Landscape Design Principles

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Landscape Design Principles

What Is A Garden And What Is A Landscape?
Landscape Design Principles

The Question Appears Simple, And The Answer So Obvious It Is Usually Dismissed As Too Frivolous To Even Ask
Landscape Design Principles

There Are More Than A Thousand Garden Related Sites On The Internet, Our Libraries Are Bulging With Gardening Books And "The Famous Gardens Of... (Fill In The Blanks)" Guides Are Everywhere
Landscape Design Principles

Dozens Of Magazines Are Devoted To The Subject, Most Newspapers Carry Weekly Garden Columns; Radio And Television Shows Cover Gardening And Landscaping But Most Never Answer The Question
Landscape Design Principles

This Should Not Come As A Big Surprise
Landscape Design Principles

The Joy Of Gardening Is Living In A Garden. Most Have Never Fully Experienced The Joy Of Living In Small, Well Designed, Private Gardens
Landscape Design Principles

Most Gardeners End Up Living In An Open, Park-like, Decorative Type "Landscape" That Typically Surrounds American Homes And Neighborhoods
Landscape Design Principles

Many Of Us Know (And Care) A Great Deal About "Flower Gardens", "Herb Gardens", "Vegetable Gardens", "Rose Gardens", "Perennial Gardens', And -Even- "Water Gardens"
Landscape Design Principles

This is considering "Gardens as plots of land on which to grow plants"
Landscape Design Principles

Most People, Many Gardeners, Nursery People, Landscape Architects And Others Know Little, If Anything, About "Gardens As Places To Live In."
Landscape Design Principles

Spend Some Time Interviewing Plant People And Take A Look At How Dictionaries Define The Words
Landscape Design Principles

The American Heritage Dictionary Says This About What A Garden Is;
Landscape Design Principles

**garden (gär“dn)** *n. 1.* A plot of land used for the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, herbs, or fruit.
2. Often gardens. Grounds laid out with flowers, trees, and ornamental shrubs and used for recreation or display: public gardens; a botanical garden.
Landscape Design Principles

3. A yard or lawn.
Landscape Design Principles

5.a. An open-air establishment where refreshments are served: a beer garden. b. A large public auditorium or arena.
Landscape Design Principles

--gar·den v. gar·dened, gar·den·ing, gar·dens. --tr.

1. To cultivate (a plot of ground) as a garden.

2. To furnish with a garden.
Landscape Design Principles

---intr. 1. To plant or tend a garden. 2. To work as a gardener.
Landscape Design Principles

gar·den adj.
1. Of, suitable to, or used in a garden: garden tools; garden vegetables.
2. Provided with open areas and greenery: a garden community.
3. Garden-variety. --idiom. lead down the garden path or take down the garden path. To mislead or deceive (another). [Middle English *gardin*, from Old North French, from *gart*, of Germanic origin. See *gher*-₁ below.]
Landscape Design Principles

None of them carry the type of a definition for the word "Garden" that would fit gardens like, say, "Versailles" or "a Dumbarton Oaks" or a small garden behind an ordinary American home.
Landscape Design Principles

It Is Even Harder To Define "Landscape", Even Though The Word Is Widely Used These Days As A Noun As In, "Isn't That A Wonderful Landscape?"
Landscape Design Principles

Landscape (l²nd“sk³p”) n. 1. An expanse of scenery that can be seen in a single view: a desert landscape
Landscape Design Principles

2. A picture depicting an expanse of scenery

3. The branch of art dealing with the representation of natural scenery
Landscape Design Principles

4. The aspect of the land characteristic of a particular region: a bleak New England winter landscape
Landscape Design Principles

5. An extensive mental view; an interior prospect: “they occupy the whole landscape of my thought” (James Thurber)
Landscape Design Principles

Land·scape v. Land·scaped, land·scap·ing, land·scapes. --Tr. 1. To adorn or improve (a section of ground) by contouring and by planting flowers, shrubs, or trees. --Intr. To arrange grounds artistically as a profession
Landscape Design Principles

[Dutch *landschap*, from middle Dutch *landscap*, region: *land*, land; see *lendh*- below + *-scap*, state, condition (collective suff.).]

--Land“scap”er *n.*
Landscape Design Principles

WORD HISTORY: it would seem that in the case of the word landscape we have an example of nature imitating art, insofar as sense development is concerned.
Landscape Design Principles

*Landscape*, first recorded in 1598, was borrowed as a painters' term from Dutch during the 16th century, when Dutch artists were on the verge of becoming masters of the landscape genre.
Landscape Design Principles

The Dutch word *landschap* had earlier meant simply “region, tract of land,” but had acquired the artistic sense, which it brought over into English, of “a picture depicting scenery on land.”
Landscape Design Principles

The fascinating thing is that 34 years pass after the first recorded use of *landscape* in English before the word is used of a view or vista of natural scenery.
Landscape Design Principles

This delay suggests that people were first introduced to landscapes in paintings and then saw landscapes in real life.
Landscape Design Principles

Lendh-. Important derivatives are: land, landscape, hinterland, lawn¹.

Lendh-. Open land.

LAND; ISLAND, from old English land, land;
Landscape Design Principles

BILANDER, LANDSCAPE, UITLANDER, from middle Dutch land, land;
Lendh-. C. AUSLANDER, geländesprung, HINTERLAND, LANDSMAN², from old high German lant, land;
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D. Landgrave, (landgravine), from middle low German *lant*, country;
E. Landsmíis24 e5l, from old Norse *land*, land;
Landscape Design Principles

Lendh-. F. LAWN¹, from old French *launde*, heath, pasture.

A, b, c, d, and e all from Germanic *landam*; f from Germanic, or from Celtic *land³*. [Pokorny 3. Lendh- 675.]

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Landscape Design Principles

These Are Possible (Dictionary Style) Definitions For Those Two Words:
Landscape Design Principles

A Garden (N) is an outdoor place, space, or series of spaces, of indeterminate shape and size that is open to the sky. Walls of fences, trees, shrubs, hedges, other plantings.
Landscape Design Principles

Or A Combination Of Natural Or Man-made Elements Encloses It. They Are Found In Conjunction With A Private Home

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Landscape Design Principles

It is designed architecturally to be an extension of that home.
Landscape Design Principles

Aesthetically It Serves As A Visual Or Compliment, Background For The Structure
Landscape Design Principles

The Garden Is For The Outdoor Use And Enjoyment Of The Occupants Of The Home
Landscape Design Principles

"A Landscape (N) Is A Grouping Of Plants, Hardscapes And Decorative Elements That Are Placed Around A Home Or A Building And About Its Grounds
Landscape Design Principles

It is done for decorative or ornamental purposes to serve as a suitable aesthetic complement or background for the structure.
Landscape Design Principles

As the two definitions clearly suggest, the words "Garden" and "Landscape", are not synonymous, architecturally speaking.
Landscape Design Principles

A Landscape Cannot Exist Apart Or Isolated From The Building Or The House With Which It Is Associated
Landscape Design Principles

A Garden Can And Does Stand Alone From The Structures And Other Devices Often Associated With Landscapes
Landscape Design Principles

A Landscape Is "Cosmetic" In Intent And Nature And Its Existence Is Purely Contextual. Take Away The Structure That It Surrounds And All You Have Left Are Those Plants And Other Decorative Elements
Landscape Design Principles

The Are Left Standing With Nothing "Arranged" In An Order But Both The Existence And The Purpose Are Not Immediately Apparent Nor Readily Decipherable
Landscape Design Principles

All You Would See Is The Plants And Objects Grouped In Various Degrees Of Density Along The Perimeter Of A More Or Less, Rectangular Open Or Vacant Space
Landscape Design Principles

You could not see any relationships between the objects and the plants or between them and the empty space within their midst.
Landscape Design Principles

The Picture Would Likely Appear As A Collection Of Stuff And You Might Well Ask, "What's All This Decorative Stuff Doing Here? Is This Some Sort Of Yard Sale?"
Landscape Design Principles

Conversely, A Garden Has Meaning And A Purpose All Of Its Own. It Equals The Home Or The Building It Surrounds. It Can Exist Apart From And In Isolated From A Structure
Landscape Design Principles

Take The Home Away And A Garden Remains A Garden
Landscape Design Principles

Fences, Walls, And Hedges That Create, Define, And Enclose Its Space
Landscape Design Principles

The Elements Inside And Between Them Like Walks, Paths, Brick Or Stone Terraces, Lawn Areas, Ponds, Pergolas, Flower, Herb, Or Rose Beds Together, Form A Garden That Is Instantly Understandable
Landscape Design Principles

The Question You Ask On "Discovering" This Garden Without The Associated Home Or Building Is, "What's Is This Doing Here In The Middle Of No-where?"
Landscape Design Principles

After Examining This Garden, You Would See The Similarities Between It And The Ruins Of A Building Such As The Pueblos Of Mesa Verde
Landscape Design Principles

Since Their Roofs Have Long Since Disappeared It Allows A Bird's Eye View Of The Organization Of The Interior Spaces
Landscape Design Principles

Like A Home, A Garden Is Primarily About "Space". The Difference Is That In The House Those Spaces Are Roofed
Landscape Design Principles

In The Garden, They Are Left Open To The Sky
Landscape Design Principles

In That Light, A Better Definition Of A Garden Is "A Garden Is A Series Of Well Defined Outdoor Rooms Without Ceilings"
Landscape Design Principles

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
Landscape Design Principles

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

A Successful Garden Allows Its Owners To "Live" In The Garden And To Do Many Different Activities That They Would Normally Do Outdoors
Landscape Design Principles

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

In That Case, "Install" A Decorative Cookie Cutter Landscape To Give The Property The Needed "Curb-appeal", And Be Done With It!
Landscape Design Principles

As Its Definition States, A Garden Must Be Designed To "Serve As An Adjunct To And An Extension Of The House."

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Landscape Design Principles

To Be Well Designed, A Garden Must Offer Outdoor Living Spaces That Complement And Unite With Their Indoor Counterparts
Landscape Design Principles

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

Well-designed Home Landscapes

Are Aesthetically Pleasing And Functional
Offer Pleasure To The Family
Enhance The Neighborhood
Add To The Property's Resale Value
Landscape Design Principles

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 Principles

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

Poor Planning Includes

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

These Landscapes Are

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

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

Principles Of Design
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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

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

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

Size Is Balance By Mass And Texture In This Example. Architectural Style May Dictate The Use Of Symmetry Or Asymmetry
Landscape Design Principles

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
Landscape Design Principles

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
Landscape Design Principles

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

You Must Skillfully 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
Landscape Design Principles

Transition Is Gradual Change. Color Transition Shows As The Radial Sequence On The Color Wheel (Monochromatic Color Scheme) Previously Discussed
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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

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

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 lake scene.
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

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.
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

Straight Radial Lines Create A Strong Focalization When Compared To Curved Lines. The Viewer's Eye Quickly Follows Straight Lines To A Focal Point
Landscape Design Principles

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

Transition of plants or other objects along these lines can strengthen or weaken the focalization.
Landscape Design Principles

Curved Lines Are Stronger When Curved Toward Each Other Than When Curved Outward
Landscape Design Principles

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
Landscape Design Principles

Asymmetrical Focalization Is Indirect While Symmetrical Focalization Is More Direct, Creating Stronger Focalization
Landscape Design Principles

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

Focalization Could Be Used To Direct Traffic In A Garden Area. Guidance Of View Toward Features Of Commercial, Aesthetic Or Cultural Value May Attract The Eye Of The Unaware Without Conscious Effort
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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

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

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

Color Variation Is Best Be Explained By Using A Color Wheel
Primary Colors Are Red, Blue And Yellow
Landscape Design Principles

Orange, Green And Violet Are Secondary Colors Because They Are Combinations Of Two Primary Colors. For Example, Combine Yellow And Red To Get Orange. Tertiary Colors Are The Fusion Of One Primary And One Secondary Color. These Colors Would Be Between Primary And Secondary Colors.
Landscape Design Principles

Tint refers to a light value and is accomplished by adding white to the pure color on the color wheel, while shade is a dark value and is created by adding black to the pure color on the color wheel.
Landscape Design Principles

Black, White And Gray Are Neutrals And Are Compatible With Any Color. Light Colors And Tints Tend To Attract Attention, As Do Bright, Vivid Colors
Landscape Design Principles

Colors Are Combined Into Color Schemes For Practical Applications. Three Basic Color Schemes Are Monochromatic, Analogous And Complementary
Landscape Design Principles

A Monochromatic Color Scheme Consists Of Different Tints And Shades Of One Color And Is Seldom Achieved In Its Pure Form In The Landscape
Landscape Design Principles

An Example Of An Incomplete Monochromatic Color Scheme Would Include White And Pink Flowers With A Background Of A Dark Pink And Red Brick House
Landscape Design Principles

Analogous Color Schemes
Combine Colors Which Are Adjacent Or Side-by-side On The Color Wheel. An Analogous Color Scheme Could Include Green, Blue-green, Green-blue, Blue And Violet Blue
Landscape Design Principles

This Color Scheme Can Be Achieved By Varying The Foliage Color From Green To Blue-green Or By Using Pyracantha With Orange-red Berries Against A Red Brick House
Landscape Design Principles

Complementary Color Schemes
Combine Colors Directly Across The Color Wheel. For Example, Red And Green Would Be Complementary Colors. A Complementary Color Scheme Is Created Using Plants With Green Foliage Against A Red Brick House
Landscape Design Principles

It is possible to have varying color schemes in one area of the landscape as the seasons change. White and pink roses create a monochromatic color scheme with a red brick house.
Landscape Design Principles

The Green a Foliage Produces A Complementary Color For The Red Brick During The Summer. Pyracantha Berries Are An Analogous Color To The Red Brick In The Fall
Landscape Design Principles

Consider The Color Changes Throughout The Year When Developing A Landscape Plan
Landscape Design Principles

Use Colors To Visually Change The Distance Perspective. Warm Colors And Light Tints Like Red, Orange, Yellow And White Advance An Object Or Area Toward The Observer
Landscape Design Principles

These Colors And Tints Placed Near The Foundation Of A House Would Make The House Appear Closer To The Street. Cool Colors And Deep Shades Like Blue, Green And Black Recede. Use Them To Make The House Appear Farther From The Street.
Landscape Design Principles

Cool Colors Are Restful While Warm Colors Express Action And Are Best Used In Filtered Light Or Against A Green Or Dark Background
Landscape Design Principles

Color Can Be Used To Direct Attention In The Landscape. Due To This Strong Characteristic, Use Color Carefully
Landscape Design Principles

Color In The Landscape Is Important So Select Plants That Offer Year-round Color Not Just Temporary Seasonal Color
Landscape Design Principles

Consider the time of day when the color will be enjoyed. White or light tints can create interest on a patio. Dark colors would add little to family enjoyment of this area as the daylight hours passed.
Landscape Design Principles

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

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

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

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
Landscape Design Principles

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

Curved Or Free-flowing Lines Are Smooth, Graceful Or Gentle And Create A Relaxing, Progressive, Moving And Natural Feeling
Landscape Design Principles

Form and line are closely related. Line is the outline or edge of objects, whereas form is more encompassing.
Landscape Design Principles

Form Is Related To The Size Of An Object Or Area. Form Applies To Individual Plant Growth Habits Or As The Planting Arrangement In A Landscape
Landscape Design Principles

Plant Forms Include Upright, Oval, Columnar, Spreading, Broad Spreading, Weeping, Etc
Landscape Design Principles

Form is the shape and structure of a plant or mass of plants. Structures also have form and to consider when designing the area around them.
Landscape Design Principles

Texture Describes The Surface Of An Object Than You Can See Or Feel
Landscape Design Principles

Surfaces In The Landscape
Includes Buildings, Walks, Patios, Groundcovers And Plants
Landscape Design Principles

The Texture Of Plants Differs As The Relationships Between The Leaves, Twigs And Branches Differs
Landscape Design Principles

Coarse, Medium Or Fine Could Be Used To Describe Texture But So Could Smooth, Rough, Glossy Or Dull
Landscape Design Principles

Scale Refers To The Size Of An Object Or Objects In Relation To The Surroundings. Size Refers To Definite Measurements While Scale Describes The Size Relationship Between Adjacent Objects
Landscape Design Principles

Consider The Size Of Plantings And Buildings Compared On The Human Scale
Landscape Design Principles
Landscape Design Principles

Use Trees In The Public Area To Soften Lines, Provide Shade And Enframe The House
Landscape Design Principles

Trees In The Backyard Can Provide An Excellent Background For The House As Viewed From The Street
Landscape Design Principles

Vertical Lines Of Many Houses Can Be Effectively Softened By A Small Tree Planted In Conjunction With Other Plants At A Corner
Landscape Design Principles

Tree Shape Is Very Important. A Low-branched, Rounded Tree Softens This Line While A Slender Upright Tree Only Accents The Line
Landscape Design Principles

A Long Low House (Ranch Style) Will Appear Taller In Relation To Its Length By Proper Placement Of Plant Materials
Landscape Design Principles

Larger Trees Planted As A Background Break The Horizontal Roofline. Smaller Trees Spaced A Few Feet From The Ends Or Corners Of The House Also Help The House Seem Taller In Relation To Its Length
Landscape Design Principles

A Tall Slender House Seems Longer With Few Or No Trees In The Background. Add Medium-sized, Rounded Trees On Either Side Of The House
Landscape Design Principles

Plants Near These Trees Should Be Shorter And Decrease In Height The Farther From The House They Are Positioned. This Planting Design Effectively Created A Sloping Line To Replace The Strong Vertical Line Of The House
Landscape Design Principles

The House Then Appears Longer In Relation To Its Height
Landscape Design Principles

Trees Positioned For Shade Must Be Carefully Located. Learn What Area Needs Shade, And During What Time Of The Day And What Seasons The Shade Is Needed.
Landscape Design Principles

This Information Will Determine Where To Plant The Trees Relative To Sun Angle, Sun Direction And Areas To Be Shaded
Landscape Design Principles

A moderate amount of open area in the front yard can create the feeling of a large expansive area that allows the observer's eye to move from the street to the planted areas.
Landscape Design Principles

The Planted Areas Can Then Direct The Observer's Eye To The Appropriate Place. All Family Activities Need Not Be In The Private Living Area. Some Work Best In The Open Portions Of The Public Area
Landscape Design Principles

Landscaping The Entrance
The Entrance Is The Area Of Transition Between Outdoors And Indoors. Give Great Detail To The Planning And Maintenance Of This Area
Landscape Design Principles

Do This Because A Visitor Is Close To This Area And Moving Slowly Or Standing Still. There Is Time To View This Area And A Favorable Impression Can Be Developed Before A Person Enters The House.
Landscape Design Principles

Plantings In The Public Area Should Focus Attention To The Entrance. This Means There Should Be No Doubt In The Visitor's Mind Where To Enter The House
Landscape Design Principles

If The House Is Commonly Approached From More Than One Direction, Create The Focalization Of The Entrance Form The Different Perspectives
Landscape Design Principles

Focalization Is Achieved Through Repetition Of Plant Masses. Transition Of Plant Form, Color And Texture And The Bed Lines Can Help Direct Attention
Landscape Design Principles

Focusing Attention Toward The Entrance Is Not The Same As Accenting The Entrance Or Access Area Along Both Sides Of A Walk In The Open Lawn Only Draws Attention To Or Accents The Walk
Landscape Design Principles

These Do Not Direct Attention To The Entrance, But Actually Distract The Observer's Attention From The Entrance Area To The Walk Itself.
Landscape Design Principles

There Should Be A Feeling Of Intimacy Or Comfort With Limited Exposure When A Person Is Standing In The Entrance Area
Landscape Design Principles

Security And The Need To Focus
The Entrance May Dictate The
Extent Of Exposure In This Area
Landscape Design Principles

In a outdoor public area for a larger home, an extensive entrance garden may be appropriate. Be careful to keep this area in scale with the house and its surroundings.
Landscape Design Principles

Plant Selection And Placement
Landscape Design Principles

Plant Selection Is The Last Step In The Design Process. Up Until This Point, Plant Form, Texture, Color And Size Have Been Visualized, But A Name Must Be Assigned To Each Plant In The Design
Landscape Design Principles

Select Plants According To Their Climatic Adaptability To The Microclimate Of The Location, Plant Architecture And Availability
Landscape Design Principles

No Matter How Well A Plant Meets The Physical Characteristics For A Location, If It Is Not Adaptable To The Conditions There, It Will Fail
Landscape Design Principles

These Microclimate Conditions Include Sun Intensity And Duration, Soil Conditions, Rainfall, Air Circulation And Temperature
Landscape Design Principles

Some Plants Perform Better In Partial Or Full Shade Than In Full Sun. The Length Of Daily Exposure To A Particular Light Level Also Influences Plant Responses
Landscape Design Principles

Soil Ph, Soluble Salt Level And Drainage Properties Influence Plant Adaptability Greatly. Plants Can Be Selected To Tolerate Varied Soil Conditions, But You Need A Working Knowledge Of Available Plant Materials
Landscape Design Principles

Little Or No Air Movement May Characterize Some Locations In A Landscape. Plants That Are Susceptible To Mites, Scales And Other Insects Are Usually More Severely In Areas With Poor Air Circulation.
Landscape Design Principles

In addition, locations in the landscape differ as to the maximum or minimum temperatures and daily fluctuation between these extremes. Use plants that tolerate these conditions.
Landscape Design Principles

Plant Architecture Consists Of Form, Size, Texture And Color. Plant Form Is Classified As Columnar, Upright, Spreading, Broad Spreading And Prostrate. Select Plants According To Their Mature Size Or A Size At Which They Can Be Easily Maintained
Landscape Design Principles

Texture Is Fine, Medium Or Coarse. It Is Determined By Branching Habit, Leaf Size And Shape, Leaf Arrangement, Leaf Color And Leaf Surface (Dull Or Glossy)
Landscape Design Principles

The Foliage, Flowers And Fruits
Determine Plant Color. Knowing A Seasonal Color Variations Of A Plant Is Essential
Landscape Design Principles

Space Plants According To Their Mature Size. Plants In Large Areas Or Groups Are Generally Spaced To Cover An Area In 3 To 5 Years
Landscape Design Principles

Plants Should Be Spaced Far Enough From The House So That There Is Adequate Air Circulation Near The House
Landscape Design Principles

Space Plants From The House By At Least The Distance Of The Plant Radius At Maturity. Spacing Plants Too Close To The House Is A Common Mistake
Landscape Design Principles

Minimal Maintenance Considerations
Landscape Design Principles

Landscape Design Principles

Complex Designs Usually Require More Maintenance. Simplicity Is Achieved By Avoiding Unnecessary Detail. Limit The Number Of Plant Species And Create Well-defined Planted Areas By Not Scattering Plants Throughout Open Areas
Landscape Design Principles

Design the appropriate size of maintained area and arrange plants in groups of like species to create a mass effect.
Landscape Design Principles

Tree Beds Can Eliminate Trimming, Reduce Lawn Mower Damage To Tree Trunks And Increase The Speed Of Mowing. Edging Of Beds Creates A Sharp Clean Line And Reduces Maintenance Requirements
Landscape Design Principles

Make Sure Bed Lines
Encompassing A Lawn Area Meet
At Angles Greater Than 90 Degrees. Walk, Driveway And Patio
Surfaces That Are In Grassed Areas Should Be Above The Ground Level. Avoid Improper Plant Selection, Spacing And Installation That Can Cause Maintenance Headaches
Landscape Design Principles

Advanced landscape design
Landscape Design Principles