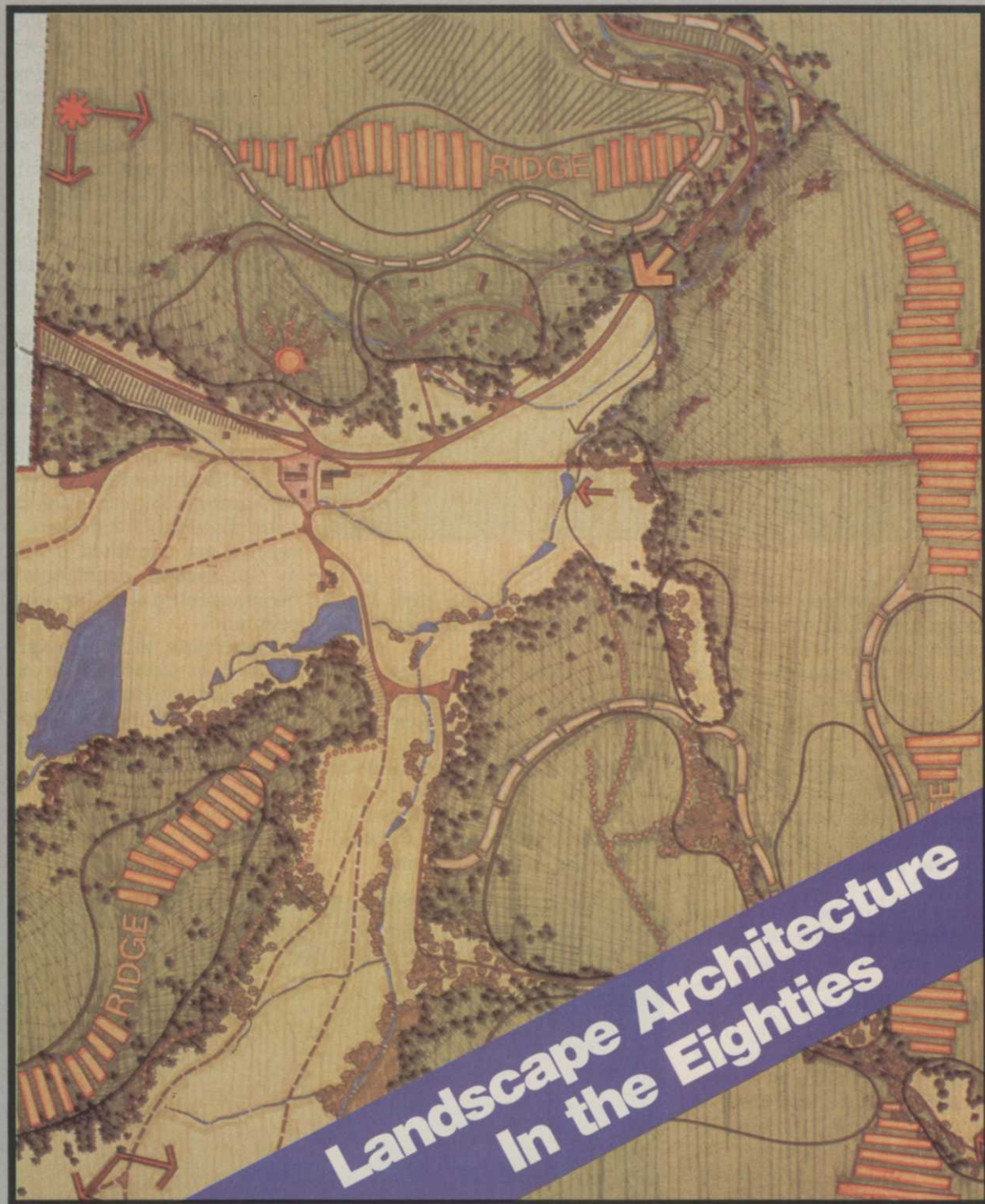


LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT



Bell Ranch Camp and Conference Center, Evergreen, CO.

WEEDS TREES & TURF

IMAGE AND MAINTENANCE

Landscape architects don't hesitate to step in on maintenance of their designs.

Instability in the construction market was a distant third at 37 percent as a problem. Close behind this were competition from unlicensed designers, variety of plant material produced, size of plant material available, and quality of plant material from nurseries. Only one out of five felt the quality of landscape architecture graduates was a problem and very few were concerned about the future supply of graduates.

More than half the respondents had ten or less years of experience in the practice, an indication the field attracts a healthy number of college students.

Education and experience are by far the primary sources of information for architects in selection of plant materials for designs. Nurserymen are consulted more often by landscape architects than books, publications, or extension personnel.

Landscape architects are not hesitant to participate in maintenance of their designs through inspections and recommendations. Three fourths charge for supervision or inspection of installation and 40 percent charge for making suggestions and recommendations for maintenance. Nearly half the architects recommend contractors

TABLE 1

Type of Firm

Type	Percent
Landscape Architecture Firm	56
Government Agency	20
General Architecture Firm	11
Landscape Contracting Firm	8
Multi-disciplinary, architecture, landscape, engineering, planning	6

The landscape architect today is very image conscious and worries most about contractors doing installation and maintenance of his design, according to the latest *Weeds Trees & Turf* market survey.

The LAs also rated use of low maintenance plant material and the growth of design/build companies to be the areas of greatest impact on the profession in the future.

Readex, an independent research company, polled 285 landscape architects in January. It found the average landscape architect to have 13.5 years of experience, works for a firm specializing in landscape architecture, and is part of a five-person staff. The primary types of design work they do, in order of responses, are commercial buildings, public properties, residential, and irrigation design. The secondary areas of concentration are interior landscape design, residential, irrigation, public properties and commercial. Golf course

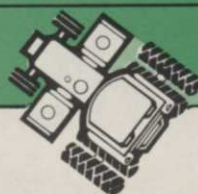
and highways are the areas landscape contractors are least involved.

More than 80 percent cited maintenance of their designs after installation as their biggest problem. Two thirds mentioned the reliability of contractors doing installation as a problem. One architect said this concern, plus speed of job completion, as the major force behind design/build companies.

TABLE 2

Level of Involvement in Following areas

Area	Great	Some	None
Commercial	49%	36%	9%
Public lands	39%	41%	13%
Highways	10%	28%	42%
Residential	37%	43%	15%
Irrigation	27%	41%	22%
Interior	6%	49%	33%
Golf	5%	26%	55%



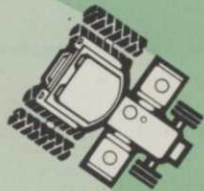


TABLE 3
Reference Sources

Own education/experience	90%
Nurserymen	72%
Journals/magazines	56%
Association Publications	51%
Extension Releases	46%

or references to owners of properties they have designed.

Without being asked, nearly a tenth of the architects mentioned a misperception of the LA's work as a problem. "LA firms are a prime consultant to owners rather than sub-consultants to the general architect and engineering firms," said one respondent. Another said the image problem is mainly with the mid-size projects. "A significant gap exists between the very large project where the LA's services are considered essential, and the single-family residence work designed and installed by the contractor. The vast majority of these 'between' projects never get professional design attention."

Other factors which concern LAs are the lack of standard specifications, the difficulty of keeping current, and underqualified designers. One respondent

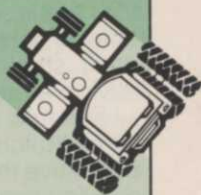
claimed, "The number of highly competitive, small contracting firms dilutes the quality of finished jobs. Owners, therefore, are dissatisfied with landscape contractors in general. Many owners are starting their own nurseries and buying plant material directly from suppliers. LAs have reduced roles and therefore reduced fees."

This lack of recognition for the mid-size design, the increase in design/build firms, and the poor image of small jobs seem to be encouraging landscape architects to associate themselves more with regional planning and large scale consulting. As one LA said, "The landscape architect's influence and presence is in the regional and planning scale of projects. There may be less involvement in planting plan work as a major source of income."

The future for landscape architecture appears greatly tied to computer design and drafting. Some call it computer aided design or modeling. Stored data can be ac-

TABLE 4
Biggest Problems Facing Landscape Architecture

Quality of maintenance after installation	81%
Reliability of contractors doing installation	65%
Instability of construction market	37%
Competition from unlicensed designers	34%
Variety of plant material	34%
Public misperception of landscape architect	34%
Size of plant material	30%
Quality of landscape architect graduates	20%
Price of landscape architecture services	17%



cessed to design jobs not unlike computer graphics in automobile or building design. Plant selection information can be more specific based upon site conditions, own-

Landscape architects are not hesitant to participate in maintenance of their designs through inspections and recommendations.

er's desires, and the latest plant resistance information.

One architect predicted a decline in government funded work, saying LAs are too dependent on that type of work.

Underneath the business of landscape architecture, the artist and the idealist in LA's express themselves with a sense of responsibility for the preservation of nature in the midst of modernization and growth. **WTT**

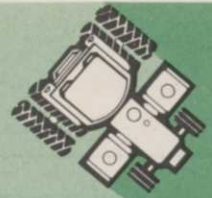


TABLE 5
Future Impact of Trends

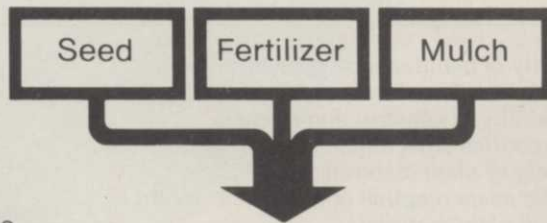
	highly significant	significant	insignificant
Low-maintenance plants	56%	38%	4%
Drip irrigation	22%	50%	18%
Interior landscaping	27%	52%	14%
Propagation by cuttage	7%	32%	42%
Container over bare root	24%	39%	26%
LA involvement in maintenance	37%	47%	11%
Design/build firms	45%	42%	7%
Government work	30%	43%	16%

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PRACTITIONER TURNED EDUCATOR: LANE MARSHALL IS BULLISH ON LAs

By BRUCE F. SHANK, Executive Editor

"The landscape architect should be the one to convince owners that maintenance is vital to the value of a landscape," says Lane Marshall, head of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Texas A&M.

Marshall, former president of the American Society of Landscape Architects and practicing landscape architect in Sarasota, Florida, for 20 years, has a new perspective on his industry now that he is a university department head. His experience and understanding is apparent in a report he did for ASLA, *Landscape Architecture in the Twenty-First Century*.

"After graduating from the University of Florida in 1959, I went to work for a practicing landscape architect in Fort Lauderdale. After nine months, I struck out on my own since no licensure was required then. I started with small residential designs and worked my way up, gradually building in size and skill.

"At the same time, I recognize there is an informal apprenticeship of 2 to 3 years where the beginning LA spends much of his time at the table on smaller jobs," Marshall points out. "I understand the frustration of my students starting out. They have a unique set of ethics toward the quality of life and to living things which drives them through the tough times."

"LA graduates are excellent problem solvers and this quality goes with them into whatever field they settle on. And, for this reason, there is room for twice as many LA graduates as American colleges and universities produce," Marshall claims. He points out there are 44 schools accredited by ASLA, perhaps 100 with LA curricula. "Out of these, there are at least a dozen superb programs for aspiring landscape architects."

Marshall's life swung toward education as he travelled the coun-

try in 1977-78 as president of ASLA. "After 500,000 miles, I simply couldn't go back to private practice. Instead, I attended the University of Illinois and received a Masters in Landscape Architecture in 1979." In 1980, he and William H. Behnke, a landscape architect in Cleveland, Ohio, joined forces in Florida. But within the year, the lure of education and a department head offer from Texas A&M drew him back.

Marshall still consults with Behnke and his former clients when possible. It would be like letting down a friend otherwise as he describes it.

Since 1956 when he was a student, Marshall has been active in ASLA. He became a full member in 1964 and later served on a committee to establish selection criteria for an executive director. The result of his work was the

hiring of current executive director Ed Able in 1977, months before Marshall became president, ASLA's growth has been a tribute to Able and to Marshall's committee.

Marshall sees a need for a second level of certification in the field to prove to clients that LAs are staying current. He openly suggests his students go to states without licensure to gain experience. However, he sees self-policing as the key to success in certification. "In many states, it is licensure that publicly states the landscape architect is as professional as an architect."

The ASLA Board of Trustees has endorsed a nation-wide continuing education program tied to seminars and other educational methods of keeping up-to-date. Marshall says it will take 3 to 5

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Tarpon Woods Golf and Tennis Club was a master plan done by Marshall prior to teaching. The plan includes landscape planning for garden apartments, townhouses, a resort and the golf course.





Lane L. Marshall

years to get the program off the ground.

"We need to establish a program similar to the CPA in public accounting, where the initials mean as much as any law. A landscape architect in the ASLA program might wait five years after graduating to begin the continuing education program.

"The time to show clients the value of maintenance is up front," Marshall exclaims. "If four or five

of your jobs go sour because of poor maintenance, you'll get the motivation to sell clients on maintenance."

In many cases, Marshall actually wrote a three-year maintenance contract into his bid to make sure his jobs were properly maintained. He wrote a maintenance manual and gave it to nearly all his clients, although the cost for this he built into their fee.

"Maintenance contractors, not installation contractors, are the major reason for the poor taste many architects have about contractors. At the most, one out of ten installation contractors would disappoint me." On the other hand, he had a hard time finding a reliable maintenance contractor. He is pleased that many landscape contractors are developing maintenance divisions today.

"In the future, the landscape architect should do more thinking and less drawing," Marshall states. "The resistance to computers

should be dispelled and the full capabilities of computers in landscape architecture recognized."

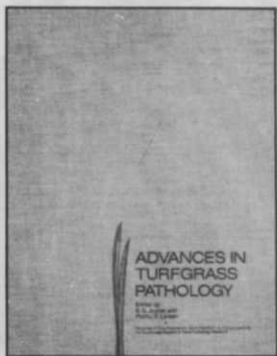
Still, Marshall believes the computer age will not take away from the LA's interest in landscape problems. "I don't see LAs shifting away from site and plant challenges because of computers."

"I have a very positive attitude about design/build," Marshall said. If you look at some of the work of Theodore Brickman of Chicago or Lambert's in Dallas, you see what I mean. Their work meets any standards for LAs."

Marshall believes there is a greater role for women in landscape architecture. "Women have the natural intuitiveness and sensitivity many men lack. They have no problem competing with men. The problem, like in any profession, might be lack of longevity caused by a husband's move or motherhood. Landscape architecture is a super profession for women." **WTT**

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A CONTINUUM OF PROGRESS

Denver firm breaks new ground,
sets new trends in landscape architecture

By MAUREEN HREHOICK, Associate Editor

It is 6 a.m. on a clear Denver morning and Randall Boyd Fitzgerald is already at her desk at home working on a recreation proposal for an upcoming meeting. Many of this landscape architect's days start out the same way—a little breathing time in the morning before the onslaught of the day's responsibilities at the office.

Fitzgerald, at 35, is somewhat of a maverick in the field of landscape architecture and readily admits it. Co founder of the Denver firm, the Continuum, she is breaking new ground in what is considered a rather conservative profession. Authoritatively and articulately her conversations are punctuated with words like "balance," "leading edge," and "quality."

The Continuum was founded in April 1982 by Fitzgerald and William Johnson of William Johnson Associates of Ann Arbor, MI, after three years of careful planning. Johnson was recently Dean of the School of Natural Resources at the University of Michigan and

"This industry doesn't always exchange information enough or use resources as well as possible."

founding principle of Johnson, Johnson and Roy of Ann Arbor. The theory behind the company is the formation of an inter-disciplinary network of professionals in planning and landscape architecture, law, economics, conflict management and public participation and research. Through this forum, the founders envision being better able to serve the complete needs of their clients. There are currently about 15 organizations and individuals participating in the Continuum. They include Paul Wehr of

Colorado University; BBC of Denver, an economics firm; Synergy, a land planning and landscape architecture firm (of which Fitzgerald's husband is a partner); and a Denver law firm specializing in environmental law. The Midwest contingent of the company includes Jim Olsen of Olsen Associates, a legal firm; Elan, a computer programming company; and William Johnson Associates.

This "new breed of cat" as Fitzgerald refers to the Continuum, samples the best of all worlds (or strives to) in meeting a client's needs by keeping the "leading edge."

"The company is very much into trend analysis," she says. "This industry, because of rapid changes, doesn't always exchange information enough or use resources as well as possible. The Continuum is trying to correct this."

As an example, Fitzgerald points to the fact that the company is currently pursuing research grants. Instead of only one company benefitting from the research, through the Continuum, it will be passed on to member organizations. In time, both Fitzgerald and Johnson hope to expand that network.

Fitzgerald knows of no other firm in the country like the Continuum.

"This is exciting because it's new enough to be evolving, but we're careful enough to be treading slowly in its development," she says. "We're really into mixed use work and large planning and design, such as facilities incorporating commercial, office and residential uses."

The philosophy of the organization is simple: it is structured to deal with changing trends within the industry as successfully and efficiently as possible.

The premise is not new.

During September of 1980 and



Randall Boyd Fitzgerald

September of 1982, the American Society of Landscape Architects held the Gwinn Conference in Cleveland. It was designed to look at the future of the profession.

"What it said is what we really are trying to do here," Fitzgerald points out. "As landscape architecture grows, its diversity and role in development landscaping and environmental management develops and grows."

Why, then, with such findings, aren't more firms throwing away the traditional trappings of landscape architecture and trying the new approach?

"Because it's totally unproven ground," Fitzgerald says simply. "Landscape architects are often very conservative. A maverick? Well, yes, maybe I am, but the concept certainly isn't new."

Fitzgerald lists some of the changing trends today's landscape architect must contend with.

"Landscape architects are having to deal with trends that weren't present 10 years ago such as the changing use of people's leisure time. The diversity and types of activities have changed. People are, for the most part, staying closer to home. More people are also involved with computer technology and that high technology has to be balanced with human interaction.

continued on page 52

There's also the constant preoccupation with fitness. There has to be a regard for the total integration of how people live, work and play. Communities want and need an identity of their own. We have to deal with the increasing number of choices people have."

With these considerations in mind, The Continuum continues to attract interest as well as clients.

Fitzgerald is currently working with synergy on a 3600-acre ranch in northern Douglas County (Colorado), totally revising the master plan.

"This project has tremendous potential," she enthuses, the interest in her voice noticeably rising. "We want to make it the gateway to Denver from the South. We also want to give it an urban focus—the Town Center contrasting to the suburban quality of Greater Denver. We are trying to create a focus or identity for the southeast corner of the Denver area."

The Continuum has been working on the project since last April. The number of projects Fitzgerald works on at once varies, and she says she isn't working on as many as she'd like. However, the challenges and the potential are still there.

Fitzgerald graduated from the University of Michigan in 1970 and practiced in England for two years. In 1972 after returning from England, she settled in Denver and has been there ever since. While in England, she worked for the Greater London Council on a project that still remains one of her most satisfying. It was called New Town at Bletchley. Situated on the River Thames, Fitzgerald says the greatest challenge of the project was the balance of physical design with the social and economic circumstances.

"The English have a very different set of ideas about what they want, such as their gardens, and definitely no high rises," she explained, "but it's achieving this balance between the confines of the job and what the client wants that is the fun part of this profession for me."



Bell Ranch is a camp and conference center where Fitzgerald had to incorporate the natural diversity of the land with educational and recreational uses.

After returning to the U.S. from England, Fitzgerald worked for four months with the Olympic Committee in Denver which tried to organize a massive statewide recreational event. It never really got off the ground, but she said the experience of working with them and all of the contingencies such as transportation and housing a project like this would entail, made it worthwhile.

A smaller project Fitzgerald is particularly pleased with is the Bell Ranch Camp and Conference Center in Evergreen, CO.

"Its elevation is at 8000 feet and we had to deal with the ecosystems of both the Montane and Upper Montane forests and balance the recreation and educational components of the site. The resource was the diversity of the land itself. We were involved from the comprehensive planning stages to site design.

Prior to co-funding the Continuum, Fitzgerald worked for the THK Associates of Denver.

In the diversity of projects she's worked on, Fitzgerald has found one constant and that is the need for the landscape architect to be as involved in the initial planning stages of any project as early on as possible.

"It's not that we want control over the project, it's just easier to offer opinions and options at an



early stage instead of being handed a *fait accompli*."

Fitzgerald says she enjoys most a client who is interested in creating a positive development that will have quality environmentally as well as being economically feasible.

"Some clients don't understand economic benefits of quality, and it can be a tough road to bridge," she says.

One of the things Fitzgerald enjoys most about her work is the diversity.

"There will always be traditionally organized landscape architect firms," she said, "and that's fine, but we all must get more involved in effecting decision-making as early on in a project as possible. We must learn to balance the high

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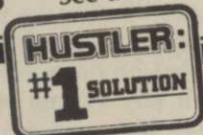
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tech with the traditional. This way, we can get away from reinventing the wheel and get that all-important leading edge."

Working in the Denver area, Fitzgerald says she and her associates incorporate and work with native plant material quite extensively and is very concerned with water and energy conservation.

"We found that the smaller plant materials seem to establish themselves better, anyway," she explains.

She does not oversee maintenance once a project is completed. Her husband Terry's firm, Synergy, is more in the land planning and detailed site design side of the business. He is in partnership with Jack Gilcrest. Synergy is also a member of the Continuum.

In her over 10 years in the

"The English have a very different set of ideas about gardens and landscapes."

business, Fitzgerald has found few problems in the following areas: varieties of plant materials produced, reliability of contractors doing the installation ("I guess I've been very fortunate," she says), the supply of future landscape architects, the quality of graduates, and the amount of renovation work being done in the field.

She also rates the following as highly significant trends in the industry: use of low-maintenance native plant material, drip irrigation, interior landscaping, greater involvement by the landscape architect in maintenance programming and the emergence of design-build firms.

Meanwhile, The Continuum continues to delve into some of these new trends.

"Is the Continuum ahead of its time?" "It needs to be given some time to prove itself," Fitzgerald says. "The really exciting thing about it is that I know I have the right people working with me. It's an interdisciplinary team effort."

WTT

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