Founded in 1899, the American Society of Landscape Architects is the national professional association representing landscape architects. Beginning with 11 original members, ASLA has grown to 14,920 members (as of March 31, 2018) and 49 chapters, representing all 50 states, U.S. territories, and 59 countries around the world, plus 82 student chapters and 7 student affiliate chapters. Membership is open to all landscape architects as well as students and others interested in the profession’s issues, values, and goals. ASLA promotes the profession and advances its practice through advocacy, education, communication, and fellowship. In addition, stewardship of the land has always served a central role in the mission of the ASLA and is an integral element of all outreach.

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
(Society’s first president)
Samuel Parsons, Jr.
George F. Pentecost, Jr.
Ossian Cole Simonds
Downing Vaux (son of Calvert Vaux)

At the end of the 1st quarter of 2018, ASLA reported 14,920 members and 49 chapters representing all 50 states and U.S. territories, plus 59 countries around the world.

- Approximately 16,740 landscape architects are licensed in the United States. Licensure is required in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Landscape Architecture is one of only around 60 professions to be licensed in all 50 States.

- At the end of the 1st quarter of 2018, 5,709 ASLA members worked at landscape architecture firms; 3,212 worked at architecture, engineering, or multi-disciplinary firms; and 850 were employed by design-build firms. A total of 1,077 members worked for federal, state, or local government.
The growing popularity of [landscape architecture] is understandable. Where else could consecutive job assignments find you planning a site for corporate office buildings, then have you managing a large wilderness area, and next creating public parks that won’t interfere with the natural environment?”

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 profession

Landscape architects analyze, plan, design, manage, and nurture the natural and built environments.

The society

**Vision:** Leading the design and stewardship of land and communities

**Mission:** Landscape architects lead the stewardship, planning, and design of our built and natural environments.

The society’s mission is to advance landscape architecture through advocacy, communication, education, and fellowship.

Values

- Dedication/Commitment
- Excellence
- Integrity
- Leadership
- Stewardship

Culture

- Collaborative
- Member-Focused
- Accountable
- Responsible
- Volunteer-Supported

Licensure

Landscape architects are licensed in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. Each state sets its own requirements for licensure and the licensing process is administered by the state licensing board. All states require candidates to pass the Landscape Architect Registration Examination, or LARE, which is administered by the Council of Landscape Architecture Registration Boards (CLARB).

The growing popularity of [landscape architecture] is understandable. Where else could consecutive job assignments find you planning a site for corporate office buildings, then have you managing a large wilderness area, and next creating public parks that won’t interfere with the natural environment?”

The Princeton Review