Founded in 1899, the American Society of Landscape Architects

is the national professional association for landscape architects, representing roughly 16,000 members in 48 professional chapters, 70 student chapters, and four student affiliate chapters. The Society’s mission is to lead, to educate, and to participate in the careful stewardship, wise planning, and artful design of our cultural and natural environments. Members of the Society use the “ASLA” suffix after their names to denote membership and their commitment to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

ASLA began with 11 founding members:

- Nathan Barrett
- Beatrix Jones Farrand
- Daniel W. Langton
- Charles N. Lowrie
- Warren H. Manning
- Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.
- John Charles Olmsted (the Society’s first president)
- Samuel Parsons, Jr.
- George F. Pentecost, Jr.
- Ossian Cole Simonds
- Downing Vaux (son of Calvert Vaux)

At year-end 2010, ASLA reported 15,597 members and 48 chapters representing all 50 states, U.S. territories, and 66 countries around the world.

- The U.S. Department of Labor in 2008 identified 26,700 employees in the landscape architecture field. ASLA has 11,775 Full, Fellow, and Associate members; therefore, ASLA represents roughly 44 percent of the landscape architecture profession.

- Approximately 16,000 landscape architects are licensed. Licensure is required in all 50 states to be identified as a “landscape architect” and in 47 states to practice landscape architecture.

- In 2010, 5,165 ASLA members worked at landscape architecture firms; 2,906 worked at architecture, engineering, or multi-disciplinary firms; and 1,017 were employed by design-build firms. A total of 1,197 members worked for federal, state, or local government.
There are two undergraduate professional degrees. These usually require four or five years of study in design, construction techniques, art, history, and natural and social sciences:
- Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (BLA)
- Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture (BSLA).

There are two types of accredited graduate-degree programs:
- The three-year Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA) option is for those who hold an undergraduate degree in a field other than landscape architecture and intend to become landscape architecture practitioners.
- A five or five-plus year Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA) is for persons who do not have an undergraduate degree.

Other, non-accredited programs are also offered, such as the MA/MS in Landscape Architecture for persons who want to conduct research in landscape architecture but do not seek to be registered professionals, programs by schools that are candidates for accreditation, and certificate programs.

“LAAB is a specialized agency that accredits educational programs leading to first professional degrees at the bachelor’s and master’s levels.

**The Facts**

Approximately 70 percent of the profession is in the private sector, 26 percent in the public sector, and 4 percent in academia, based on responses to the 2010-11 ASLA National Salary Survey.

Average annual salary and bonuses for those in the landscape architecture field total $78,600 (2010-11 ASLA National Salary Survey).

Some 66 percent of respondents to the 2010-11 Business Indicators Survey reported revenues in 2009 of less than $1 million.

The most recent ASLA Business Quarterly survey continues a slow trend of a thawing in business conditions. For first quarter 2011, more than two thirds of firm leaders (67.9 percent) reported stable or higher billable hours, an increase from 59.6 percent last quarter and 56.4 percent this time last year. Three of four respondents (76.6 percent) reported stable or rising inquiries for new work in Q1 2011, up from 59.4 percent last quarter and 72.2 percent from Q1 2010.

Three largest client groups, descending order:
- Private-home owners
- Architects
- Cities/municipalities

For smaller firms (up to three employees):
- Private-home owners.

**Licensure**

There are two different types of licensure laws:
- States with practice acts (47) require a license to practice landscape architecture.
- States with title acts (3) allow anyone to practice landscape architecture, regardless of their qualifications, but only those with a license may use the title “landscape architect” or advertise for “landscape architectural” services.

Each state sets its own requirements for licensure, but all require candidates to pass the Landscape Architect Registration Examination, or LARE.

**Notes & Numbers**

- Academic campuses
- Conservation
- Corporate and commercial
- Gardens and arboreta
- Green Infrastructure
- Historic preservation and restoration
- Hospitality and resorts
- Institutions
- Interior landscapes
- Land planning
- Landscape art
- Monuments
- Parks and recreation
- Reclamation
- Residential
- Security design
- Stormwater management
- Streetscapes and public spaces
- Therapeutic gardens
- Transportation corridors
- Urban design

**Landscape Architects are licensed in all 50 states, but not yet in the District of Columbia.**

The Facts

Predicated on issues of ecology and based on an orchestration of large surfaces with many overlapping and competing systems, landscape architecture is a discipline that is perfectly equipped to untangle...urban issues.”

October 2010, Architect magazine