

Members of this team went on to found two professional offices. Twenty years later, both firms are influential practices with international reputations. The Franklins and Sauers founded Andropogon Associates in 1974 to define ecological design through built work, as did Robert Hanna and Laurie Olin in 1976, when they founded Hanna/Olin. Though the goals and work of these two firms are distinctly different and may sometimes appear antithetical, both build upon McHarg's contributions and seek answers to issues unresolved in his ideas and projects—for example, how to reconcile environmental values and human needs, how to give material form to ecological processes and values, how to conceive of local actions within a regional context.³⁹

McHarg's ideas—their success, failure, and promise—still inspire reactions from landscape architects, whether they see themselves as working within or against the tradition to which he has contributed so greatly. For three decades, he has provoked others to frame questions and pose answers concerning the relationship between landscape architecture and environmentalism. Landscape architects continue to address issues raised by McHarg's successes and failures, the goals and standards he set, and the inconsistencies embodied in his words and actions. It is difficult to imagine what landscape architecture would be like today without the presence of Ian McHarg, his publications, teaching, and professional projects.

³⁹ See, for example, Carol Franklin, "Allowing the Land to Live," in *Ecological Design and Planning*, ed. George F. Thompson and Frederick R. Steiner (New York: John Wiley, 1997); Laurie Olin, "Regionalism and the Practice of Hanna/Olin, Ltd.," in *Regional Garden Design in the United States*, ed. Therese O'Malley and Marc Trieb (Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks, 1995).