

Home landscape Design

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Tuesday, April 14, 2020 @2:30 PM

Course outline

- i. Aesthetic Values
- ii. Functional values
- iii. Ecological values
- iv. Remember the Square (4S)
- v. Examples

Aesthetic Values

Aesthetic Values

□ Design elements

- Point
 - Line
- } Basic elements

- Shape/Form
 - Texture
 - Color
- } Visual elements

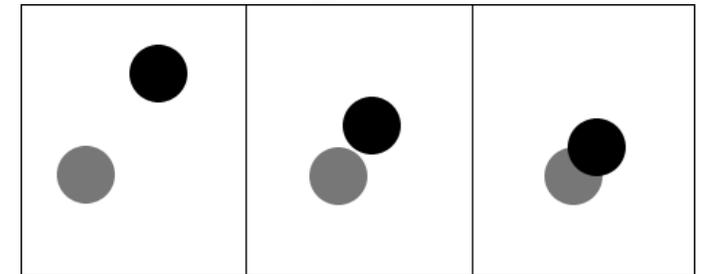
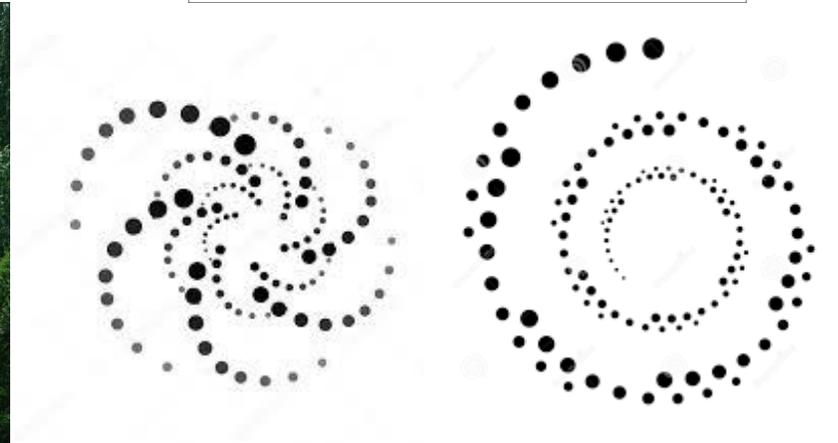
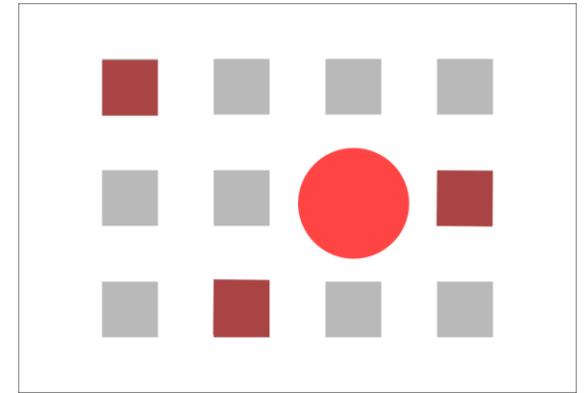
□ Design principles

- Balance
- Contrast
- Emphasis
- Proportion / Scale
- Rhythm
- Variety
- Unity

Aesthetic Values > Design elements > Basic elements

■ Point / Dots

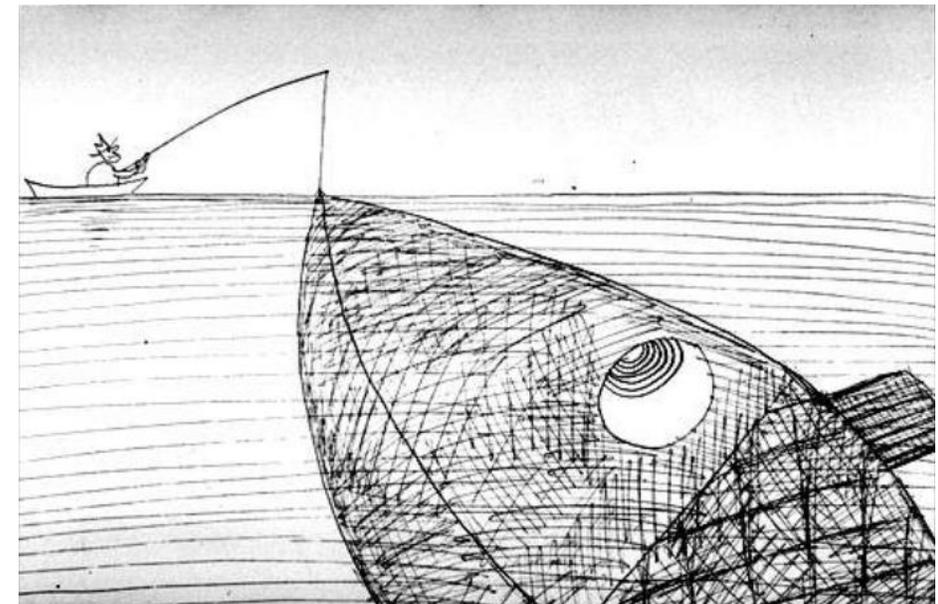
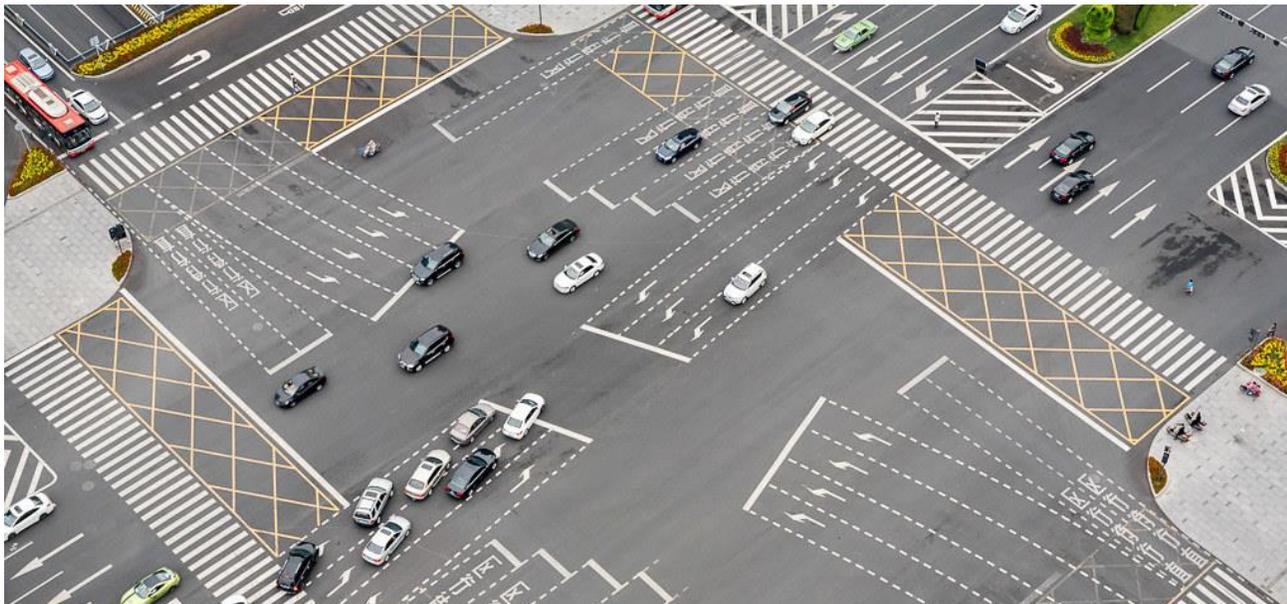
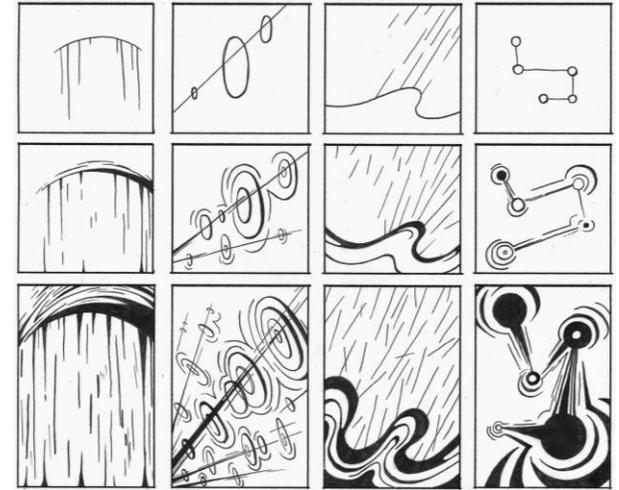
- The first and simplest element of design.
- Serves as the focus of something visual, and therefore draws attention (even if there is only one point)
- Indicates a position
- provide a certain view or outlook



Aesthetic Values > Design elements > Basic elements

■ Line

- A line is a series of points adjacent to each other.
- The fundamental characteristic of a line is to connect or unite. This connection can be visible or invisible. (two dots on a page have a connection even if that connection, that line between them, can not be seen)
- Lines are useful for dividing space and drawing the eye to a specific location



Aesthetic Values > Design elements > Basic elements

■ Line

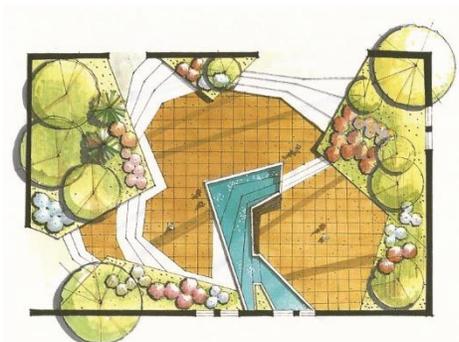
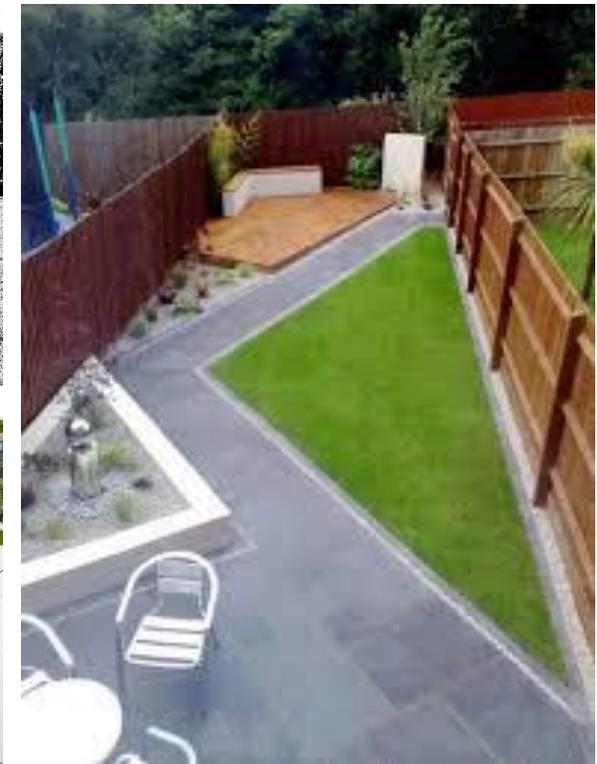
○ Types of line and our response to different types of lines (psychological):

➤ **Horizontal lines:** calm, peace, and relaxation

➤ **Vertical lines:** dignity, formality, stability, and strength

➤ **Diagonal lines:** action, activity, excitement, and movement

➤ **Curved lines:** freedom, the natural, softness



Aesthetical Values > Design elements > Visual elements

■ Shape/Form

- Geometric and Free-Form or Organic (Natural) shape form
- Shape or Form?



TREE FORMS



Aesthetical Values > Design elements > Visual elements

■ Shape/Form

○ Form psychology (example):

➤ **Squares and Rectangles:**

strength and stability

➤ **Circles and Ellipses:**

continuous movement

➤ **Triangles:** direction

upward/downward, imbalance

and tension



Aesthetical Values > Design elements > Visual elements

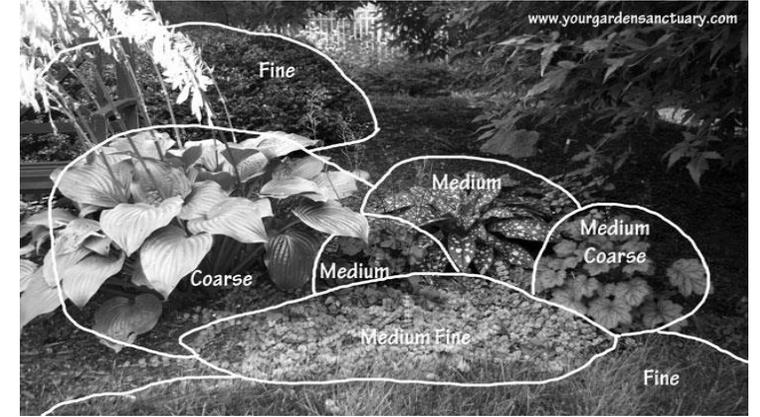
■ Texture

○ Fine vs coarse

- The leaf on one plant will appear coarser than that on another if
 - ✓ It is larger.
 - ✓ It has no indentations along the margin.
 - ✓ It has a blunt shape (as opposed to being long and narrow).

○ Smooth vs rough

- Smooth surface: reflects more light and therefore is a more intense color.
- Rough surface : absorbs more light and therefore appears darker



Aesthetic Values > Design Elements > Visual elements

■ Texture

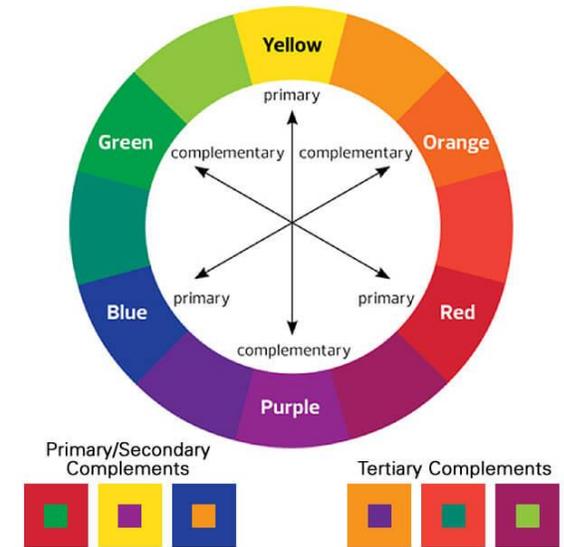
- Transparent vs dense
 - The importance of knowing of texture?



Aesthetic Values > Design Elements > Visual elements

■ Color

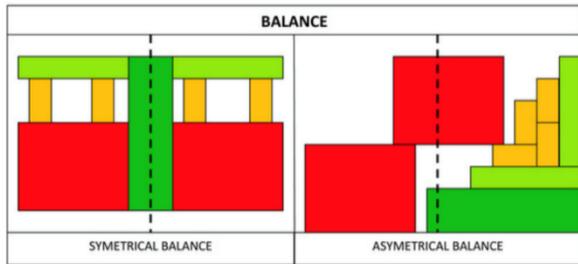
- Color has an immediate and profound effect on a design and on our emotions
- Color harmony / Color contrasts
- Example:
 - **Blue:** Security, Trustworthy, Stability, Friendliness,
 - **Green:** Wealth, Calming, Natural, Completion, and Protection.
 - **Red:** Energy, Power, Vigor, Leadership, Courage, Passion, Activity, Joy.
 - **Yellow:** Optimism, Childish, Freshness,



Aesthetic Values > Design Principles

■ Balance

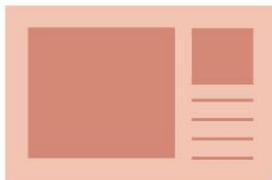
- Is simply a sense of equality
- Symmetrical / asymmetrical



<https://bit.ly/37otK1d>



SYMMETRICAL BALANCE



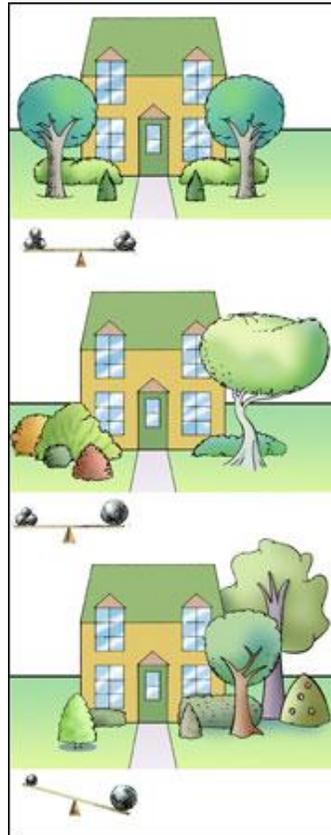
ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE



Symmetrical balance

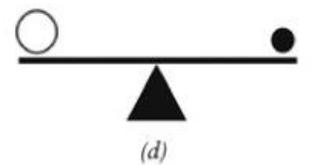
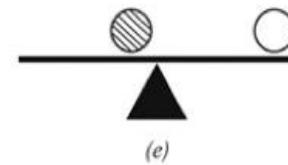
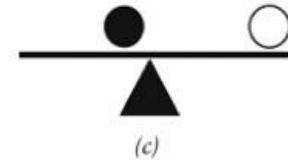
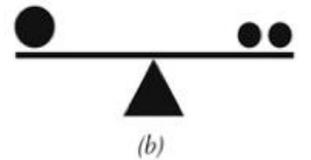
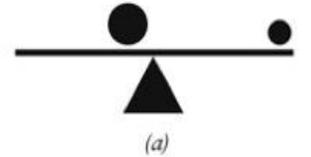


Asymmetrical balance



Asymmetrical Balance

A balance even if not symmetrical.
Possesses balance of visual elements.



Aesthetic Values > Design Principles

- Balance



Aesthetical Values > Design principles

■ Contrast

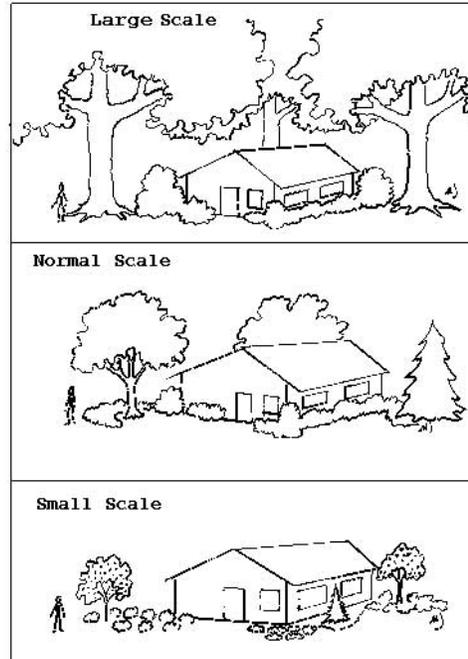
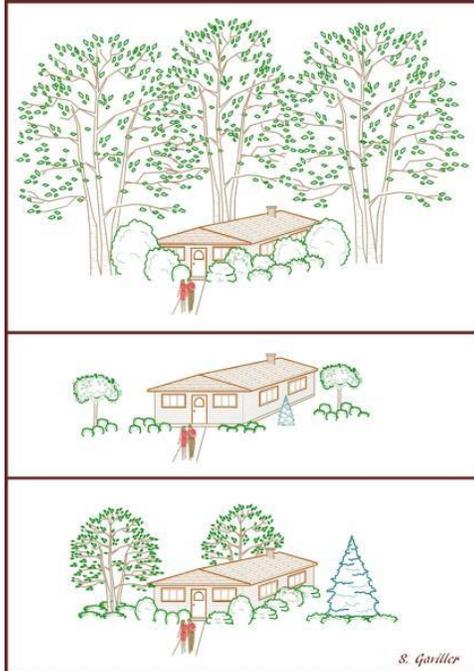
- Helps highlight certain elements
- Avoid monotony. By contrasting or breaking from surrounding objects, colors, textures, etc.
- Too much emphasis will feel chaotic



Aesthetical Values > Design principles

■ Scale / Proportion

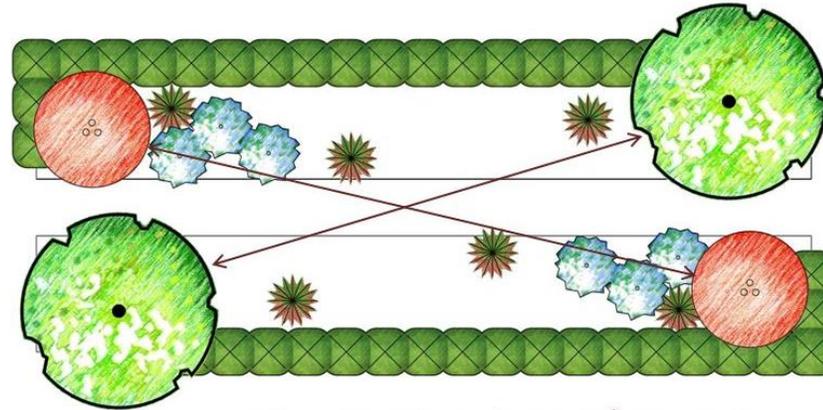
- The size of the components in a landscape is scale and how they relate to each other is proportion.
- What need to be consider?



Aesthetic Values > Design Principles

■ Repetition

- Refers to the repeated use of features like plants with identical shape, line, form, texture and/or color
- Is created by the repeated use of elements or features to create patterns or a sequence in the landscape.
- When something in the landscape is repeated with a standard interval, a rhythm is established.



Aesthetic Values > Design Principles

■ Variety

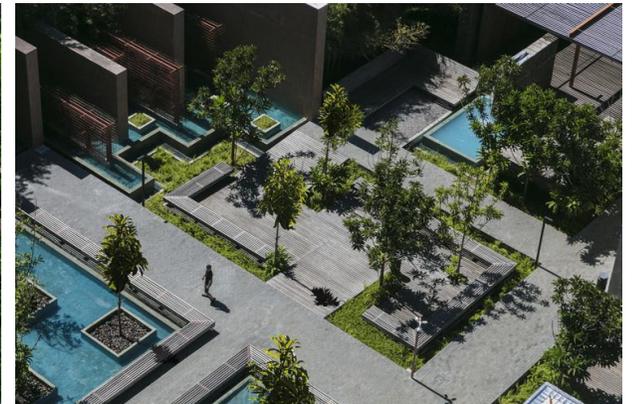
- Creates visual interest.
- Too much variety within the same area can be overwhelming.
- Too much variety or detail creates confusion of perception.
- “Variety may be the spice of life, but too many spices will confuse your taste buds.” 😊



Aesthetical Values > Design principles

■ Unity /Harmony

- Refers to the perceived sense that everything is connected and works together to create the whole. (Consistency)
- Is obtained by the effective use of components in a design to express a main idea through consistent style
- Sometimes referred to as harmony—the concept of everything fitting together.



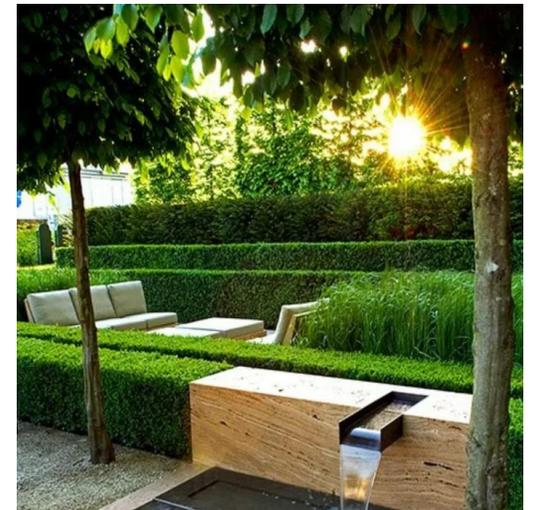
Functional values

Functional values

- Screening (create privacy, block view)
- Providing shade
- Windbreak
- Buffer zone
- Frame a view
- Slope stabilization
- Fragrance and odor control

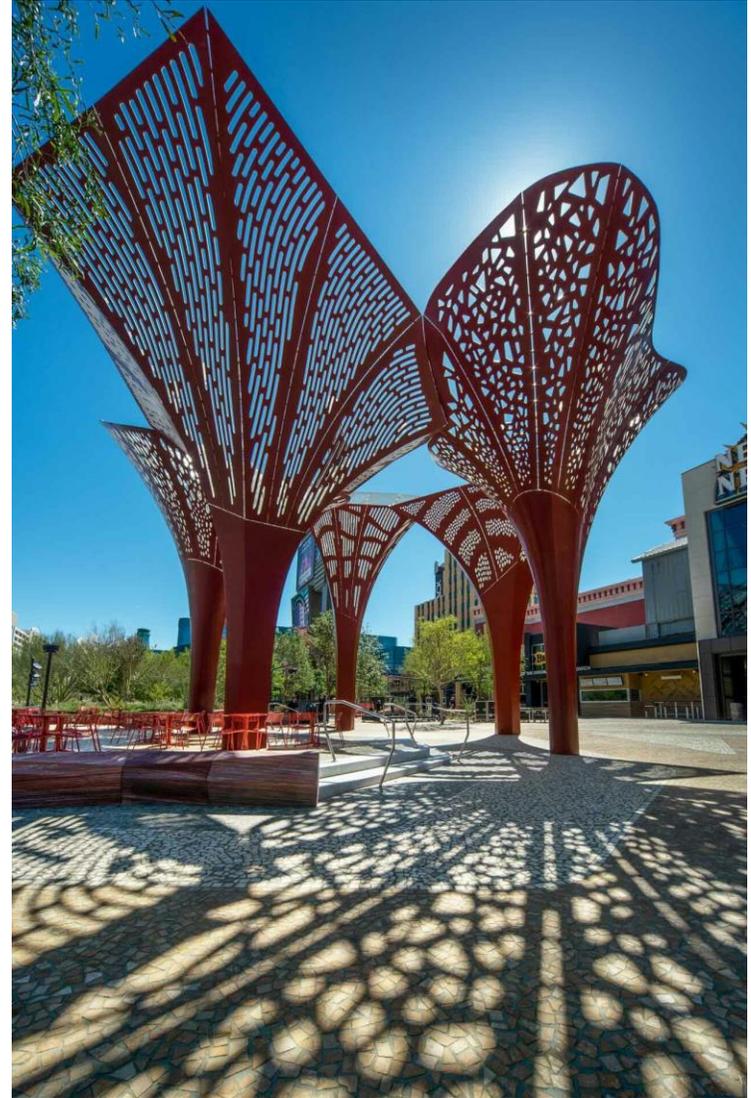
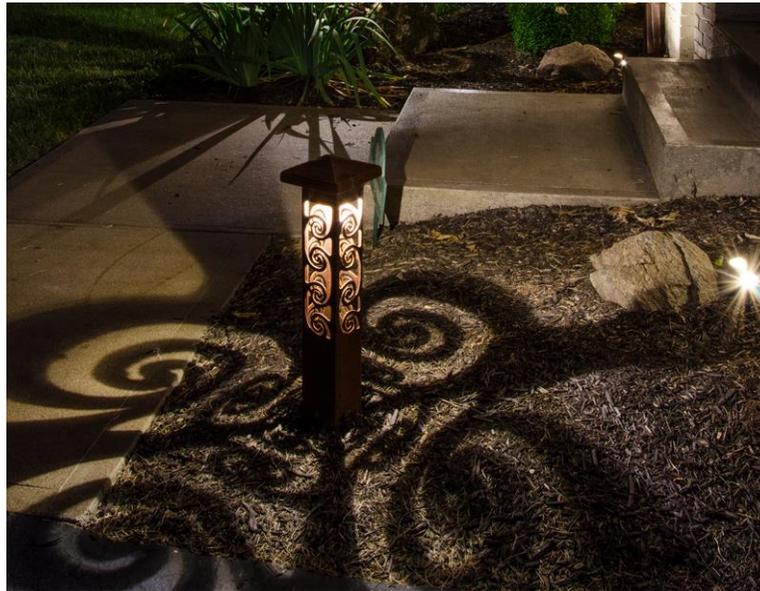
Functional value

- ❑ Screening (create privacy, block view)



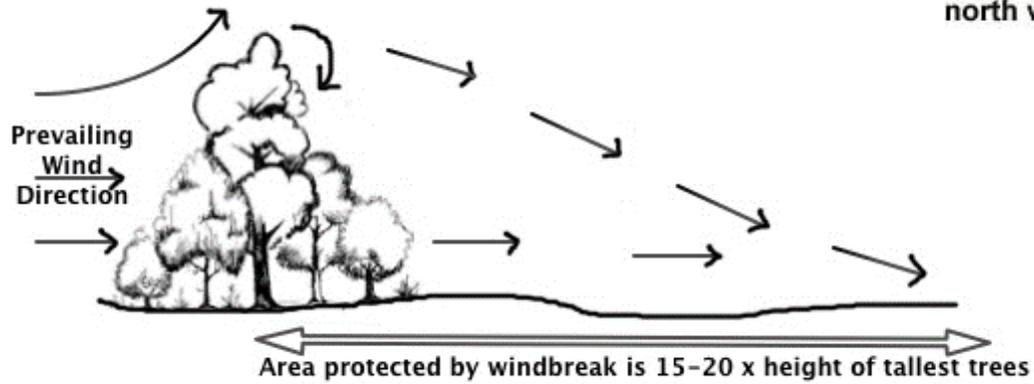
Functional value

☐ Providing shade



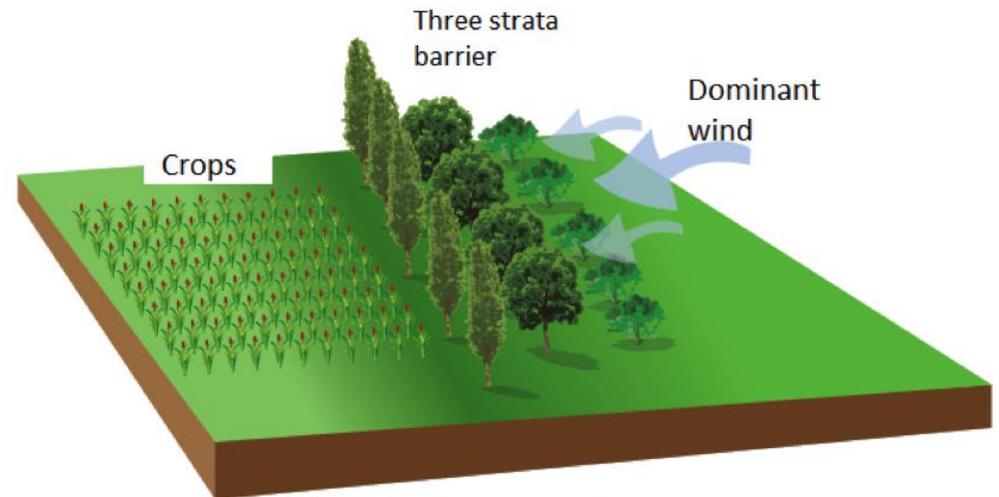
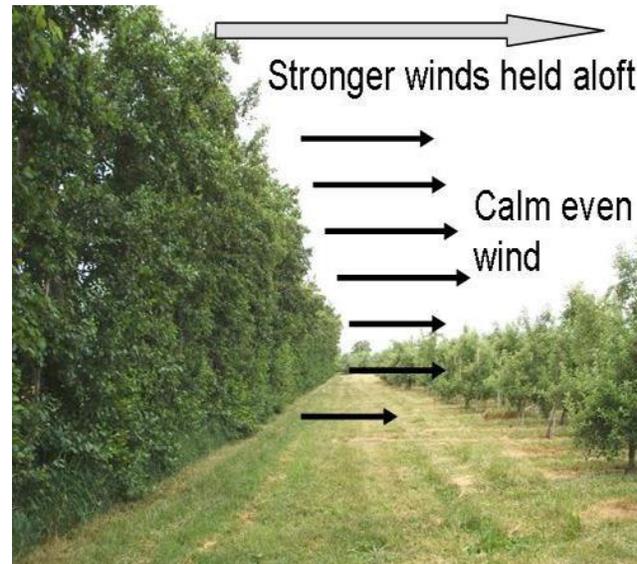
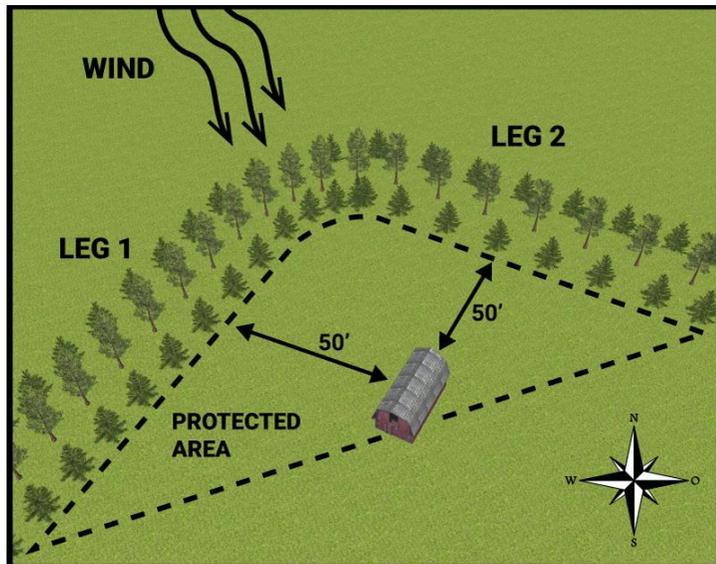
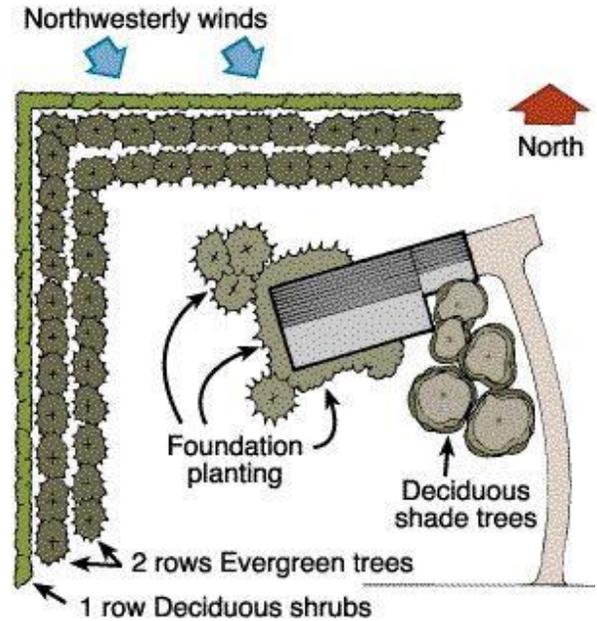
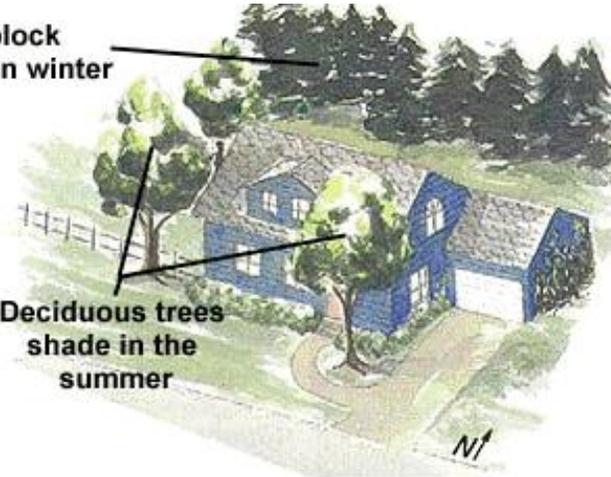
Functional value

☐ Windbreak



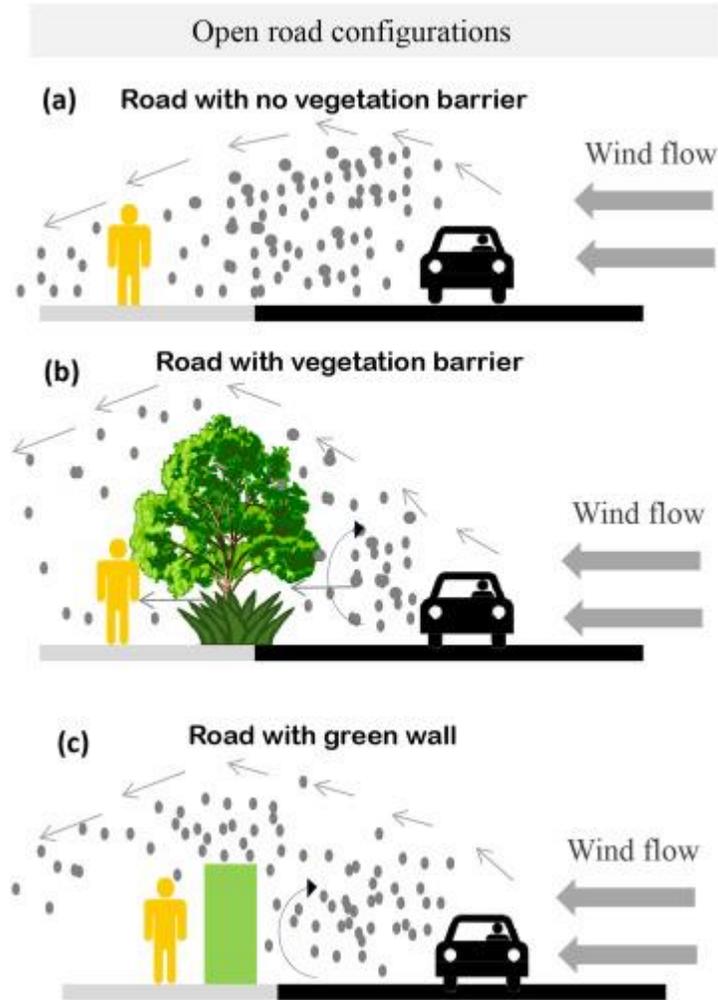
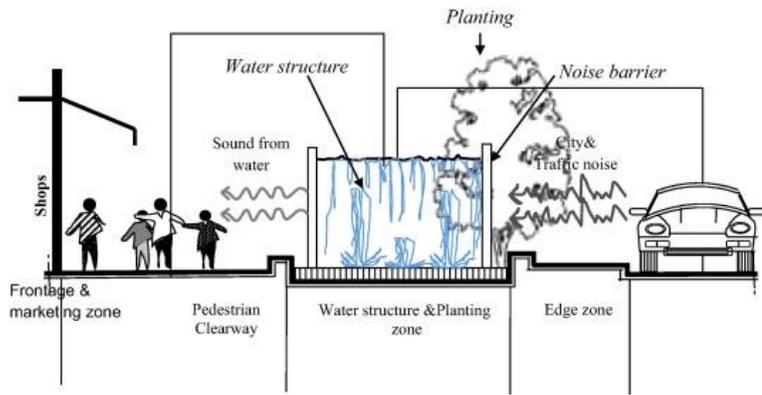
Evergreens block north winds in winter

Deciduous trees shade in the summer

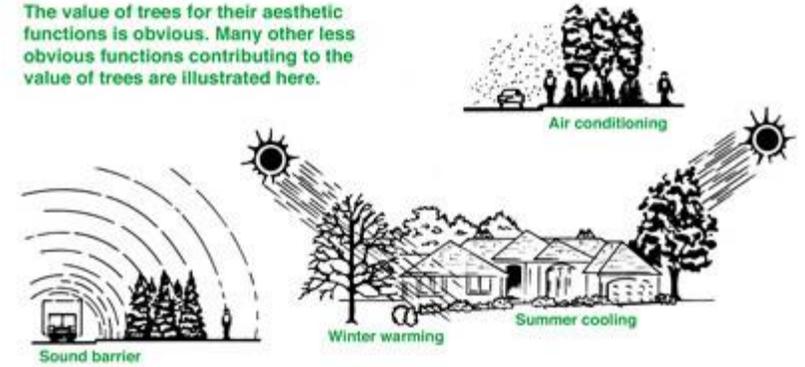


Functional value

□ Buffer zone (sound/light/view/animal control)



The value of trees for their aesthetic functions is obvious. Many other less obvious functions contributing to the value of trees are illustrated here.



□ Frame a view

Functional value



Functional value

- ☐ Slope stabilization (erosion control)



Functional value

☐ Fragrance and odor control



a fragrant garden kit



lavender • sweet pea • cynoglossum • matthiola

gk

Ecological values

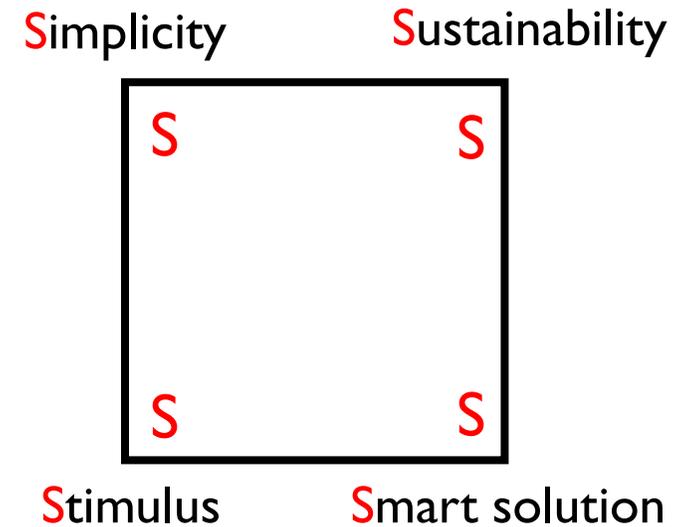
Ecological values

- Landscape is alive
- Landscape Strive / compete / fight to survive
- Consider allergy and health issues
- Consider water consumption and environmental factors

Remember the Square (4S)

Remember the **S**quare (4**S**)

- S**implicity
- S**ustainability
- S**timulus (inspiration)
- S**mart solution



Remember the Square (4S)

□ Simplicity

- Is achieved by **elimination** of **unnecessary features, elements, and details**.
- Is the reduction of a design to its simplest, functional form. It **avoids unnecessary cost and maintenance**.
- Using a variety of elements in a way that avoids confusing or overwhelming the eye while remaining complex enough to create interest. The more you can leave out the simpler it will be and the more successful it will become.



Remember the Square (4S)

□ Simplicity

- “Simplicity and repose are the qualities that measure the true value of any work of art.” (Frank Lloyd Wright)
- “Less is more”

“Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication!”



Remember the Square (4S)

☐ Sustainability

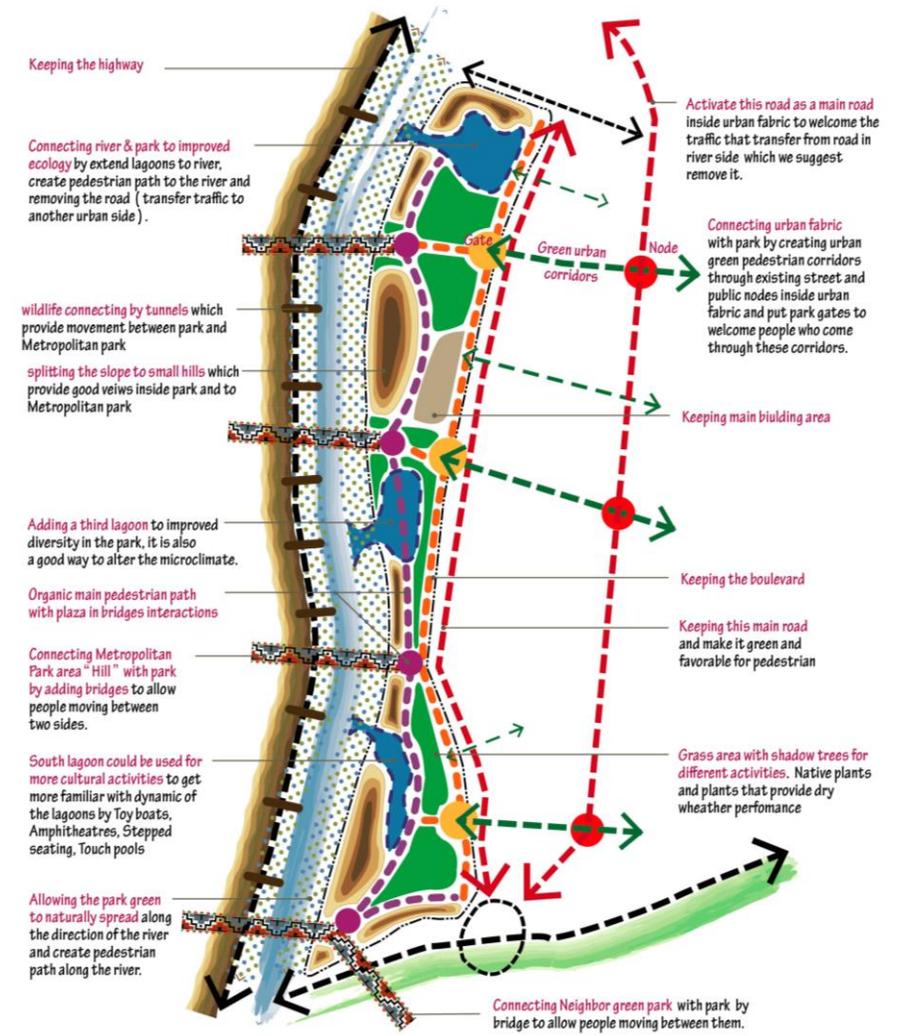
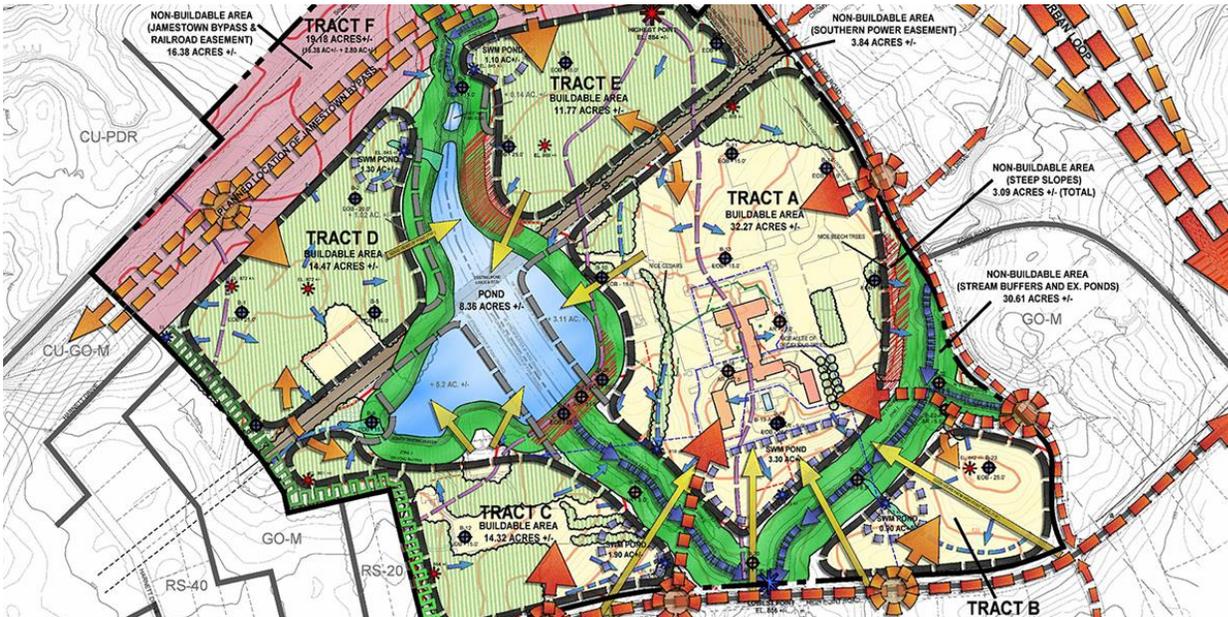
- According to the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), “Sustainable landscapes are responsive to the environment, regenerative, and can actively contribute to the development of healthy communities.
- Some principles you can follow:
 - Water is a valuable resource
 - Value your soil
 - Choose native plants
 - preserve existing plants
 - Don't be wasteful
 - Conserve material resources
 - Reduced lawn area



Remember the Square (4S)

□ Stimulus (inspiration)

- Designing based on site characteristics obtained from proper site analysis.
- Understanding the sole of the site and get inspired from the site rather than injecting your idea into the site.



Remember the Square (4S)

☐ Smart solution

- Finding appropriate solutions for solving problems and propose aesthetically and functionally unique design for each particular site.



Remember the Square

☐ Smart solution

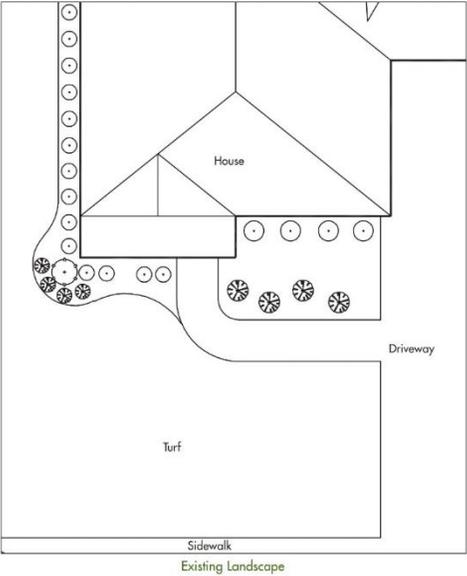
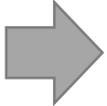
- Example I:

- Problems:

- Not enough plant material in beds
 - Plants are not in scale with front of house

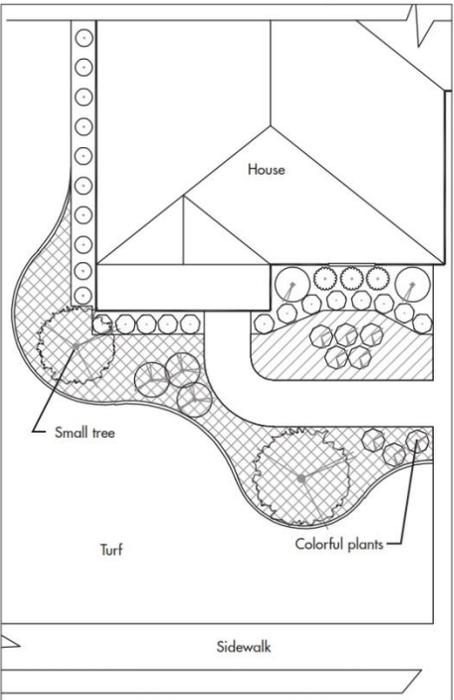
- Goal:

- To create a visually welcoming front entry through the use of color, texture, or fragrance. Be sure to choose plants that are in scale with the size of your lot and house.



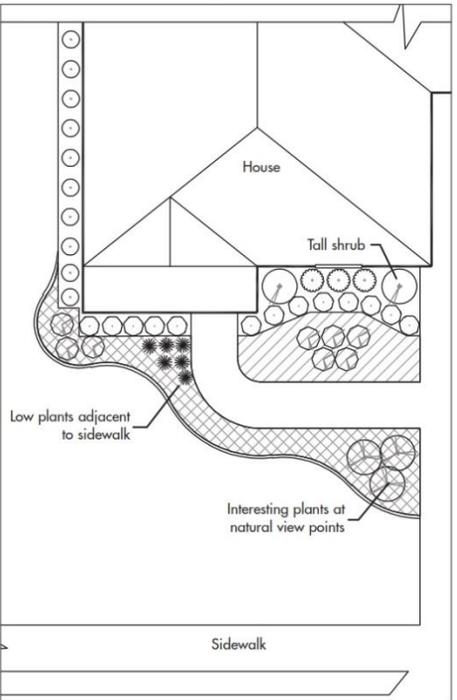
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



SOLUTION 2

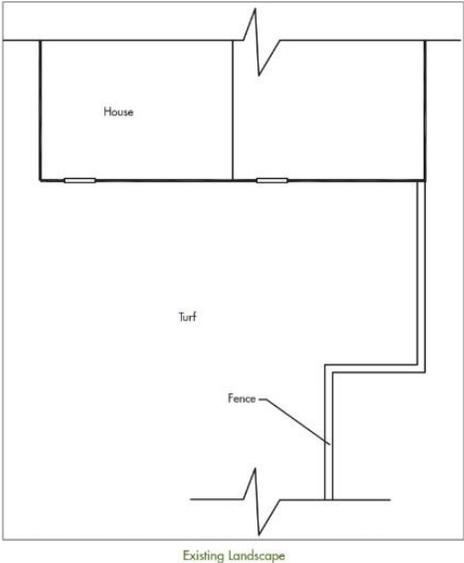
Without Trees



Remember the Square

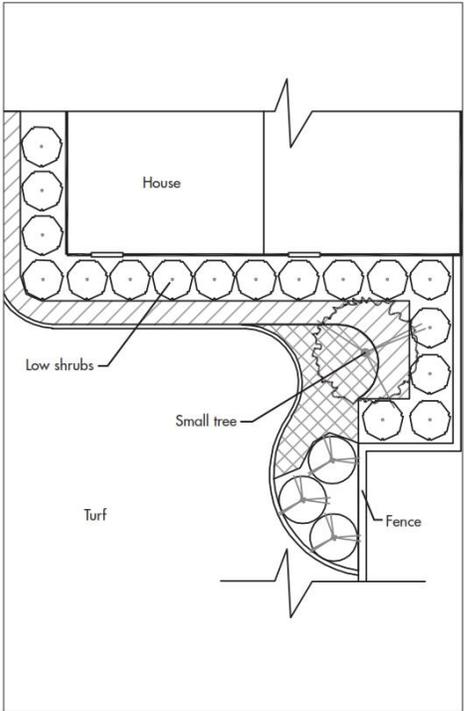
Smart solution

- Example I:
 - Problems:
 - Blank wall is not visually pleasing
 - Bare walls act as a heat sink during the summer
 - Goal:
 - To break the monotony of blank walls through the use of properly sized foundation plantings. Small trees can be used to provide cooling benefits as well.



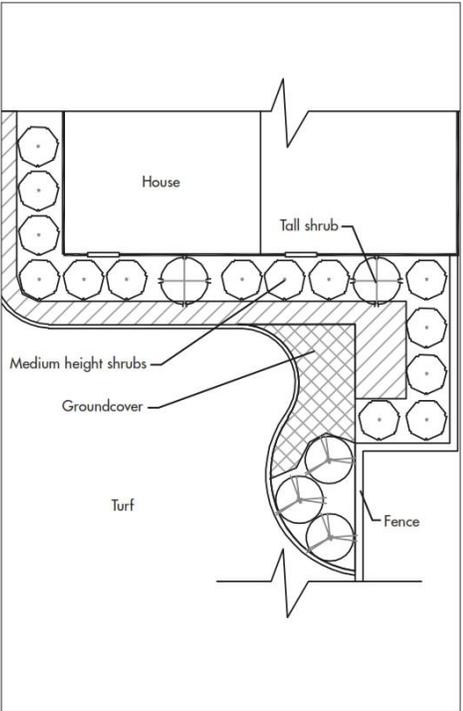
SOLUTION 1

With Trees



SOLUTION 2

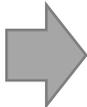
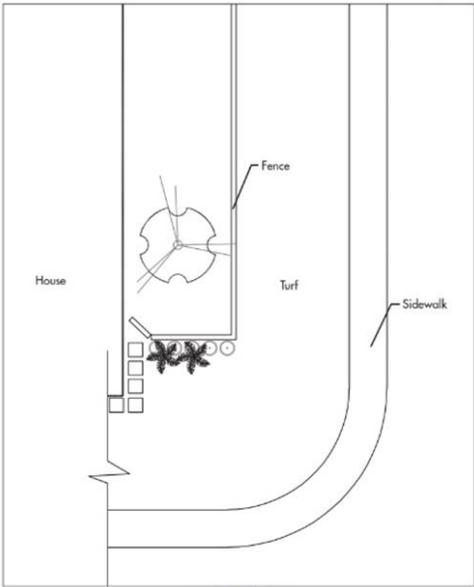
Without Trees



Remember the Square

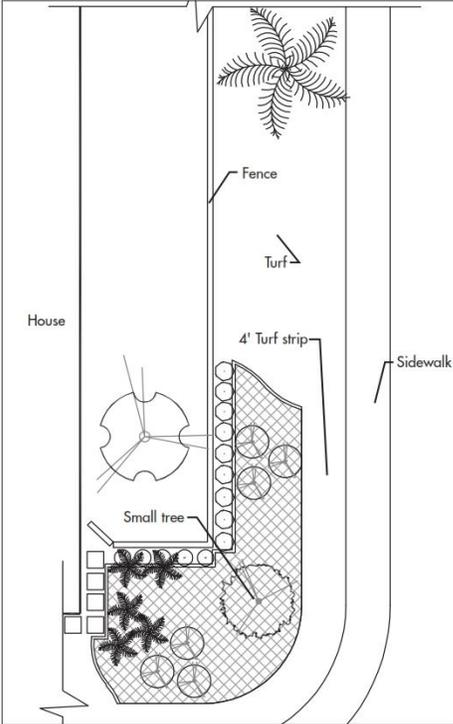
Smart solution

- Example I:
 - Problems:
 - Turf is in poor condition
 - Goal:
 - To reduce trimming and maintenance needs adjacent to the sidewalk. A 4' turf strip or raised edging can be used to keep mulch from washing onto the



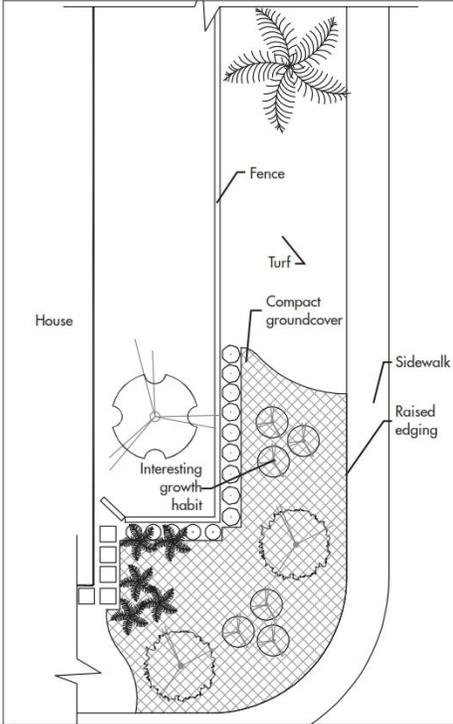
SOLUTION 1

Turf Buffer Strip



SOLUTION 2

Raised Edging



Remember the Square

☐ Smart solution

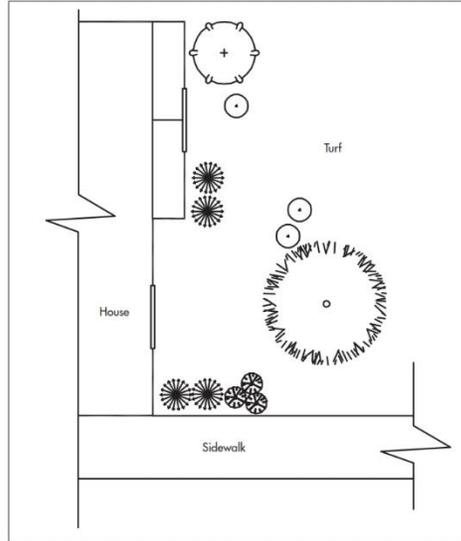
■ Example I:

○ Problems:

- Dense plant blocks rear window
- No plant material around front window

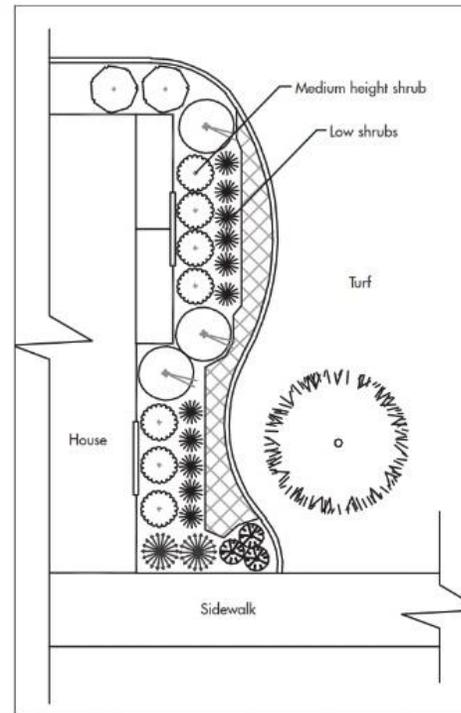
○ Goal:

- To frame windows with plant material to add visual interest and curb appeal. Alternately, plant material can be used to provide light screening of windows to prevent passersby from seeing in through the window



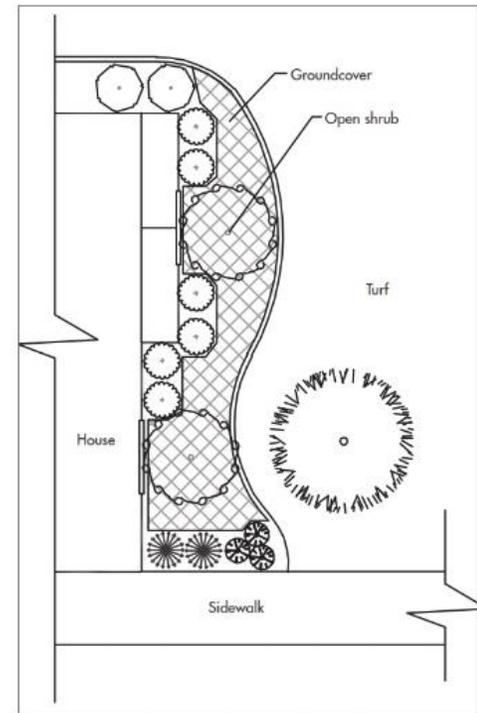
SOLUTION 1

No Screening



SOLUTION 2

Light Screening



Remember the Square

Smart solution

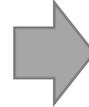
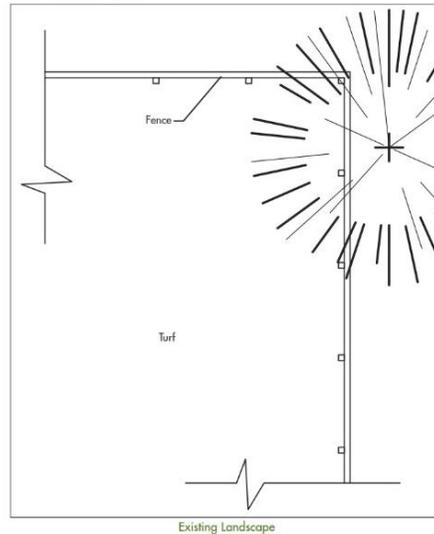
Example I:

Problems:

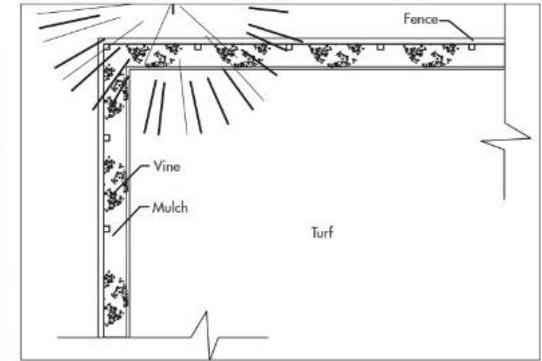
- Bare fence is not visually pleasing
- View from yard needs screening (ex: neighbor's unsightly yard, road, etc.)

Goal:

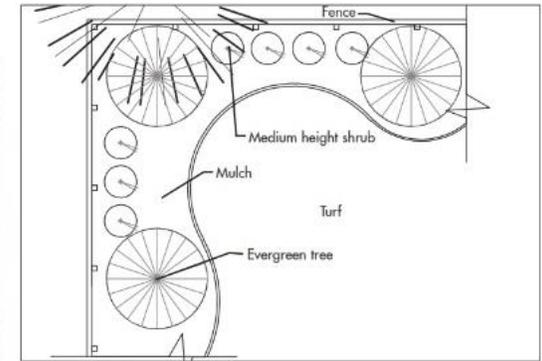
- To turn an unsightly view into a visually pleasing one through the use of colorful vines and evergreen plants. Be sure to choose appropriately sized plants for your design intent.



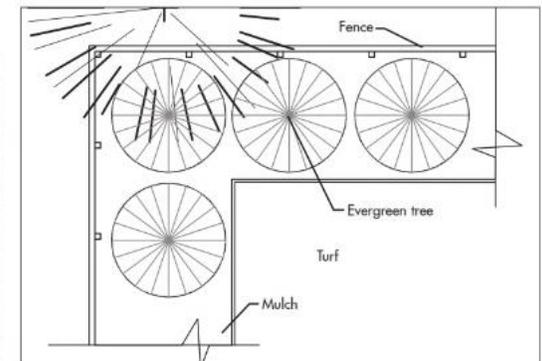
SOLUTION 1
With Vines



SOLUTION 2
With Partial Screening



SOLUTION 3
With Full Screening



Remember the Square

☐ Smart solution

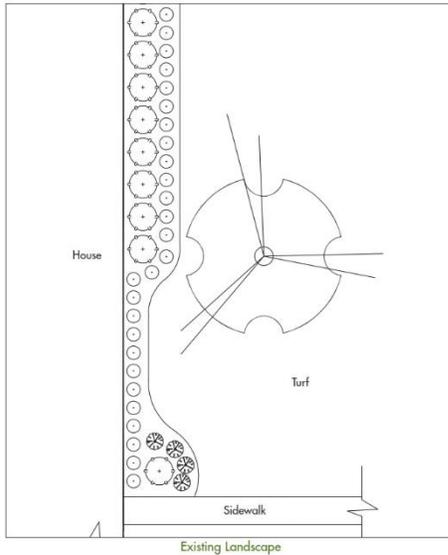
■ Example I:

○ Problems:

- Turf is in poor condition
- Lawns are too close to trunk
- Mulch area is too small

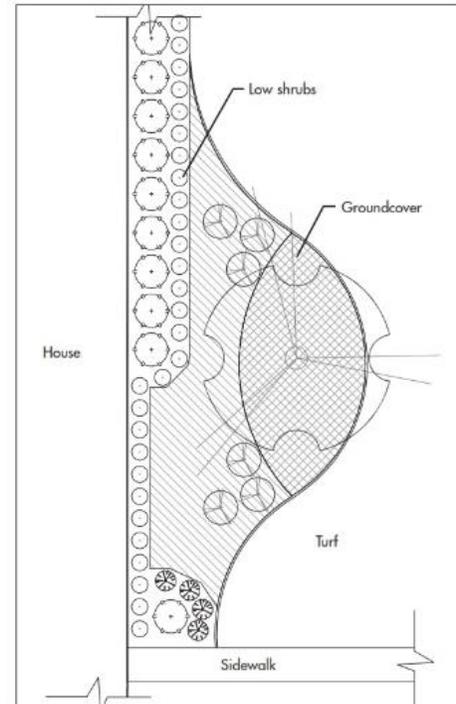
○ Goal:

- To create a plant bed that will thrive in shady conditions where turfgrass will not. Allowing an area to be self-mulched by falling leaves is an excellent low-maintenance solution.



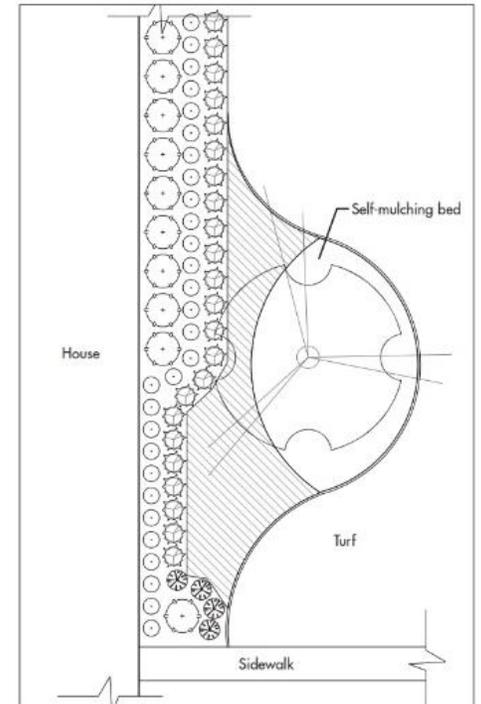
SOLUTION 1

Open Canopy



SOLUTION 2

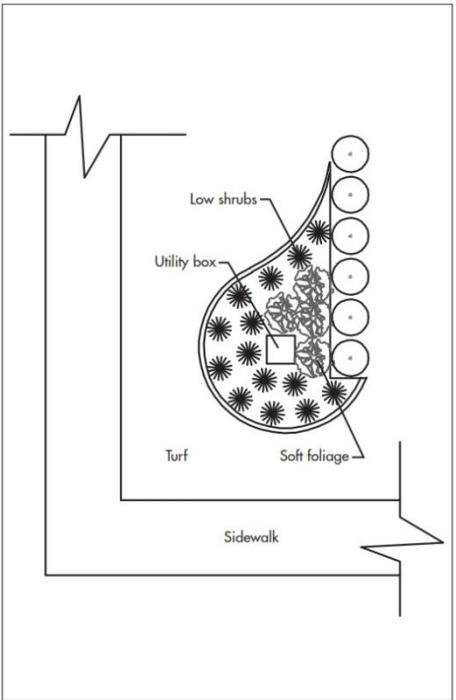
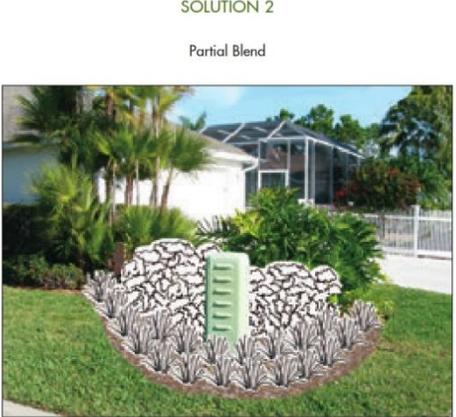
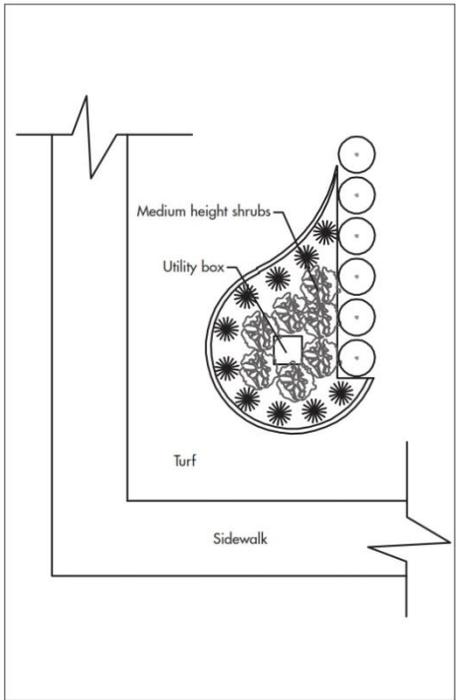
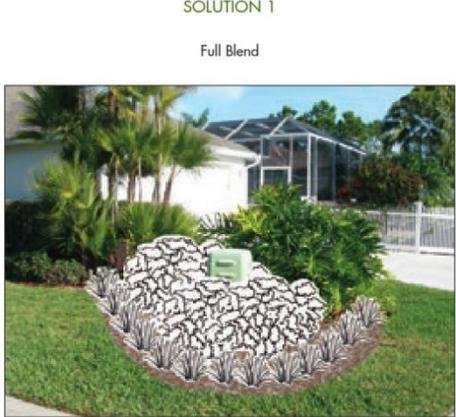
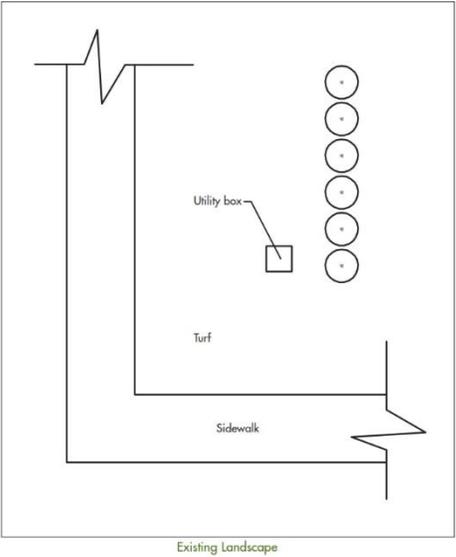
Dense Shade



Remember the Square

☐ Smart solution

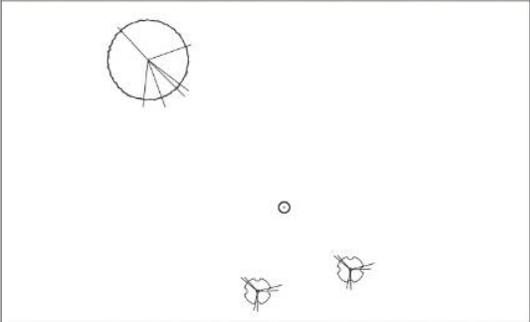
- Example I:
 - Problems:
 - Utility box is not visually pleasing
 - Goal:
 - To create a plant bed around an unsightly utility to make it blend into the landscape. Be sure to allow room to access the utility when the need arises.



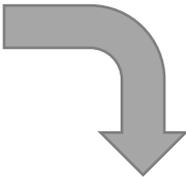
Remember the Square

☐ Smart solution

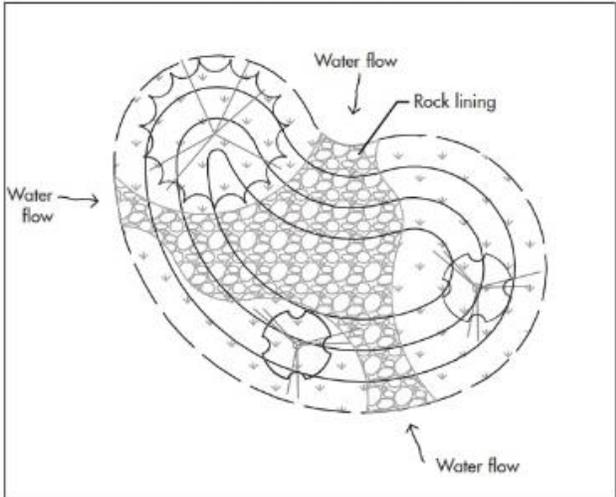
- Example I:
 - Problems:
 - Water is slow to drain and collects in low areas
 - Compacted soil
 - Goal:
 - To turn low wet areas into rain gardens that will collect and filter rain water. Rain gardens can be attractive features in dry times as well if appropriate plant and material selections are made.



Existing Landscape



SOLUTION 1
Rain Garden



Example

Example

□ Example I

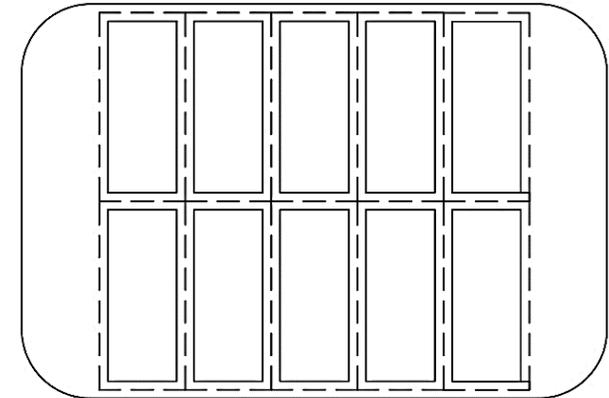
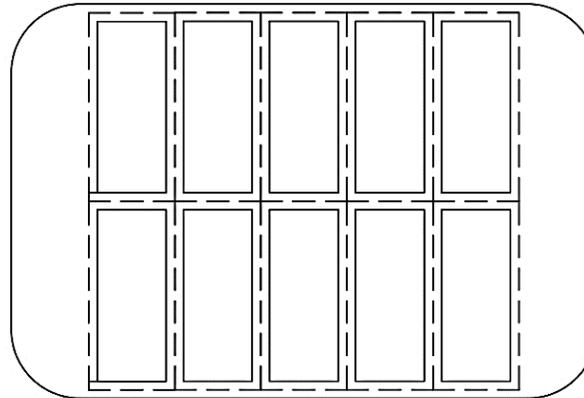
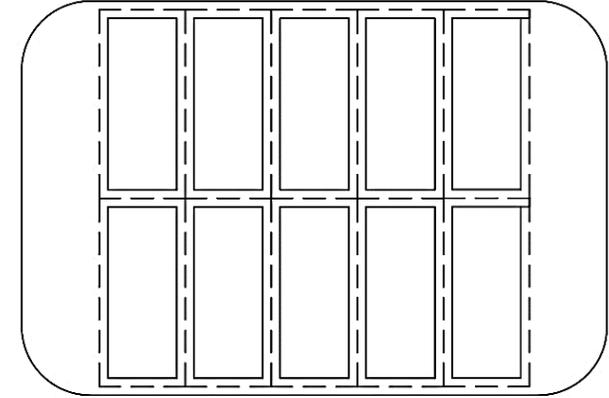
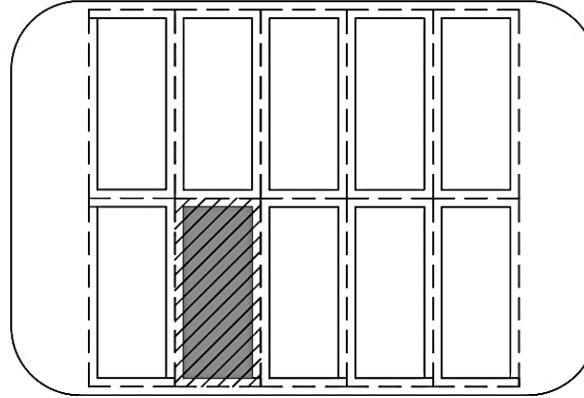


Example of planting design project for a holiday villa by Ashkan Nochian

Example

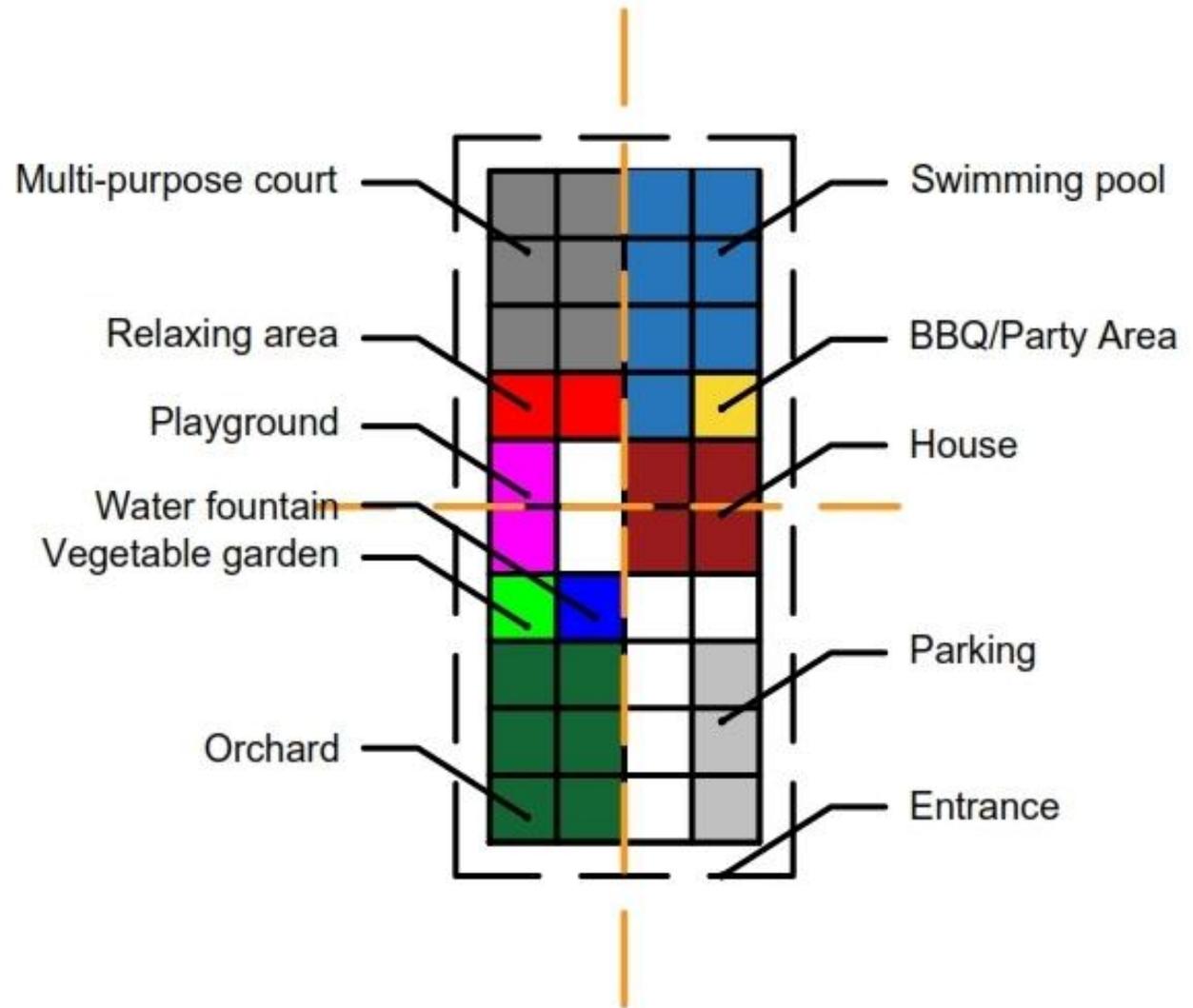
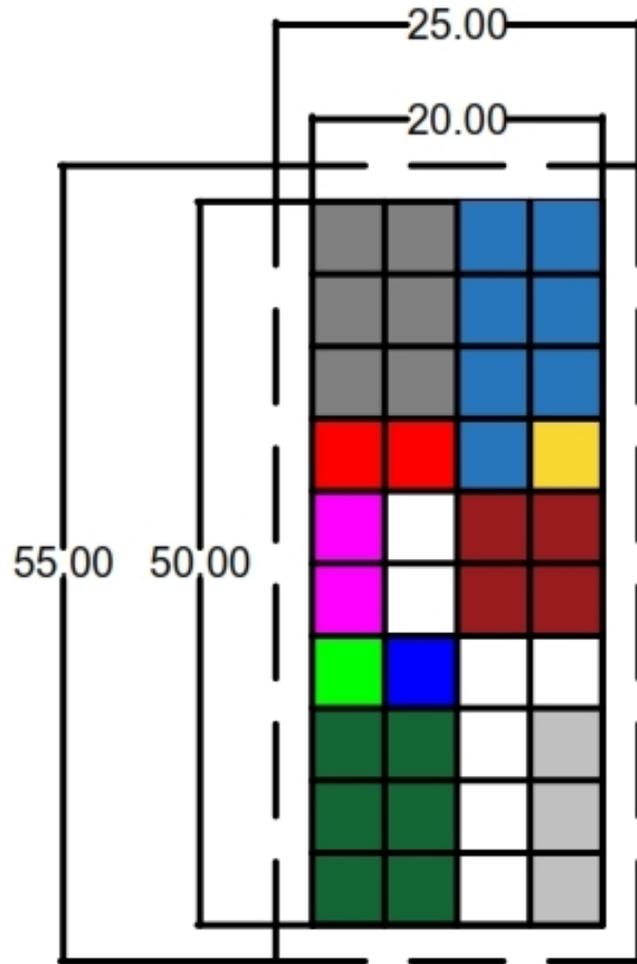
□ Example 1

- Climate: warm
- Client need: Small house, parking for 3 cars, some orange and lemon trees, swimming pool

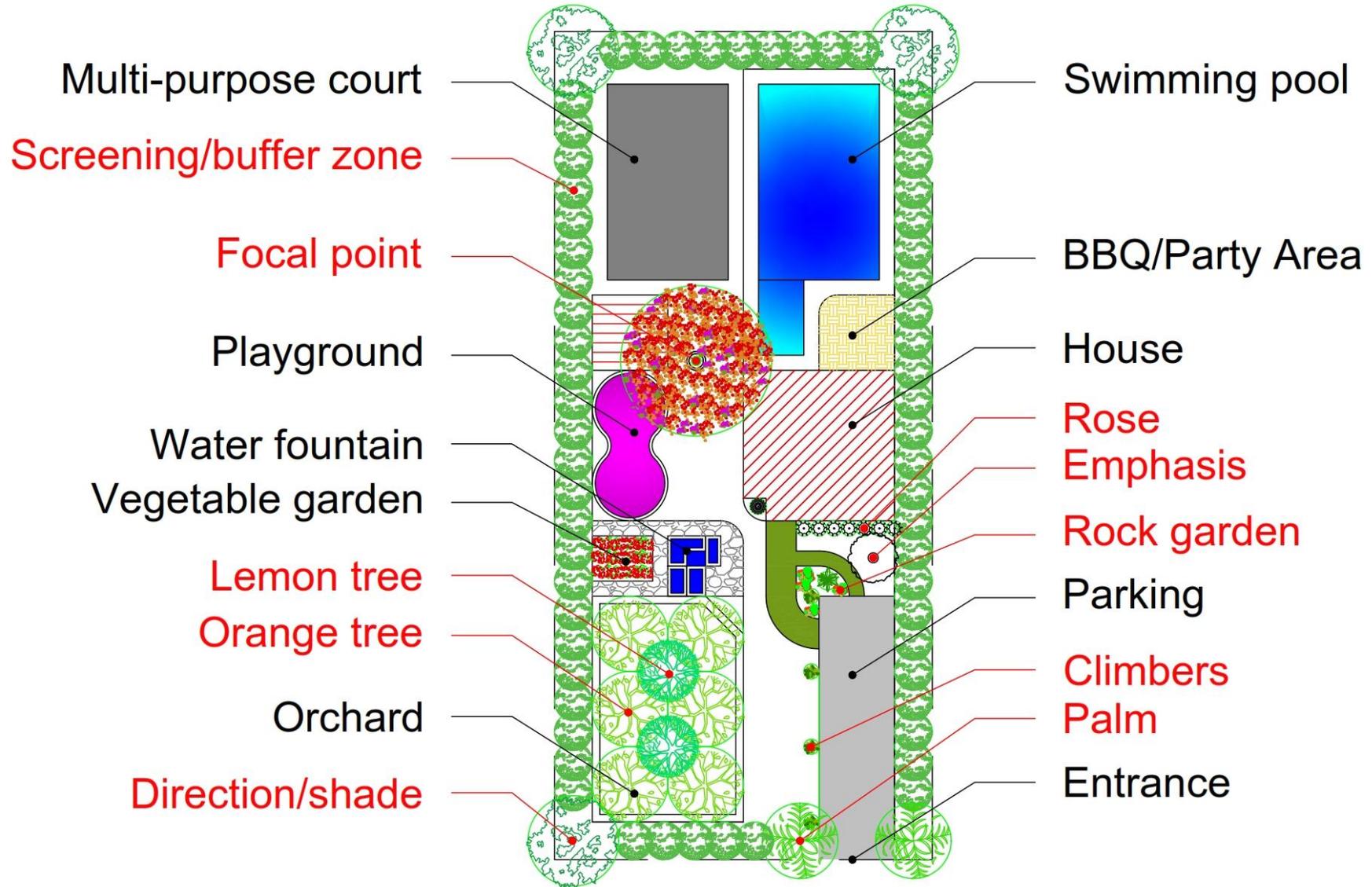


Example

□ Example I



Example



Example

□ Example I



Example

□ Example I



Example

□ Example 1



Example

□ Example 1



Example

□ Example I



Example

□ Example 1



Example

□ Example 1



Example

□ Example I



Example

□ Example 1



Example

□ Example 1



Example

□ Example 2



Example of planting design project for a pocket park by Ashkan Nochian

Example

□ Example 2



Example

□ Example 2



Example

□ Example 2



Example

□ Example 2



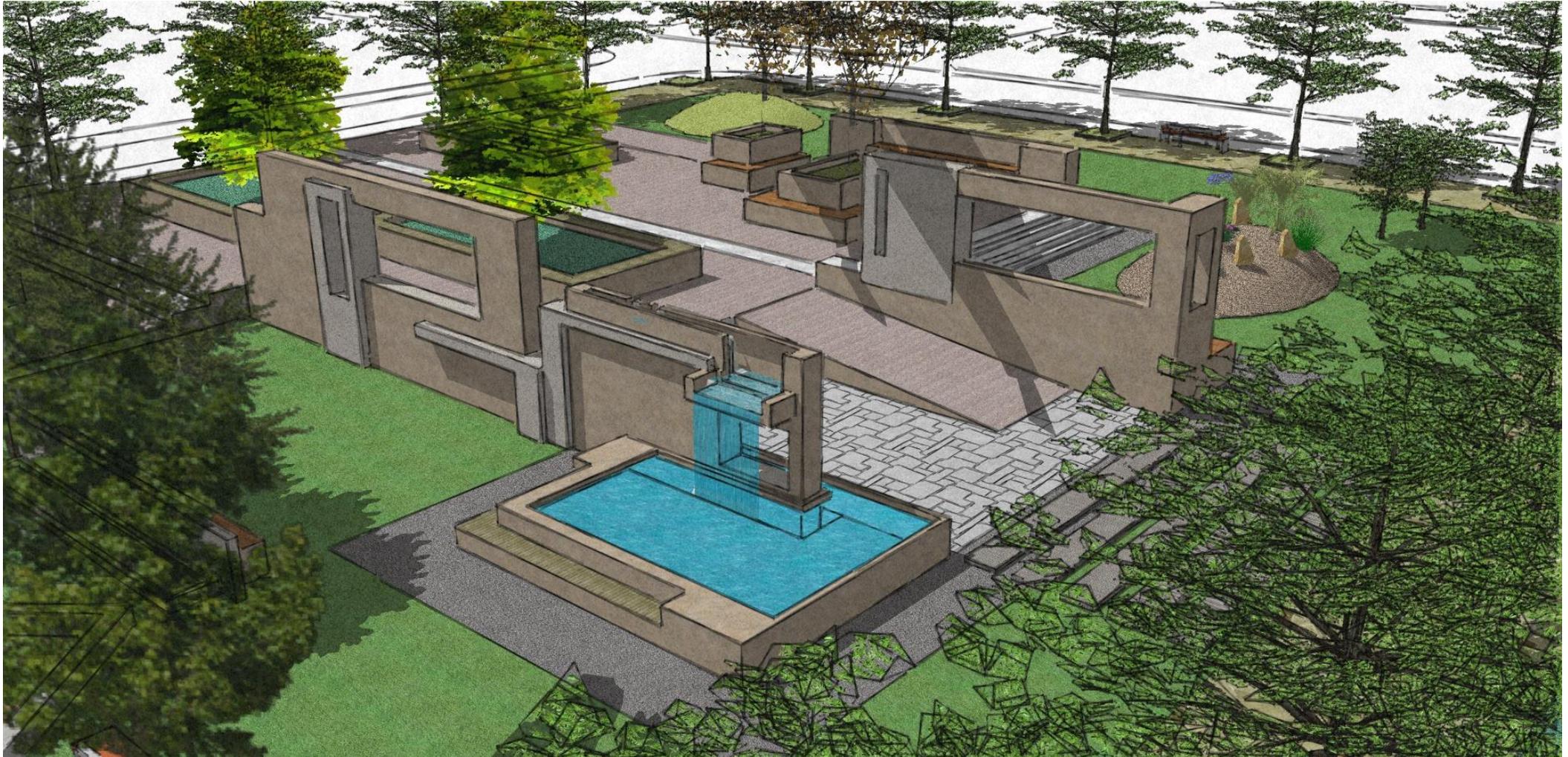
Example

□ Example 2



Example

□ Example 2



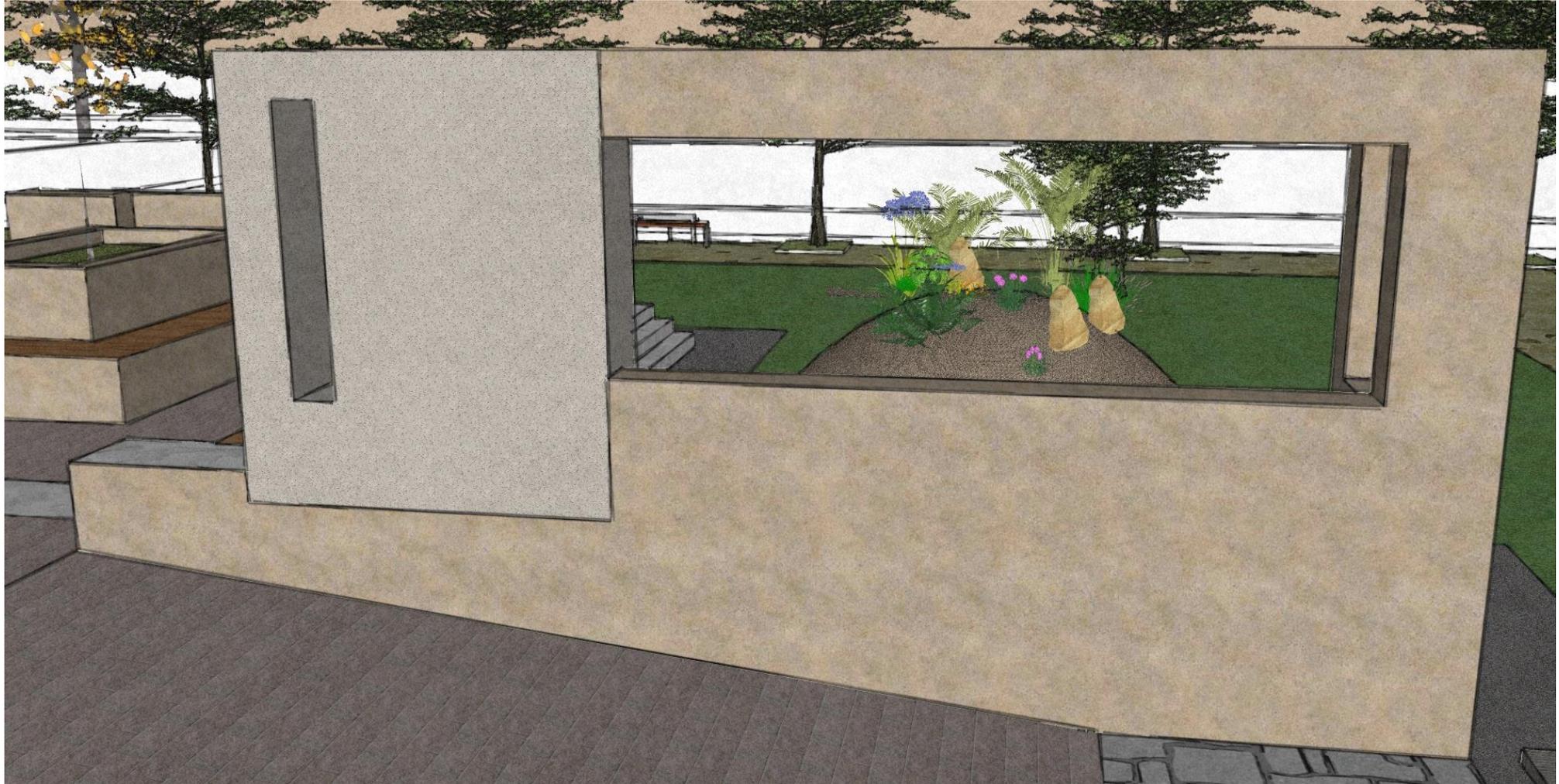
Example

□ Example 2



Example

□ Example 2



Example

□ Example 2



Thank you

ASHKAN

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