# **Ornamental Plants Growing**

# TREES

They are woody, long-lived plants that grow at least 5 m tall and more with a crown, trunk and roots, and mostly have a single trunk and a trunk diameter of more than 10 cm.

### **Classification of Trees:**

- 1) Short Trees: Trees crowned on a single trunk between 5-7 m.
- 2) Tall Trees: Plants between 7-20 m.
- 3) Taller Trees: Plants growing between 20-50 m.
- 4) Very Tall Trees: Trees growing more than 50 m.

# BUSHES

**Shrub:** It is defined as long-lived woody plants that have a top, trunk and roots that branch from the soil surface and can generally reach a height of 0.5 m to 5 m, can form more than one trunk, and have trunk diameters of up to 10 cm.

## **Classification of Shrubs:**

1) **Small Shrubs**: Plants that grow 0.5-2 m tall and are below the eye level of a standing person. For example; Chaenomeles japonica, Lavandula spica, Cotoneasterdammari etc.

2) Large Shrubs: Shrubs that grow between 2-5 m tall. For example; Spirea spp., Euonymus spp., Myrtus communis, Berberisspp.





### Bush

### Tree

## HERBACEOUS AND SEMI-LIGIOUS PLANTS

They are annual or perennial, herbaceous or semi-woody flowering plants growing up to 30-100 cm (For example; Iris spp., Phlox spp., Delphinium spp.).



#### Delphinium

# **GROUND COVERS**

They are herbaceous or semi-woody plants growing up to 30 cm tall (For example; Alisyum, Ajuga, Gazania, Portulaca etc.).



GRASS



AJUGA

## **Classification According to Dendrological Features**

### **Classification by Form:**

- Plants with a cluster (pendulous) form
- Plants with a column form
- Plants with an oval form
- Pyramid/conical form
- Plants with a round/globular form
- Plants with a creeping/spreading form
- Plants with a wide/spreading form
- Plants with a landscape (picturesque) form

## **Classification by Form**

1) **Cluster (pendulous) Form Plants:** The plants in this group have branches that curve downwards and hang down. For example, Weeping willow (Salix babylonica L.).



2) **Columnar Plants:** These plants are distinguished from oval-shaped plants by the bluntness of the top. For example; Common yew (Taxus baccata L.), Common cypress(Cupressus sempervirens L.)



3) **Oval Form Plants:** These plants have a vertical, narrow and tapering structure towards the top.For example; False acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia L.)

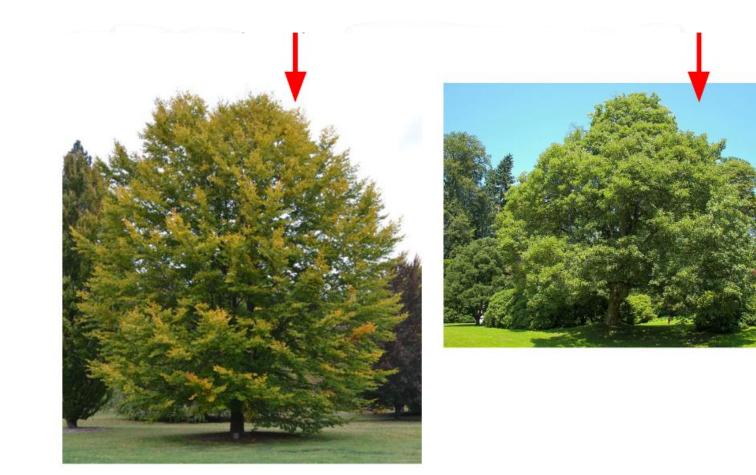


4) Pyramid/Conical Formed Plants: These plants gradually narrow from the base to the top. Pyramidal plants have very sharp and distinct borders and easily noticeable tops. For example; Silver Fir (Abies concolor), Coast Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)





5) **Round/Spherical Formed Plants:** These types of plants have a distinctly round and spherical shape. For example; European Beech (Fagus sylvatica L.), Mountain Maple (Acerpseudoplatanus L.).



6) **Creeping/Spreading Form Plants:** The aboveground parts of creeping plants run parallel to the ground plane. They can be herbaceous and woody. For example; Mayan grass (Ajuga reptans L.), Sabin juniper(Juniperus sabina cv. Tamariscifolia).In spreading plants, the aboveground parts of creeping plants run parallel to the ground but rise upwards from the shoot tip. For example; Juniperus chinensis cv. Pfitzeriana Glauca.



#### Ajuga reptans

#### Juniperus sabina cv. Tamariscifolia

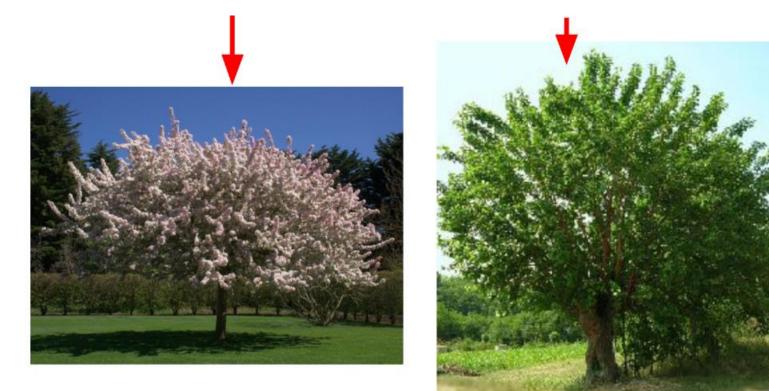
#### 6) Creeping/Spreading Form Plants



Sürünücü Formu Bitkiler Juniperus sabina cv. Tamariscifolia (Sabin Ardıcı)



Yayılıcı Formlu Bitkiler Juniperus chinensis cv. Pfitzeriana Glauca 7) Wide/Spread Formed Plants: Plants with this formare as wide as they are long.For example, Ornamental apple (Malus floribunda), Mulberry (Morus sp.)



8) **Plants with Landscape (Picturesque) Form:** This plant form occurs when the plant's shape has sculptural features. These shapes can be irregular, knotted, twisted, and unusual. Apart from bonsai plants, most landscape-formed plants have these features as a result of intense natural forces and extreme conditions.



