

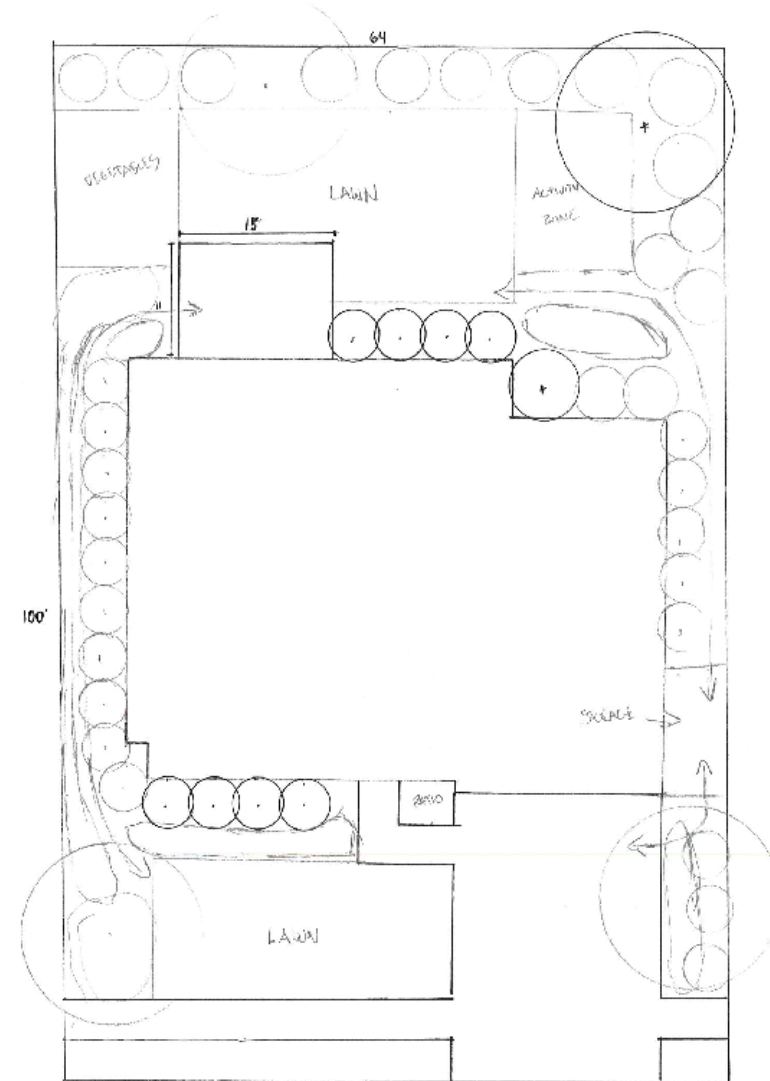


Localscapes Design Workshop

What to expect



- Layout of 5 Localscape elements
- General layout of plants
- You fill in the plant lists and design details after class





Fancy drawings aren't necessary

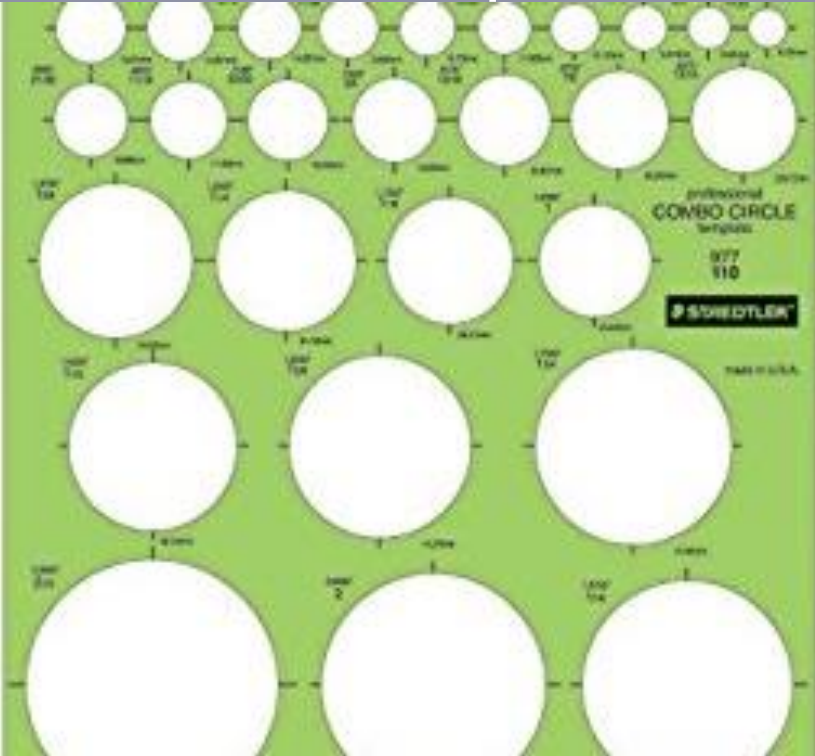
Drawing at right by world-renowned plantsman Piet Oudolf



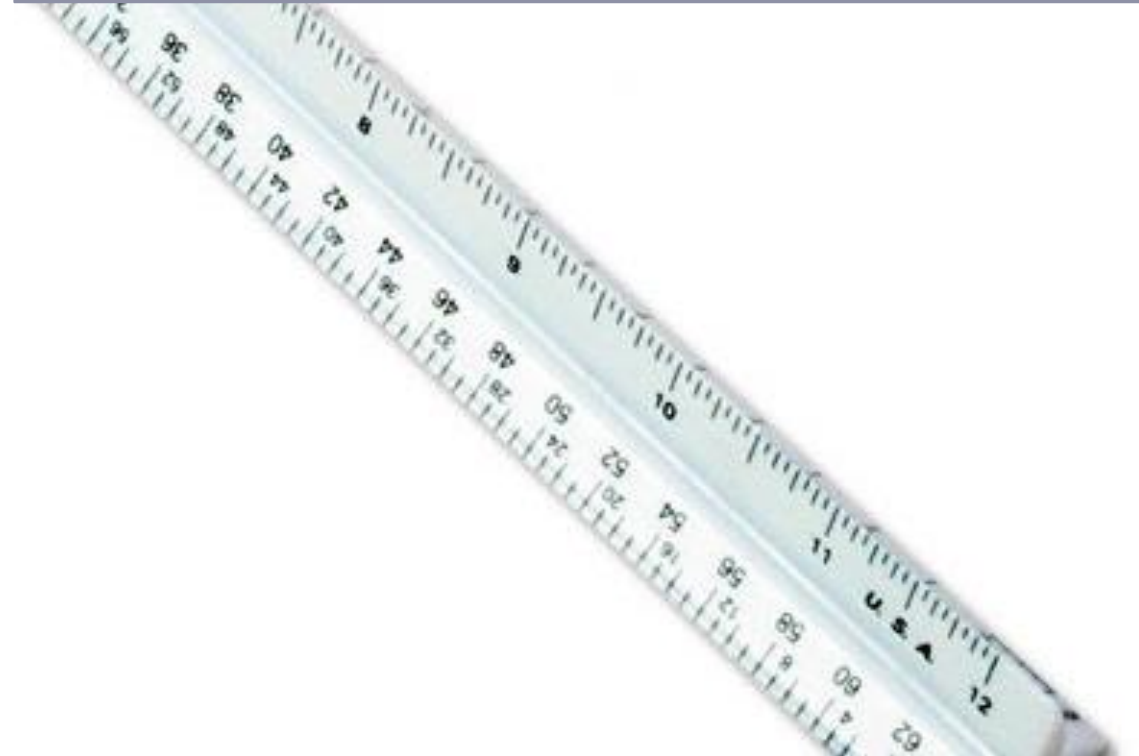


Tools to use in class

Circle Templates





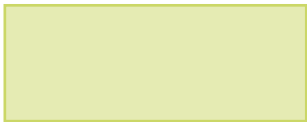


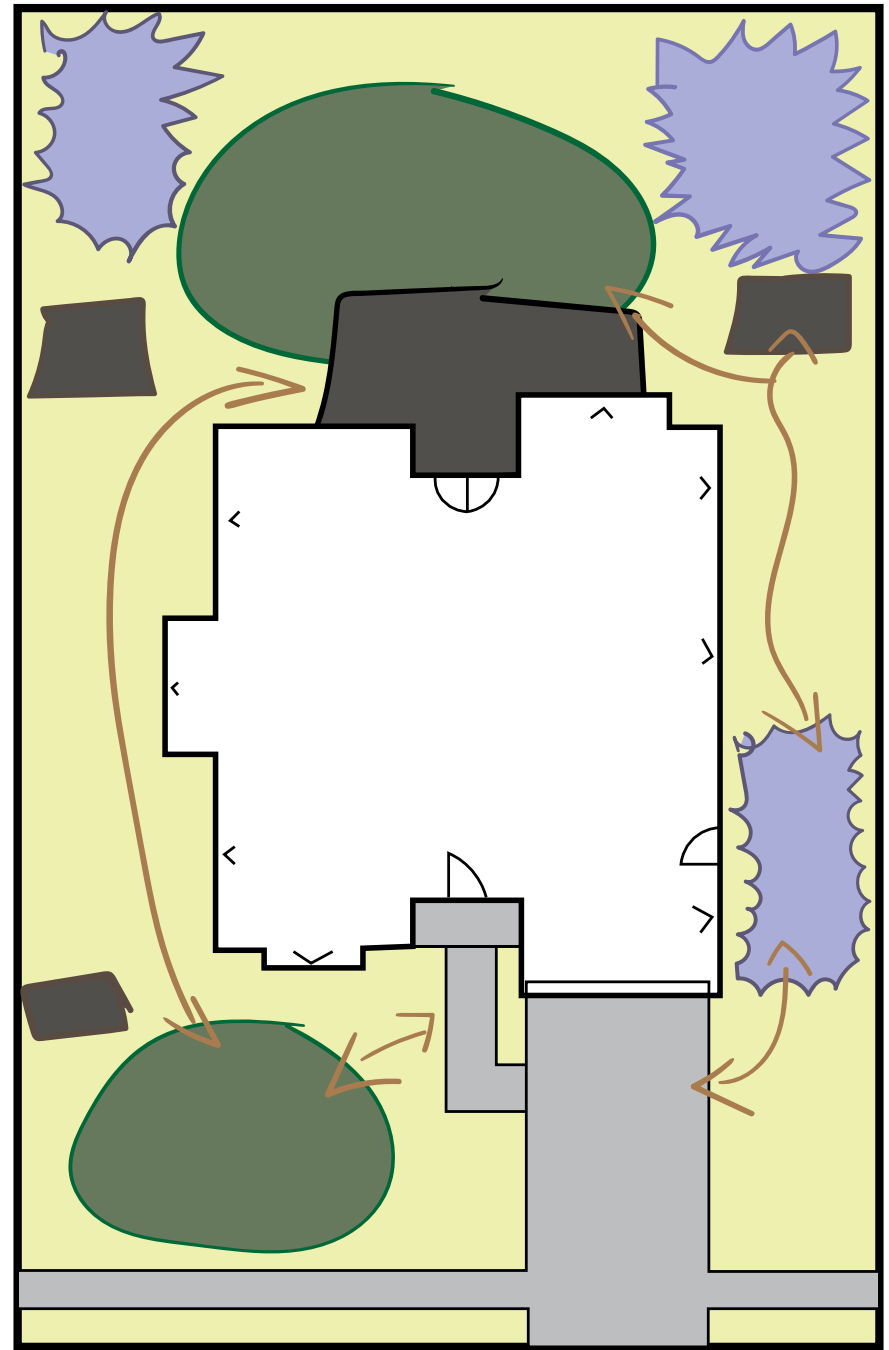
Scale





Localscapes House Conceptual Design

-  1. Central Open Shape
-  2. Gathering Areas
-  3. Activity Zones
-  4. Paths
-  5. Plantings



CENTRAL OPEN SHAPE CONCEPTUAL

Central
Open
Shape

1

QUESTIONS:

- Where would lawn be used the most?
- Where is the area that I would want a central open shape?

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Place a circle approximately where you would want the central open shape.



Gathering Area considerations

Consider:

- Sun exposure
- Trees in the area
- Privacy
- Purpose
- Time of day for peak usage
- Budget



GATHERING AREAS CONCEPTUAL

QUESTIONS:

- Where in my yard could I put an area for seating?
- Where do I want them in relation to the house?
- Is there anywhere in my yard that isn't used that a seating area would work?

INSTRUCTIONS

- Draw a square in the approximate areas where you want seating



Activity Zone considerations

Step 1: Make a list of the activity zones you want!

Consider:

- Sun exposure
- Trees in the area
- Privacy
- Purpose
- Time of day for peak usage
- Budget



WORK TIME: 10 MINUTES

Activity
Zones



QUESTIONS:

- What will I be using the spaces for?
- What times of day will they be used most?
- Where will they fit best in the landscape?

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Draw a pointed shape where you would want to put activity zones in your landscape.



Activity
Zones

WORK TIME: 5 MINUTES

4 Paths

QUESTIONS:

- What areas in the landscape need to be connected?
- Will I be using these seasonally?
- Will these be high traffic areas?

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Draw arrows in the landscape where pedestrian traffic will flow



PATHS

Localscape Plantings Fill in the Rest!

Design basics



Formal



Informal

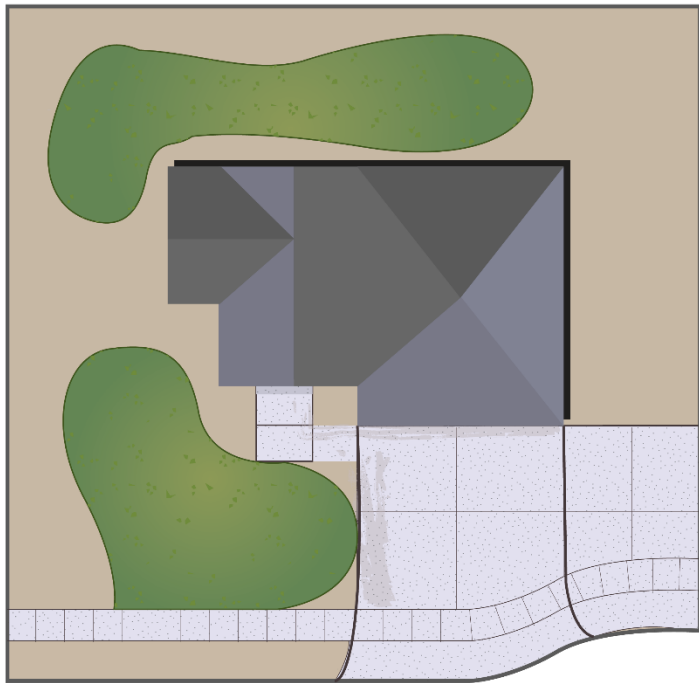


Central Open Shape location

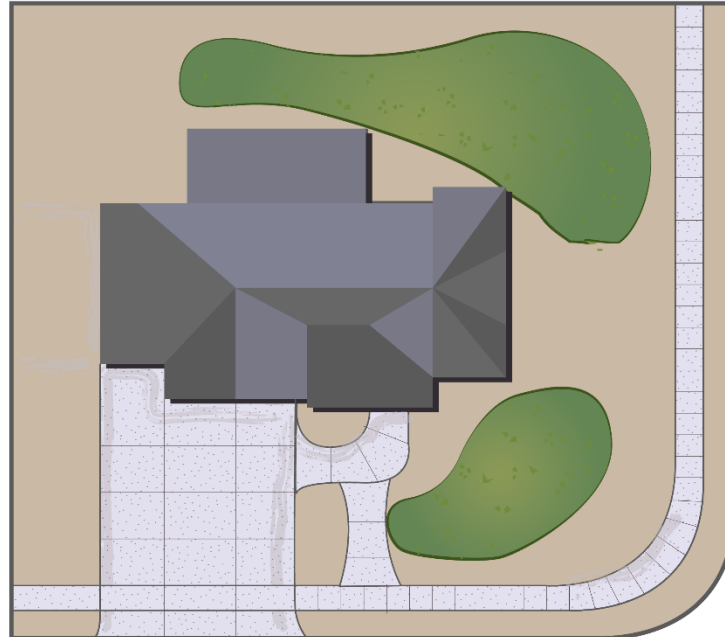
Central
Open
Shape

1

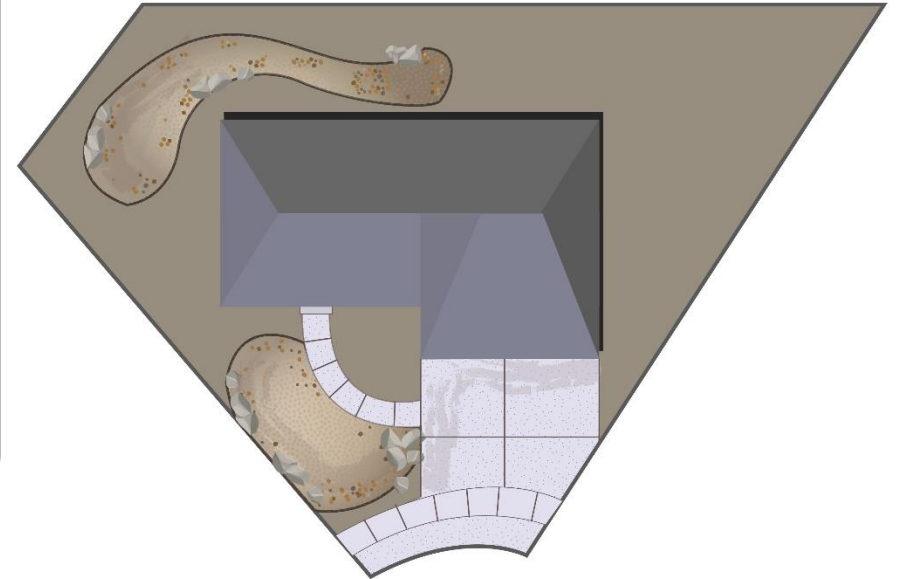
Rectangular Lots



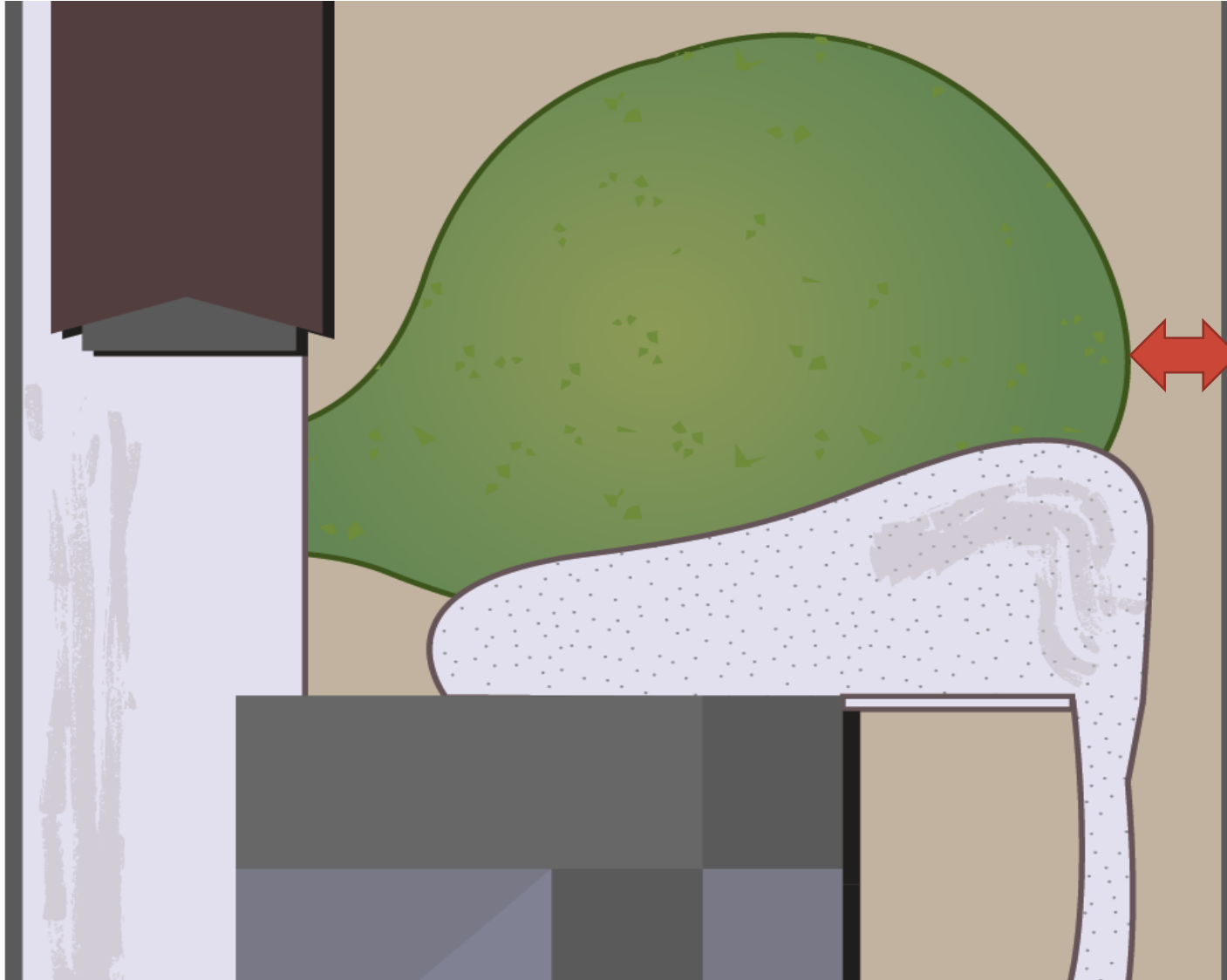
Corner Lots



Odd Shaped Lots



Centered from property line



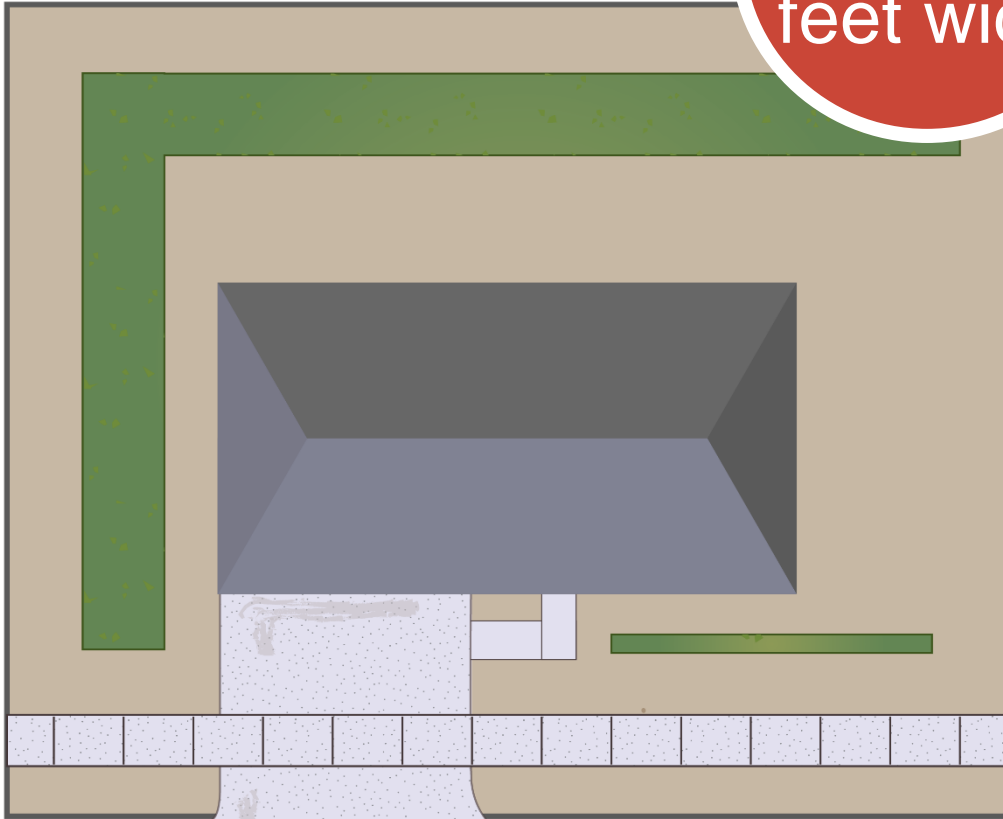
Remember to leave plenty of space between the property line and Central Open Shape.

Lawn shapes to avoid

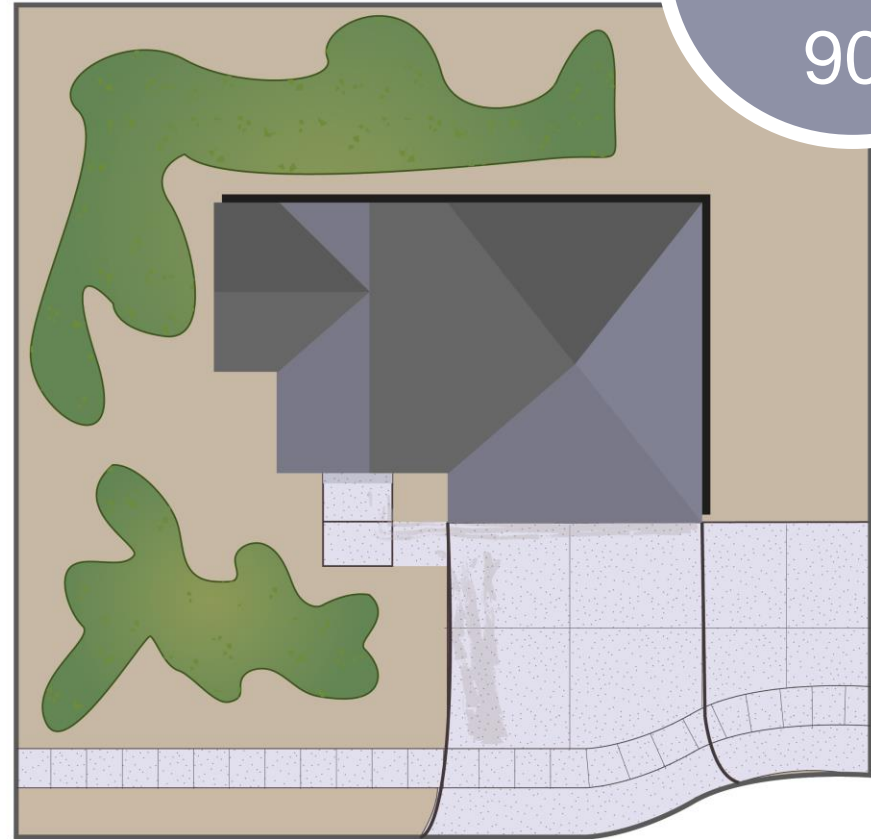
Central
Open
Shape

1

Less
than 8
feet wide



Corners
less than
90°



Highly-efficient shapes

Central
Open
Shape

1

Squares &
rectangles
are most
efficient



Ovals &
gentle curves
are okay too



Central Open Shape: no lawn



Lawn alternatives

Creeping
Thyme
Sun



Turkish
Veronica
Part-
Shade

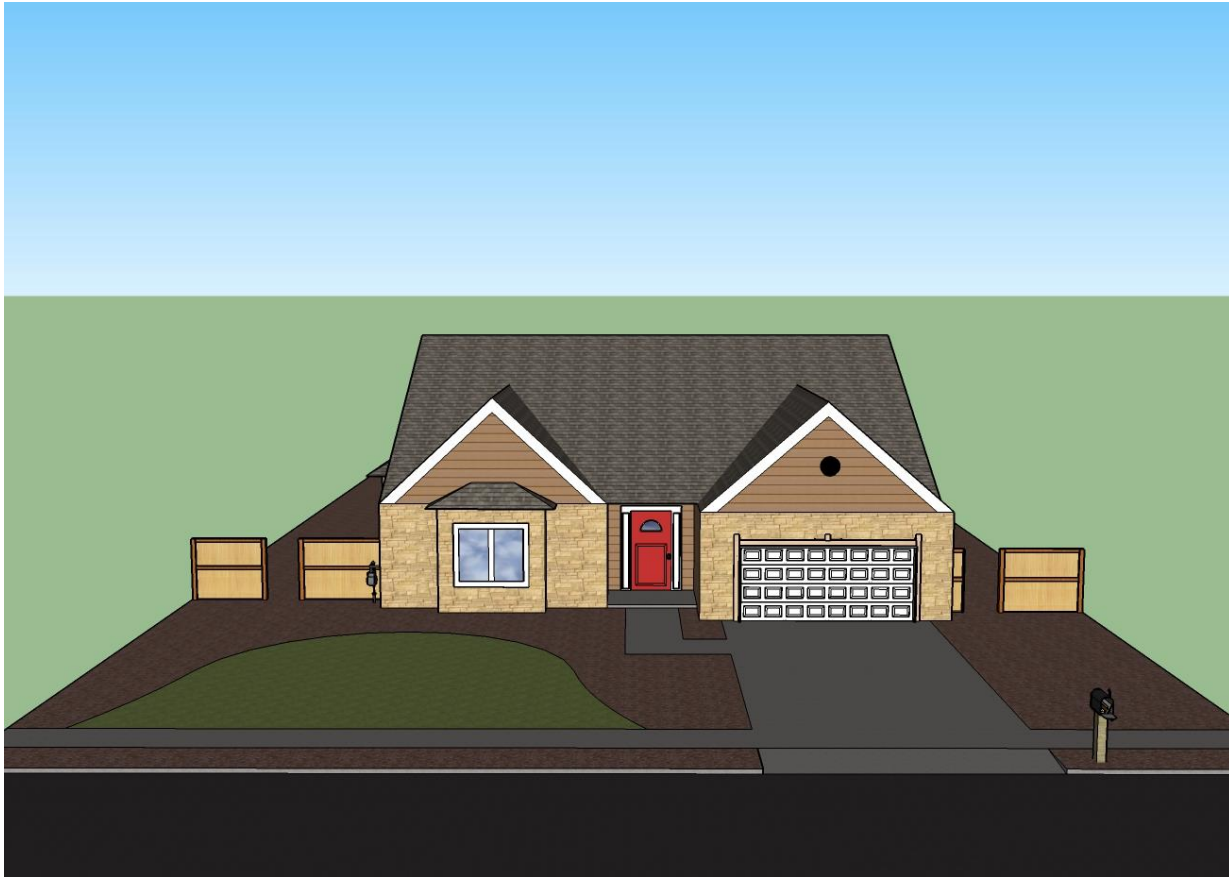


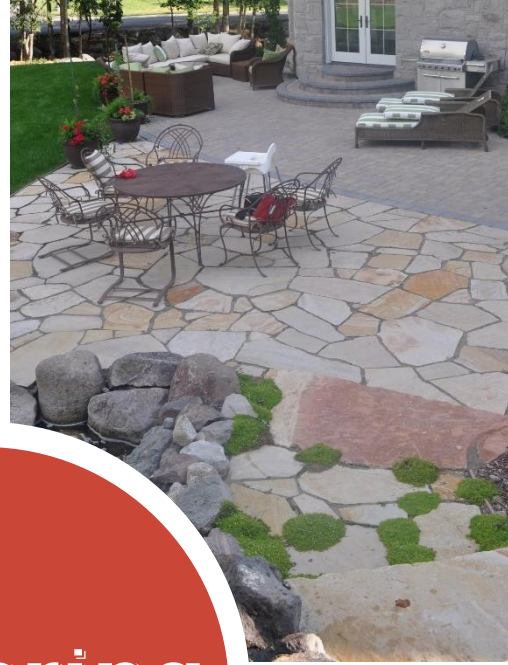
EXAMPLE TIME!

CENTRAL OPEN SHAPE

Central
Open
Shape

1



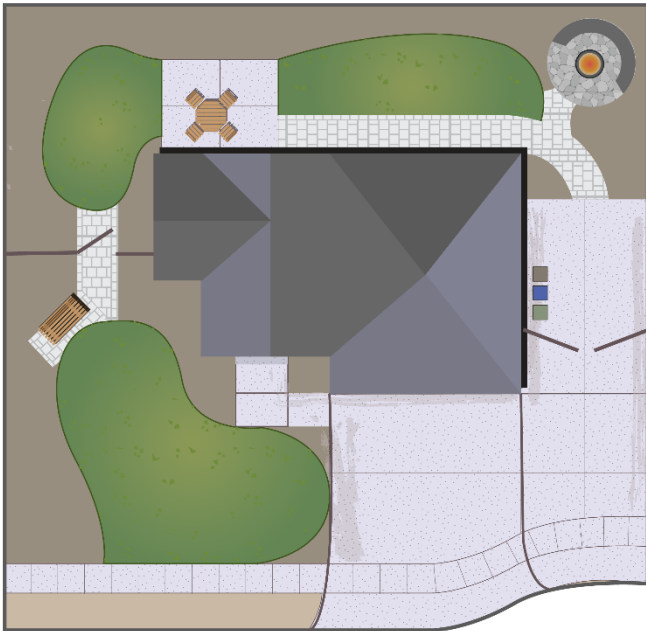


Gathering Areas

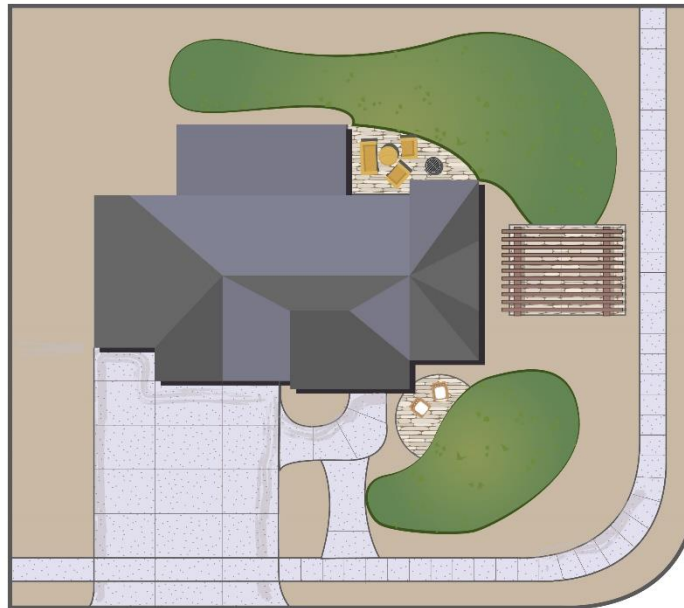


Gathering Area location

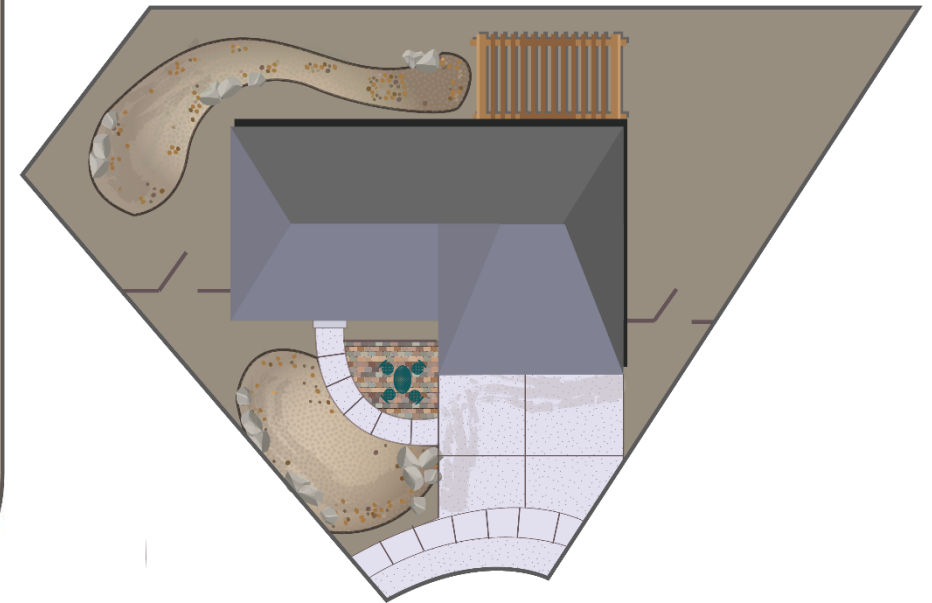
Rectangular Lots



Corner Lots



Odd Shaped Lots



Gathering Area considerations

Consider:

- Sun exposure
- Trees in the area
- Privacy
- Purpose
- Time of day for peak usage
- Budget



Usage

Gathering
Areas

2

High
Traffic



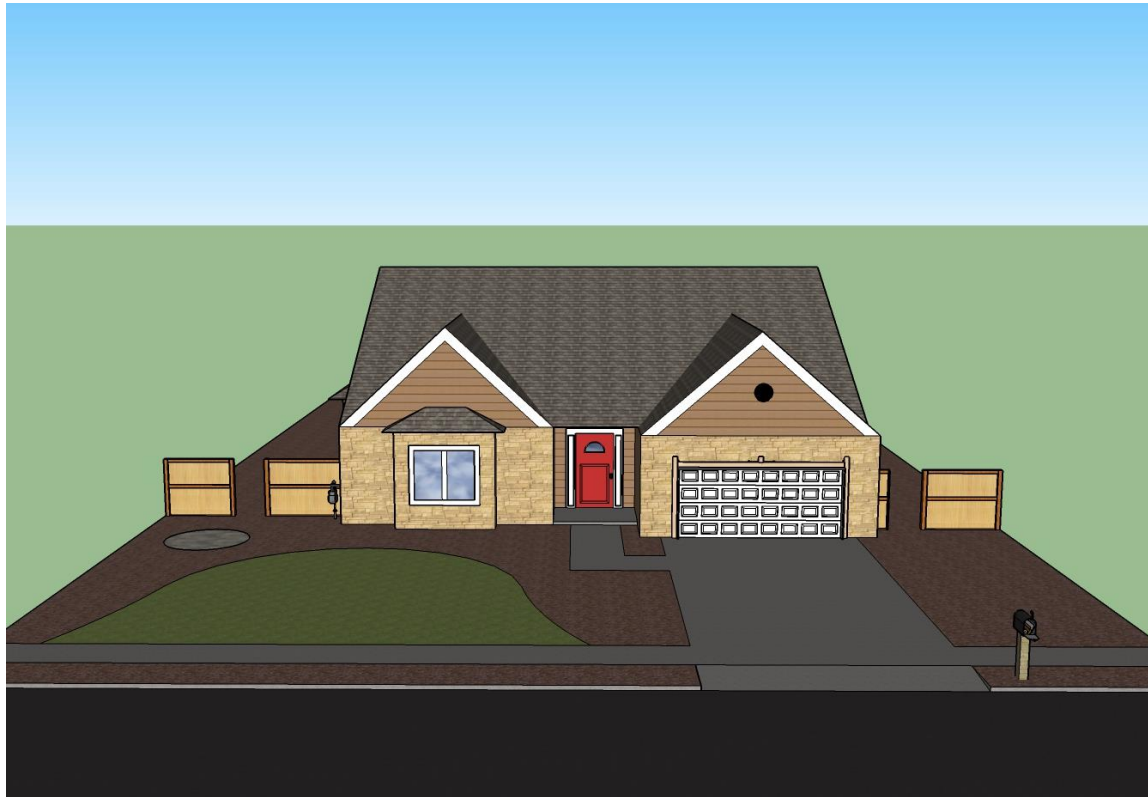
Low
Traffic

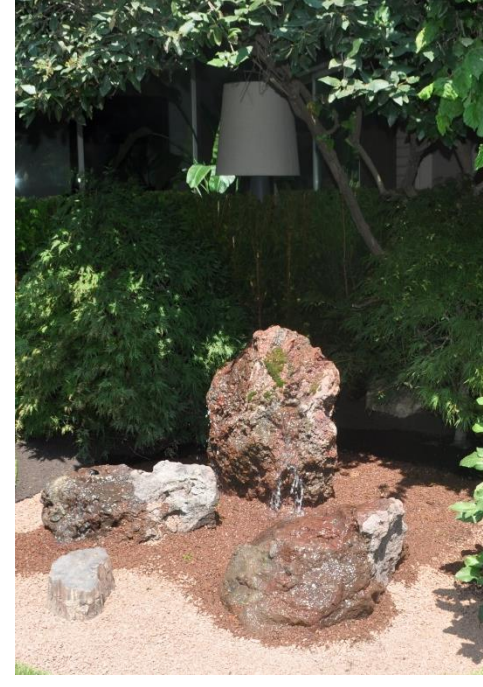


GATHERING AREAS

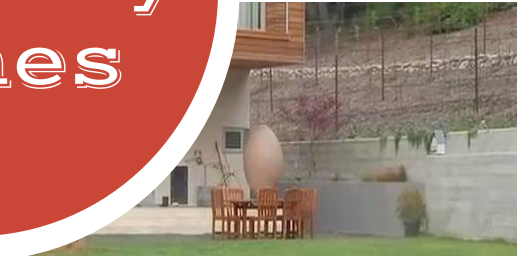
Gathering
Areas

2



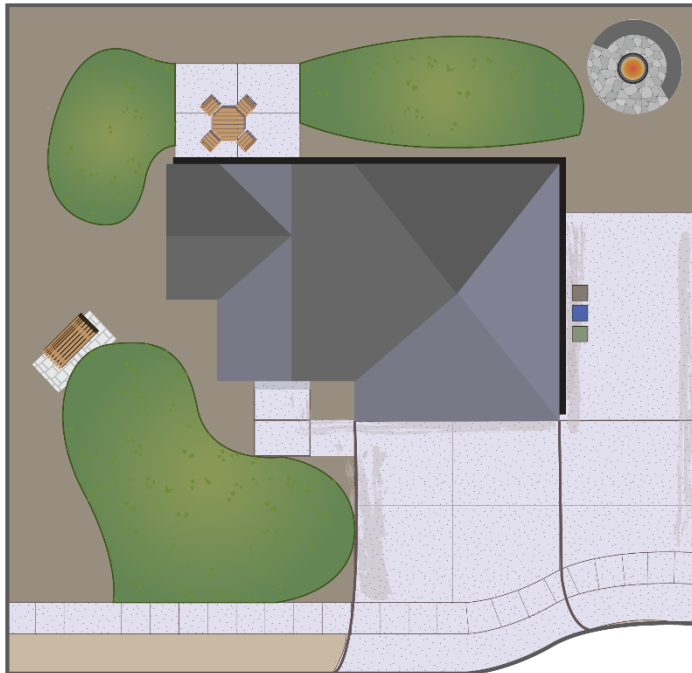


Activity Zones

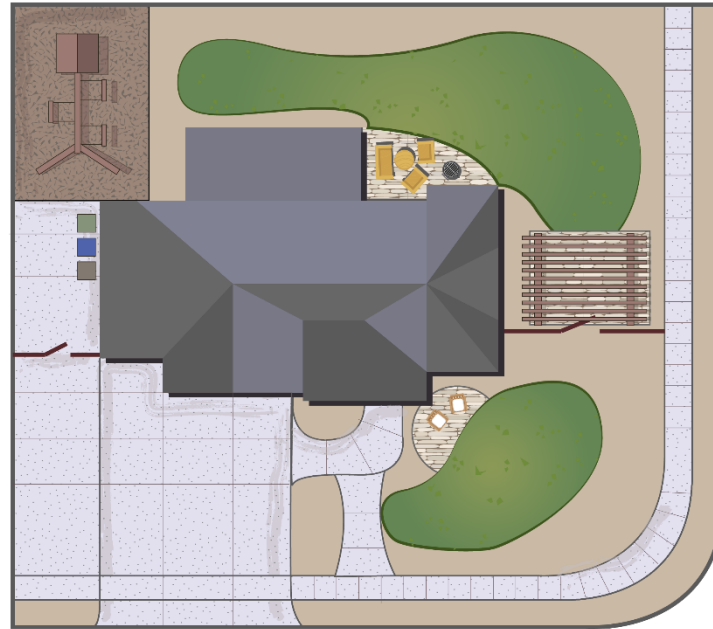


Activity Zone location

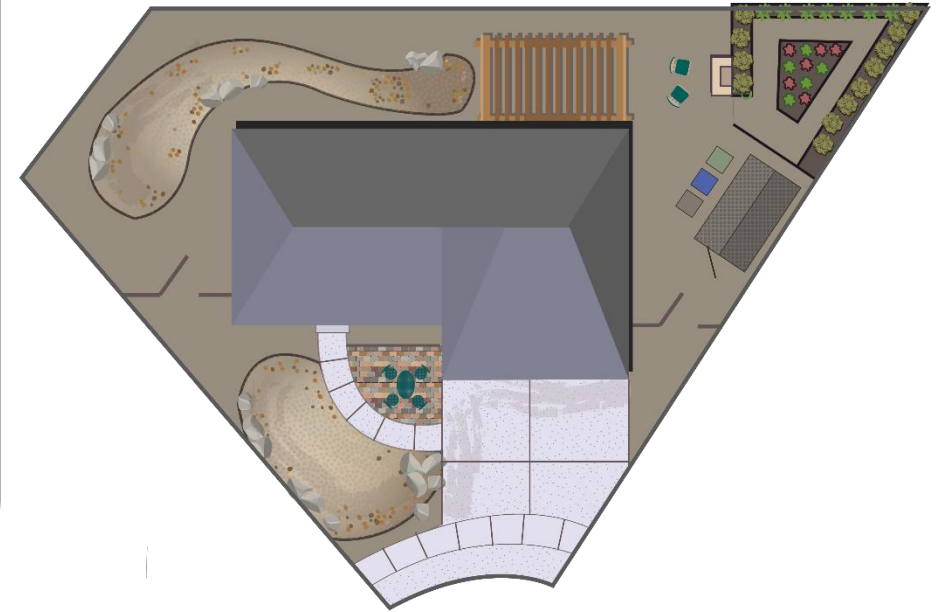
Rectangular Lots



Corner Lots



Odd Shaped Lots



Activity Zone considerations

Consider:

- Sun exposure
- Trees in the area
- Privacy
- Purpose
- Time of day for peak usage
- Budget

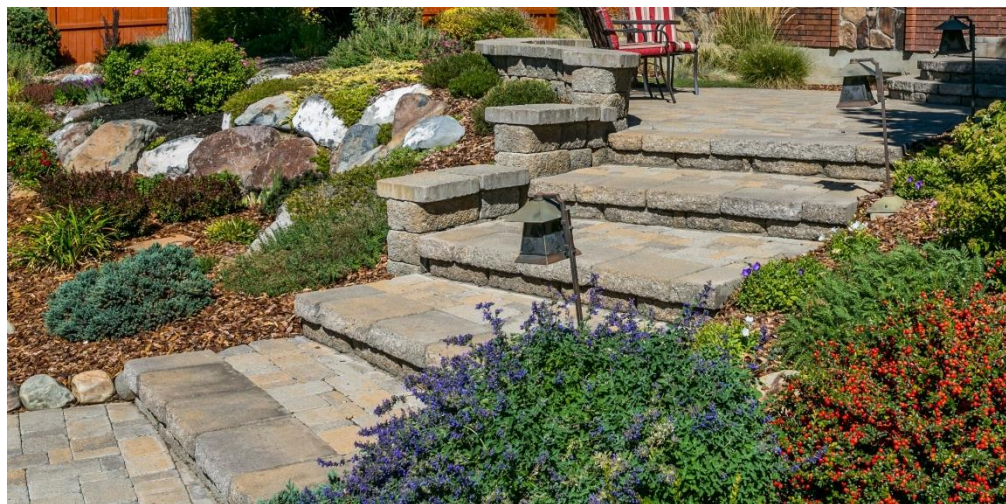
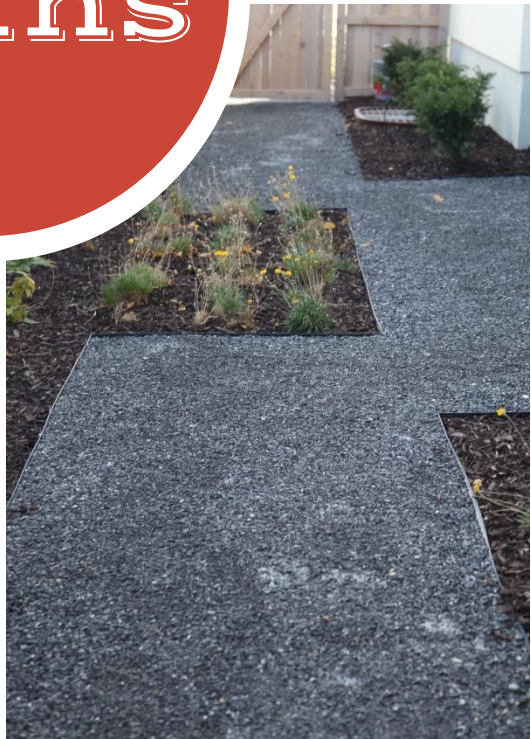


Activity Zone location



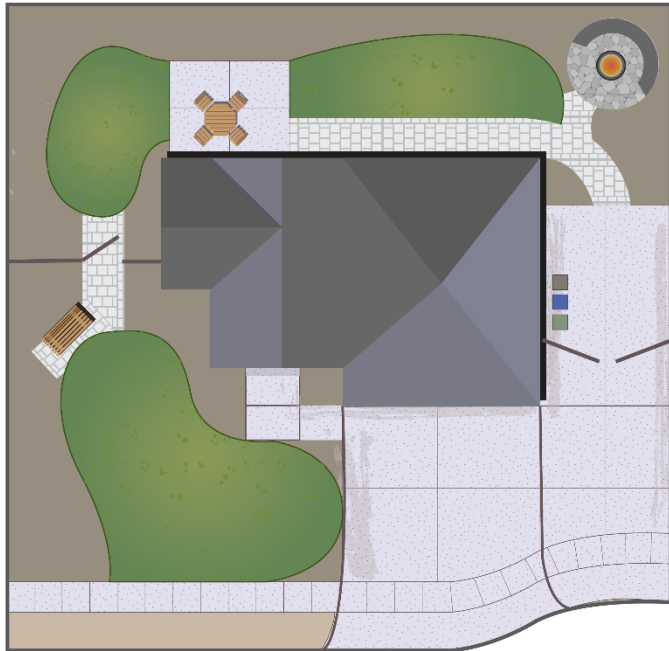


Paths

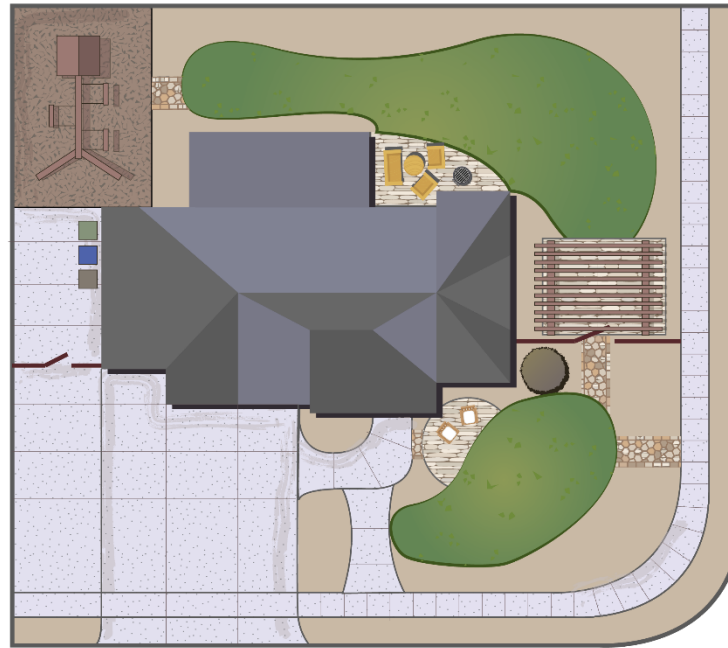


Connect with Paths

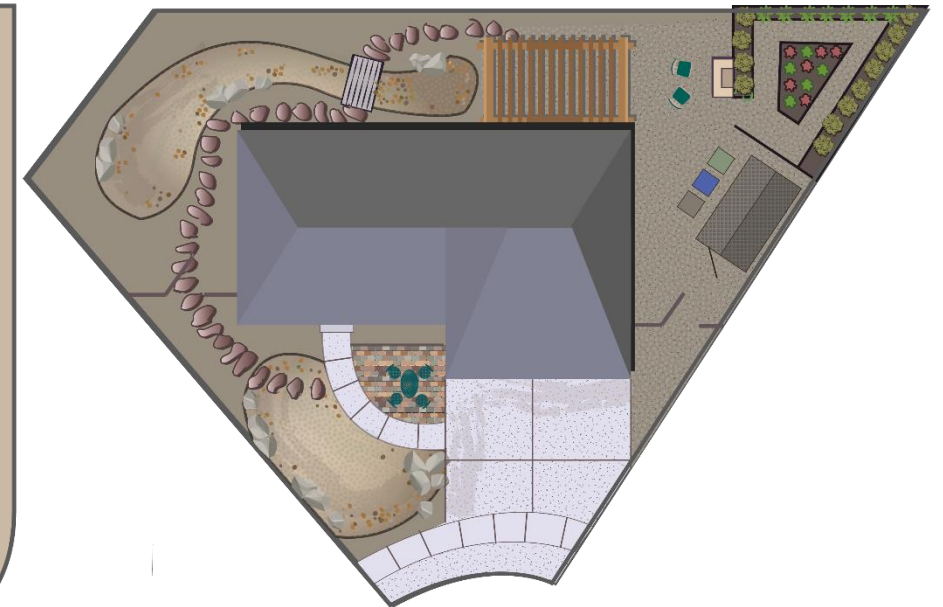
Rectangular Lots



Corner Lots



Odd Shaped Lots



Correct materials for purpose

Primary
Path

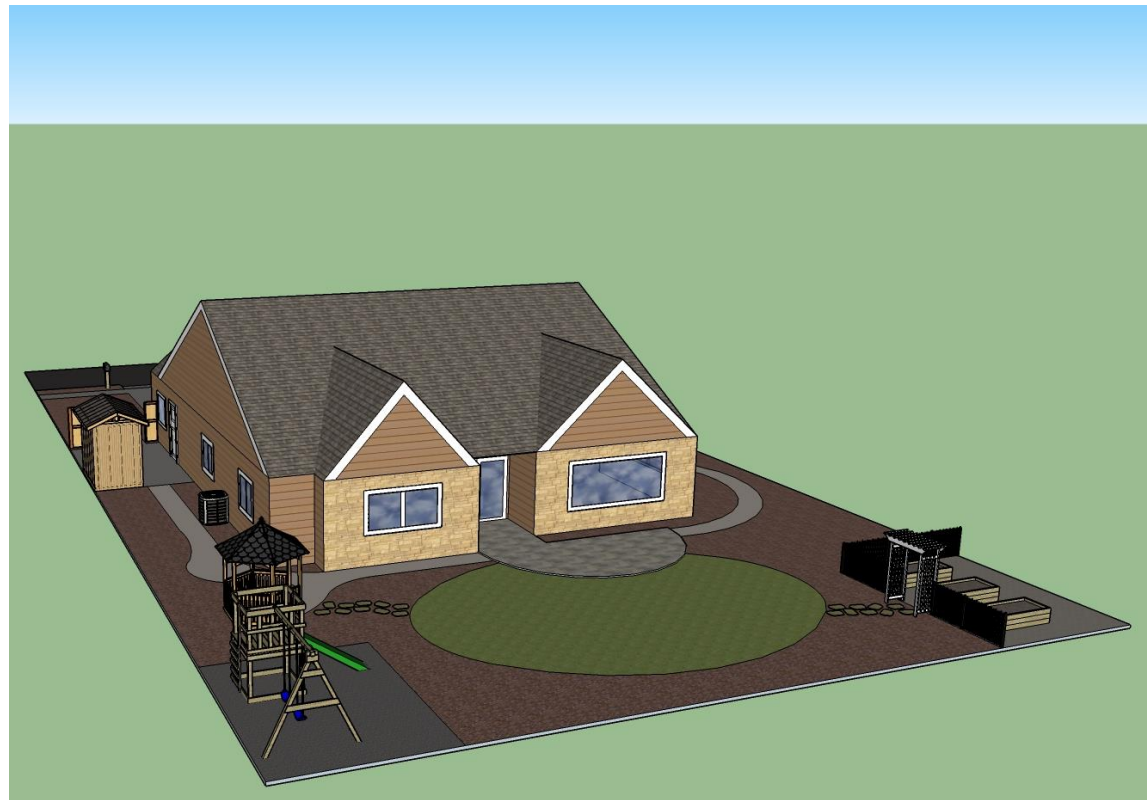


Secondary
Path



EXAMPLE TIME

Connect with Paths



Localscape Planting Design Elements



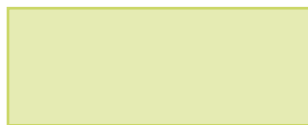
1. Trees



2. Foundation Plants



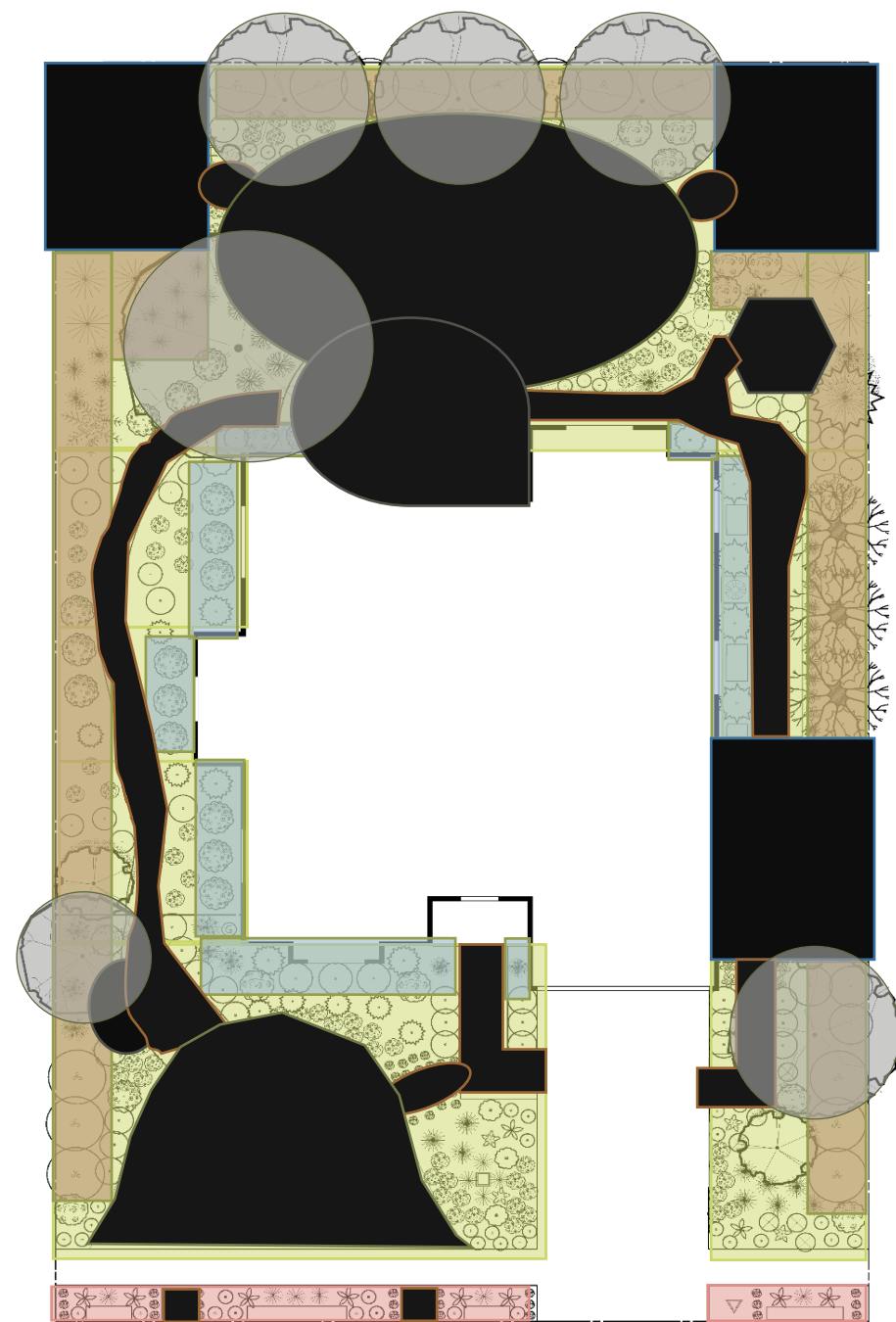
3. Perimeter Plants



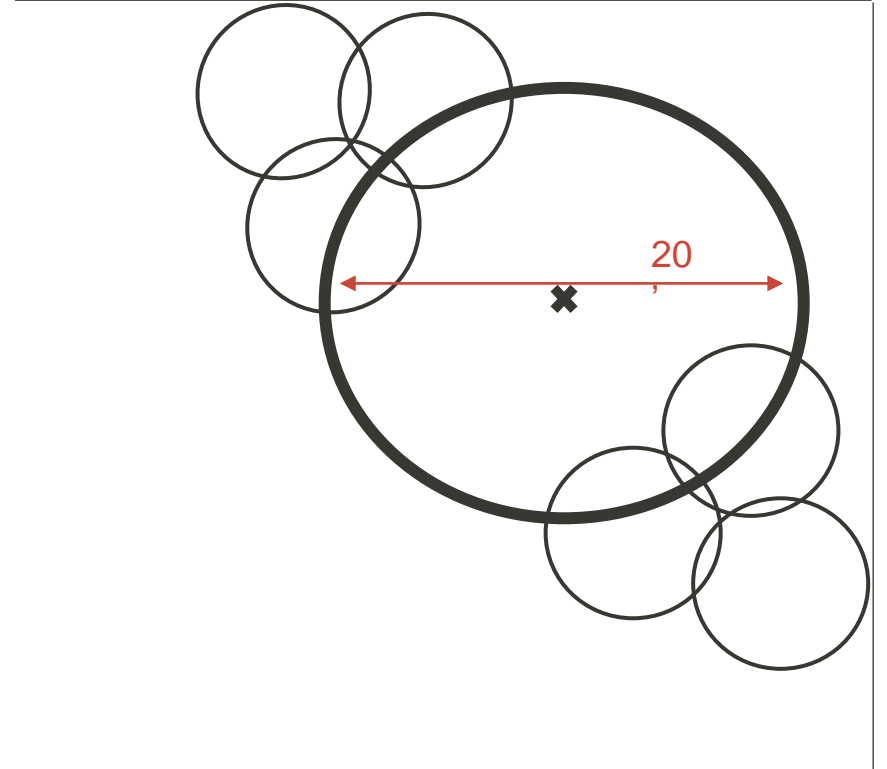
4. Infill Plants



5. Park Strip

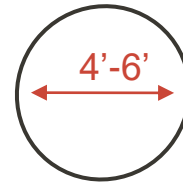
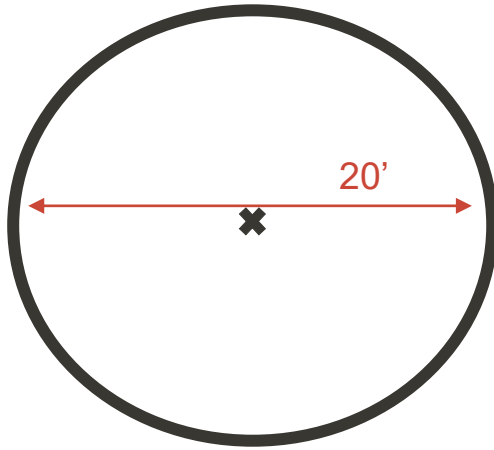


Design for mature size



Typical plant sizes

5 Planting Beds



Plant tags at the nursery



Light Requirement

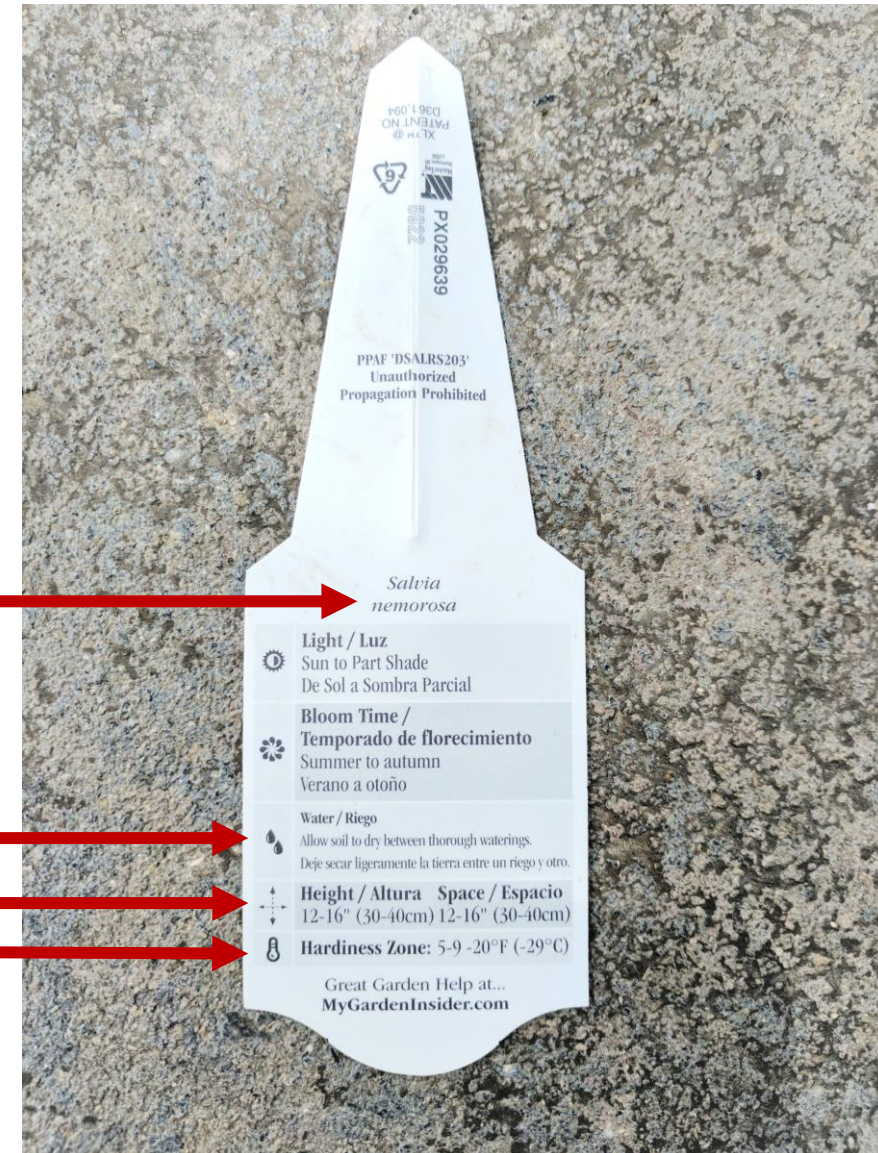
Common Name

Bloom Time Botanical Name

Watering Guidelines

Height and Width

USDA Hardiness Zone



Planting in layers



Planting in layers



Maintenance

5
Planting
Beds



Low
Density



High
Density

Planting design principles

1. Function

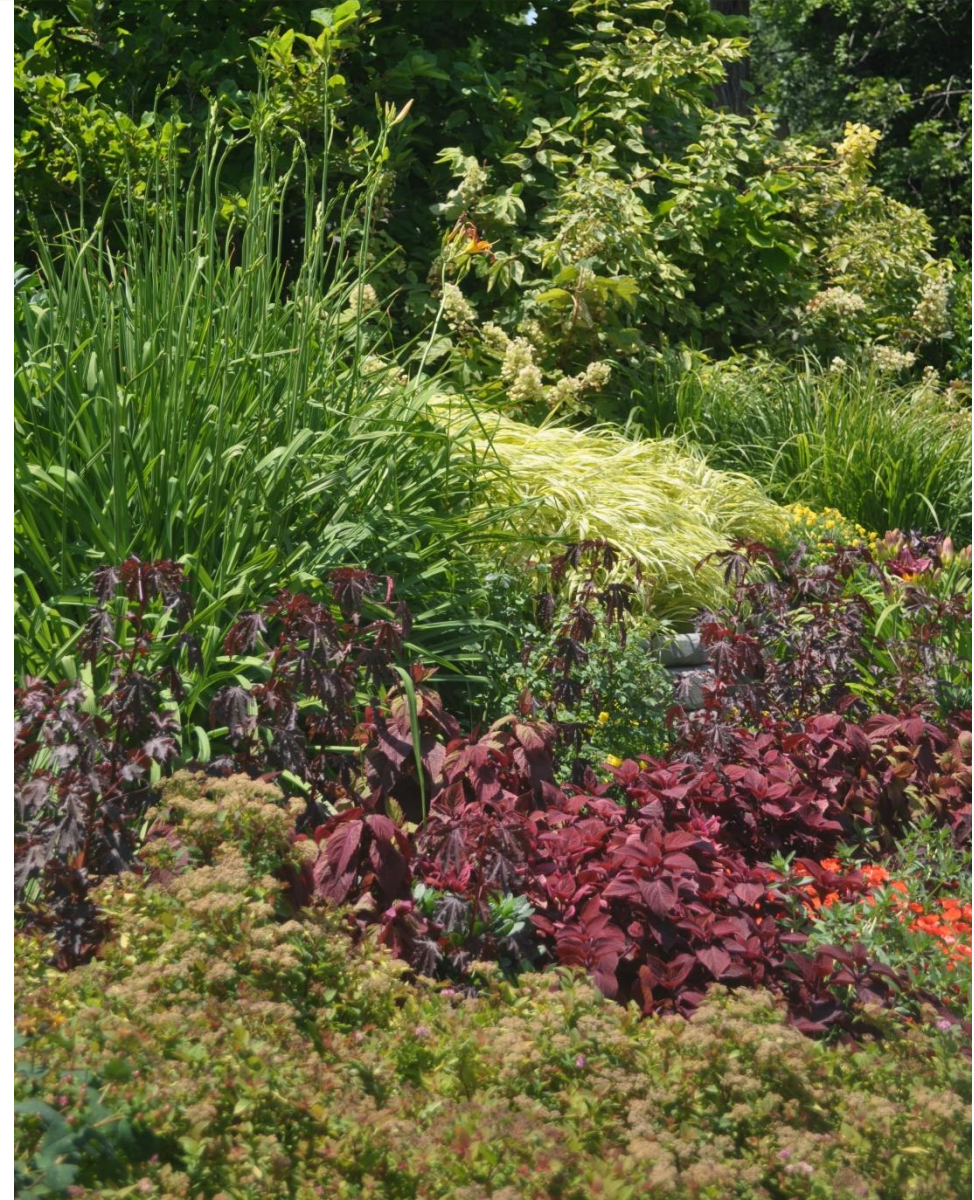
- What needs are we trying to fulfill with these plants?

2. Guideline

- What plant qualifications/attributes do we want for each area?

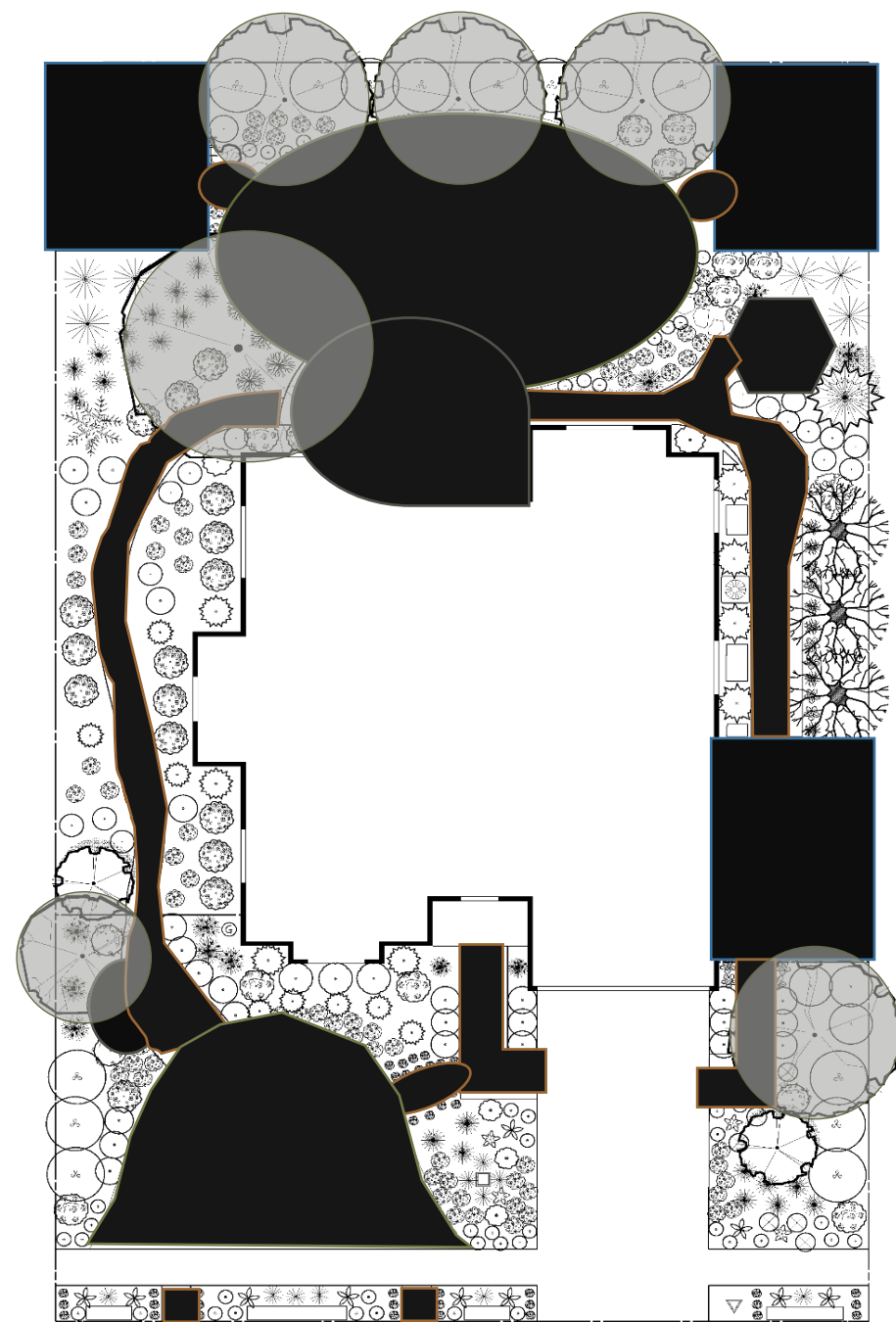
3. Arrangement

- What Individual/group layout techniques do we want to apply?



Trees

Trees and their locations are designed first. They are large and impact everything else around them.



Function of trees

- Shade
- Block unwanted views
- Multi-season interest
- Create micro-climate
- Passive solar



Function: creating micro climates

Use trees to provide shade in lawn, gathering areas, and activity zones



Function: passive solar

If possible, locate shade trees on the west and south of home to provide summer cooling.

Summer

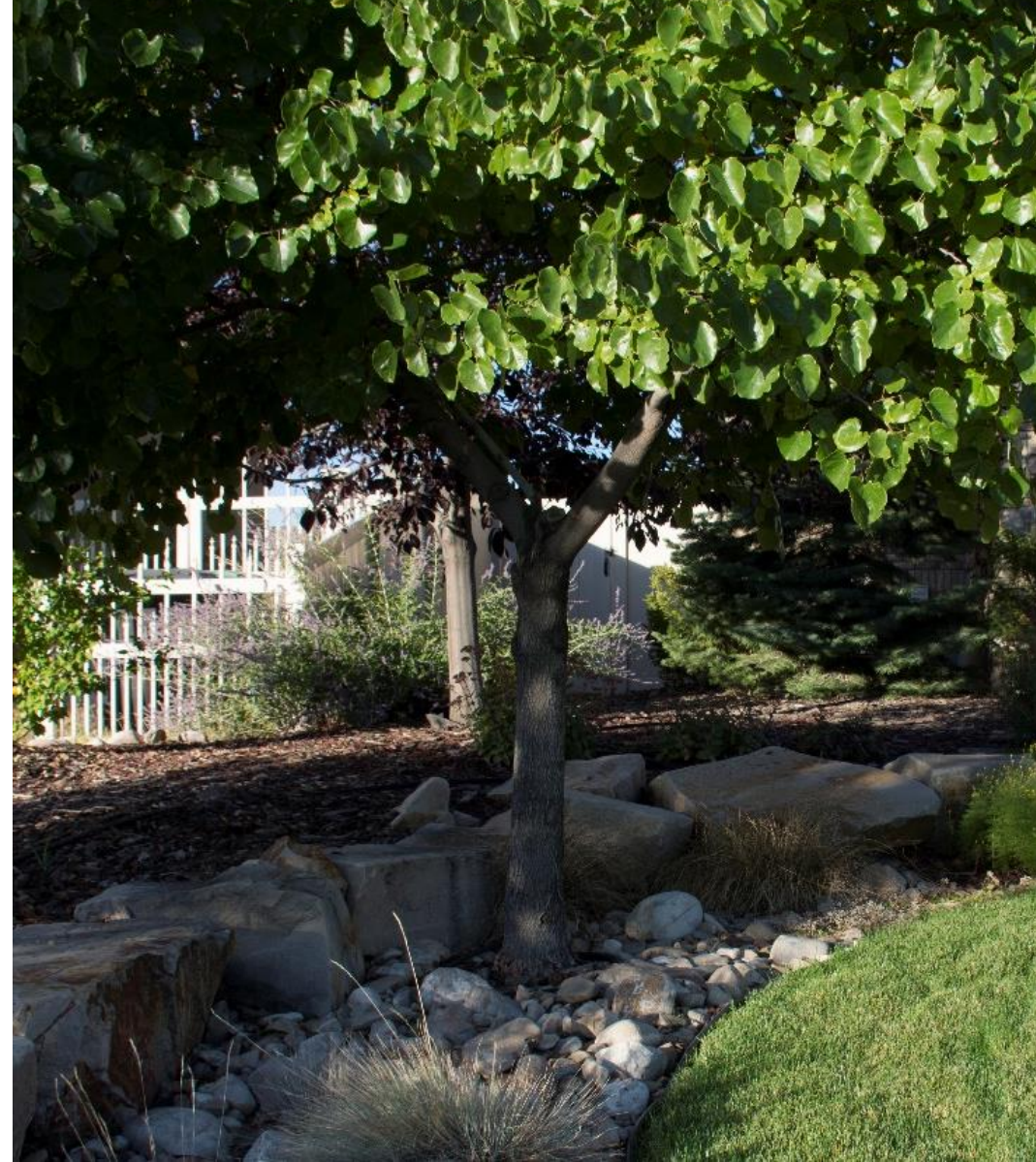


Winter



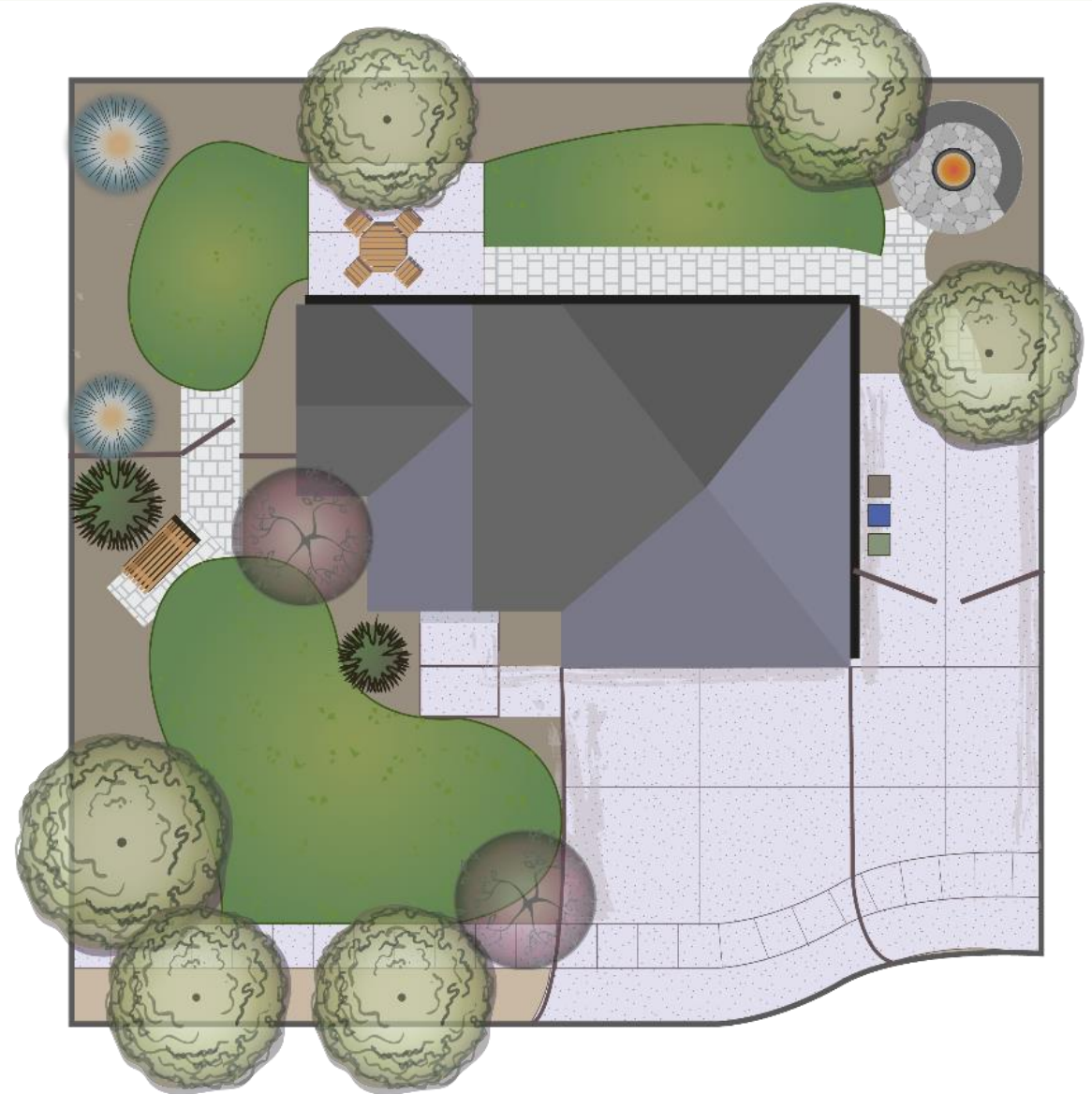
Tree guidelines

- Located outside of lawn
- At least 5'-6' away from fence line
- Design next to Gathering Areas/Activity Zones
- Locate Gathering Areas/Activity Zones in existing shade
- Follow your city's ordinance for park strip trees

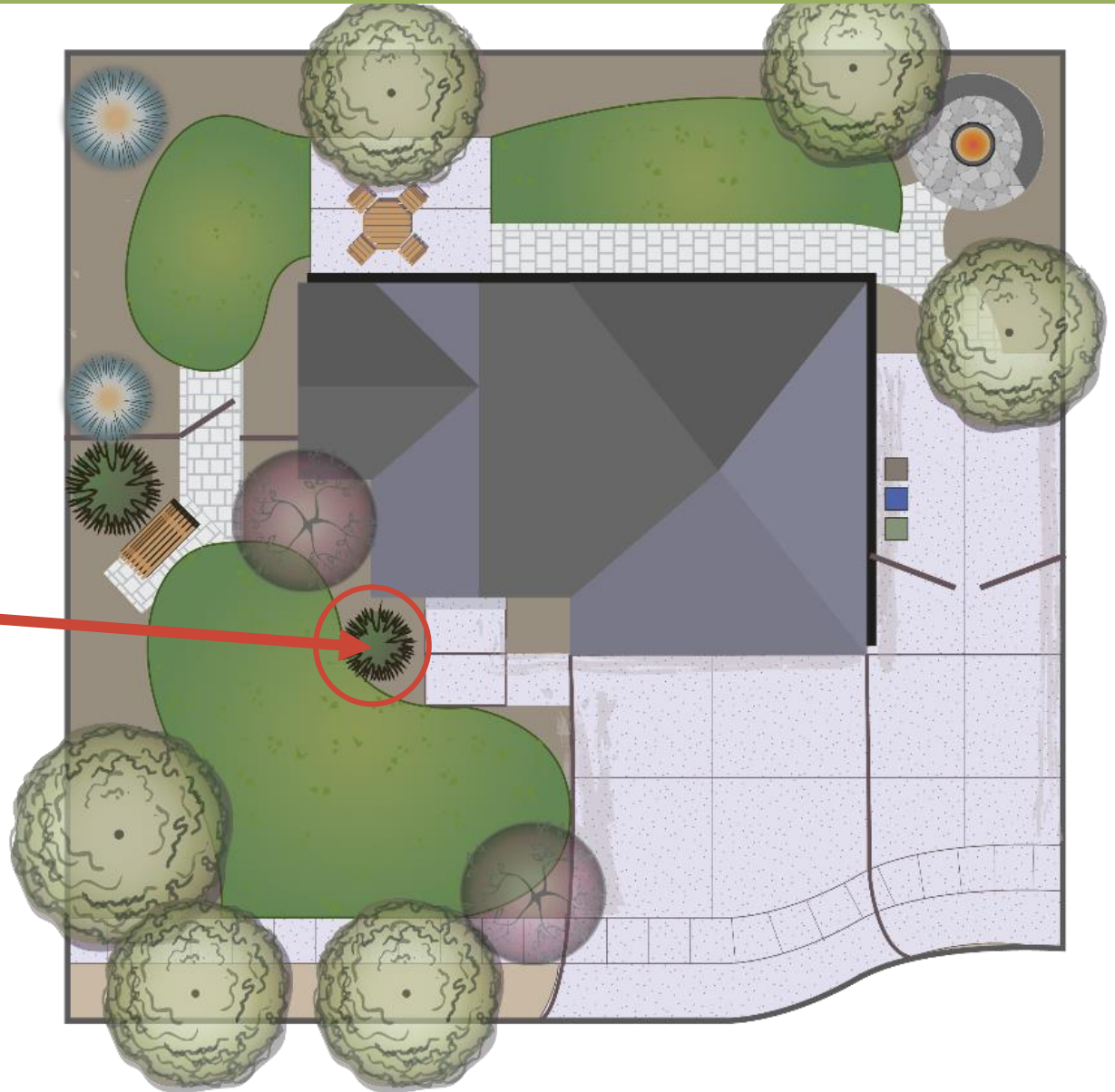


Tree arrangement

- To create a focal point, plant a single tree with special features
- Plant different flowering trees around your yard to add color and interest
- Use evergreen trees to create year-round interest and privacy

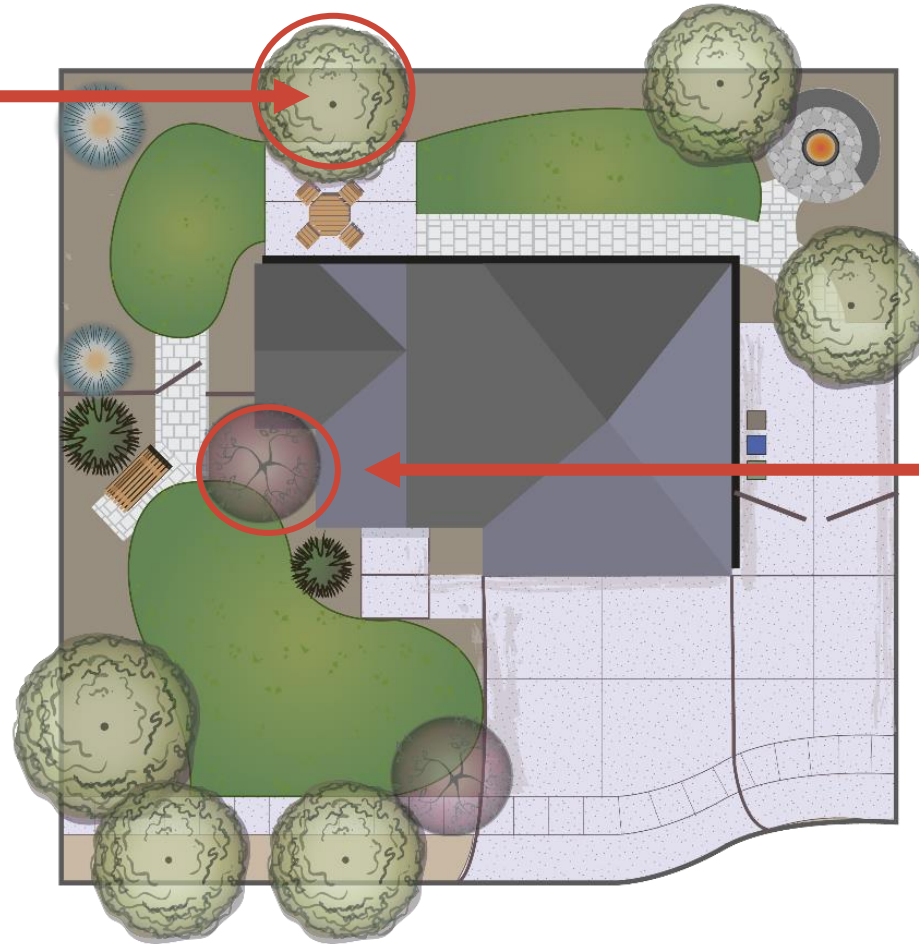


Arrangement: focal point



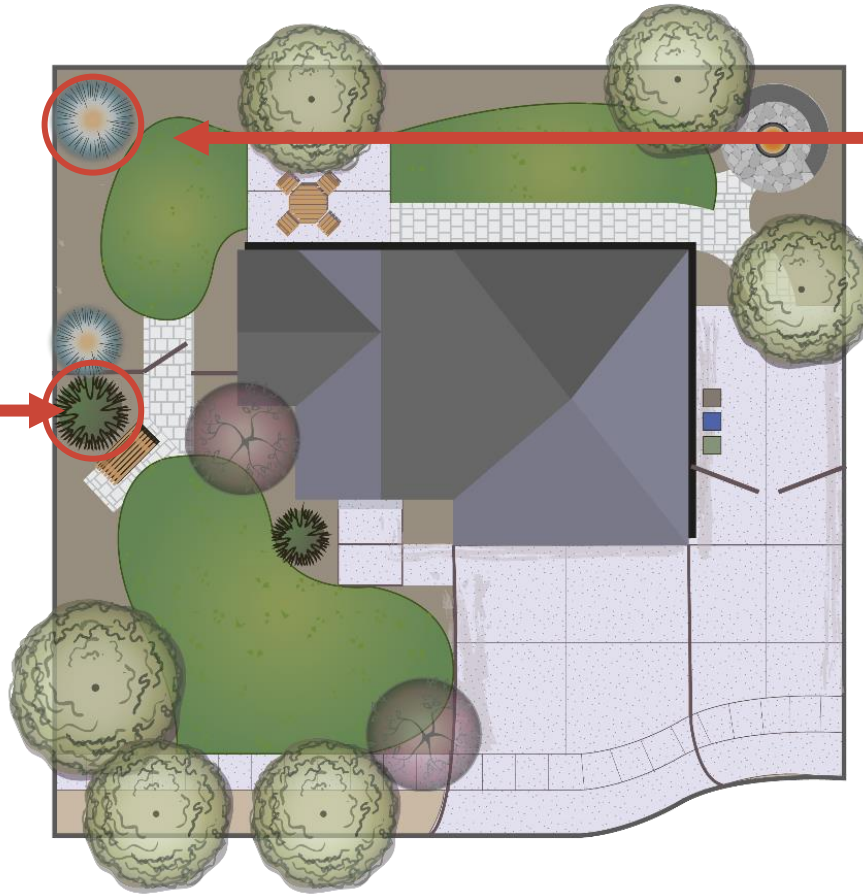
Arrangement: flowering trees

Plant different flowering trees to provide season-long color and interest.



Arrangement: evergreens

Use evergreens to create year-round interest and privacy.





EXAMPLE TIME!

5 Planting Beds

QUESTIONS:

- What purpose are the trees fulfilling?
- Where do you need interest?
- How will you arrange them?

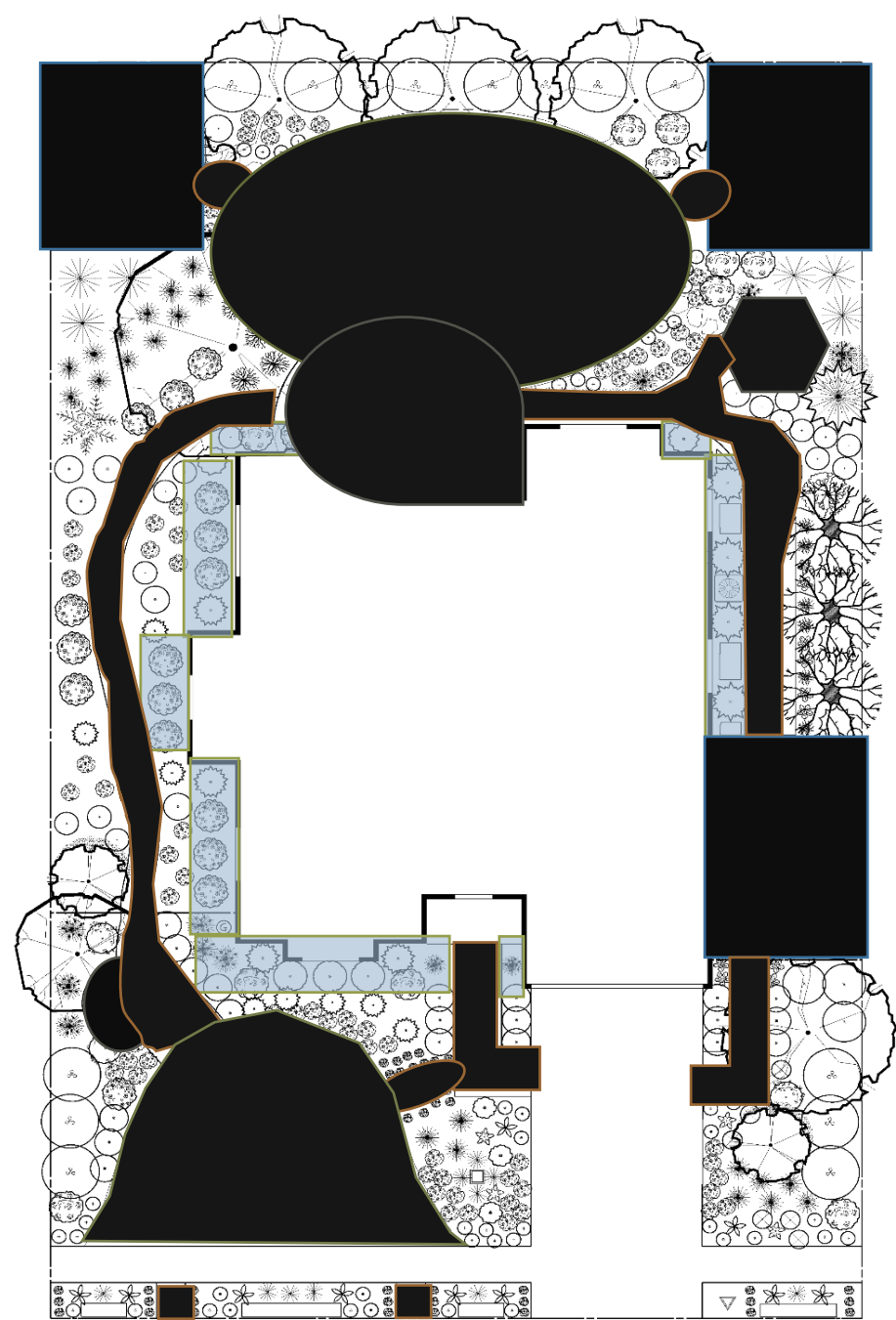
INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply trees around the perimeter of the landscape first. Moving inward, place trees where desired.
- Decide how to utilize existing shade from mature trees.



TREES

Foundation Plants



Function of foundation plants

- Hides foundation of house
- Softens edges of house
- Frames windows and doors
- Multi-season interest
- Backbone of planting design
- Ties the house into the landscape



Foundation plant guidelines

- Foundation Plants include:
 - Shrubs, ornamental grasses, and tall perennials
 - Perennials should be at least 3' tall
- Stay within 6' of the foundation
- Use plants shorter than 15'



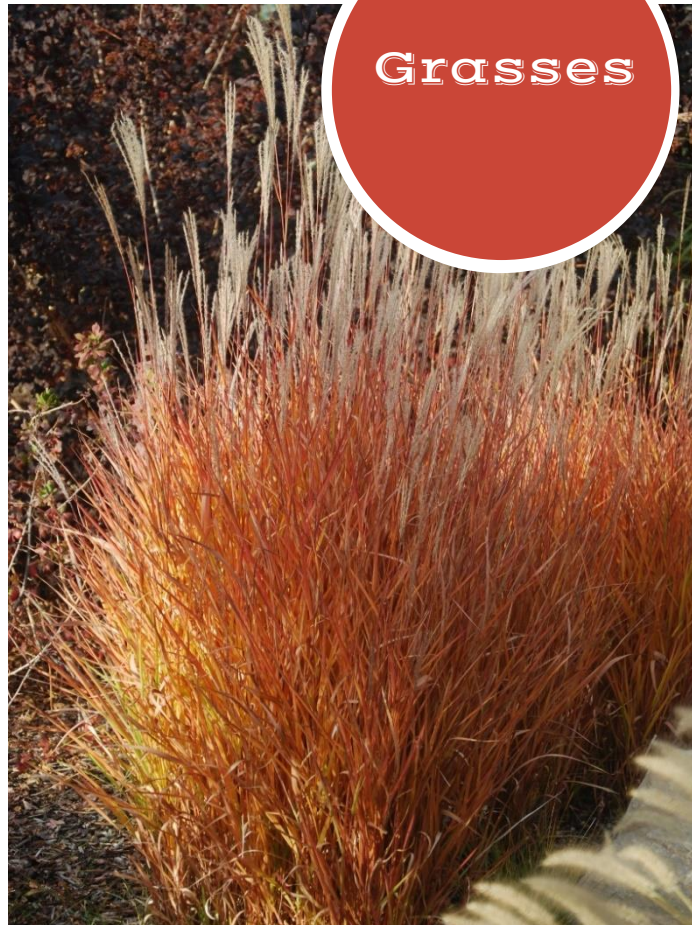
Guidelines: foundation plants

Use evergreens to create year-round interest and privacy.

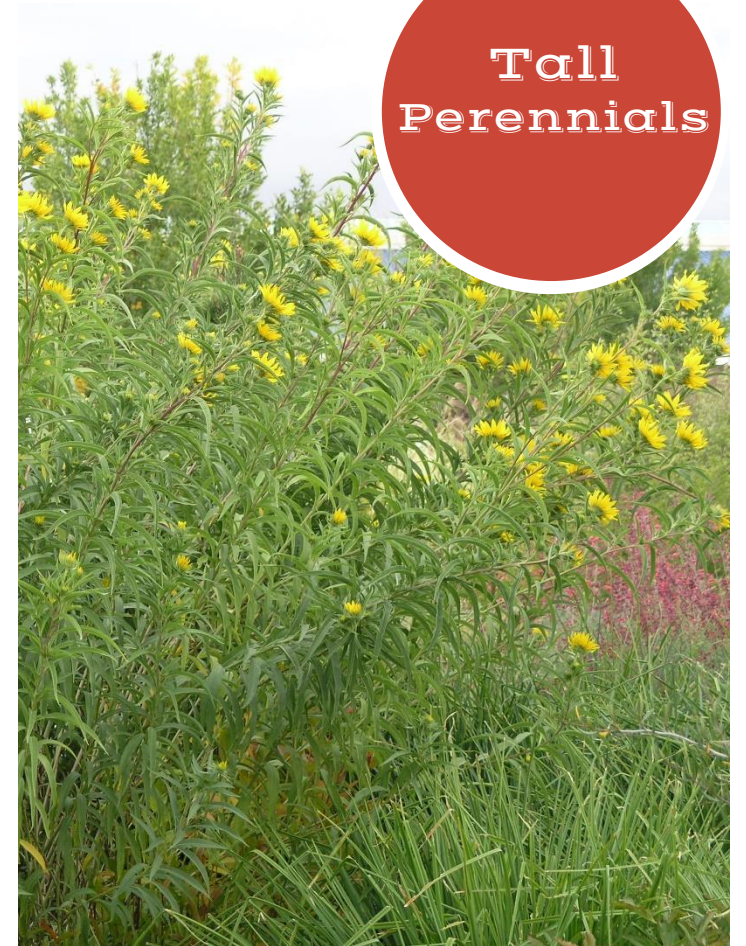
Shrubs



Grasses



Tall
Perennials



Guidelines: foundation trees

Dwarf trees can be used but should be narrow and stay shorter than 15'



Foundation plant arrangement

- Repeat similar plant colors
- Design with foliage color rather than flower color
- Group lines in odd numbers
- Use shorter shrubs in front of windows





EXAMPLE TIME

5 Planting Beds

QUESTIONS:

- Where do you need year-round interest?
- Where do you need to add foliage color?
- How will you arrange them?

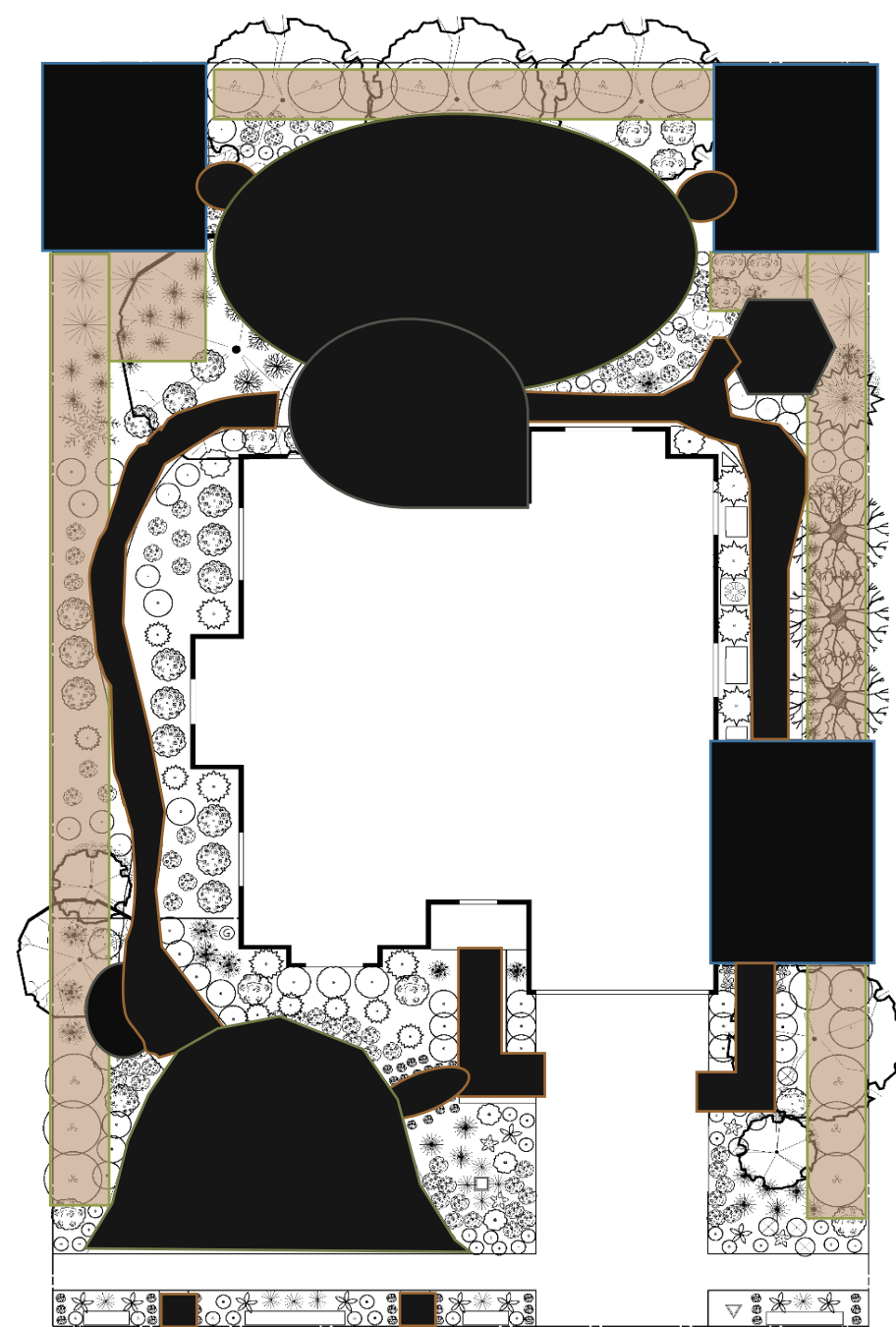
INSTRUCTIONS:

- Start by placing taller shrubs closest to the house.
- Frame windows
- Place shorter plants below windows



Foundation
Plants

Perimeter Plants



Perimeter plants function

- Multi-season Interest
- Backbone of planting design
- Define the sides and back property boundaries
- Privacy Screen
- Add height to the landscape



Function: backbone

Perimeter plants
act as a year-
round backbone
for your planting
design



Function: living fence

Perimeter plants can be used as a living fence or can be used to hide a fence



(Function) Add height

Trees, shrubs, and ornamental grasses can be used to add height



Perimeter plant selection

Perennials and grasses should be at least 3 feet tall.

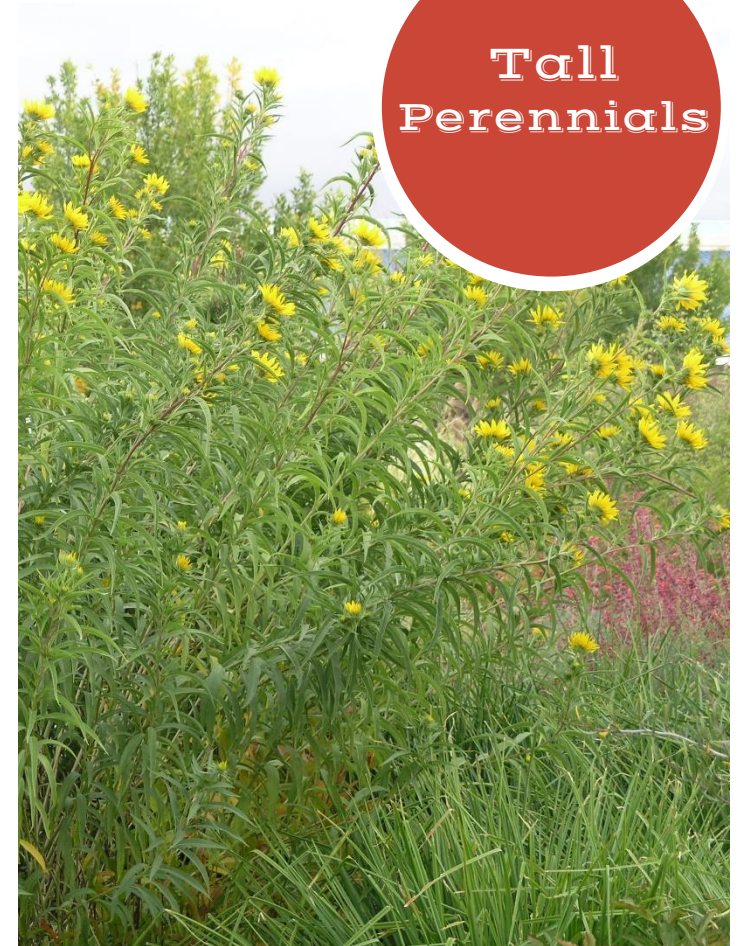
Shrubs



Grasses



Tall
Perennials



Perimeter Plants Arrangement

- Echo similar plant colors
- Design with foliage color rather than flower color
- Group in odd numbers
- Use contrasting textures and colors
- Use taller plants in the background and shorter plants in the foreground





EXAMPLE TIME

5 Planting Beds

QUESTIONS:

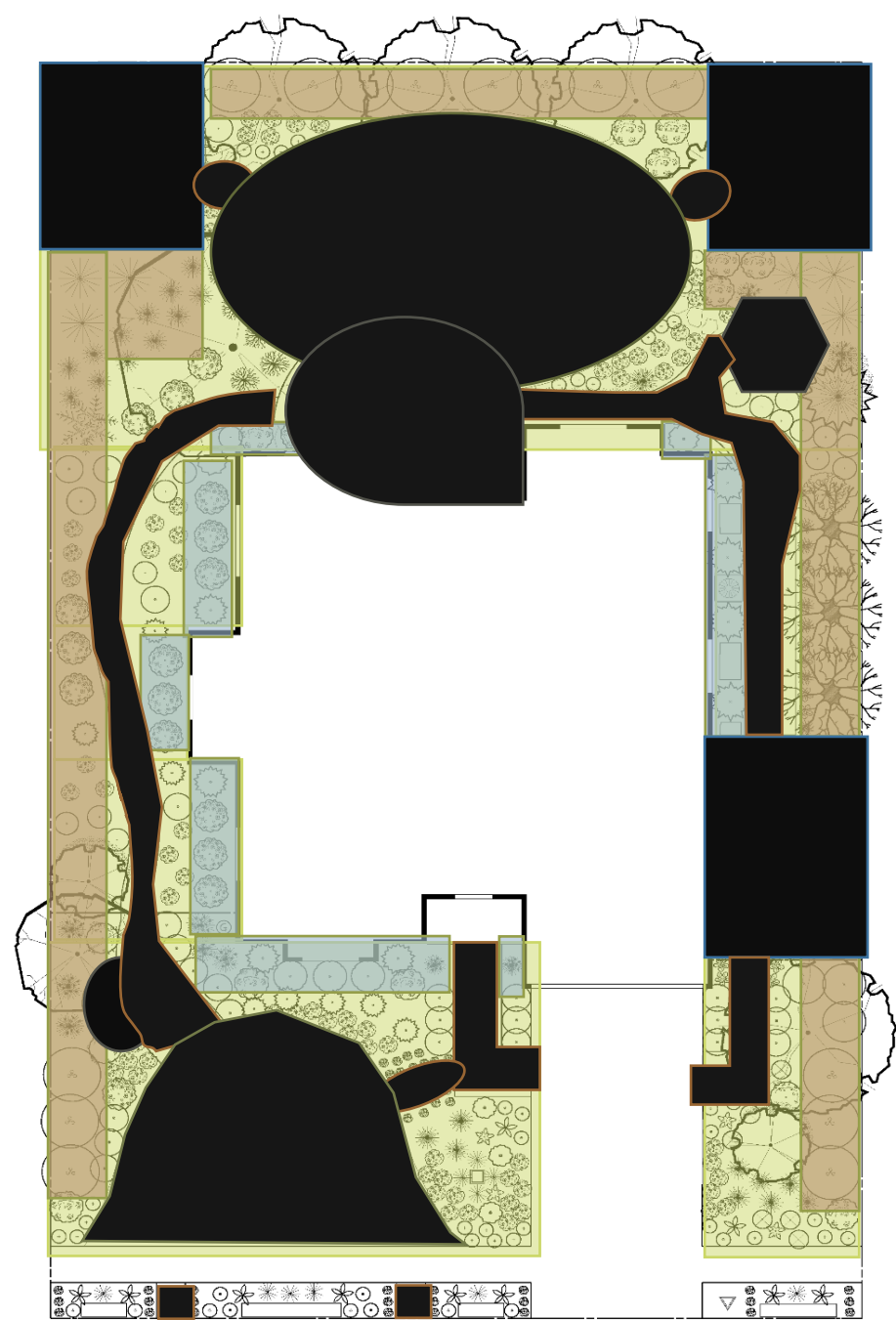
- Are you creating privacy?
- Where can you use grasses to incorporate movement in the landscape?
- How will you arrange them?

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Start with the perimeter of the landscape that doesn't have trees. Apply tallest shrubs first.
- Work from the fence line inward adding shrubs, grasses, and perennials.



Infill Plants



Infill plants function

Infill plants provide bursts of color and variety and fill gaps



Infill plants guidelines

- Infill Plants include:
 - Perennial flowers, short ornamental grasses, short shrubs, bulbs, and groundcovers
 - Most of these plants should stay less than 3' tall
- Plants should be perennial
- Located in-between the foundation and perimeter plants
- They are planted in the foreground



Infill plants arrangement

- Echo similar plant colors
- Design with foliage color and flower color
- Group plants in odd numbers
- Use contrasting textures and colors
- Plant from shortest to tallest



EXAMPLE TIME

5 Planting Beds

QUESTIONS:

- Where do you need bursts of color?
- Where can you use seasonal interest?
- How will you arrange them?

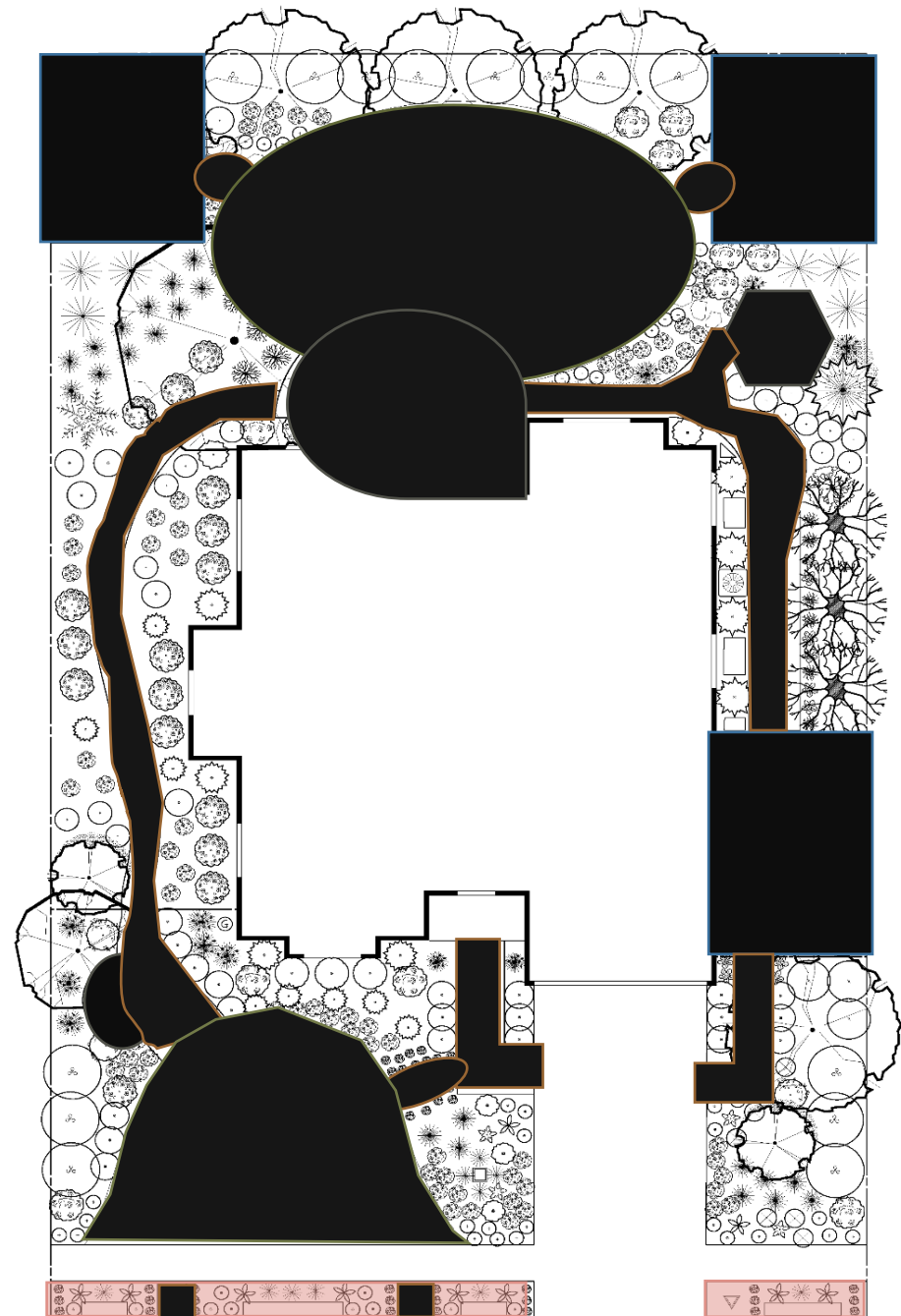
INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply circles in odd numbered arrangements.
- Fill in all the space between the fence line and the foundation of the house.



Infill
Plants

Park Strip Plants



Park strip plants function

- Waterwise replacement for lawn
- Adds to curb appeal
- Visually unifies the park strip with the rest of the landscape



Park strip plants guidelines

- Park Strip Plants include:
 - Shrubs, ornamental grasses, perennials, bulbs, and groundcovers that stay less than 24" tall
 - Trees can be used in park strips as long as the city ordinance allows for it
- Plants should be salt tolerant
- Plants need to be hardy and tough
- Existing shade and roots from mature trees can narrow your plant choices



Park strip plants arrangement

- Echo similar plant colors
- Design with foliage and flower color
- Use contrasting textures and colors
- Repeat plant material





EXAMPLE TIME

5 Planting Beds

QUESTIONS:

- Where do you need bursts of color?
- Would a path be beneficial?

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply circles in odd numbered arrangements.
- Find a pattern that fits best and repeat it along the park strip.



Park
Strip
Plants



FINAL QUESTIONS