Landscape Design
Series 18

Authored by
Larry A. Sagers

Horticulture
Specialist

Utah Sate University









Like A House, A Garden Is Designed To Be Lived In, Used And Enjoyed By People. The Spaces Must Be Designed Arranged And Organized In A Logical Manner To Be Successful



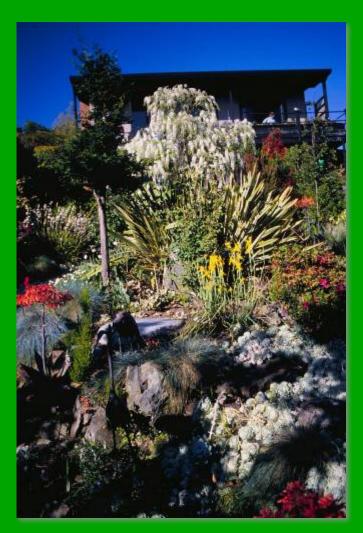
A House Composed Of Numerous Unrelated Rooms, Thrown Together Without Regard For The Day To Day Needs Of Its Occupants Is A Disaster Regardless Of The Beauty Of Its Exterior And Interior Architecture

A Garden, Composed Of III
Conceived And Proportioned
Outdoor "Rooms" Arranged And
Organized So Poorly That The
Occupants Cannot Use Them For
The Intended Purposes, Is A Failure

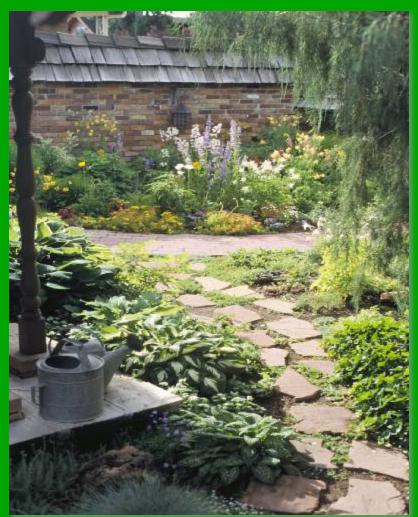
It Would Be A Disaster Regardless Of The Beauty Of Structural Elements, Plants, Flowers, Furnishings Or Other Decorations

The Test Of A Good House Is How Well It Serves The Needs Of Those Who Live In It. The Test Of A Good Garden Is How Well It "Works" In A Like Manner

A Successful Garden Allows
Owners To
"Live" In The
Garden And
Do Many
Outdoor
Activities



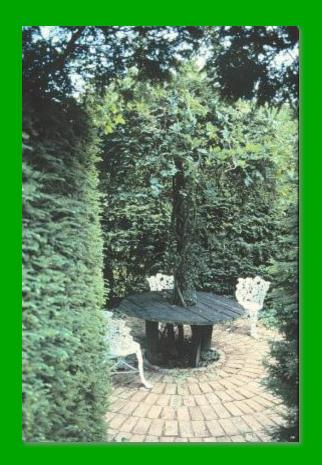
To Be Enjoyable Living Space, A Garden Must Offer, At Least A Modicum Of Privacy, If Not Total Seclusion In Some Or All Of Its Parts





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Like A Home, It
Must Have "Walls"
To Shield Its
Occupants From
The Eyes Of Those
Who Have Not
Been Welcomed
Inside



If You Are Not
Going To Insist On
Any Privacy
Anywhere In The
Garden There Is
Little Reason For
Having A Garden
At All!



A Well Designed
Garden Offers
Outdoor Living
Spaces That
Complement And
Unite With Their
Indoor
Counterparts



Together They
Form An
Inseparable Design
That Integrates
Utility And Beauty
Into A Creation
Greater Than The
Sum Of Its Parts



- Steps In The Landscape Design Process
- 1.Develop a Plot Plan
- 2.Conduct a Site Analysis
- **3.Assess Family Needs**
- **4.Locate Use Areas**
- 5.Design, Construct, And Plant

With Forethought And Planning, You Can Create A Landscape For Maximum Use And Pleasure, And Create A Visual Relationship Between The House, Its Site, And The Neighborhood

Landscape
Design Is The
Arrangement Of
Outdoor Space
For Human
Enjoyment And
Satisfaction



Well-designed Home Landscapes

Are Aesthetically Pleasing And Functional

Offer Pleasure To The Family Enhance The Neighborhood Add To The Property's Resale Value



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The Planning Process Is Possibly
The Most Important Aspect Of
Residential Landscaping But It Is
Often Neglected

Poor Planning Includes

- Scattered, Poorly Placed Trees
- Overgrown Foundation Shrubs
- Narrow Concrete Walks
- Fences That May Not Add To The Garden Design



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These Landscapes Are

- Less Attractive Than They Should Be
- Are Often Expensive
- Do Not Serve Family Needs



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Good Planning Saves Time, Effort, And Money And Can Lead To A Much More Satisfying Environment



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When Planning Your Landscape Consider The Entire Space And The Overall Effect You Want To Achieve



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Don't Limit Your Ideas To Just Plants. Integrate Them With The Hardscapes Including The Patio, Deck, Mailbox, Screens, Wall, Lighting, Walkways And Parking Areas



Landscaping Combines Elements
Of Art And Science To Create A
Functional, Aesthetically Pleasing
Extension Of Indoor Living To The
Outdoors



One Purpose Of Landscape Design Is To Blend Manmade Technology (House Or Building) Into The Natural Surroundings



To Create A Desirable Landscape Design, The You Need A Knowledge Of Art Elements And Design Principles



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Elements Of Art Include But Are
Not Limited To Color, Line, Form,
Texture And Scale. These
Elements Are Not Independent Of
Each Other, So Consider Their
Individual Qualities Before
Examining Their Interactions



Color, Line, Form, Texture And Scale Are Tools That Are Used In Combinations To Adjust Design Principles

Design Principles Include Unity, Balance, Transition, Focalization, Proportion, Rhythm, Repetition And Simplicity. All These Principles Interact To Yield The Intended Design

Create Unity By The Effective Use Of Components In A Design To Express A Main Idea Through Consistent Style



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Emphasize Unity By Consistency Between Parts Of The Landscape. Using Elements To Express A Specific Theme Within Units Creates Harmony. Achieve Unity By Using Mass Planting And Repetition



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Unity Means That All Parts Of The Composition Or Landscape Go Together; They Fit. A Natural Feeling Evolves When Each Activity Area Belongs To And Blends With The Entire Landscape



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Everything In A Landscape Must Complement The Central Scheme And Serve Some Functional Purpose



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Balance In Design Refers To The Equilibrium Or Equality Of Visual Attraction

Balance In Landscape Design Is Not Always Necessary. Imbalance May Be Used With Architectural Features Of Some Houses To Create Desirable, Interesting Effects



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Symmetrical Balance Is Often
Overdone In Residential
Landscape Design. This Approach
Seems Formal And Monotonous



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Asymmetrical Balance Is Often More Desirable For Residential Landscapes As The Balance Less Monotonous



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Size Is Balance By Mass And Texture. Architectural Style May Dictate The Use Of Symmetry Or Asymmetry



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Driveways, Parking And Walks
Must Be Functional. Position Them
To Provide Easy Access From
Points Of Entry Onto The Property
To The Entrance Of The House



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Too Often Walks Run From The Street To The Front Door With No Consideration Of Access From The Driveway To The Front Door. Many Times A Walk Dividing The Front Yard Is Not Necessary And May Detract From The House



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Symmetrical Balance Means One Side Of The Design Is A Mirror Image Of The Other Side. There Is A Distinct Dividing Line Between The Two Sides



Equal Lines, Forms, Textures Or Colors Are On Each Side Of A Symmetrical Design



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Asymmetrical Balance Uses
Different Forms, Colors And
Textures To Obtain Visual Balance



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The Opposing Compositions On Either Side Of The Central Axis Create Equal Attraction. For Example, Mass Is Offset By Color Or Horizontal Line by Height



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You Must Skilfully Manipulate The Design Elements To Create Asymmetrical Balance. The Central Axis Must Be Predetermined And Then Developed By The Elements Of Art And Other Principles Of Design



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Transition Is Gradual Change.
Color Transition Shows As The
Radial Sequence On The Color
Wheel



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Transition Is Created By The Arrangement Of Objects With Varying Textures, Forms, Or Sizes In A Logical Sequential Order



Advanced Landscape Design

Examples Include Coarse To Medium To Fine Textures, Round To Oval To Linear Structural Forms, Or Cylindrical To Globular To Prostrate Plants



Advanced Landscape Design

An Unlimited Number Of Schemes Exist By Combining Elements Of Various Size, Form, Texture And Color To Create Transition



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Remember That Transition Refers To The 3-dimensional Perspective Of Composition, Not Just The Flat Or Facial View



It Is Possible To Use Transition To Extend Visual Dimensions Beyond Actual Dimensions. For Example, Radical Lines In The Private Area Of The Landscape Can Be Used To Enframe And/or Focalize A Scene



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Transition Of Plant Materials Along These Lines Can Make The Scene Become A Part Of The Landscape



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Transitions From Taller To Shorter
Plants With Textural Changes
From Coarse To Fine Along Focal
Lines Emphasizes The Beauty Of A
Lake Scene



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Transitions From Shorter To Taller Plants And From Fine To Coarse Textures Enframe The Scene And Make It Appear Closer, Like A Painting On A Wall



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Transition Assists In The Gradual Movement Of A Viewer's Eye To The Design And Within It



Proportion Refers To The Size Of The Design Parts In Relation To Each Other And The Design As A Whole. A Towering Oak May Complement An Office Building But Dwarf A Single Story Residence



A Three-foot Pool Is Lost In A Large Open Lawn But Would Fit A Small Private Area

A Colossal Fountain Would Dominate A Private Garden But Could Enhance A Large City Plaza



Proportion In Landscape Design Relates To People And Activities. Size Relationships Of Design Components Pose Little Problem For Designers Who Follow The Principle Systematically





When The Elements Of A Design Create A Feeling Of Motion That Leads The Viewer's Eye Through Or Even Beyond The Designed Area, It Creates Rhythm



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Tools Like Color Schemes, Line And Form Are Repeated To Attain Rhythm In Landscape Design. Rhythm Reduces Confusion In The Design



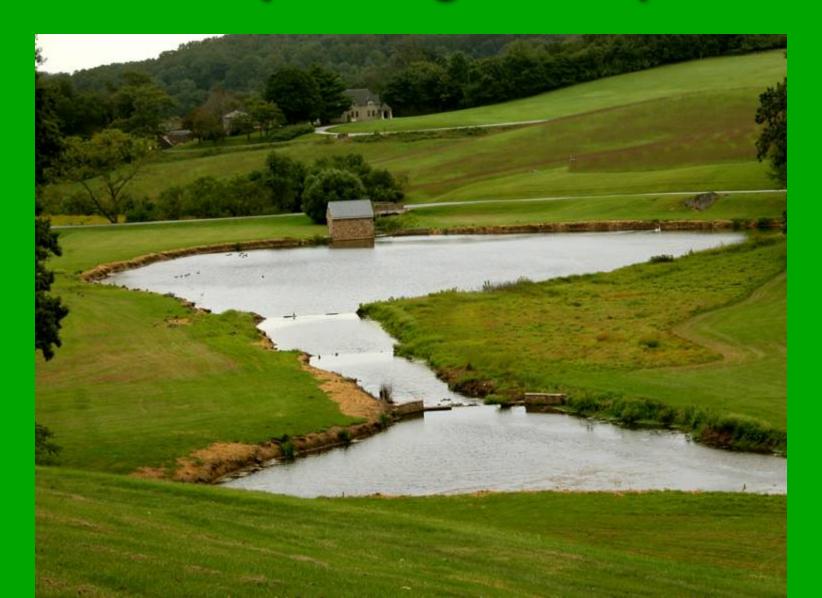
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Focalization Is Leading Of Visual Site Toward A Feature By Placement Of This Feature At The Vanishing Point Between Radial Or Approaching Lines



Straight Radial Lines Create
Strong Focalization Compared To
Curved Lines. Your Eye Quickly
Follows Straight Lines To A Focal
Point





Generally, Weaker Or Flowing Lines Of Focalization Are Desirable In The Residential Landscape



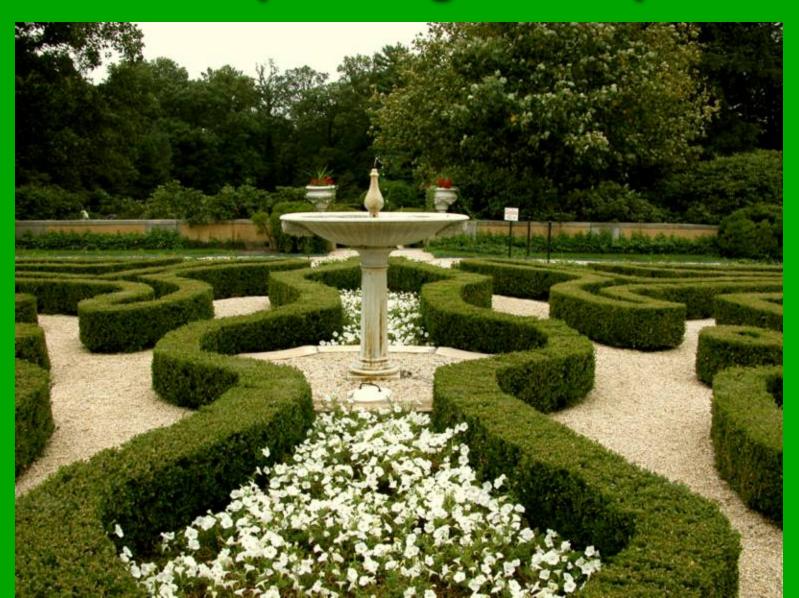
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Transition Of Plants Or Other Objects Along These Lines Can Strengthen Or Weaken The Focalization



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Curved Lines Are Stronger When Curved Toward Each Other Than When Curved Outward



Create Indirect Focalization Using Lines Curved In The Same Direction. Focalization Can Be Adjusted By Plant Materials Along The Lines That Create Symmetrical Or Asymmetrical Focalization



Asymmetrical Focalization Is Indirect While Symmetrical Focalization Is More Direct, Creating Stronger Focalization





Since Focalization Can Be Used To Direct Attention To A Point, Traffic Is Directed To That Point



Focalization Is Used To Direct Traffic In Garden Or Guide The View Toward Commercial, Aesthetic Or Cultural Features Without Undue Emphasis.



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Repetition Refers To The Repeated Use Of Features Like Plants With Identical Shape, Line, Form, Texture And/or Color



Too Much Repetition Creates
Monotony But When Used
Effectively Can Lead To Rhythm,
Focalization Or Emphasis



Unity Can Be Achieved By Repetition. Think Of Repetition Avoiding Too Much Variety In The Design That Creates A Cluttered Or Busy Appearance



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Simplicity Goes Hand-in-hand With Repetition. Eliminating Unnecessary Details Creates It. Too Much Variety Or Detail Creates Confusion Of Perception



Simplicity Is The Reduction Of A Design To Its Simplest, Functional Form, Which Avoids Unnecessary Cost And Maintenance



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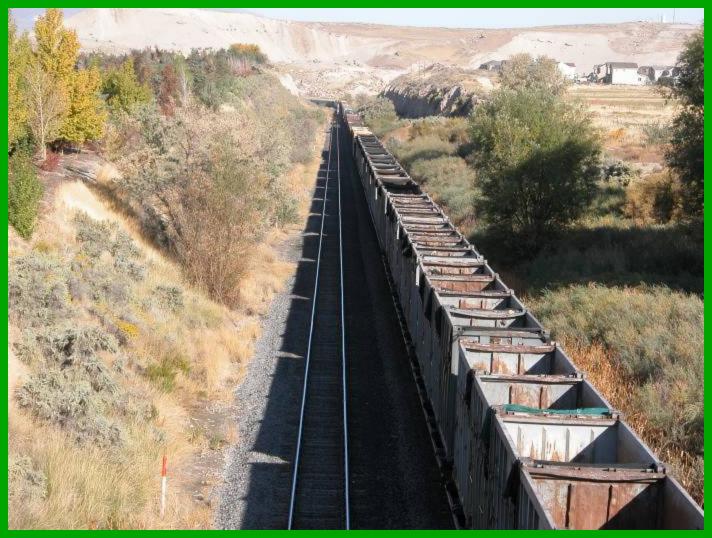
Line Relates To Eye Movement Or Flow. The Concept And Creation Of Line Depends Upon The Purpose Of The Design And Existing Patterns



In The Overall Landscape, Plant Arrangement And The Way They Fit Or Flow Together Infer Line



Straight Lines Tend To Be Forceful, Structural And Stable And Direct The Observer's Eye To A Point Faster Than Curved Lines



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Create Vertical Line By Changes In Plant Height And The Height Of Tree And Shrub Canopies



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Branching Habits Of Plants, Arrangement Of Leaves And/or Sequence Of Plant Materials Create Line In A Small Area Such As An Entrance Or Privacy Garden



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 Blending These Together, Without Undue Emphasis On Any One Creates An Attractive And Usable Landscape That Is Easy To Maintain And Enjoy





