

Principles of Landscape Design

Lecture 4

Unity

All the separate parts contribute to the creation of the total design.

- Ties together the individual parts of each use area by....
 - Repeating prominent colors.
 - Repeating construction materials.
 - Continue interior design themes to outdoor rooms.
 - Repeat plant species.
 - Raise patios, decks, and porches to door level.

Symmetric

Materials are distributed evenly on opposite sides of a central axis.

There are 3 types of Symmetric:

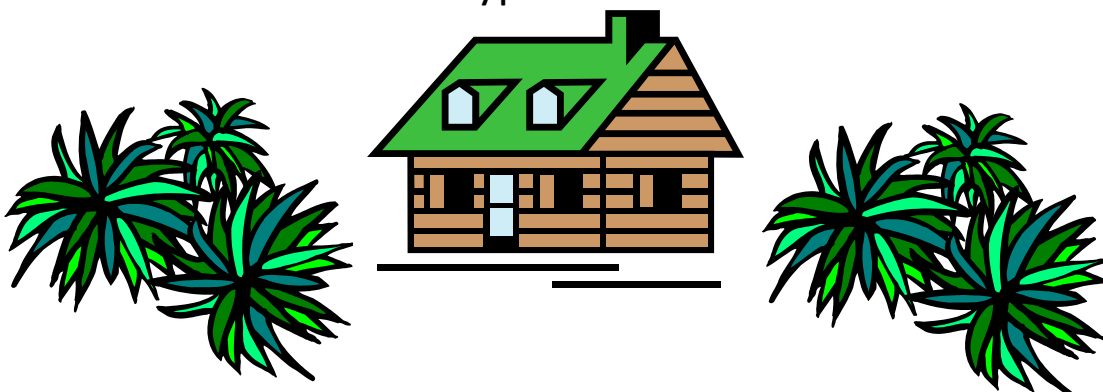
Symmetric

Asymmetric

Proximal/Distal

■ Symmetric

- One side is a reflective mirror image of the opposite side.
- Most formal type of balance.



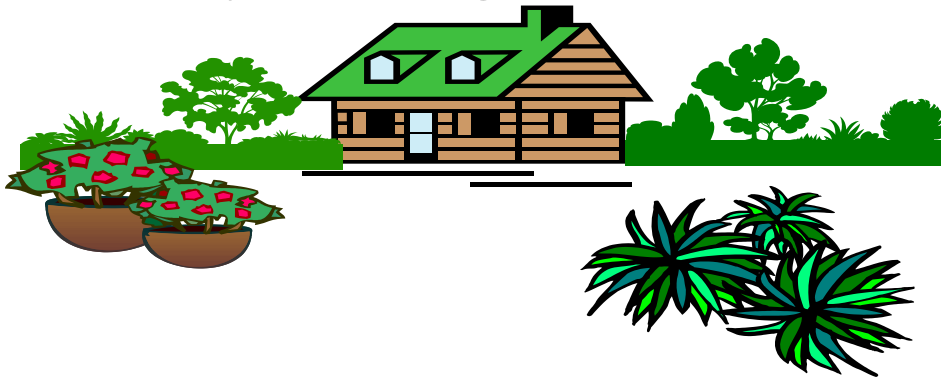
■ Asymmetric

- Each side has as much interest as the other, but is not a duplicate of the other side.

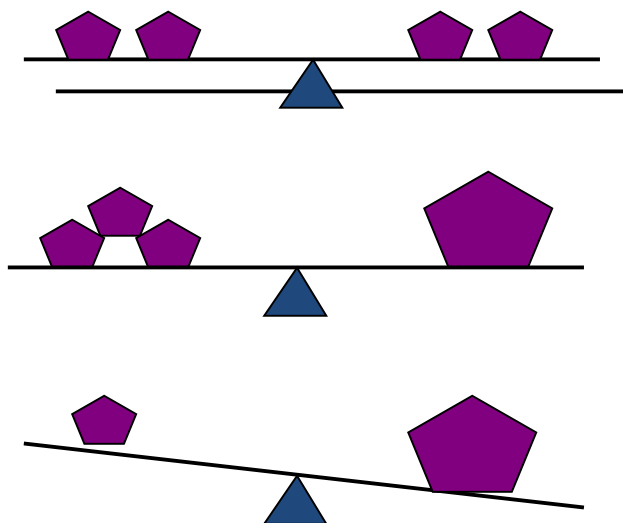


■ Proximal/Distal

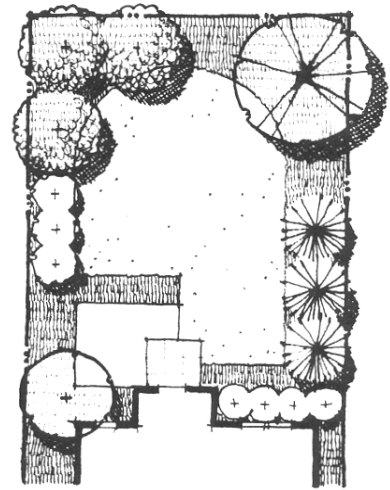
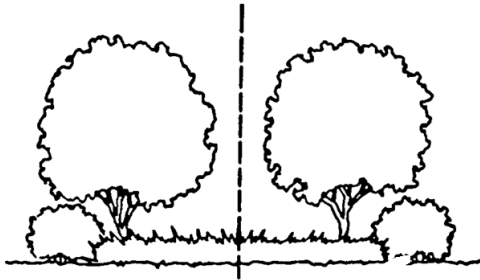
- Symmetric right and left as well as near and far.



BALANCE: A state of equilibrium, equality in weight, value, colour, Shape or importance.

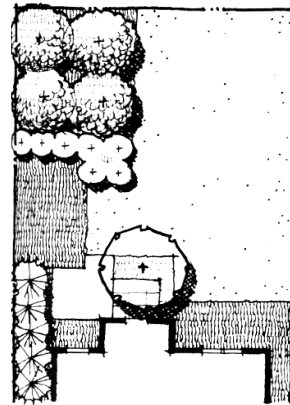
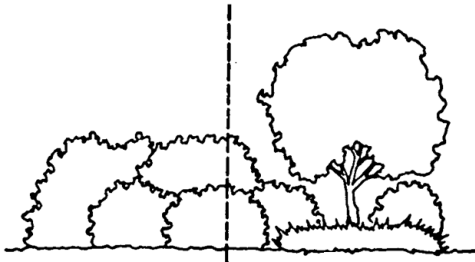


BALANCE



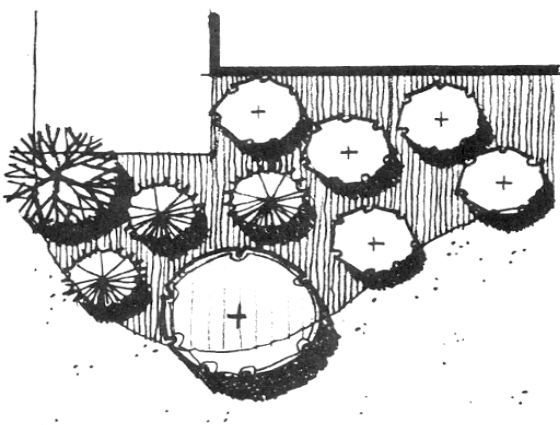
Balanced

Unbalance

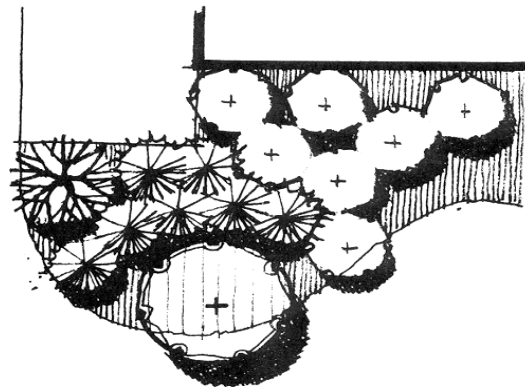


Unbalanced

BALANCE (mass collection creates order)



No! Plants are separated and scattered



Yes! Plants are grouped together in masses

PROPORTION: the way things relate to each other with respect to size (big-medium-little).

- When it is obvious it's clear when something is disproportionate.
- In residential design, we want elements that are in proportion to each other.
- Much difference in size creates dissonance...unable to reconcile one element with another.

Proportion ■

The size relationships between all the features of the ■
landscape including vertical, horizontal, and spatial relationships.

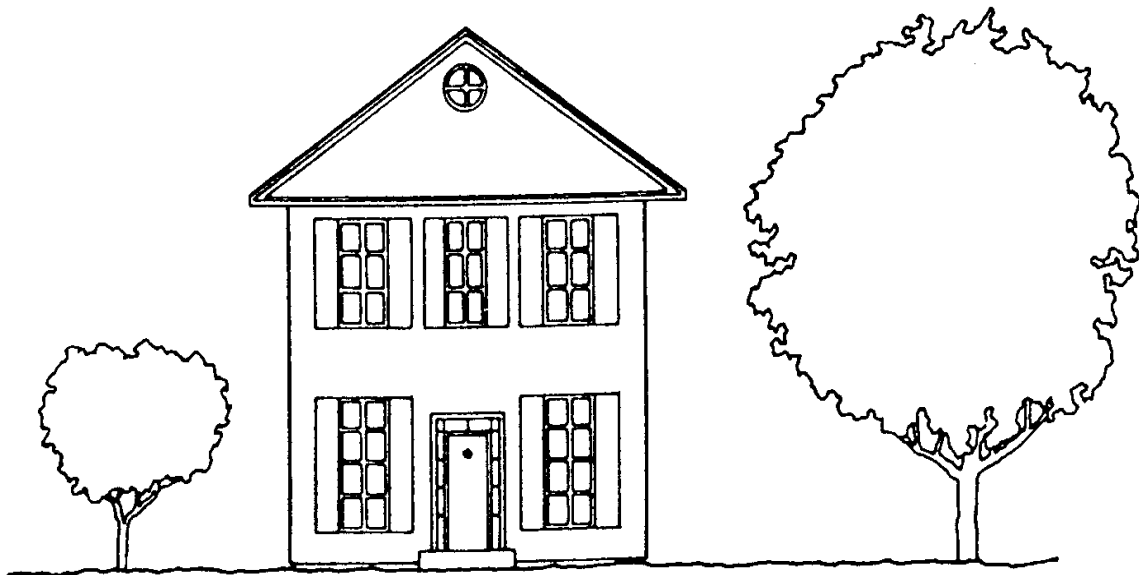


OUT OF SCALE/PROPORTION

PROPORTION

- If you have huge elements and small elements you will need something in the intermediate range to bring them together.
- Very large is intimidating. We generally don't want that in residential design. You want to make people feel welcome. Bring things down to human scale.

PROPORTION



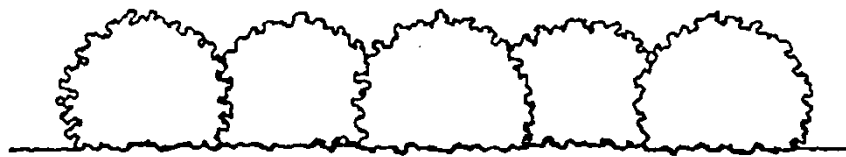
Disproportionate

Proportionate

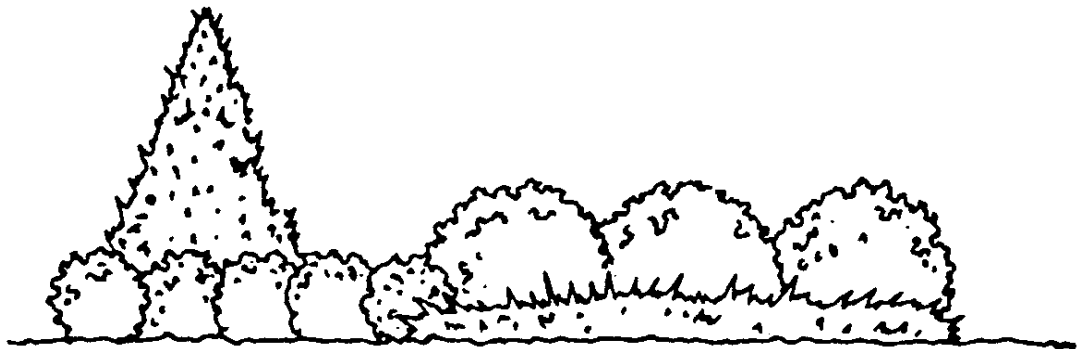
SIMPLICITY: limiting change or variation... Achieved by repetition of ideas.

- If we start saying yes to too many things in the landscape we will have problems.

- One of the most common errors in landscapes is that we try to do too much. Too many different kinds of plants.
- Best to reduce the number of themes. The viewer needs to experience the landscape as one thing at a time.
- However too much simplicity = Monotony



Monotype planting

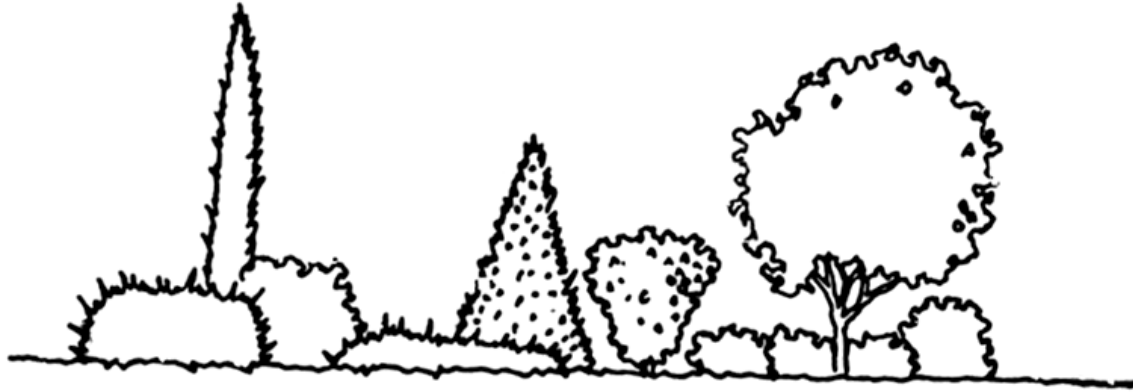


Simple but not monotonous

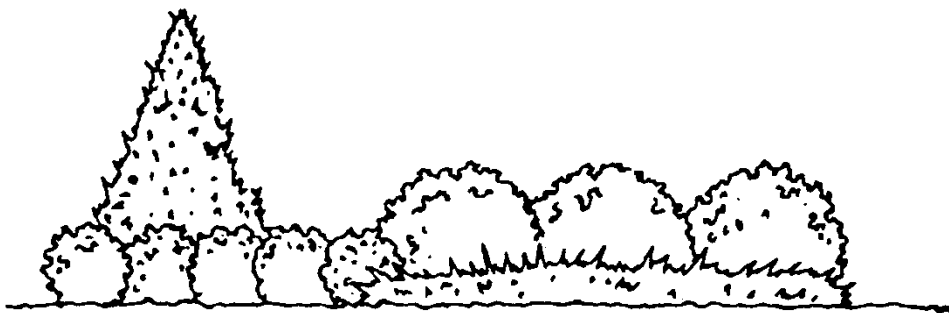
VARIETY: Must have it. A landscape that is too simple is monotonous.

- However, A lot of different things is not a pleasing variety. If there is too much variety you can't tell the theme.

- Variety is more like one thing that stands out among other things. It engages the viewer with what's going on.
- You can group things together to make a unit. Important to have something unexpected - something that adds a focal point, interest.



Too much variety causes visual confusion



Careful use of variety allows emphasis to be placed where desired

Rhythm

Rhythm is the regular repetition of an element in the garden.
For example, it might be a line of trees beside a long

driveway or the pickets and posts of a fence next to a 100-foot-long sidewalk. If you are planning a smaller area, simply choose smaller plants.

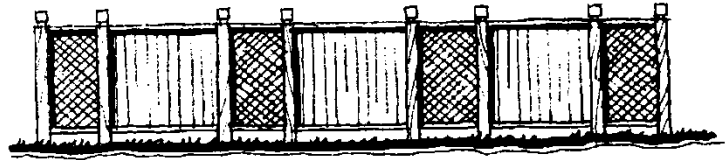
SEQUENCE (Rhythm): An orderly progression.

- From horizontal to rounded to vertical ~ from low spreading plants to vertical plants.
- Here to there. Near too far. Turf-shrubs-trees.
- Sequence can help the eye move from one area to another.

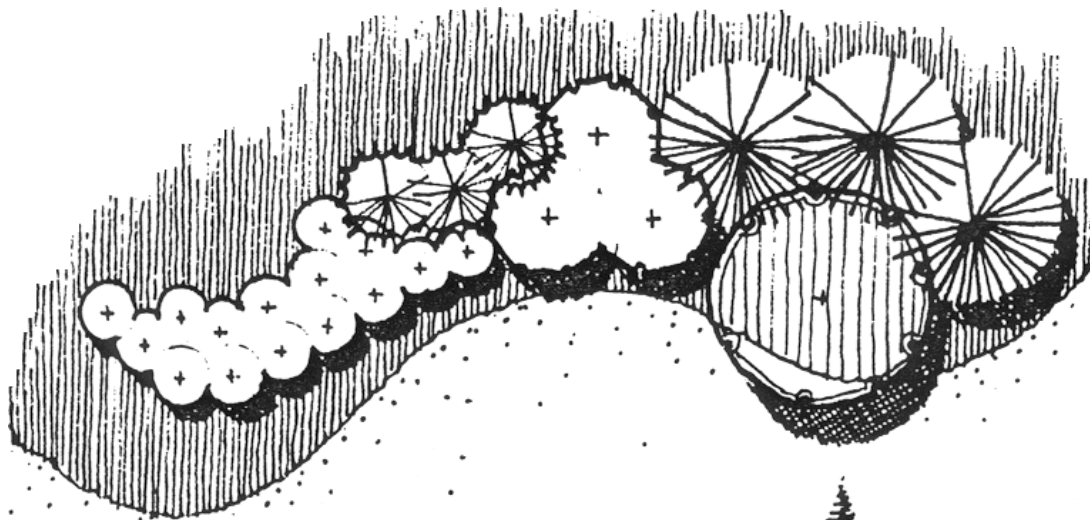
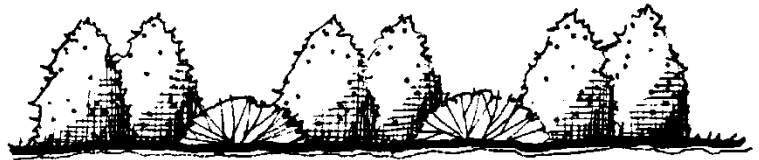
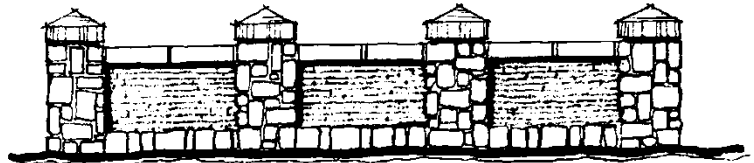
Similar use of colors, plants or shapes within an area or entire landscape. Repetition can be overdone. Avoid becoming monotonous and predictable



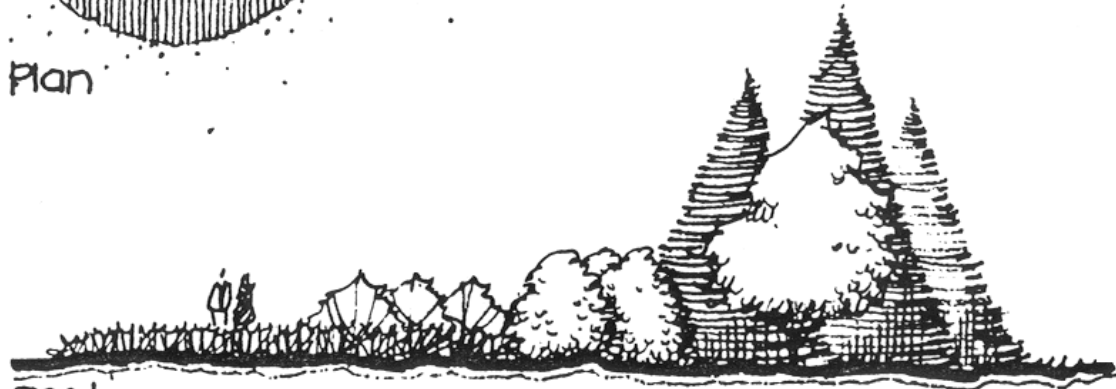
SEQUENCE (Rhythm): can be achieved through repetition and alternation



SEQUENCE (Rhythm): can be achieved through the graduation in size and type of plants used



Plan



Section