Landscape Design

2 ELEMENTS OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Prof. Zeinab Feisal

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE:

To create a functional, environmental, socio-cultural and beautiful outdoor spaces.

- The **design process** begins with desires of the user and the conditions of the site.
- The designer then organizes the plants and hardscape materials, which are collectively referred to as the **features**.
- The **features** can be physically described by the visual qualities of line, form, color, texture, and visual weight—the **elements of design**.
- The **principles** are the fundamental concepts of composition—proportion, order, repetition, and unity—that serve as **guidelines** to arrange or organize the features to create an aesthetically pleasing or beautiful landscape.
- **Knowledge of the elements and principles of design** is essential to designing a landscape and working through the design process.

- **Space**

- **Shape**
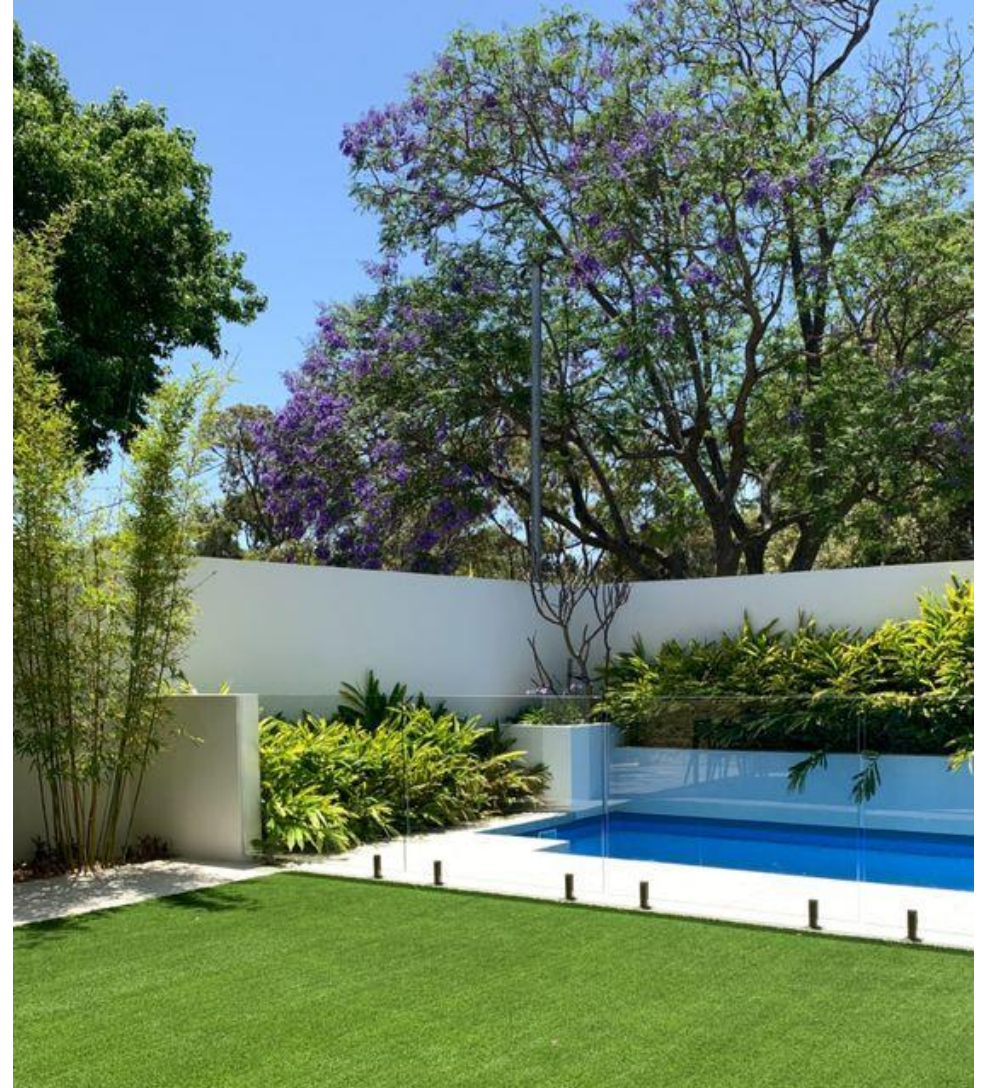
- **Line**

- **Texture**

- **Pattern**

- **Color**

Space is the most essential element in Landscape Design.

It is similar to the blank canvas in which an artist will create a work of art.

Space is created by erecting floors, walls and ceilings.
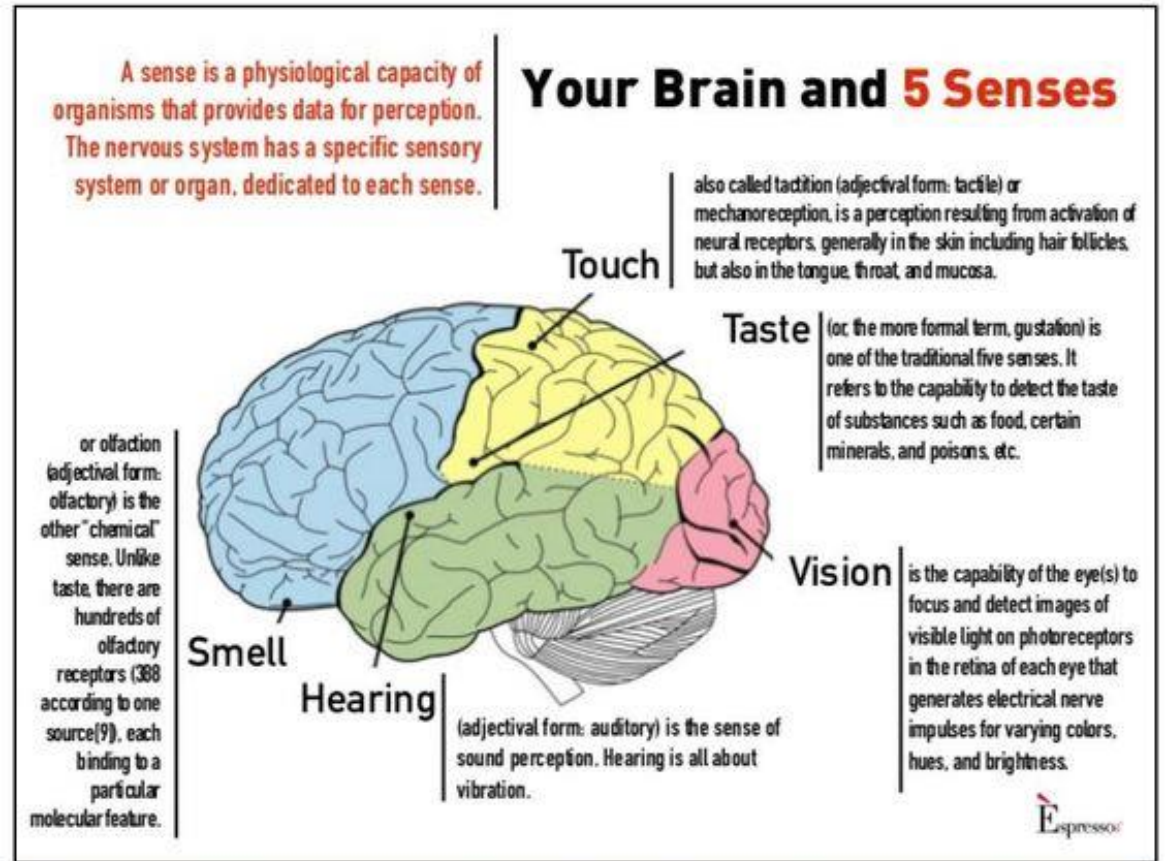
What we as designers do with this space represents an enormous commitment.

Sensory landscape design is a framework used by designers like landscape architects, and others, that considers all human senses when designing a space in order to offer a deeper understanding of our surroundings and our role within a given landscape.

A sense is a physiological capacity of organisms that provides data for perception. The nervous system has a specific sensory system or organ, dedicated to each sense.

Your Brain and 5 Senses

Touch also called tactition (adjectival form: tactile) or mechanoreception, is a perception resulting from activation of neural receptors, generally in the skin including hair follicles, but also in the tongue, throat, and mucosa.

Taste (or, the more formal term, gustation) is one of the traditional five senses. It refers to the capability to detect the taste of substances such as food, certain minerals, and poisons, etc.

Smell or olfaction (adjectival form: olfactory) is the other "chemical" sense. Unlike taste, there are hundreds of olfactory receptors (388 according to one source(9), each binding to a particular molecular feature.

Hearing (adjectival form: auditory) is the sense of sound perception. Hearing is all about vibration.

Vision is the capability of the eye(s) to focus and detect images of visible light on photoreceptors in the retina of each eye that generates electrical nerve impulses for varying colors, hues, and brightness.

Espresso

Sensory Perception of the Landscape: How it works?

Lines by the outline of an object

Lines by 2 points that are connected

Lines .. give direction and divide space.

Types:

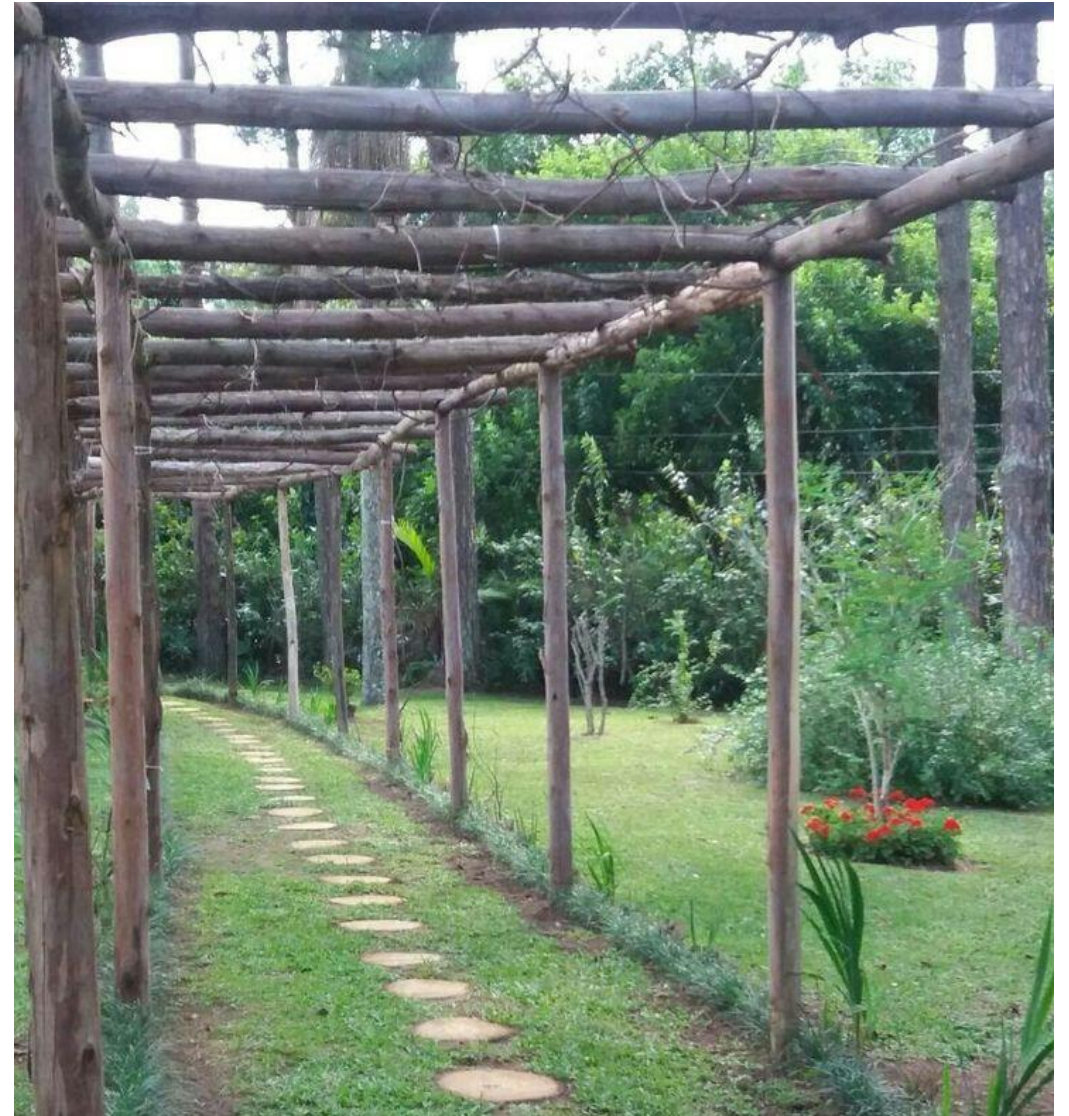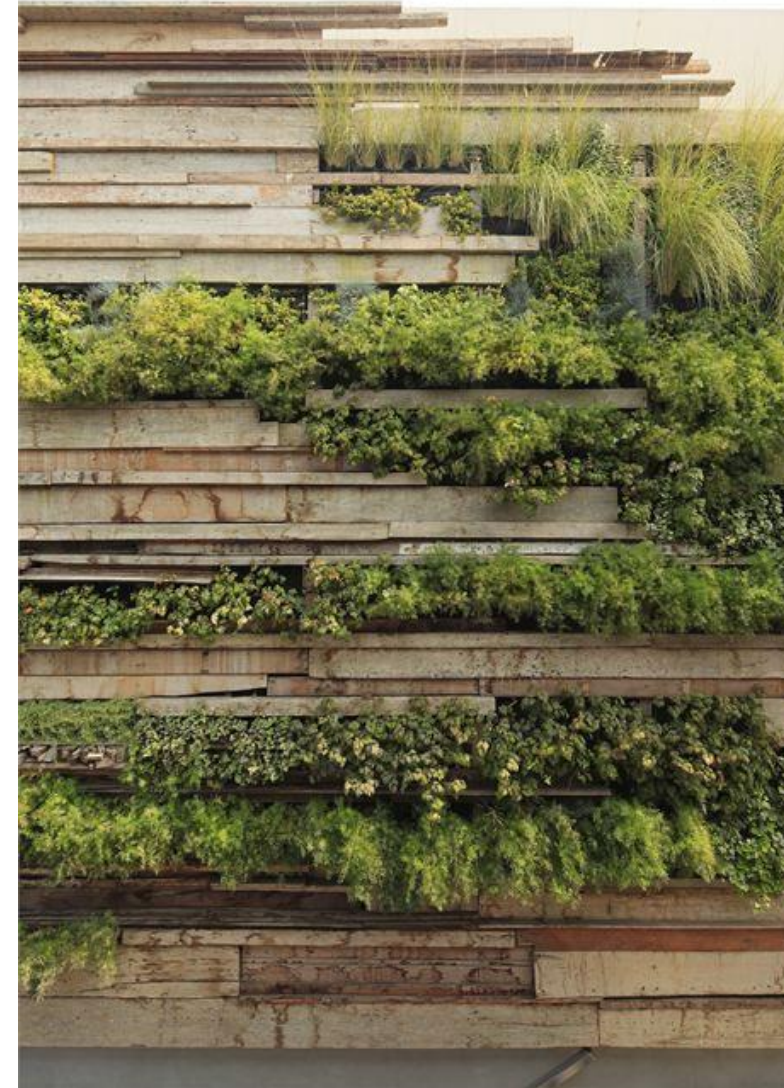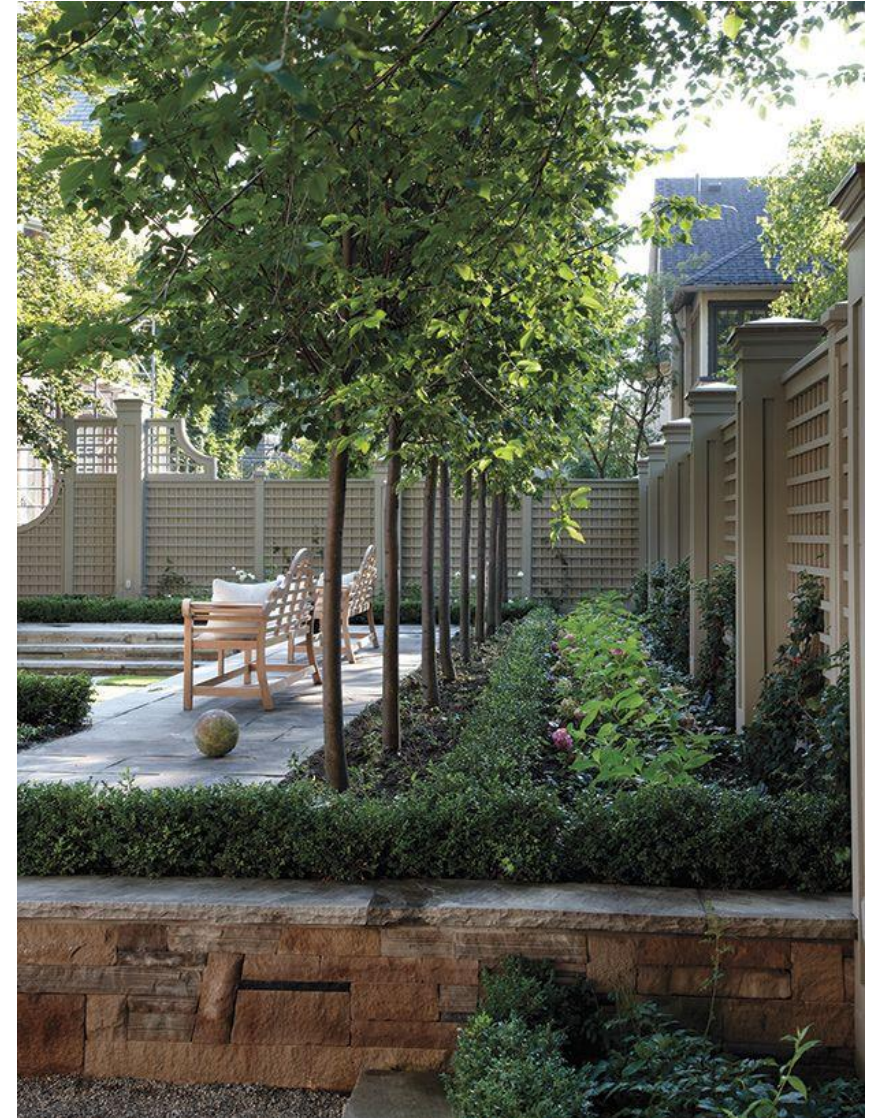- Straight lines

- Diagonal lines

- Curved lines

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Angled shapes such as a triangle or pyramid bring **variety** and **surprise** to an environment. Angles are also stable yet can add flexibility to a space because the size of the angle can be changed. Diagonals increase the apparent size and imply **motion** as well as **attract attention**.

Curved shapes bring together the lively combination of **continuity** and constant change. These shapes imply **movement** and unity.

Trees Forms:

- **Horizontal and spreading** forms emphasis the lateral extent and breath of space.

- **Rounded** forms allow for easy eye movement and create a pleasant undulation .

- **Vase-shaped** trees define a comfortable "people space" beneath the canopy.

- **Weeping forms** lead the eye back to the ground.

- **Pyramidal** forms direct the eyes upward, so use sparingly.

Columnar   Oval   Vase   Weeping   Pyramidal   Round
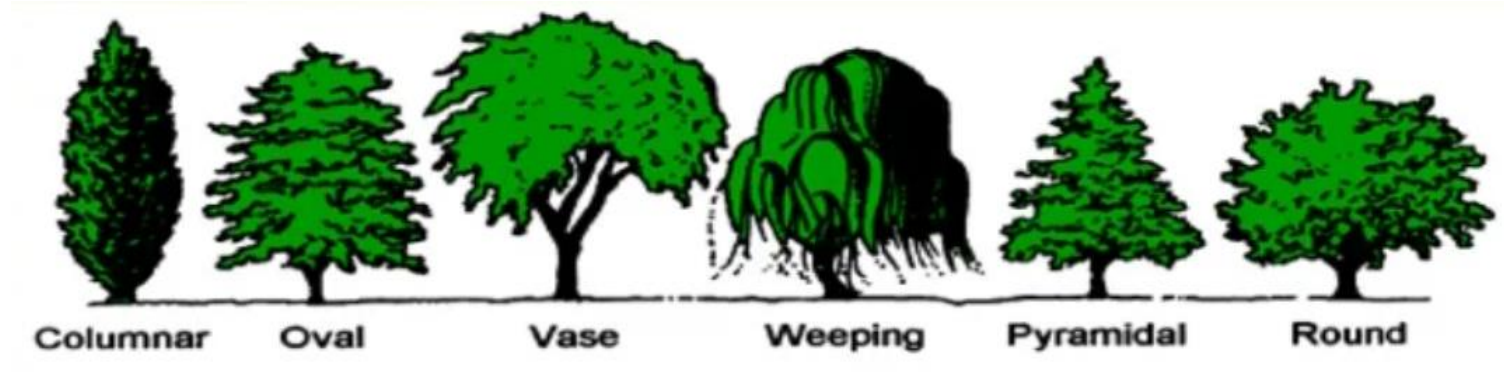
- Is fine/coarse, Heavy/Light, Thin/Dense, and Light/Shade
- Defined as the relationship between the foliage and twig size, and the mass of the plants.
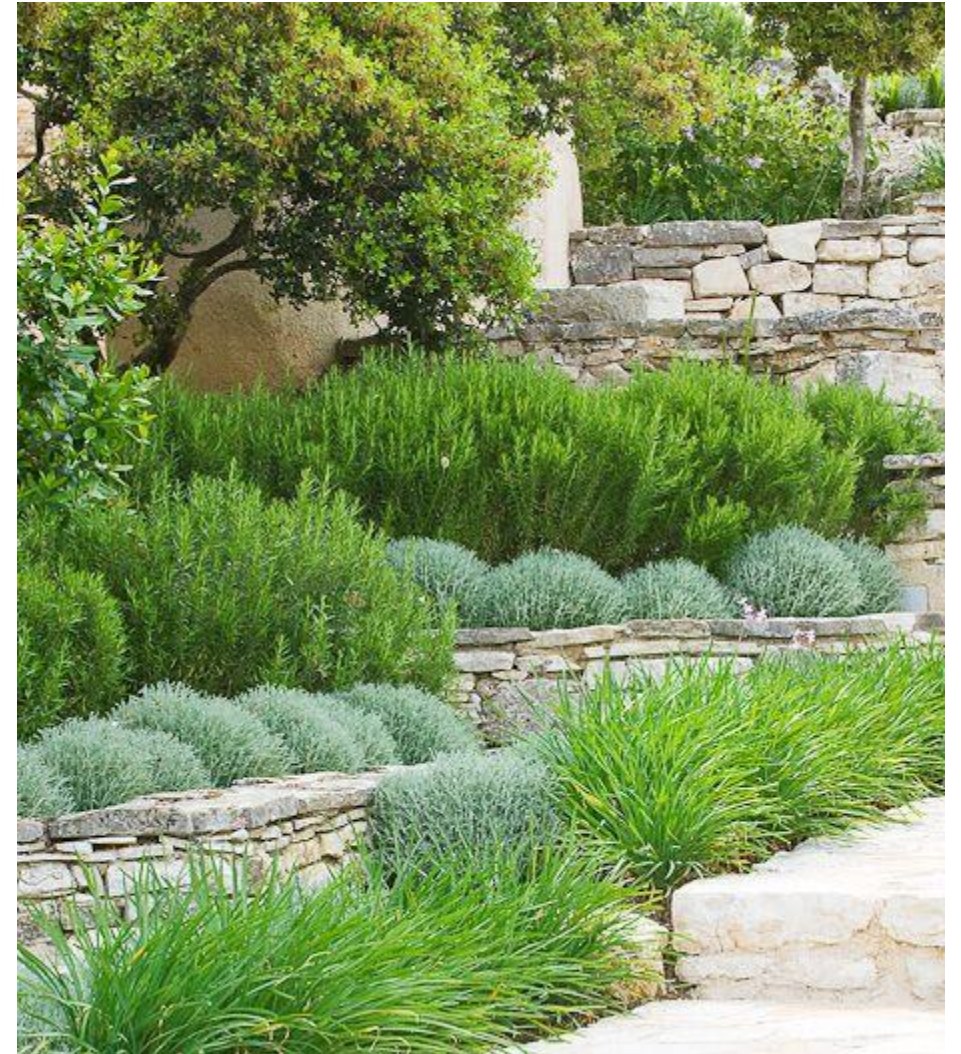
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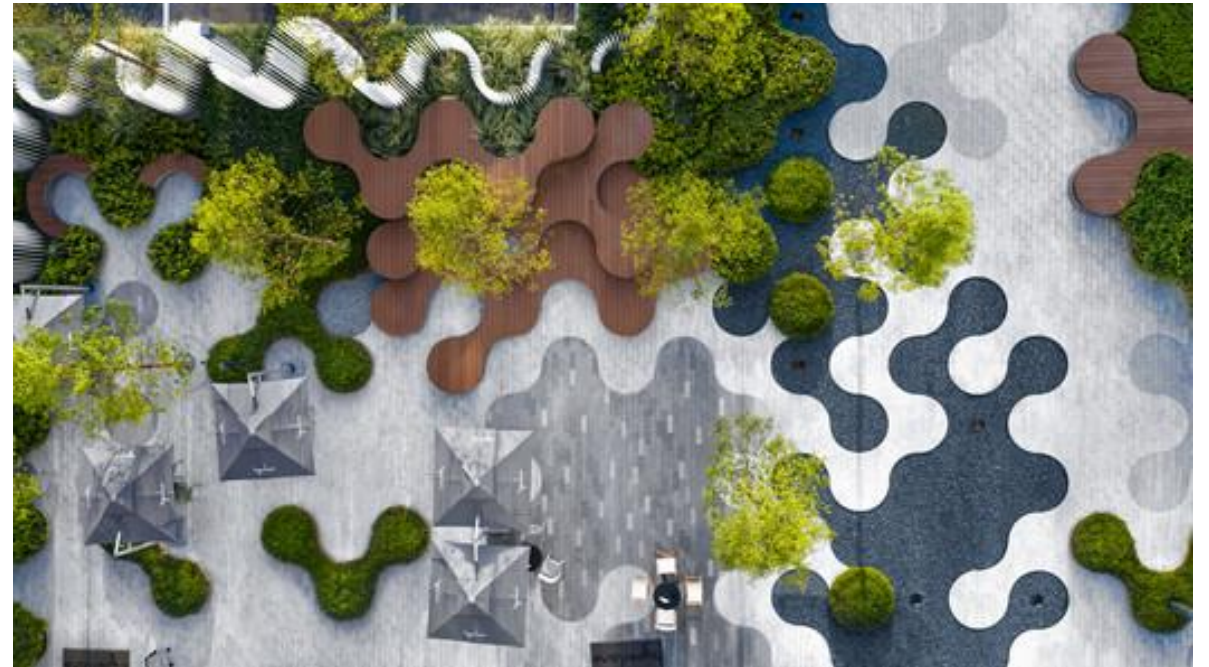
Organic patterns

- Color tends to be the most used (as well as over-used) element of landscape design composition.
- Warm colors include reds, yellows, and oranges.
- Cool colors include blues, greens and purples.
- Warm and cool color combinations have different visual impacts on the landscape.
- Color is an important design consideration for both plants and hardscape.

- **Color** in plant material and hardscape adds interest and variety to the landscape.
- The use of color is guided by **color theory** (use of the color wheel) to create color schemes.
- A simple description of the color wheel includes the three **primary colors** of red, blue, and yellow; the three **secondary colors** (a mix of two primaries) of green, orange, and violet; and six tertiary colors (a mix of one adjacent primary and secondary color), such as red-orange.
- **Color theory** explains the relationship of colors to each other and how they should be used in a composition.
- The **basic color schemes** are monochromatic, analogous, and complementary.
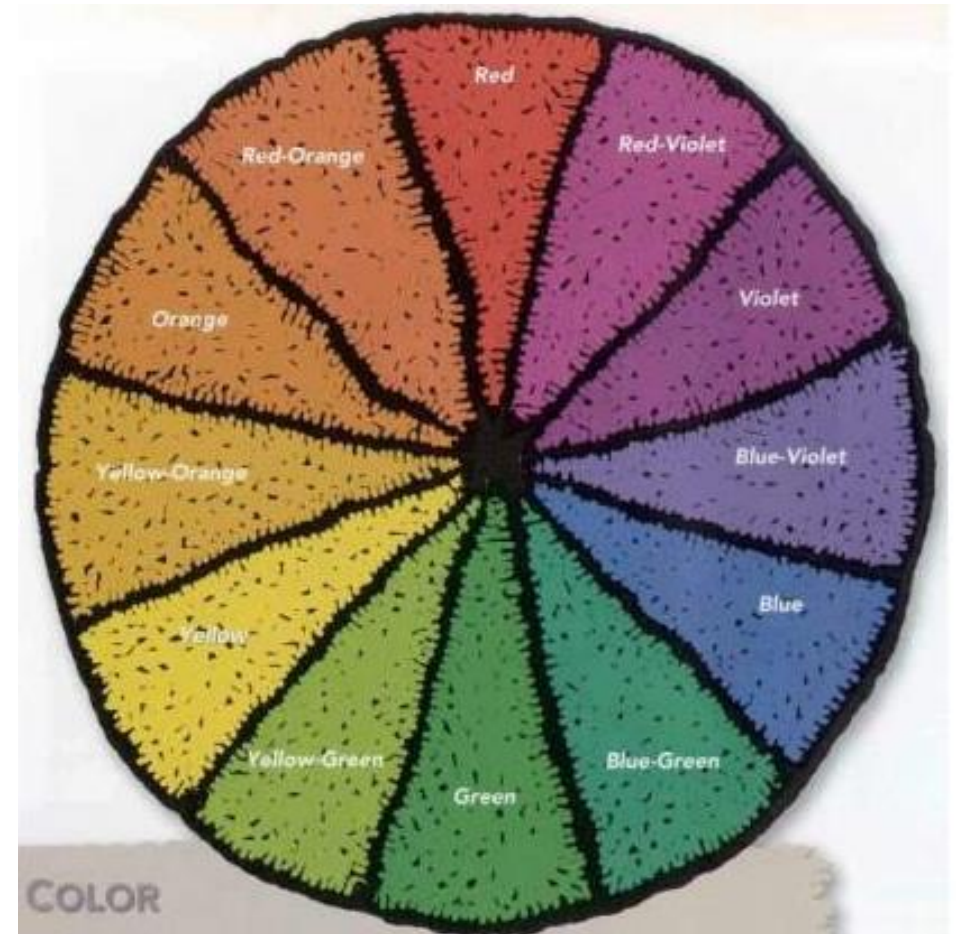
THANK YOU

FOR ANY QUESTIONS

You can find me at
Zeinab_feisal@hotmail.com

Zeinab_feisal@bhit.bu.edu