

Hedges

Lecture 9

Being an important part of green areas, which are the lungs of cities, plants provide many aesthetic and functional benefits to cities and citizens. Since plants are living materials, changes occur in their properties such as colour, texture, form, and size over time. They contribute to people's enjoyment of nature, especially with the colour changes they exhibit during seasonal variations. Plants are used in planting designs for many aesthetic, functional and ecological purposes such as supporting structural design, separating/dividing spaces, providing privacy, benefiting from fruit characteristics, climate control.

Green plant fences or walls and close, convergent plants make beautiful artistic landscaping, especially symmetrical gardens, or garden maintenance sites. Most plant groups are trees, shrubs, climbers, and ornamentals. Shear and forming affect this group. Can be used for Fences naturally separate parts of the park to prevent spam and some plants, fences, leaves, and flowers have colorful aromatic odors and are important in landscaping and parks.

Additionally, divided by fences of use: -

1 - Ornamental hedges

Consists of useless plants thorns bright green or beautiful flowers cut regular forms in public parks, especially symmetric parts and can be used to determine the land parks for example *Dodonaea viscosa*, and *Myrtus communis* etc..

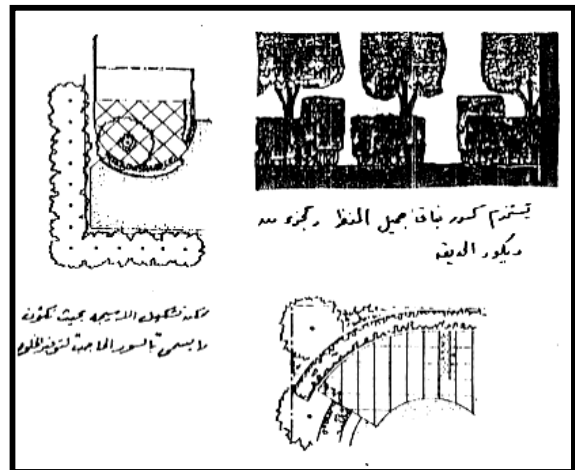
2- Defences hedges

It consists of plants strong growth many heavy branching thorns and used to determine the prevention of attacks people and animals as in the Levant and forks kinds Rose climber, *Bougainvillaea glabra* and *Rubus sp.*

3 - Boxing hedges

They identify plants short and beautiful basin surrounded, Dwyer flowers and be externally framework and planted along the lines Baths and walkways or roads in parks Examples include *Buxus sempervirens*, *Buxus microphylla*

Represents ways to use fencing in coordination



Buxus sempervirens L.

Its natural distribution is in Northwest Africa, Spain, Northwest Europe, West of Iran, Southern England. It is mostly a densely branched shrub, sometimes a small tree, growing to 6-10 m. The upper surface of the leaves is dark green, the underside is light green or yellow green. It prefers dry or moist soil. Since it is evergreen and suitable for pruning, it can be used as a vivid hedge in all seasons.



Due to its dense branching and leaf feature, it can provide year-round continuity in separating/dividing spaces. The species, which also has medicinal use, is also used as a topiary plant.

Ligustrum japonicum

It grows naturally in Japan and Korea. They are evergreen shrubs or small tree, rarely growing to over 3 m. Racemes white flowers bloom in April-June. When the fruits ripen, they turn bluish black and stay on the tree for a long time. This species, prefers moist soil, can adapt to different ecological conditions. It is



grown as a hedge and screening plant in many countries of the world because it is easy to maintenance and suitable for pruning. At the same time, other species of this genus are widely used as ornamental plants. It is an ornamental plant due to its persuasiveness, evergreen leaf aesthetics, flower, and fruit characteristics.

Pittosporum tobira

It is an evergreen shrub/small tree with dense branches, growing to 3-4 m, natural distribution in Japan, China, and Korea. White flowers bloom in spring, have a strong fragrant like lemon blossom. This shrub/small tree, which is mostly grown in temperate climates, is not very selective in terms of ecological demands. Growing well in shade and penumbra, this species can tolerate sea exposure, salinity, and wind. Pittosporum tobira, is attractive to wildlife, can be



used for functional purposes. It can be preferred in urban areas due to its aesthetic qualities (such as flowers, leaves, forms) and adaptability. The plant is also a good hedge plant

because it can tolerate pruning, and a good alternative for creating medium-height sized vivid hedges.

Berberis thunbergii .

It is native to Japan, growing to 0.6-2.5m, thorny, densely branched deciduous shrub. Due to its aesthetic landscape features, it is a common species not only in Asia, but also in many countries in Europe and America. It is a highly preferred species as an ornamental plant due to its ability to adapt to different habitats,



being contented and easy to maintenance. It can be used to create effective plant compositions in all seasons due to its flower, fruit, and leaf aesthetics. Due to its sufficient pruning feature, it is widely used as a border and hedge at different scales. Vivid hedges with high visual value can be designed with fruit and flower a esthetics as well as autumn colour. It is not recommended for use in children's playgrounds, as it has thorns on its shoots. However, *Berberis thunbergii* has been shown in the invasive plant category in some countries. Therefore, it can be recommended to be used cautiously in urban and rural areas.

Cotoneaster dammeri

Most distinctive of the fully prostrate cotoneasters, this central Chinese evergreen species have relatively large, round-tipped leaves with the veins deeply impressed into their dark green upper surfaces, the scattered starry. White flowers appear through



summer and are followed by solitary red fruit that last well into winter, when the leaves turn bronze. It is vigorous, evergreen shrub with long, spreading shoots. With its evergreen leaves and red fruits, it can be used as a good alternative for both aesthetic and functional

vivid hedge designs. Due to its leaf feature, it can provide year-round continuity in separating/dividing spaces. It is also used as a border, and it is a very effective hedge plant with its red fruits in a monochrome appearance in winter.

Euonymus fortunei

It has a natural distribution up to 4000 m above sea level in India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Myanmar and Pakistan. It is an evergreen shrub, growing to 10 m. The leaves are leathery, ovoid or elliptical. As a ground cover it has an indefinite spread, but it is mostly more compact forms that are grown in gardens. It prefers dry or moist soil. It can grow in full shade (deep woodland) semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. The plant can tolerate pruning.



Photinia x fraseri

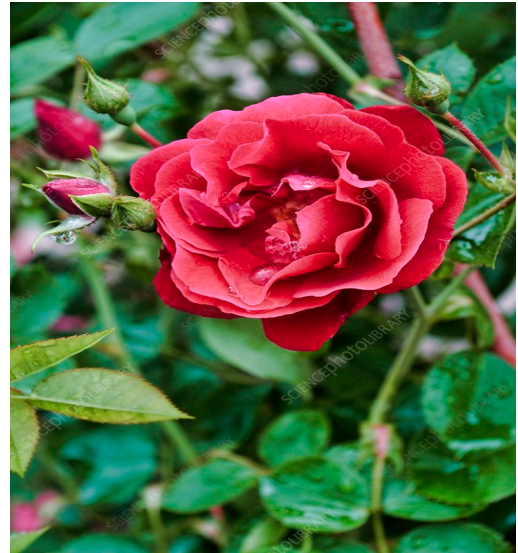
It is an evergreen hybrid shrub, is slightly shorter in stature than the broad-branched main species. White flower bloom in spring. It can be grown in many different soil types and ecological conditions. The leaves in the spring are bright red-burgundy colour and display a very flamboyant appearance. For this reason, it can be preferred to be used alone or in groups as an emphasis plant. It is widely used as a hedge due to its



dense branches and tolerate to pruning. Although the flowers are aesthetic, they are more striking because of the leaf colour in the spring. *Photinia x fraseri* 'Red Robin' cultivar is one of the scrub cultivars (approximately 50 cm) most used as an ornamental plant. It is a frequently preferred taxon in private and public spaces, children's gardens, urban and street plantings.

Rosa sp.

They are deciduous shrubs with extraordinarily beautiful flowers and do not completely deciduous in places with mild winters. It is the most desirable and common ornamental plant due to its beautiful colour and fragrant flowers. Flowers singly or in groups. The spherical fruit is green when



fresh, turning pink or red. Petals are 5-part yellow, white, pink, and pink red. Valued for their beauty and perfume and sometimes for their bright fruits. It can tolerate pruning. Its flowers are edible. It is a hedge that fulfils the function of separating/dividing spaces and preventing passages with its thorny structure. It is also a good alternative for flowering hedge and fragrance composition in landscape designs.

Viburnum tinus L.

This densely foliated evergreen shrub from the Mediterranean region may eventually grow to 4.5 m high and 6m wide. Its general distribution is south of Europe, North Africa, Lebanon, Palestine, and Anatolia. The dark green, pointed elliptical leaves develop purplish tones in cold weather. white flowers open from pink buds from late winter, followed by blue-black berries. It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade. It prefers moist soil. The plant can tolerate strong winds but not maritime exposure hedge design. The plant has attractive and fragrant flowers and evergreen leaves, so it can be used for flowering vivid hedge designs. Due to its leaf feature, it can provide year-round continuity in separating/dividing space.



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