

Landscape Design Yard Re-Design

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Regional Extension Agent

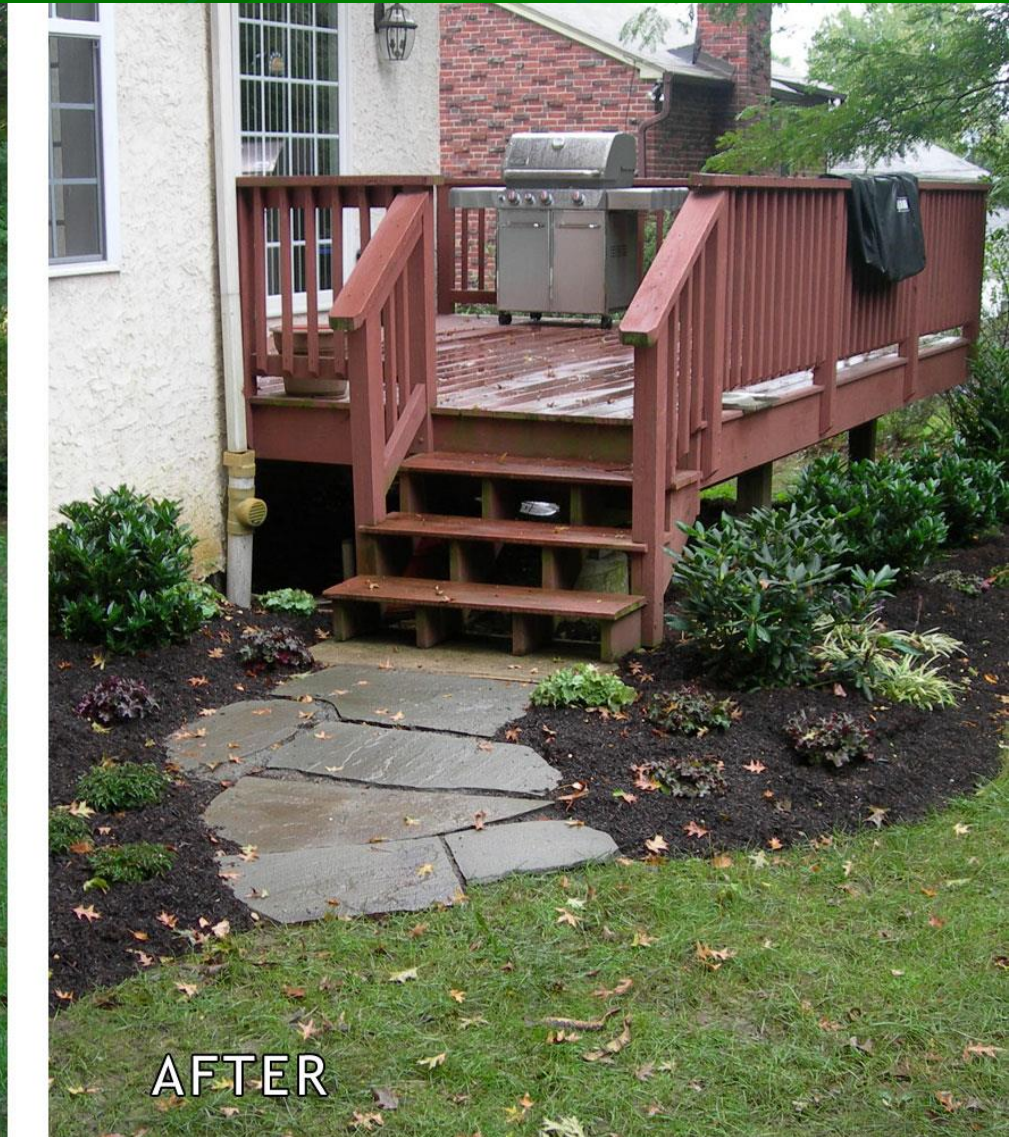
Home Horticulture







BEFORE



AFTER





















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Landscape Design is an ART!

- Developing property for its greatest use and enjoyment.
- This is a Science that involves understanding the environment around your home and selecting the right plants for that environment.

4 Values of a Great Landscape

- Economic Value
 - 6-15% increase in value.
 - Design can buffer seasonal temperatures, reducing energy bills.
- Functional Value- increases the use of the space. (outdoor playground, kitchen, pool, fireplace)
- Environmental Value- reducing runoff and air pollutants.
- Aesthetic Value- adds beauty and increases the senses (aroma, sound of leaves & birds)

What's your Style?

- What is your style?
 - Formal
 - Informal Cottage
 - Woodland/Naturalist
- What is your purpose?
 - Grow food
 - Grow flowers
 - Entertain guests
 - Personal Relaxation
 - Child friendly and fun





Site Analysis and Base Plan

- Inventory of what is Existing on the property
 - The home, driveway, shed, trees and shrubs you would want to keep (plant names if known).
 - Draw it to scale 1"=10' (Use graph paper)
 - Locate property boundaries
 - Measure and draw dimensions of the structures
 - Find the Direction (North Arrow)
 - Utility lines

Continued...Base Plan

- Environmental Factors- Path of sun from East to West, areas of afternoon shade,.
- Soil Test
- Note any slopes, areas of poor drainage, rocks.
- Views (Good or Bad)

Take account ALL negatives and positives!

***Note Function areas and foot traffic (Playground, Grill, Patio, veg garden, pool, sandbox)

Public Area

- Keep Simple, parking, path to front door.



Private Area

- Usually in the backyard, area for privacy, guest entertainment, recreation. Best place for favorite plants and vegetables.



Private Area



Service Area

- Does not have to be a large area, but should be near the garage or kitchen and accessible to service providers:
 - Garbage cans, utility meters, firewood, compost bin, potting shed, maybe your vegetable garden.

Now start thinking about Plant Selection for your Environment

Make List of your favorite plants for Sun & Shade

- Evergreens and deciduous
- Annuals/Perennials
- Large, Medium and Small Shrubs
- Groundcovers
- Types of Grass

Unity of Three Law: Whenever three elements of the same kind are grouped together there is a strong sense of unity.

Odd numbers up to 5, then you can use 6,7,8,9



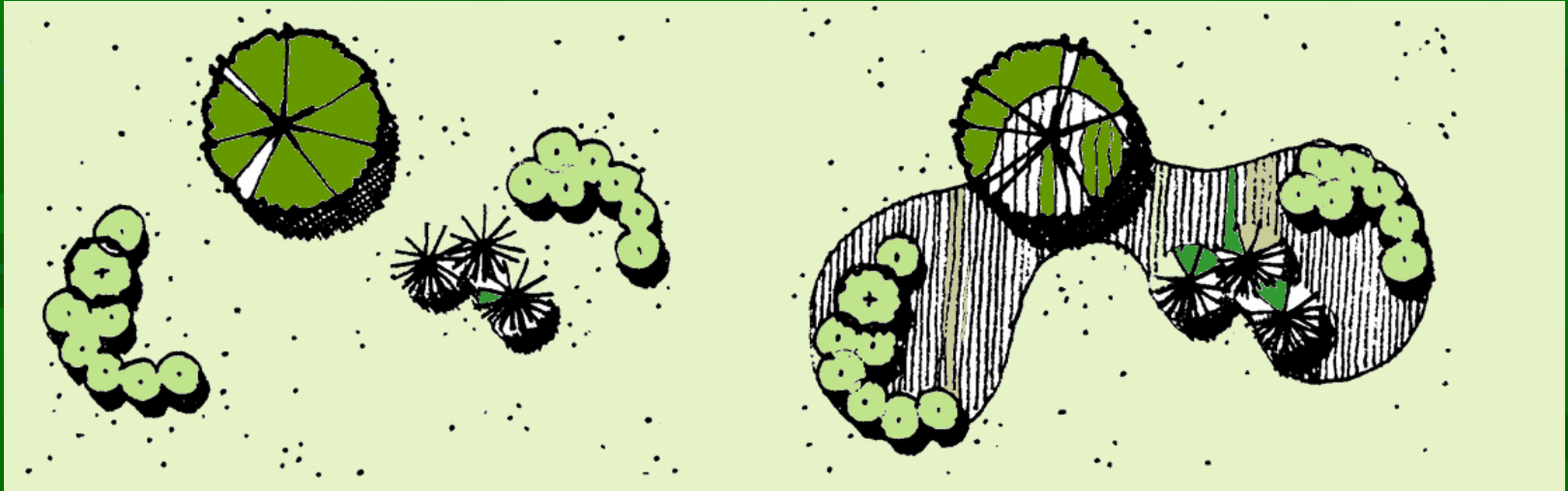








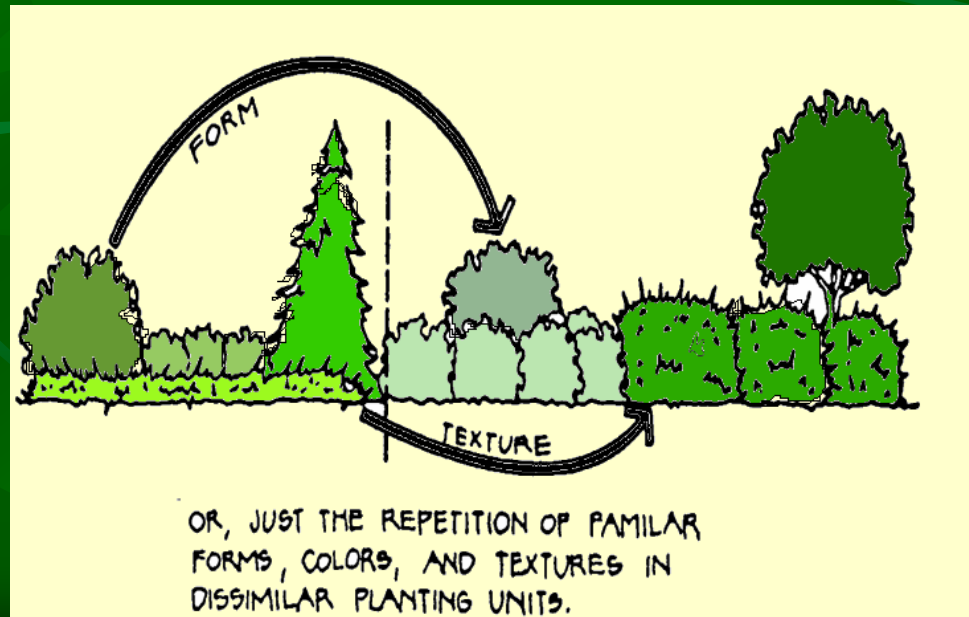
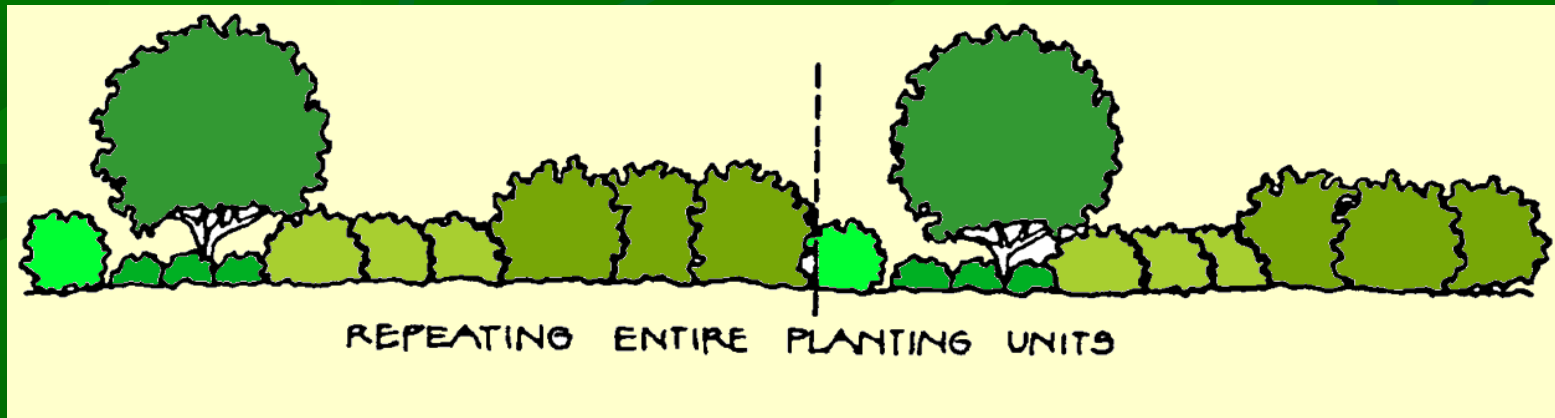
Bring in Unity with Bedlines

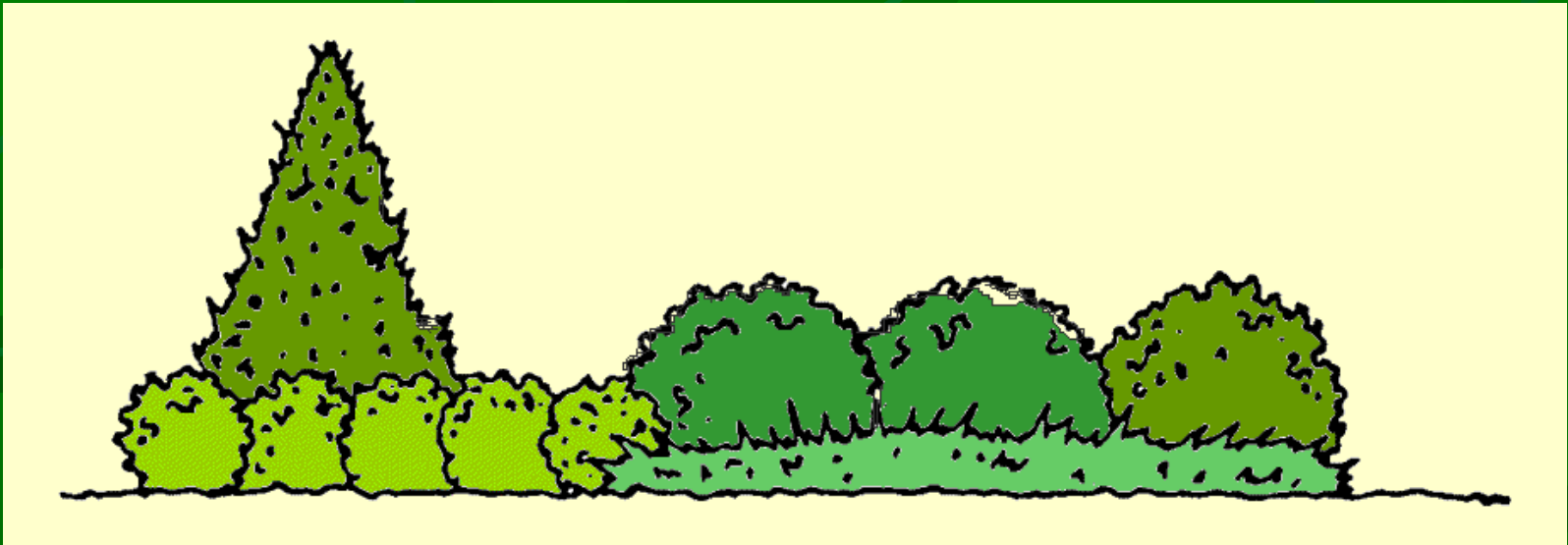


- **Connections strengthen Unity:**
Interconnected parts allow the eye to move smoothly from one element to another appreciating the whole picture.
- **Watch the angles you create with bedlines**

Repetition

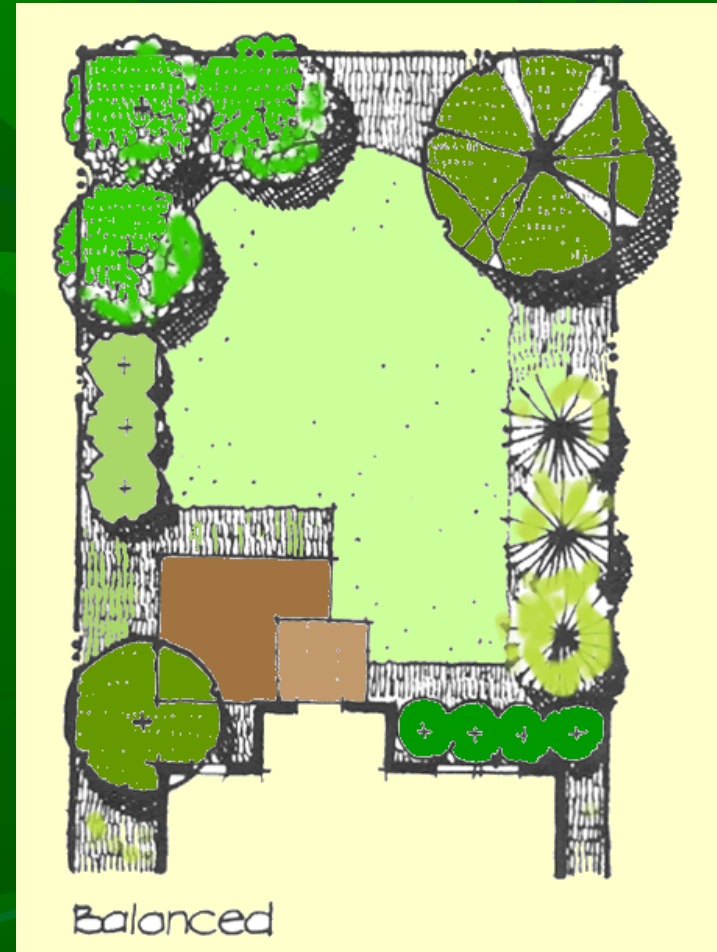
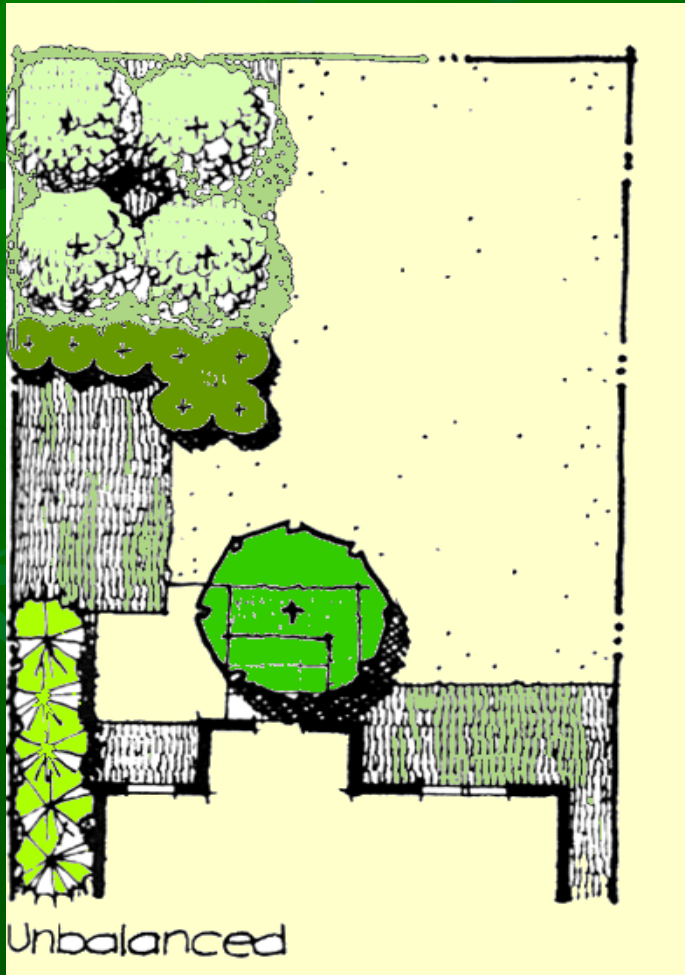
- Repetition- repeat colors, textures and curves.



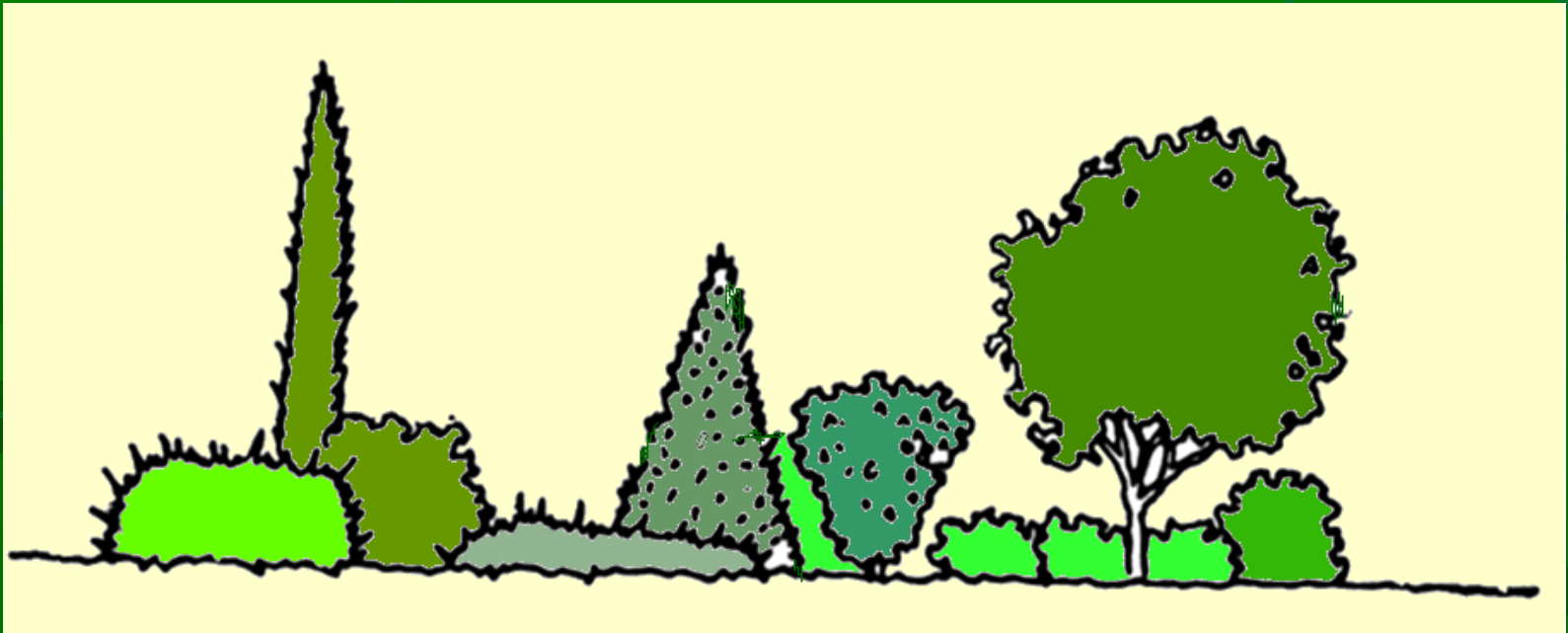


- **Simple but not monotonous**
- **Variety without looking cluttered**
- **Thriller, Filler, Spiller**
- **Tall tree adds emphasis (great for entrance)**

Balance



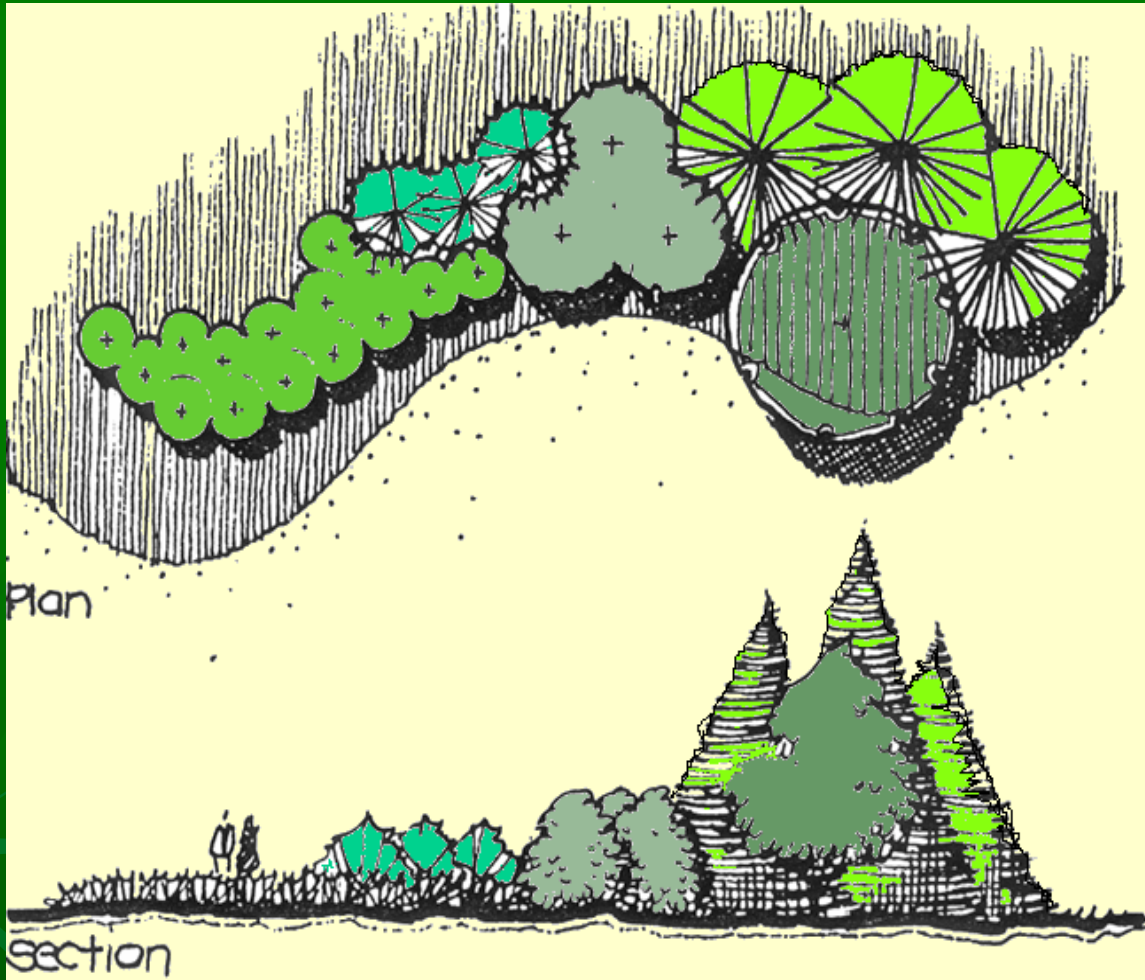




- **Too much variety causes visual confusion**
- **Variety and Simplicity work in a delicate balance**
- **Are you a collector? Be honest, now....**







- Sequence (rhythm) can be achieved through the graduation in size and type of plants used.



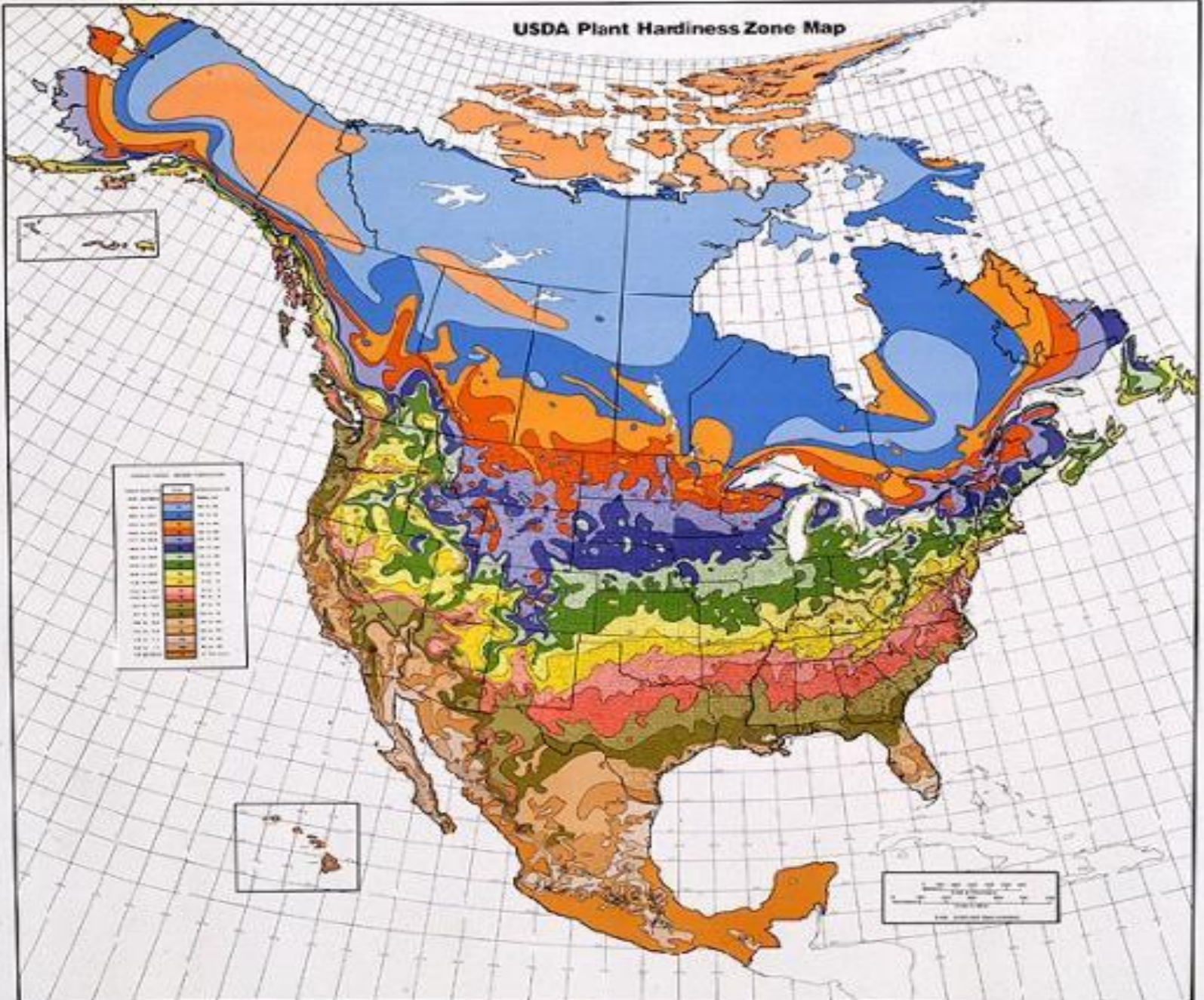
Plant Selection – How to Decide

- Plants must grow in order to survive
- Mature Size – **most overlooked trait**
- USDA zones (relationship to exposure)
- Climatic exposure (sun-shade, north-south)
- Soil type (influences of slope, seasonal rain, etc)
- Design function
- Inspect plants first before purchase

Mature Size

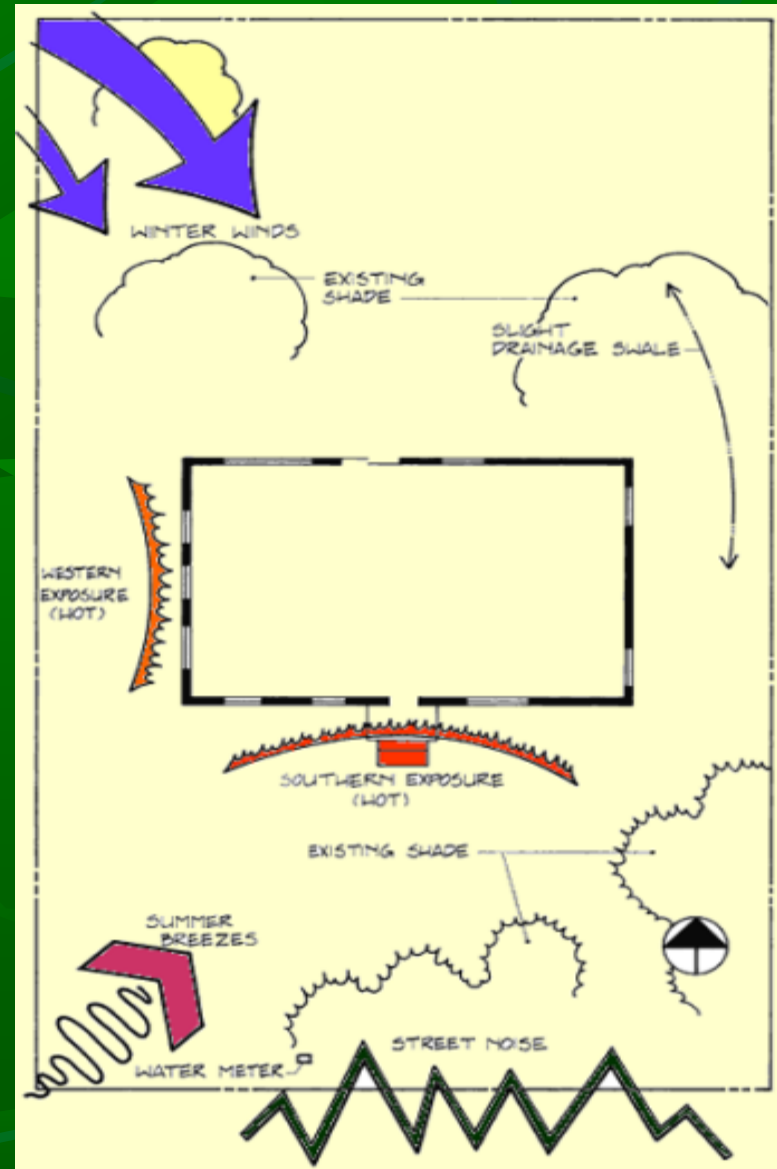


USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map



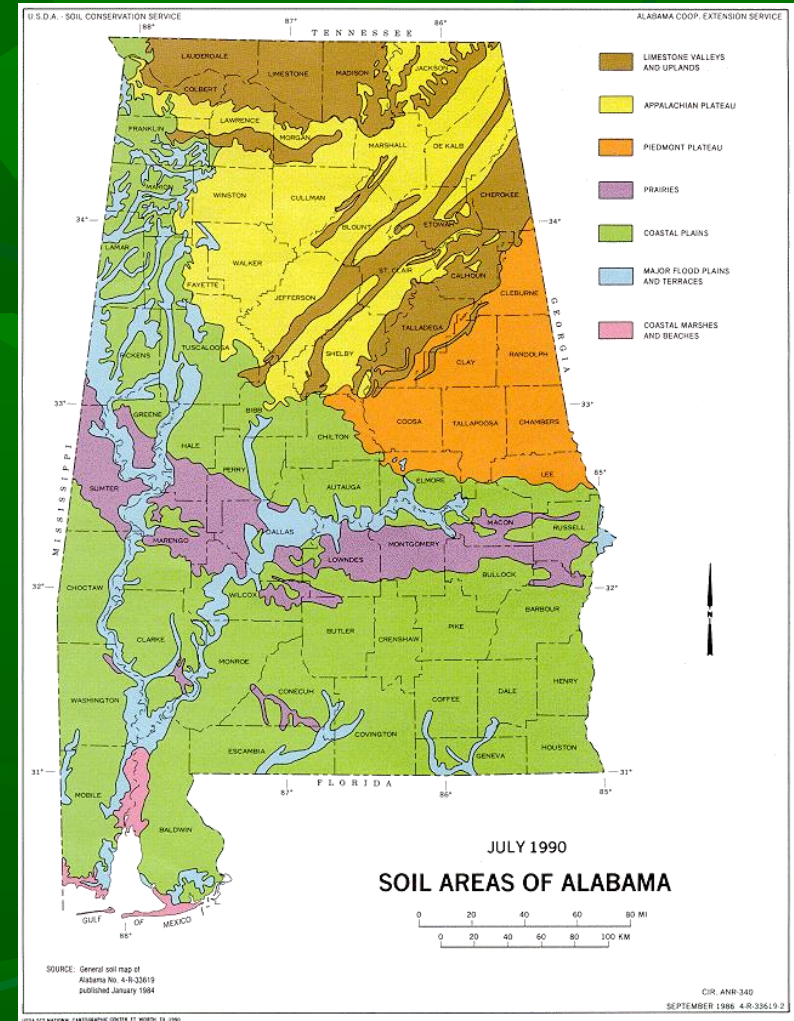
Climatic Exposure

- Northern exposure – colder, windier
- Southern exposure – baking, protected
- Sun vs. Shade
- Relationships



Soil Types

- pH – acid or alkaline
- Runoff areas
- Slope
- Always incorporate compost



Plants are Functional

- What is the function of each space?
- What plants can serve the needs of that space?
- Each plant serves a purpose , or function in its location or it shouldn't be there.

Design Function

- What purpose will the plant serve in the landscape?
 - Focal point
 - Screen
 - Color accent
 - Ground cover



Specimen Plant as Focal Point

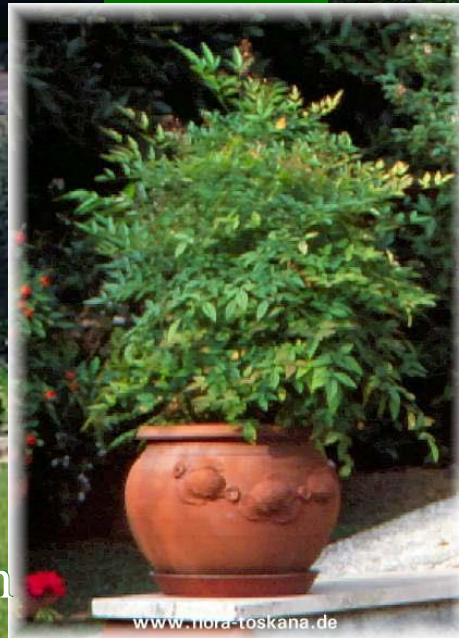


Perfect form
or shape



But, you do not want
all specimen plants.

Accent Plants



Draws Attention

But, you do not want all
accent plants

Can be put in Mass
planting

Corner Plants/Foundation Plants



Used to soften sharp edge
or hide unsightly situations

Usually Evergreen

Border Plants

To create a visual boundary or background



They may be low around the front of a bed or they may be tall and large around the back of your property line.



Screen Plants



To hide or screen
a view or create
privacy.

Winter & Spring Flowers

- Witchhazel
- Magnolia hybrids
- Dogwood
- Fruit trees – many
- Holly
- Winter Jasmine
- Bush Honeysuckle
- Camellia* (prune early)
- Mountain Laurel
- Forsythia
- Azaleas & Rhododendron
- Blueberry
- Spirea*
- Kerria
- Nandina
- Quince
- Viburnums

Summer & Fall Flowers

- Southern Magnolia
- Crape Myrtle
- Sourwood
- Sweetbay Magnolia
- Smoke Tree
- Chaste Tree
- Abelia
- Hibiscus
- Camellia* (prune early)
- Buddleia
- Clethra
- Hydrangeas* (exception)
- Gardenia
- Tea Olive
- Spirea*

Evergreens & Conifers

Prune just before or just as new growth begins for best shape (remember bloom times)

- Hemlock
- Arborvitae
- Cedar
- Yew
- Juniper
- Aucuba
- Boxwood
- Camellia
- Holly
- Cleyera

Ornamental Elements from Plants

- Each plant has its own traits, characteristics, or artistic elements
- Their placement adds another layer to the design
- These elements create the design

Create Something You Like



Start Small

