



**LANDSCAPE DESIGN
COMPONENTS**

Lecture 6

LANDSCAPE COMPONENT

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graph TD; A[LANDSCAPE COMPONENT] --> B[Natural Component]; A --> C[Artificial Component]; B --> D[Soft scape]; C --> E[Hard scape];
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Natural Component

Soft scape

Artificial Component

Hard scape

NATURAL COMPONENT SOFT SCAPE

❖ Refers to the elements of landscape that comprise live , horticultural elements (plants).

Trees , Shrubs , Lawns , Aquatic , and herbaceous flowering plantetc.

ARTIFICIAL COMPONENT HARD SCAPE

❖ Is everything that is part of the landscape composition other than the plant material .

pavers , roads , walls , shelters , sitting elements , water features , lighting featuresetc.

PLANTS

Plant Nomenclature:

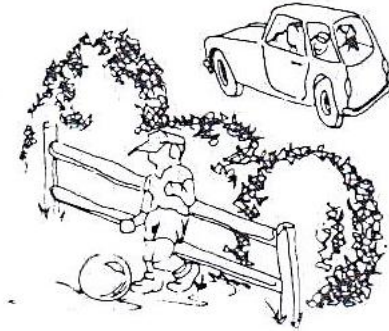
- ❖ **Common Name :-** It's the name by which the plant is known within a country or region of a country .
- ❖ **Botanical Name:-** A name that is used and recognized internationally , the botanical name is expressed in Latin.

Design Criteria :

A balance must be struck between considerations of **plant function** , **cost**, **hardiness** , **safety** and **maintenance** .

THE FUNCTIONS OF PLANT MATERIALS

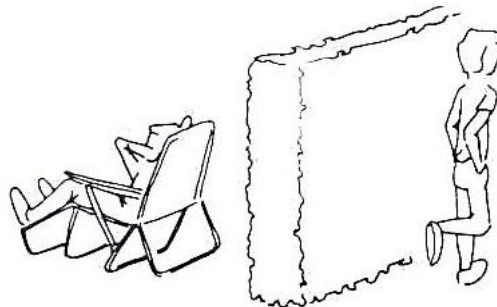
1. An architectural element serving as a wall , ceiling , or floor component of the outdoor room



WITH FENCING ...
TO PROVIDE SCREENING AND SECURITY



WITH TREES ...
TO SCREEN AN UNSIGHTLY AREA

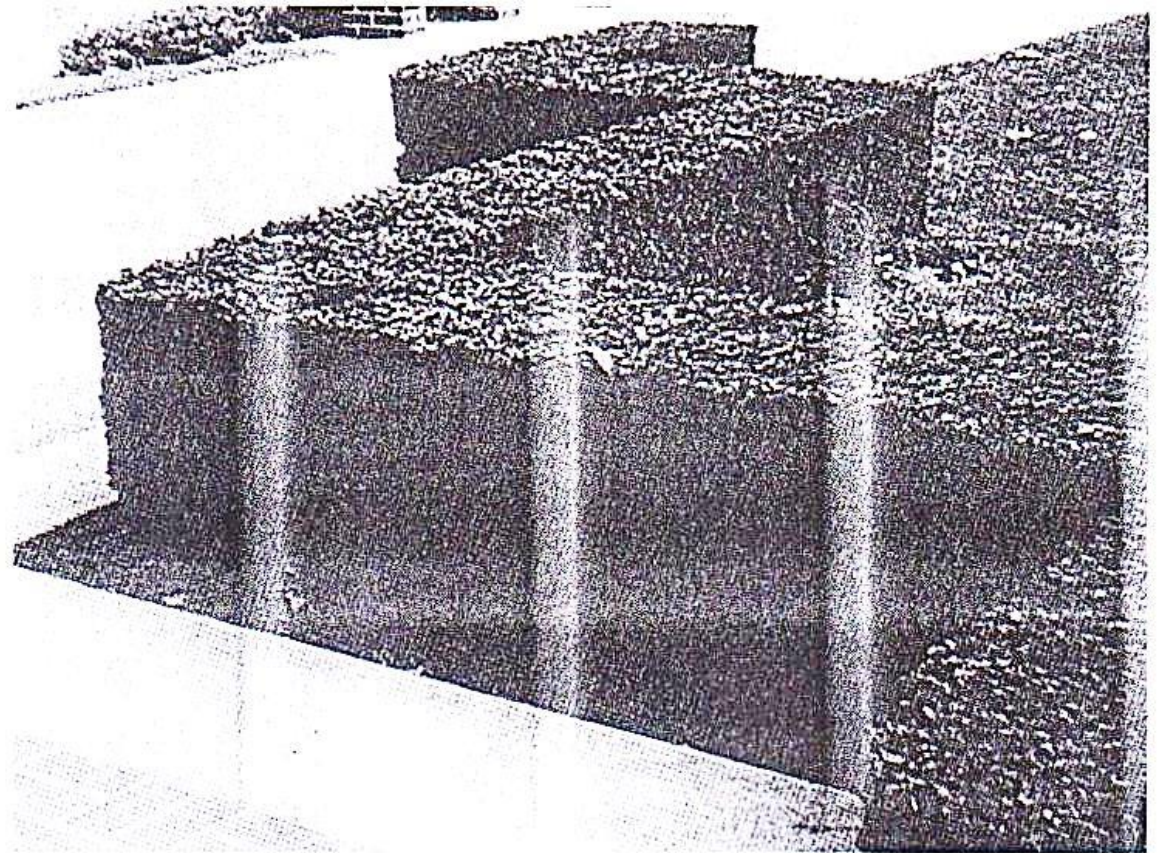


AS A HEDGE FOR PRIVACY

Various ways to screen with shrubs

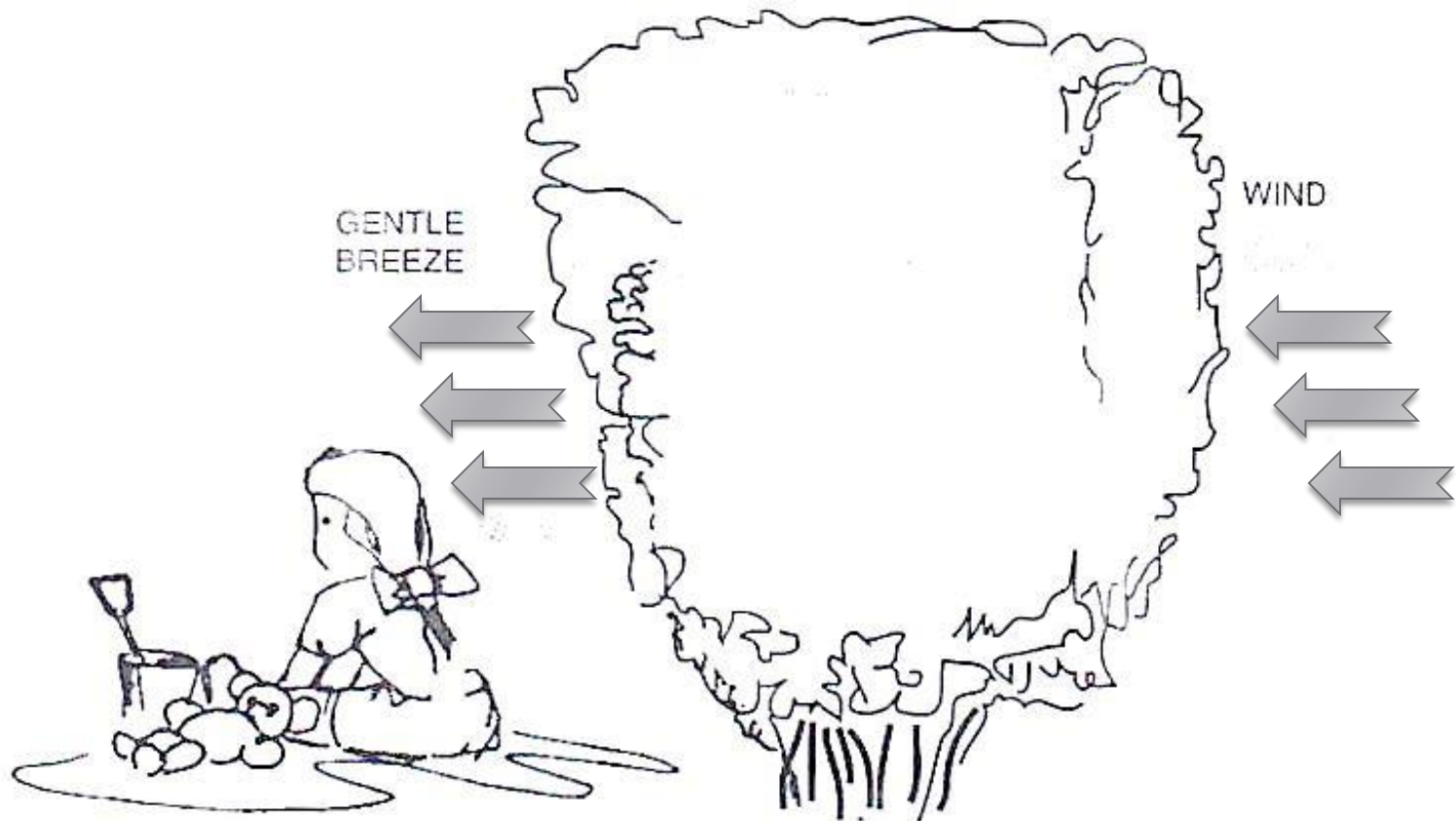
2. An engineering element that will aid in the solution of problems such as:-

- Erosion control
- Traffic control
- Diverting winds
- Retaining moisture
- Or blocking glare.



This hedge, bordering the sidewalk, prevents pedestrians from cutting across the corner of the lawn.

3. As a climate control by filtering or blocking sunlight , or softening the impact of a prevailing breeze .



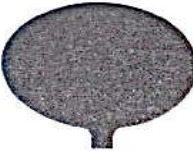





Shrubs can reduce the velocity of wind ,turning a gust into a breeze .

4. For aesthetic reasons , contributing one or more sensory qualities such as **color** , **fragrance** ,**texture** or **taste** .










by joki 2004

TYPICAL TREE SILHOUETTES, CHARACTERISTICS, AND LANDSCAPE USES

Silhouette and Examples	Characteristics	Possible Landscape Uses	Silhouette and Examples	Characteristics	Possible Landscape Uses
<p>wide-oval</p>  <p>Flowering crabapple Silk tree Cockspur hawthorn Flowering dogwood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spreads to be much wider than it is tall often a small tree horizontal branching pattern branches low to the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> focal point plant works well to frame and screen can be grouped with spreading shrubs beneath 	<p>round</p>  <p>Shinyleaf magnolia Cornelian cherry dogwood American yellow wood Norway maple</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> width and height are nearly equal at maturity usually dense foliage if the tree is large, a heavy shade is cast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lawn trees mass well to create grove effect larger growing species may be used for street plantings smaller growing species can be pruned and used for patio trees
<p>vase-shaped</p>  <p>American elm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high, wide-spreading branches majestic appearance usually gives excellent shade an uncommon tree shape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> excellent street trees allows human activities underneath frames structures use above large shrubs or small trees <p><i>note: the American elm is easily killed by Dutch elm disease; this limits its use</i></p>	<p>columnar</p>  <p>Columnar Norway maple Columnar Chinese juniper Fastigiata European birch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> somewhat rigid in appearance much taller than wide branching strongly vertical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> useful in formal settings accent plant group with less formal shrubs to soften its appearance frames views and structures
<p>pyramidal</p>  <p>Pines Fir Spruce Hemlock Filbert Sweetgum Pin oak Sprenger magnolia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pyramidal evergreen trees are geometric in early years pyramidal deciduous trees are less geometric pyramidal shape is less noticeable as the trees mature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accent plant large, high-branching trees allow human activity beneath older trees may be valued for their irregular shapes <p><i>note: avoid planting large trees near small buildings</i></p>	<p>weeping</p>  <p>Weeping willow Weeping hemlock Weeping cherry Weeping beech</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> very graceful appearance branching to the ground easily attracts the eye grass or other plants cannot be grown beneath them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> focal point plant screens attractive lawn trees <p><i>note: avoid grouping with other plants</i></p>

TYPICAL SHRUB SILHOUETTES , CHARACTERISTICS , AND LANDSCAPE USES

Shrub Silhouette and Examples	Characteristics	Recommended Landscape Uses	Shrub Silhouette and Examples	Characteristics	Recommended Landscape Uses
<p>globular</p>  <p>Brown's yew Globe arborvitae Burford holly Globosa red cedar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as wide as it is tall • geometric shape • attracts attention • does not mass very well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accent plant • use several with a single pyramidal shrub for strong eye attraction • avoid overuse 	<p>pyramidal</p>  <p>Upright yew Pyramidal junipers False cypress Arborvitae</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taller than it is wide • rigid and stiff • attracts attention • geometric shape • usually evergreen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accent plant • focal point • use to mark entries and at incurves • group with less formal spreading shrubs
<p>low and creeping</p>  <p>Andorra juniper Bar-Harbor juniper Cranberry cotoneaster Prostrate holly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low growing • much wider than it is tall • masses well • irregular shape • loose, informal shape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use to edge walks • cascades over walls • controls erosion on banks • grown in front of taller shrubs 	<p>upright and loose</p>  <p>Lilac Smoke bush Rose of Sharon Rhododendron</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taller than it is wide • loose, informal shape • usually requires pruning to prevent leggy growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closely spaced for privacy • use to soften building corners and lines • useful for screening and framing views
<p>spreading</p>  <p>Hetz junipers Pfitzer junipers Spreading yew Mugo pine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wider than it is tall • medium to large shrub • masses well • usually dense foliage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use at outcurve • place at corners of buildings • useful for screening, privacy, and traffic control 	<p>columnar</p>  <p>Hicks yew Italian cypress Arizona cypress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • width is about half the height • geometric, flat topped, and dense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accent plant • foundation plantings • closely spaced for hedges • mass closely when a solid wall is desired
<p>arching</p>  <p>Forsythia Beautybush Vanhoutte spirea Large cotoneaster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wider than it is tall • prevents the growth of other plants beneath itself • graceful silhouette • usually requires yearly thinning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides screening and dense enclosure • softens building corners and lines • background for flowers, statuary, fountains 			