instead of artistic curves, or grand geometry, there is an artfully designed irregularity. Borders can go right up to the house, lawns are replaced with tufts of grass or flowers, and beds can be as wide as needed. Instead of the discipline of large scale color schemes, there is the simplicity of harmonious color combinations between neighbouring plants. The overall appearance can be of "a vegetable garden that has been taken over by flowers. Materials[ edit ] Paths, arbors, and fences use traditional or antique looking materials. Wooden fences and gates, paths covered with locally made bricks or stone, and arbors using natural materials all give a more casual—and less formal—look and feel to a cottage garden. Typically half the garden would be used for cultivating potatoes and half for a mix of other vegetables. In he wrote "I seldom observe any thing in a cottage garden but potatoes, cabbages, beans, and French beans; in a few instances onions and parsneps , and very seldom a few peas". For example, modern roses developed by David Austin have been chosen for cottage gardens because of their old-fashioned look multi-petaled form and rosette-shaped flowers and fragrance—combined with modern virtues of hardiness, repeat blooming, and disease-resistance. Cottage gardens are always associated with roses: Another old fragrant cottage garden rose is the Damask rose , which is still grown in Europe for use in perfumes. Even taller generally are the Alba roses, which are not always white, and which bloom well even in partial shade. These included the Bourbon rose and the Noisette rose , which were added to the rose repertoire of the cottage garden, and, more recently, hybrid "English" roses introduced by David Austin. These older varieties are called "ramblers", rather than "climbers". The modern cottage garden includes many Clematis hybrids that have the old appeal, with sparse foliage that allows them to grow through roses and trees, and along fences and arbors. Popular honeysuckles for cottage gardens include Japanese honeysuckle and Lonicera tragophylla. Hawthorn leaves made a tasty snack or tea, while the flowers were used for making wine. The fast-growing Elderberry , in addition to

creating a hedge, provided berries for food and wine, with the flowers being fried in batter or made into lotions and ointments. The wood had many uses, including toys, pegs, skewers, and fishing poles. Holly was another hedge plant, useful because it quickly spread and self-seeded. Privet was also a convenient and fast-growing hedge. Over time, more ornamental and less utilitarian plants became popular cottage garden hedges, including laurel, lilac, snowberry, japonica, and others. For example, the calendula, grown today almost entirely for its bright orange flowers, was primarily valued for eating, for adding color to butter and cheese, for adding smoothness to soups and stews, and for all kinds of healing salves and preparations. Like many old cottage garden annuals and herbs, it freely self-sowed, making it easier to grow and share. Herbs were used for medicine, toiletries, and cleaning products. Scented herbs would be spread on the floor along with rushes to cover odors. Some herbs were used for dyeing fabrics. The modern cottage garden includes many varieties of ornamental fruit and nut trees, such as crabapple and hazel, along with non-traditional trees like dogwood.

### Chapter 3 : Ornamental | Definition of Ornamental by Merriam-Webster

*Ornamental gardens use plants that are designed more for their aesthetic pleasure and appearance than for the production of crops or cooking. An ornamental garden design includes flowering plants and bulbs in addition to foliage plants, ornamental grasses, shrubs and trees. Growing ornamental plants.*

### Chapter 4 : Small Garden Trees | Ornamental Trees For Small Gardens

*English Gardens Kicks off Trees for Troops Campaign November 2, English Gardens has partnered with Christmas SPIRIT Foundation and FedEx to provide fresh-cut Christmas Trees to military troops and their families as part of the Trees for Troops program.*

### Chapter 5 : Cottage garden - Wikipedia

*Ornamental English Gardens by Roddy Llewellyn, Robert Holt (Editor) starting at \$ Ornamental English Gardens has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.*

### Chapter 6 : Ornamental plant - Wikipedia

*Once you start landscaping with ornamental grasses you'll be amazed by how many varieties, sizes, shapes, and colors are available. Also consider using an ornamental grass in a container garden, using the thriller, filler, and spiller theory.*

### Chapter 7 : 10 of the best: trees for small gardens | Life and style | The Guardian

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

### Chapter 8 : English Gardens - Nursery, Landscaping, Gardening & Florist in Michigan

*Ornamental Grasses are a large family of beautiful perennial plants that add texture, color and movement to the garden. Ornamental grasses also provide interest in the fall and winter landscape, especially when backlit by morning or afternoon sun.*

### Chapter 9 : ornamental | Definition of ornamental in English by Oxford Dictionaries

*This rambling English garden features roses climbing over a series of arbors with birch trees, ornamental pears and*

*crepe myrtles sitting in between. Design by Jamie.*