



LANDSCAPE DESIGN (PRACTICE)

How to Plan and Draw a Landscape Design?

Lecturer:

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Pay Attention!



This Lecture

walks you through the practical session of landscape designing process, including how to assess your needs, set goals, find design ideas, and choose the right products.

Define your style

Before choosing a landscape or garden style, there are a few factors you should consider:

- What kind of conditions exist in your yard? Is the area very sunny or mostly shady?
- What kind of activities do you plan to use your yard for?
- Who will be using the yard? Do you have children or pets you should consider?
- Do you need a low-maintenance landscape or do you enjoy spending a lot of time caring for your yard?
- Which landscape style would best complement your home?
- Which landscape style best reflects your lifestyle?

Two Main Styles of Landscape Design

1 Formal Landscape:

The Formal Style follows symmetrical patterns, straight lines and precise geometric shapes with orderly, well-pruned plants. You will often find topiary design in these landscapes. This landscaping style requires a lot of maintenance.

2 Informal Landscape:

The Informal Style uses plant beds with curved edges. Plants are arranged in seemingly random patterns. This would be a good choice if you have children that will be playing in the area.

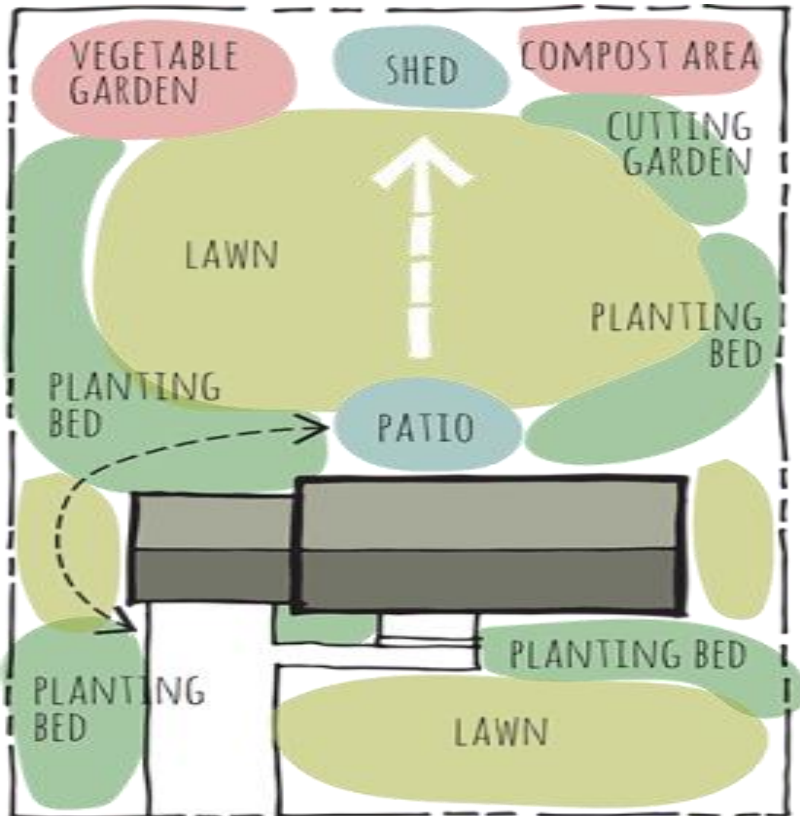
Section 1: Getting Started

A well-maintained lawn gives your home a welcoming feel and added value. When thinking about landscaping, consider important factors like your home's architectural style and zoning laws.

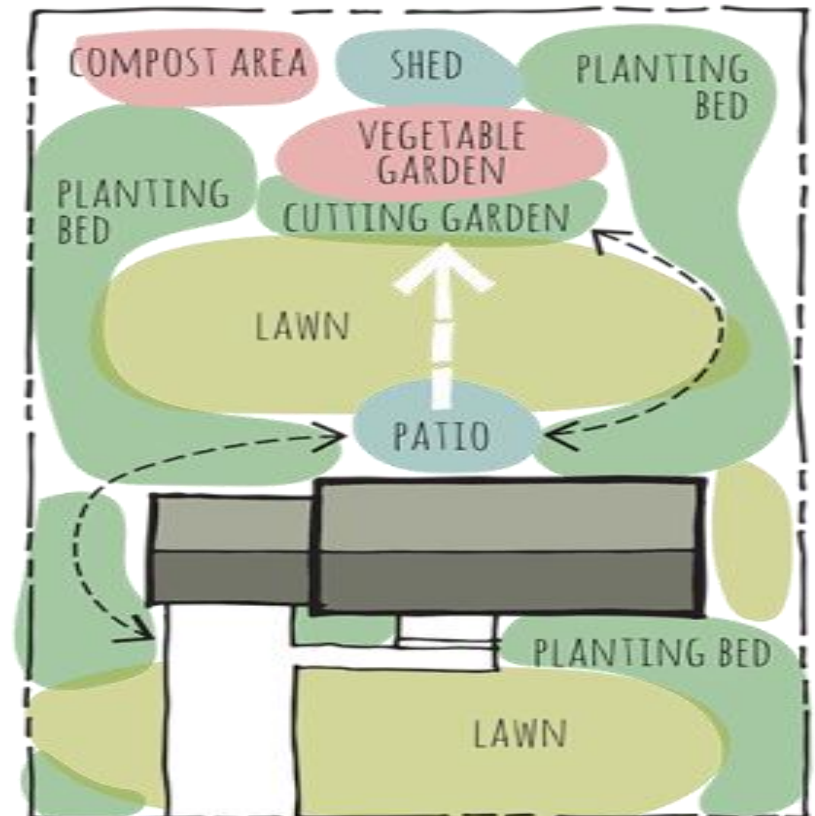
- ✓ Setting Goals (The reasons for updating your yard: attractiveness, privacy and functionality...etc.).
- ✓ Assessing your needs (what you *can* do with the landscape and budget you have).
- ✓ Basic considerations (to make things fit in better with the setting: architecture, activities, seasonality, maintenance requirements).

Section 2: Planning Your Spaces

Starts by drawing bubble plan on a tracing paper applied on the basic plan, and with noting features that you'd like to add and what activities you expect taking place in the space.



BUBBLE DIAGRAM # 1



BUBBLE DIAGRAM # 2

Section 3: Developing a Master Plan

Create rough sketches, deciding where to put what and the proportion of one space to another. Evolve these drafts into a detailed plan that you'll use as your design road map.

- ✓ Public vs. Private use (dividing outdoor areas by function: public spaces, outdoor kitchen, Living and Dining Areas, Recreation Areas, Nooks, Service and Work Areas).
- ✓ Directing Movement Flow (create walkways that direct movement and connect the different areas of your outdoor space: entrance, main walk, functional paths, occasional, activity hub, service paths).
- ✓ Spatial Composition (how trees, shrubs, low-growing plants, hardscapes, built structures, and turf combine to form the walls, floors and ceilings of an outdoor room and influence how a landscape looks and feels).
- ✓ Tips for Hardscapes (refers to any solid landscaping surface or structure, from paving and decking to retaining walls and fences. These permanent, human-made elements form the bones of a landscape and are the first thing to be installed in a landscaping project).
- ✓ Creating a Concept Plan (using a similar form throughout the design helps create unity and structure within the design, although the architecture of your house may inform the choice of form composition, but it is largely a matter of personal taste. Do you prefer curves or angles? Circles or rectangles? Symmetrical or asymmetrical? Formal or informal?).
- ✓ Designing a Scale Plan (in landscape plans symbols are used to indicate plants, hardscape materials, trees and architectural features.).

Scaled Concept Plan



Section 4: Choosing Materials

Once you have a well-thought-out plan for your landscape, go through materials that will complete your design and enhance the look, from the plants, cobblestone to the lighting fixtures.

- ✓ Plant Selections (based on a careful analysis of the landscape's environmental conditions, microclimate, planting zone, sun and shade patterns and soil composition plants are selected according to their ability to thrive in a specific spot).
- ✓ Hardscapes (consider how sustainable each component is: product's impact on the environment and its maintenance requirements. driveways, walkways, gravel paths, fences, walls, patio, stairs, built-in furniture, decks, arbors, pergolas, gazebos).
- ✓ Irrigation Systems (need an efficient way to irrigate vegetation when necessary, particularly for vegetable gardens and container plants: in-ground sprinkler systems, rain harvesting).
- ✓ Lighting (strategically placed landscape lighting is used to illuminate walkways, accentuate key features like plants, trees and architecture, and provide a sense of depth to a yard at night.).

Tutorial Video

Please click on the below icon to see the tutorial video



Landscape Concept Design Process.mp4

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