

Components of Landscape Gardening

Lecture 7

The main Components of gardens, parks and botanical gardens may be considering as soft and hard (Natural and artificial) or it may be divided according to another point of view still if one deeply considers the elements of the composition of garden it become evident that all share the same element but with different style, point of view, history, location, elevation, size etc.

The interest by choosing the proper components for gardens and parks is one of the most important points that should be taken designers gardens into consideration as these ingredients used are reflecting prescription what is in these spaces and derived attributes of the elements it contained every element used in green spaces and spaces open.

The components can be divided into gardens and parks to: -

A- Natural components (Soft landscape)

B- Artificial components (Hard Landscape)

A- Natural components

Feature of gardens and parks is their ability to grow and change because they contain natural components have a recipe for change and growth, which confer this status on the park itself, so are these components of the basic elements that attaches designer his care, and raw materials that make up the garden, which includes plants, water and rocks, gravel and sand the most important plants and water.

- **Plants**

Lead plants important role in the coordination of all the landscaping and various areas where it is a key element to highlight the features of the art of planning and coordination, especially if the appropriate plant chosen in place where it adds real beauty of the living area. The distribution of plants forms, coordinating and colors give or paint art designer and

the more evolved components gardens and grown over time whenever Beauty and coordination clearer and more attractive.

The selection process and organize plants in gardens require a comprehensive study of the nature and purpose of use is the most important factors influencing the selection of garden plants: -

- 1 - Function to be performed by plants.
- 2 - Suitability to the site conditions.
- 3 - The appearance of the plant during the seasons of the year.
- 4 - Harmony plant form and color space with the surrounding buildings.
- 5 - The symbolic value of the plant.
- 6 - The type of maintenance required during the year and quantity.

Many garden designers define the types of plants used to groups and divide the specialists in the field of ornamental plants and landscaping plant aggregates used in gardens and parks to the following groups: -

1- Trees

That include both evergreen and deciduous ones, there height may exceed 3 meters and involve most naturally found trees in the region they include (*Acer monspessulanum*, *Betula verrucosa*, *Celtis australis*, *Fraxinus oxycarpa*, *Cercis Sp.*, *Crataegus azarolus*, *Cydonia vulgaris*, *Ficus carica*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *Pinus brutia*, *Tamarix aphylla* etc.).

The largest components of the plant kingdom in size and most important due to its qualities formality and volumetric and aesthetic good indispensable feature for shrubs and other plants other in gains that typically more than about 5-6 m, as well as its proximity to stalk a major one as the summit be specific shape and used trees buffer winds or grown individually or groups to the beauty of flowers and its branches and leaves or final form.

Trees is an important part of the "Town scape" as used by designer, in the organization and arrangement of these spaces and designs because of their large size, which makes it more convenient to measure the wide-open spaces. Usually, chosen tree key characteristic of open space and local usually fast-growing type and require little maintenance and are distributed in the totals and ranks in order to form the basic organization of the site and planted.

Additional types secondary to give privacy to parts of the garden or the park quiet rest areas, picnic, sit back, give these types shades and colors vary according to the seasons or used winds bumper.

We have adopted several divisions of the trees, but we will adopt divisions expounded by engineering and design sources gardens and parks where trees are divided on the basis of size (height) to large trees, medium trees and small trees.

- 1 - Large trees with an altitude of more than 25-30 m such as palm, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
- 2 - Medium trees reach a height of 12-25 m such *Albizzia lebbeck*, *Melia azedarach*
- 3 - Small trees reach a height than 5-12 m like *Callistemon lives*, *Ficus banjamena*

While other researchers believe that the diversity of trees form calls for the adoption in the division. Since that form of trees, both functional and aesthetic has a direct relationship including surrounded by plants and installations, architectural Other aggregates plant, which designs in all kinds of green spaces, especially in gardens and parks must possess a recipe harmony in shape and size among them the one hand, and with what surrounded by buildings or works of art on the other forms of multiple trees of their functional and aesthetic uses what can you give him the most beautiful paintings and photographs of nature and compared. Based on the foregoing trees are divided according to the form: -

Fastigate trees (Pyramid)

A geometric shapes where the summit brushes and wide bottom and exploits usually in symmetrical formations or nature and falls within this group the following formats broad pyramidal, spindle and cylindrical.

Oval shape

It forms a common for some trees landscape beautiful can be grown in many green spaces inside and outside the city in the form of solitary or groups as well as surround gardens and parks and on the streets or on the sides of roads and exploited for framing some architectural structures fine-construction high and can be shaped these trees Oval and the oval upside down, like *Salix alba*.

Umbrella like trees

It approaching the form of the trees of the form of a tent that we shadows of this form and the trees importance in areas with hot climates and for providing shade during the day and break the intensity of the sun scorched and it is necessary to use these forms at the shores of the lakes.

Rounded trees

These take the round shape during the various stages of growth and keep it grown in all kinds of gardens either individually or collectively for its beauty, which can embody meanings when synthesized with some plant groups, consistent with it, especially geometric shapes.

Weeping trees

They are of branches is not strong enough to have an erection long pendulous cruise and beauty that has no parallel in the remaining plants grown in gardens, parks, on the banks of rivers, lakes and give beautiful pictures during a reflection on the quiet water pages and examples.

Vertical trees

These are often used in framing some low-lying buildings facades and planting of the main streets inside and outside the city and some types of green spaces.

Represent forms of trees



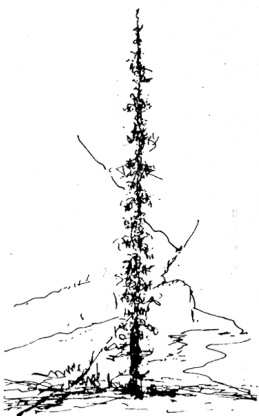
Weeping trees



Rounded trees



Umbrella like trees



Vertical trees



Fastigate trees (Pyramid)



Oval shape







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 <i>note: the American elm is easily killed by Dutch elm disease; this limits its use</i> 	<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 <i>note: avoid planting large trees near small buildings</i> 	<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 <i>note: avoid grouping with other plants</i>

Figure 1: Typical tree silhouettes. Characteristics, and landscaping uses.