

# The Selection and Application of Ground Cover Plants in Garden

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**Abstract:** In the garden design, ground cover plants refer to low shrub plants that cover the ground. They include perennial low-altitude herbaceous plants, indica bushes, and vines. Compared with other plants, the ground cover plants are dense and low in density and easy to manage. The actual application can cover the ground surface instead of the lawn, and can play a role in preventing water and soil loss, and can be used for landscaping to purify air, eliminate pollution, and adsorb dust. At the same time it has ornamental value and economic value, so it is widely used in landscape design. This paper mainly discusses the selection and application of ground cover plants in landscape design.

## 1. Introduction

In the construction of urban garden green space, the scientific application of ground cover plants can exert the role of the nutrient soil and water conservation of the ground cover plants to enhance the air purification effect and achieve the desired greening purposes. Specifically, the main functions of garden cover plants are reflected in the following aspects: First, ecological functions. Ground cover plants usually have a developed root system and strong surface coverage, which can not only increase the urban green area, but also preserve soil and water and reduce the erosion of rainwater on the soil. Ground cover plants usually grow villi, which can absorb dust and reduce PM2.5 content in the air; ground cover can also improve air quality through photosynthesis. Second, the landscape function. The variety of ground cover plants is rich in color, and with other shrubs, flowers and plants can form a multi-level, three-dimensional structure, greatly improving the ornamental landscape. In the garden structure, the ground cover plants are mainly used to set off the scenes of the landscape spots. For example, the hard landscape can be matched with the ground cover plants such as ivy, which can play a role in softening and transitioning the landscape. In the landscape design, the different types of plants, such as the colorful ground cover and herbaceous land, are matched with other landscapes, and they serve as the link between the different landscapes. Different ground cover plants in different seasons can present different colors and forms, which enrich the landscape color. Layering and interesting. Finally, economical features. Compared to shrubs, trees, and other relatively tall plants that grow relatively slowly, ground cover plants cover a relatively wide area and the plants themselves are relatively small. They have strong natural renewability, and can guarantee a long service life even if the natural environment is relatively poor; Planting with tall plants can make up for the problem of large surface pores and achieve the desired landscape effect. In addition, in the later period of maintenance, the maintenance cost of ground cover plants is even lower, and many of the ground cover plants themselves have medicinal value or food value, and they are compared with *Ophiopogon japonicus*, peony, and honeysuckle.

## 2. The Principle of Choosing Ground Cover Plants in Garden Design

The selection of ground cover plants in landscaping design should follow the following principles:

First of all, according to the principle of local conditions. Ground cover plants themselves are continuously growing. Different regions, different environments, and different landscape requirements determine the principle of adapting to local conditions when selecting ground cover plants, fully understanding the growth needs and habits of ground cover plants, and grasping the

flowering period and fruit of the plants. Period, height of growth, demand for the environment and other varieties, to avoid the blind selection of the type of planting, otherwise it will not only affect the growth of the plant, but also directly affect the landscape effect. Second, it is dominated by native plants. Compared to exotic plants, native plants are the result of natural selection. Their local growth habits are better than those of exotic plants, and they can reflect local geographical features and cultural characteristics. The selection of local plants can also protect indigenous germplasm to the greatest degree. Resources, so the choice of ground cover should be based on native plants. Even in the introduction of exotic ground cover plants, it is necessary to select the plants with high survival rate, strong adaptability, and good quality of survival; and pay attention to the ecological habits of the excavated plants and choose the best collocation, both to achieve the purpose of landscaping and to take into account both Plant resources protection. Finally, the supporting features of plants are prominently. Although the ground cover plant has good ecological functions and economic functions, its greatest role is to set off the beauty of other plants, and is the "background" of trees, shrubs and other plants. Landscaping itself has strong public welfare. Although planting lawns can improve the effect and effect of landscape construction, the maintenance of lawns requires higher moisture, so the cost of planting lawns is relatively high. In this case, as many species of ground cover plants as possible should be cultivated. Biodiversity can not only enrich the green landscape, but also reduce the cost of greening. Of course, the plant can not completely replace the uniform and unified lawn. Therefore, the actual design must reasonably determine the proportion of turf and ground cover plants and planting methods, and improve the beauty and economy of landscaping.

### **3. The Use of Ground Cover Plants in the Greening**

Choose suitable cover plants for different garden layouts. The sloping land is dominated by low-rise shrubs with strong sprouting and dense foliage, which can be trimmed into a certain pattern. Slope lands, forest margins, and open grasslands can be used for such ground cover plants; for sparse forests, grasses and shrubs can be paired with each other to form a strong layered community structure, reflecting the beauty of nature; greenery roads can be planted with brightly colored plants. To enrich the landscape level. Here emphasis is placed on the greening of the flower beds. The flower beds are common types of landscapes in urban landscaping. You can use floor coverings to arrange flower beds of different shapes and patterns. For example, if the ground cover plants are planted in the flower beds, the plants with good ornamental effect such as grass, colorful carnation and German grass can be selected; if they are arranged on the edge of the flower bed, the species of creeping and dwarf plants with a height of less than 5cm can be selected. To bring out the beautification of flowers.

When selecting ground cover plants, follow the principle of supporting them. Therefore, the rational collocation of ground cover plants and other garden elements is of utmost importance. The following points should be noted: First, match with buildings. The buildings themselves belong to a hard landscape. In order to improve the coordination of the landscape, the contours of the ground-covered plants that have a certain degree of ductility can be used to soften the hard texture. The height of the plant should be configured strictly according to its proportion to the building, otherwise it will affect the overall effect of the landscape. Pay attention to the color of the plant, with the wall color to form a "collision", such as gray-white walls with red, purple plants, more ornamental. Note that with the green plants can not affect the building's lighting, Xiangyang part can choose Xiyang vegetation, such as dianthus. Second, with the matching of rocks. The landscape design of Zhongshan Stone is a very widely used element. The different shapes of rocks can create different artistic conceptions, and the rational groundcover ornament can be the finishing touch. The combination of vegetation and rocks in the ground should avoid sudden changes, and should be consistent with the colors of the rocks. When embellishing rockery, it should be combined with the texture and color of the rocks. Again, with the water body. The water-covered ground cover plants are mainly shade-tolerant vegetation such as the iris, and when planting the ground cover plants, they must fully consider the flow and curvilinear beauty of the water body, so that the entire

landscape can be kept in harmony and can be located in the water. Form a clear-cut landscape. Finally, collocation with Park Road. A three-dimensional structure such as trees + shrubs + ground cover plants can be used for the main road with a large width. This multi-layered structure can weaken the road boundary and emphasize the ornamental nature of the landscape. For the road with smaller width, the natural combination is the main, such as the short distance of the route, in order to avoid too many plant species appear cluttered, planting a ground cover can be; if the route distance is longer, more than two alternative vegetations can be selected Planting to avoid boring. For example, the combined cultivation of clove and forsythia can make the path reflect a more profound mood; or the same herbaceous ground cover on both sides of the path can be trimmed to highlight the path space. In addition, at the crossroads of intersections, proper ground cover plants should be selected to highlight the key points, and organic integration of hard ground and flower beds at intersections should be achieved.

When selecting ground cover plants for garden design, it is necessary to fully understand the natural habits of various types of plants and local geographical conditions, and then select suitable plants according to design requirements. For example, urban greening can be used to plant contiguous ground cover plants for empty sites. Plants can form natural streamlined landscapes based on topographic relief; in some street green spaces, large green spaces, entrances and exits of public buildings, etc., crossbars can be planted in a single layer. Ground cover, regular flower beds, etc.; under-tree greening is dominated by artificial plant communities, such as planting small arborous plants and shrubs in the middle of tall trees, which can fill the space. In addition, when selecting plants, they must not only exert their greening effect, but also pay attention to their ornamental value, such as selecting flowering plants, adopting afforestation models such as ploughing and planting, and combining layers, etc. to enrich the sense of landscape and highlight areas. Features.

In the actual garden design, the selected plants are to avoid the following problems:

First of all, avoid plant communities that are too single, otherwise there will be a lack of natural taste. Affected by objective factors and subjective factors, the landscape design of many cities lacks new ideas. Whether it is city plazas, residential greening or urban parks, most of them are copying off-the-shelf design solutions without considering the applicability of design schemes. Ecological problems may occur in plant species that are too monotonous. The most common one is the breeding and spreading of pests and diseases. Severe ones can damage the ecological environment and affect people's physical and mental health. Therefore, the actual choice of ground cover plants should try to select more varieties to match each other, so as to form a sympathetic relationship among various types of plants and enhance the natural taste of the landscape. Second, avoid violating the plant's natural habits. Anything must follow the laws of natural development to achieve sustainable development. Ground cover plants, as the garden elements that have been growing, must follow their natural growth habits. For example, leaf cover plants such as red gold leaf bellow fruit and red leaf spiraea All-light conditions are needed, not only can the color beauty of the plant be fully exhibited under light conditions, but also the growth of such plants. Therefore, when selecting these kinds of colorful leaf plants in the actual garden design, it is necessary to avoid planting them in a backlit or shaded place, otherwise they will lose their unique color advantages due to lack of sufficient illumination. Finally, avoid similar plant shapes. If the type of plants, the distribution of planting regions, and the shape of plants are too similar, it will create a stereotyped feeling. Therefore, to avoid this problem, we must choose suitable application schemes for ground cover plants based on different regions, different geographical features and geographical conditions.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Ground cover plants have irreplaceable application value in the landscape, and they have obvious application advantages in green space and gardens. They are an important component of landscaping, and they have many types. Ground cover plants have a strong vitality. They cover the surface of the land and can prevent soil erosion and form a landscaped landscape. In the application of ground cover plants, it is necessary to rationally optimize plant disposition, combine the actual

conditions of the garden site, do a good job of collocation between different elements, ensure coordination between vegetation landscapes, increase the ornamental quality of urban gardens, and ensure that the ground cover plants exert their maximum effect. The utility value. In short, the rational use of ground cover plants is an inevitable way to build environmentally friendly and conservation-oriented gardens, and how to effectively develop and apply ground cover plants, demonstrate the ecological landscape effect of green natural groups, and enhance the planting capacity of ground cover plants, reflecting the green bottom. Environmental protection. Relevant workers should pay attention to the application of ground cover plants, formulate sound construction plans, innovate their work forms, and promote long-term progress in the construction of urban garden green space.

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