



LANDSCAPE DESIGN (PRACTICE)

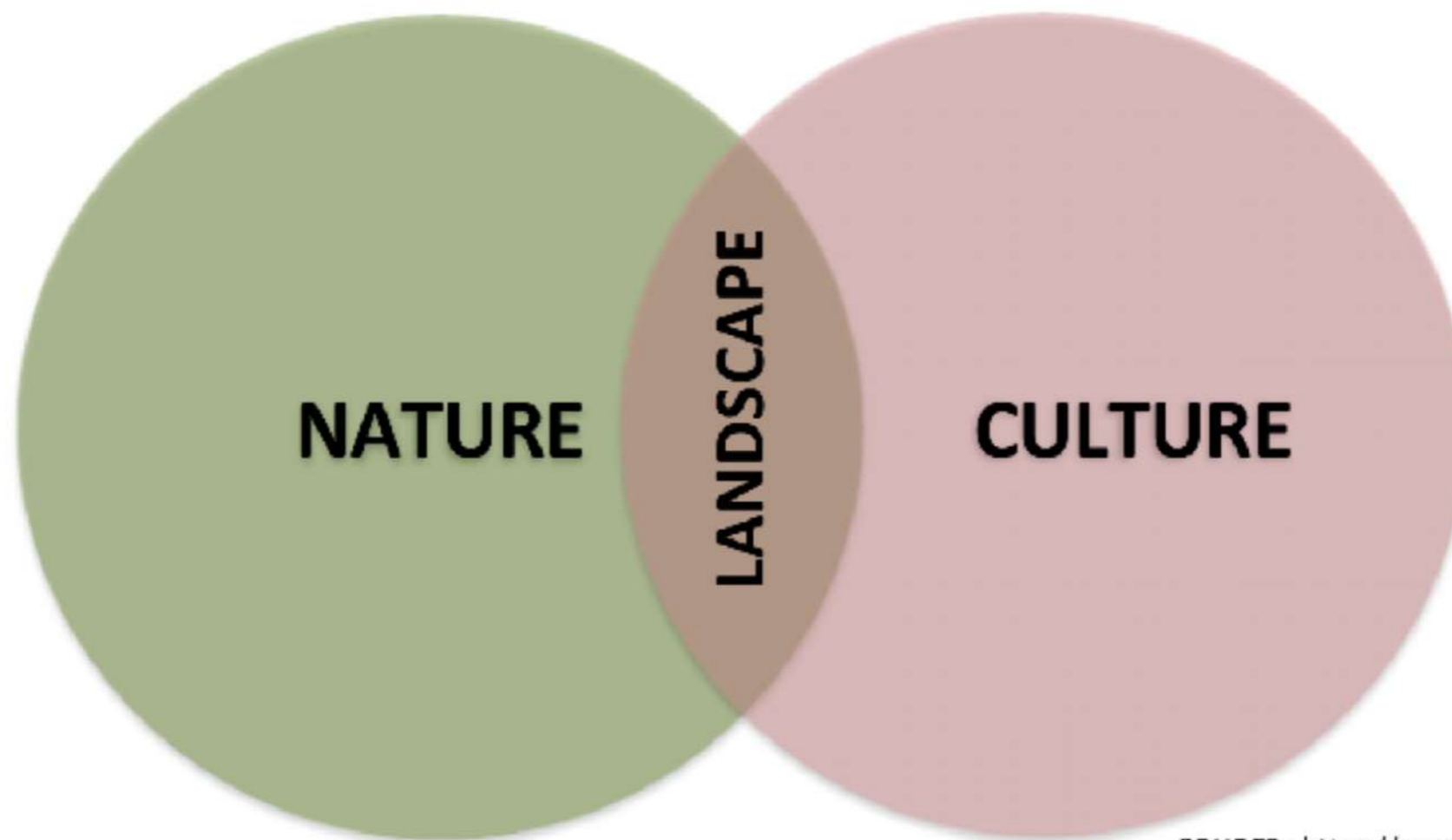
Introduction to Landscape Design

Lecturer:
Hamid Abdullah Shuwany

1st Lecture

WHAT IS LANDSCAPE DESIGN?

“Landscape Design” is an independent profession and a design and art tradition, practiced by landscape designers, combining nature and culture.

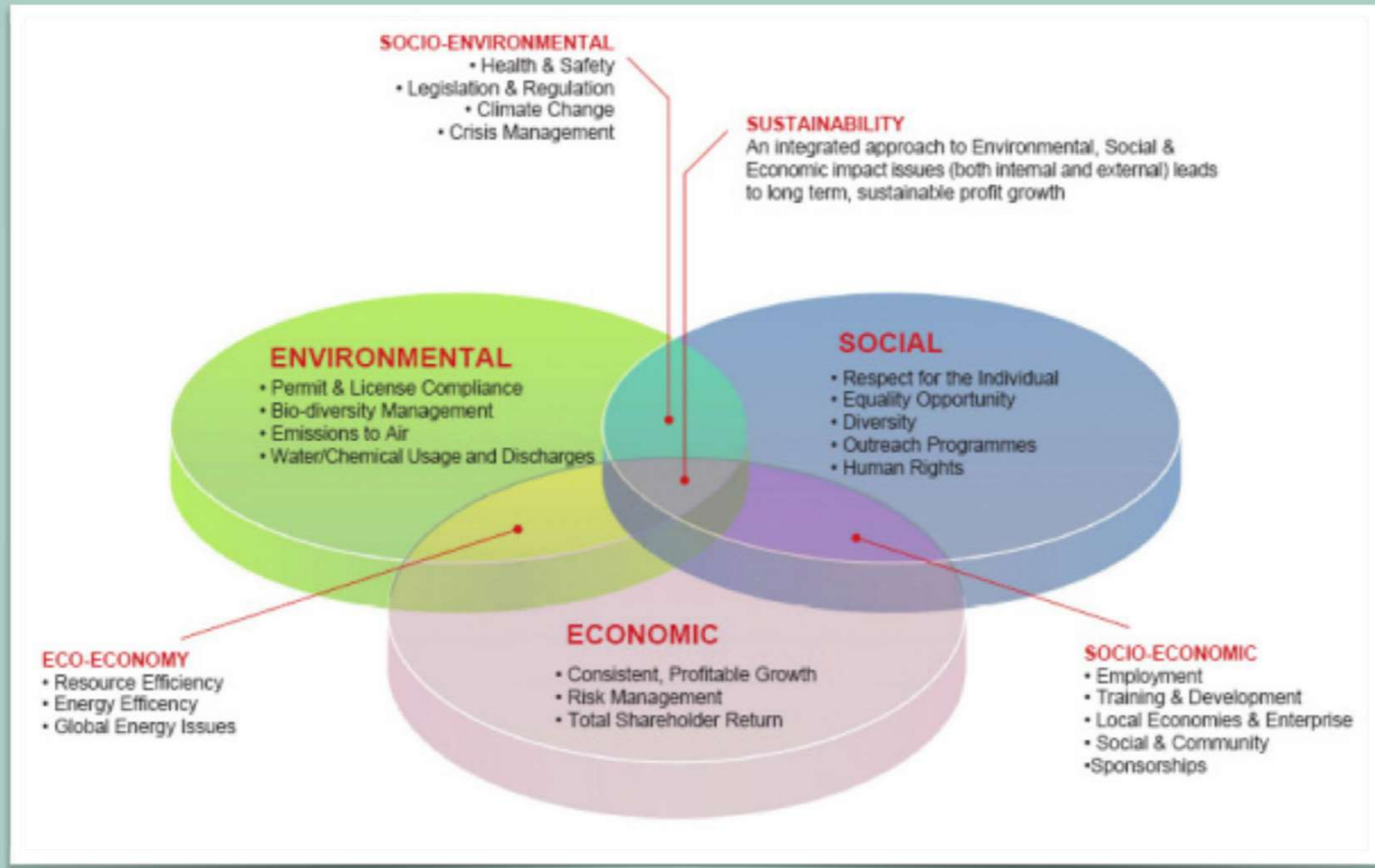


SOURCE : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landscape_design

LANDSCAPE DESIGN PARAMETERS

- Landscape designer must work within a number of **social** and **climatic** parameters.
 - Environmental parameters and climatic changes shaping the field dramatically and encouraging designers to do more than simply create aesthetically pleasing landscapes.
 - Sustainable applications are able to create environmentally sensitive landscapes through xeriscaping (drought-tolerant planting), native planting, smart irrigation, and the incorporation of green roofs.
-

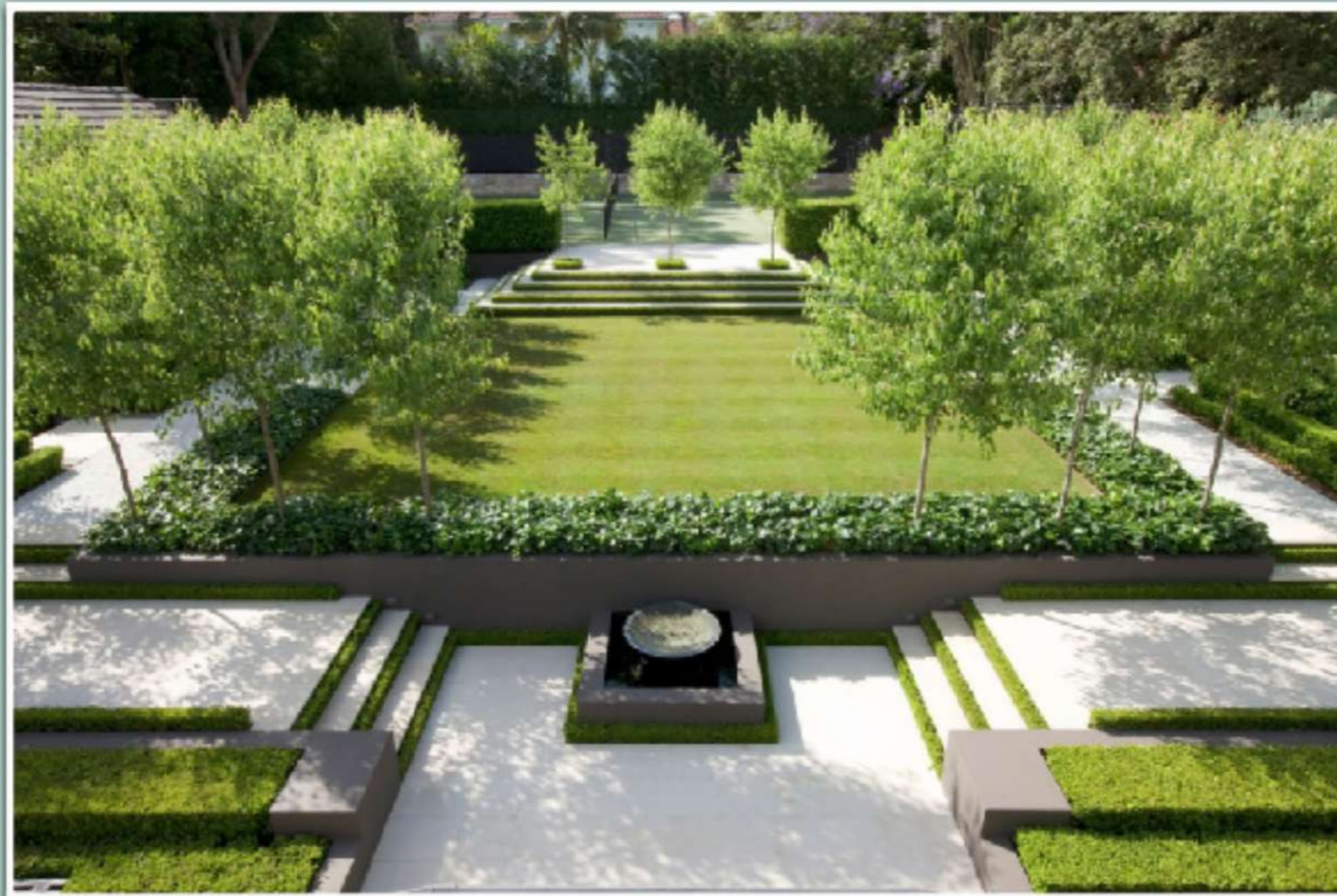
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PARAMETERS BUBBLE DIAGRAM



ELEMENTS OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN

➔ The 8 basic elements of landscape design are:

1. Colour 2. Line 3. Unity 4. Form 5. Texture 6. Scale 7. Balance 8. Variety



COLOUR

Colour is the most important part of landscape design. For your summer design choose seasonal flowers in cooling colours. Garden decor pieces, fences and planters are some other ways to introduce colour into your landscape. “The more the better”.



LINE

Just as lines are used in interior design to demarcate rooms and connect areas, lines in landscaping also perform the same function in the form of pathways, hedges, flower beds etc. Modern or minimalist gardens use mostly straight lines while romantic themed landscapes use sweeping curved paths to separate areas from each other. “Use pathways to divide your space”.



UNITY

The first step towards designing garden is to decide a theme for the garden. This gives your landscape design an organised impression and makes it pleasing to the eye. Using similar rocks or pebbles to line the pathways or grouping together plants of similar heights or textures are examples of ways to achieve a cohesive look for your garden. “Patterns and repetition are key ways of binding together a landscape”.



FORM

The form of a landscape refers to the shape of the plants and trees contained within it. Formal gardens can be recognised by their clipped hedges and pruned plants that give each part of the garden a definite silhouette. On the other hand, informal gardens have softer silhouettes and are free flowing. “Give shape to your landscape”.



TEXTURE

Texture is a great way to bring variety into your garden. Texture is both a visual as well as a tactile element. This includes elements like the bark of trees, texture of leaves as well as the spacing of leaves and twigs. “Mix and match”.



SCALE

In landscape design, scale refers to the comparative size of elements to each other as well as their relationship to the house. When planning your landscape along with the colours and form of plants it is also important to keep in mind their scale. Scale is important in making sure that your landscape complements the architecture of the structure and doesn't overshadow it. "A landscape should frame the house, not overshadow it".



BALANCE

Balance in your landscape can be either symmetrical or asymmetrical. Formal gardens follow a symmetrically balanced scheme while informal residential gardens usually follow an asymmetrical scheme. When considering balance keep in mind the height of plants, their form and colour as well as the number of plants. “Symmetry vs asymmetry”.



VARIETY

In terms of landscape design, variety is essential not only in colour but also in forms and textures. Along with a floral variety, give your landscape design a variety of garden decor pieces as well. “Variety is the spice of life”.



THE END!

Any Question?

Any Explanation?

Any Suggestions?
