

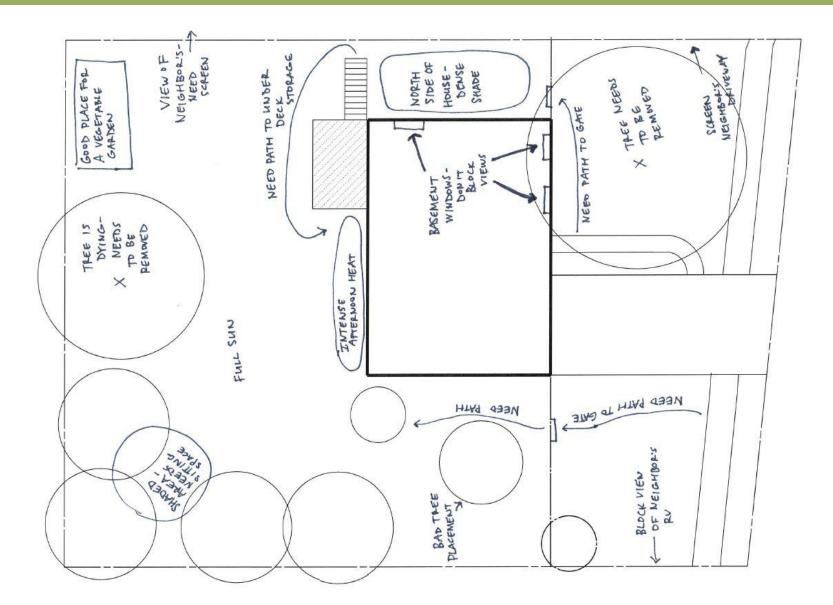


Localscapes Design Workshop





Site analysis

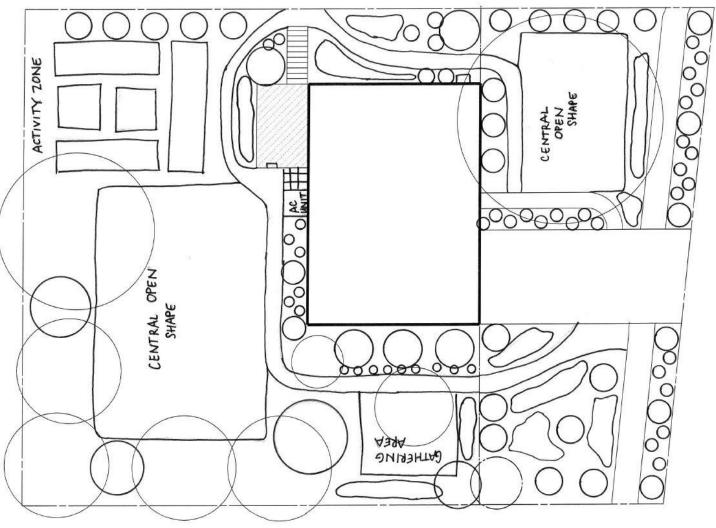


Have you performed
 a site analysis?



What to expect

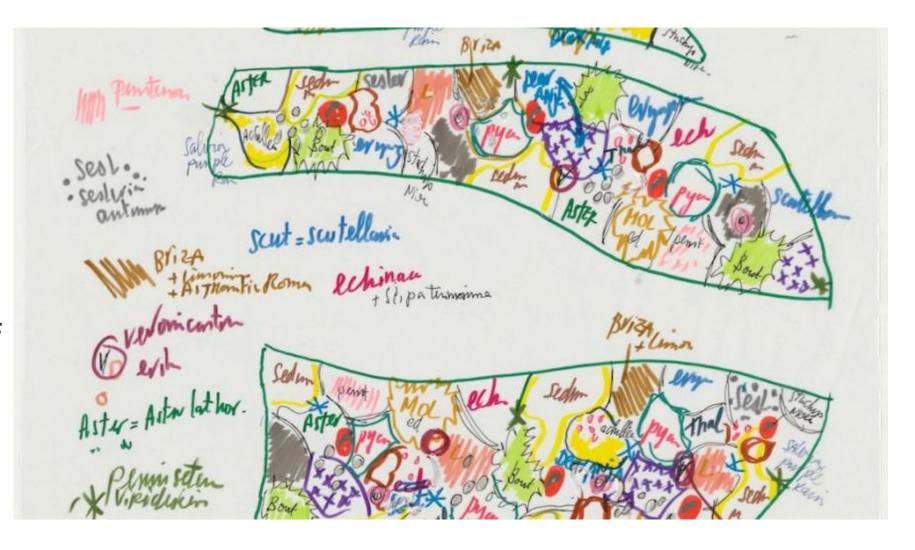
- Layout of 5 Localscape elements
- General layout of plants
- You fill in the plant lists and design details after class



Fancy drawings aren't required

Drawing done by world-renowned plantsman, Piet Oudolf

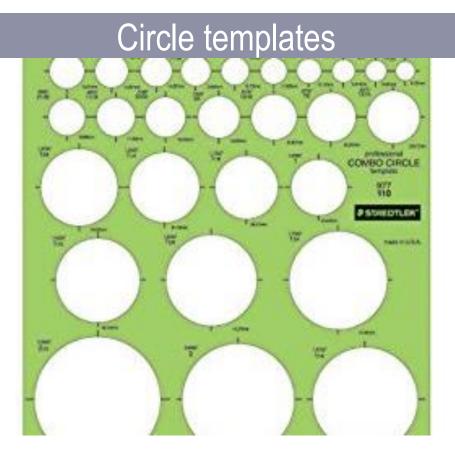
Localscapes

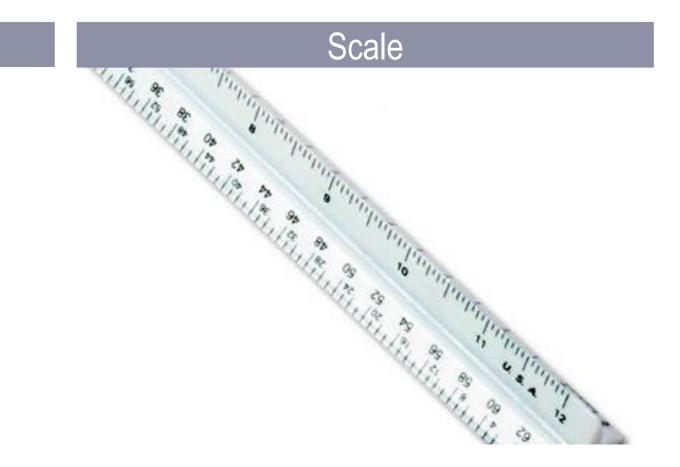






Tools to use in class







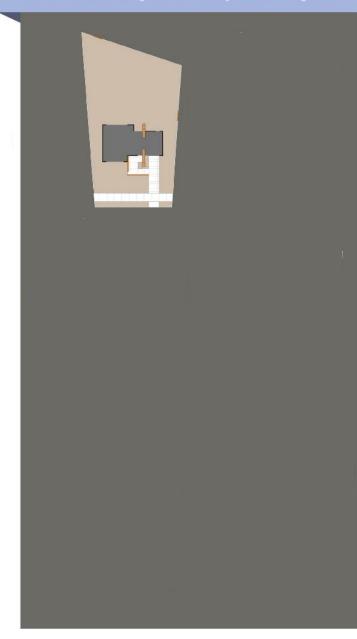


Design basics





Follow these steps to start your own plan:





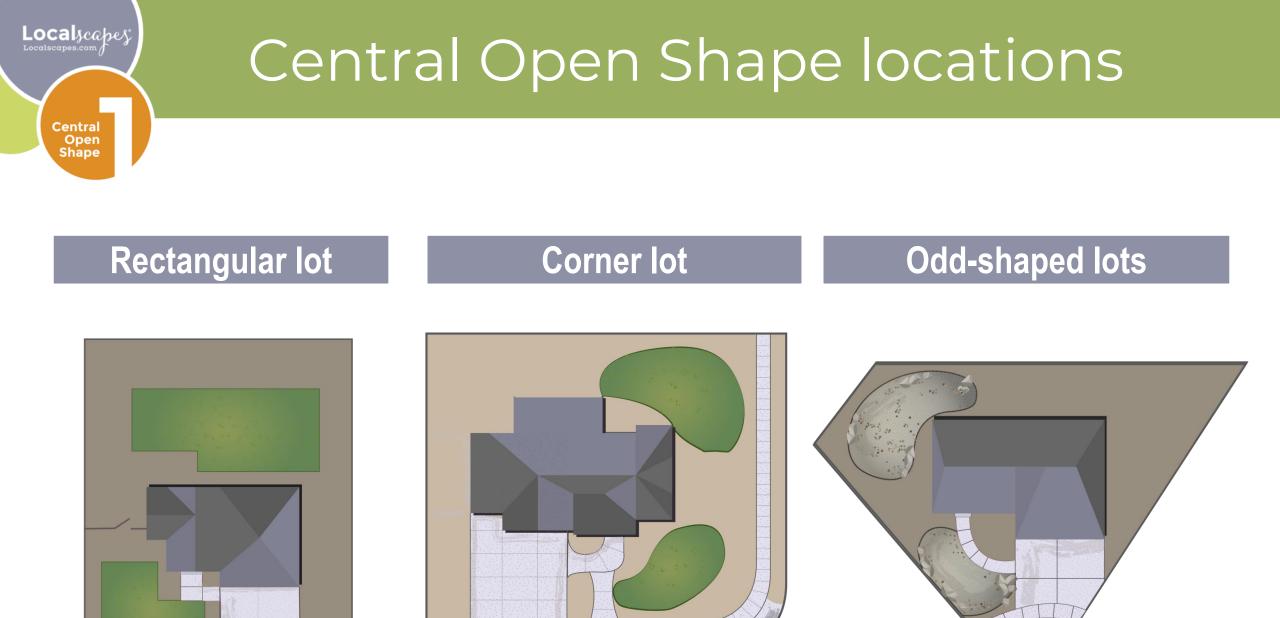


Central Open Shape











Proper placement

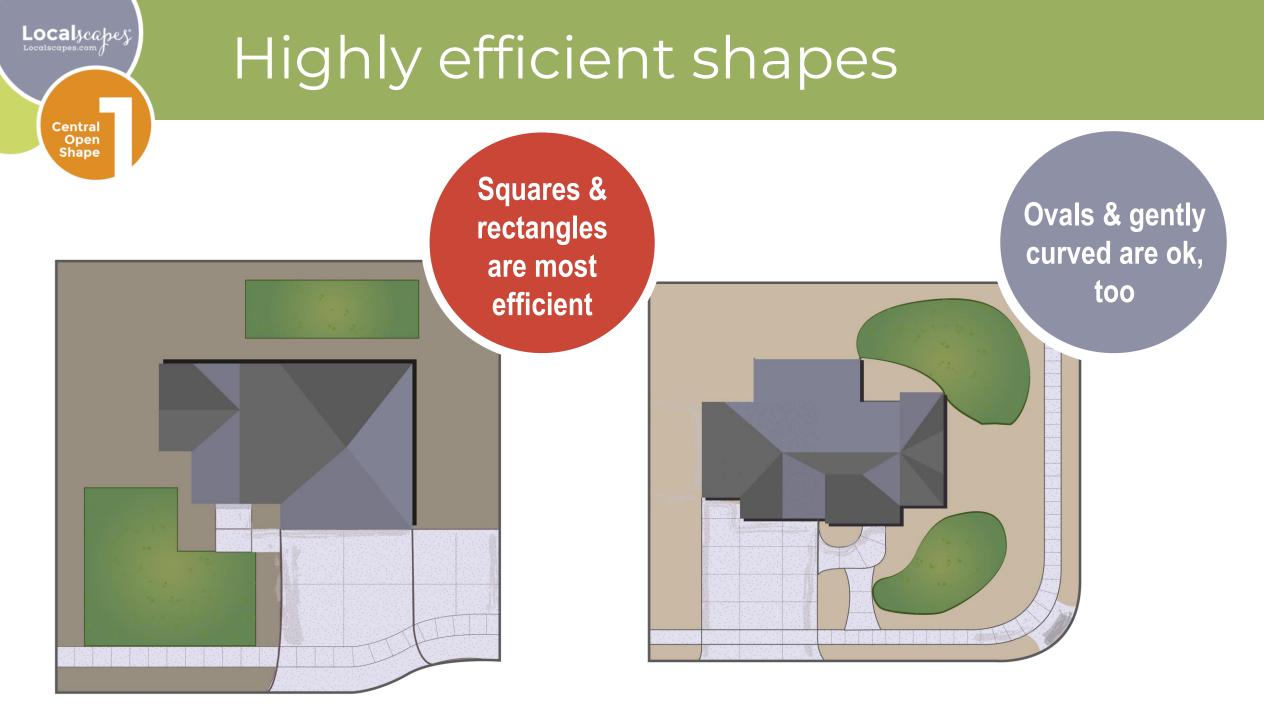


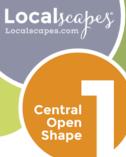
Remember to leave plenty of space between your property line and central open shape

Lawn shapes to avoid

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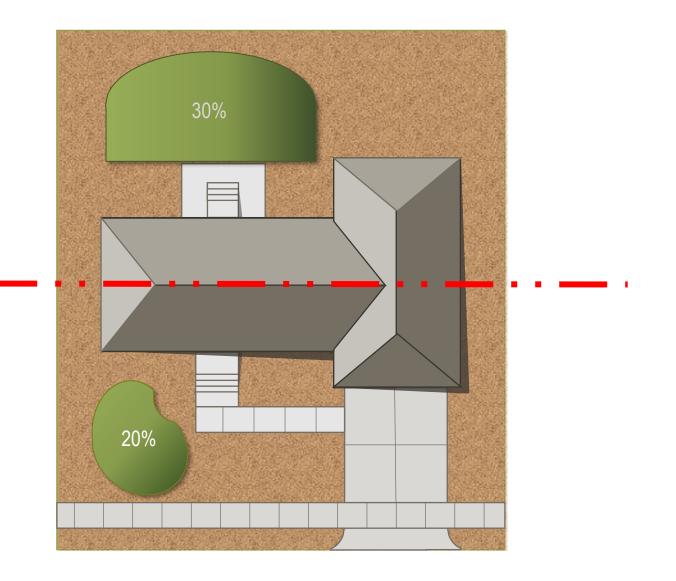






Central Open Shape Size

Central Open Shape: 15-35% of Iandscaped area



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Central Open Shape

Defined Edge



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Contrasting and Permanent Materials

Central Open Shape





WORK TIME: 20 MINUTES

QUESTIONS:

- What shape will fit best in the landscape?
- Is the Central Open Shape large enough?
- What odd bits of lawn can be removed?

INSTRUCTIONS:

• Place the Central Open Shape in the landscape









Activity Zones





Hardscape element locations

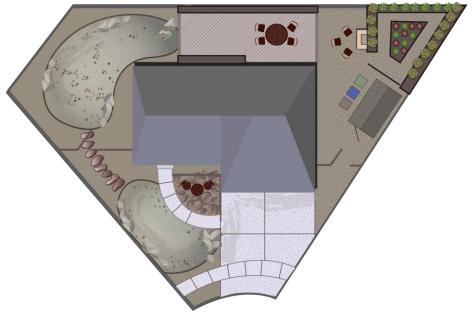
Gathering Areas

Activity Zones

Paths

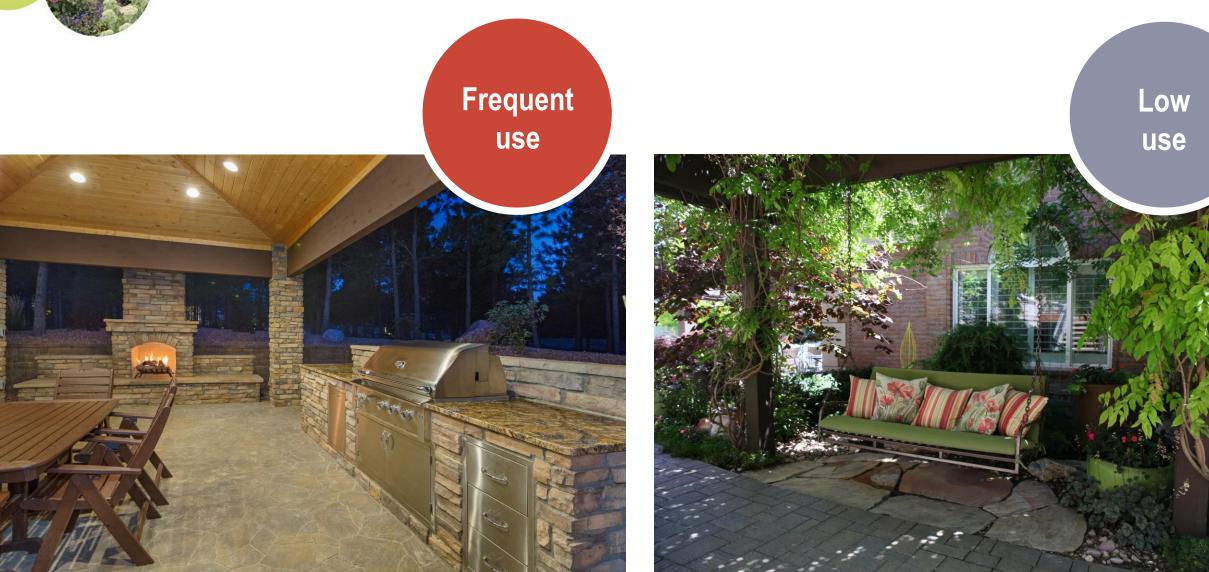


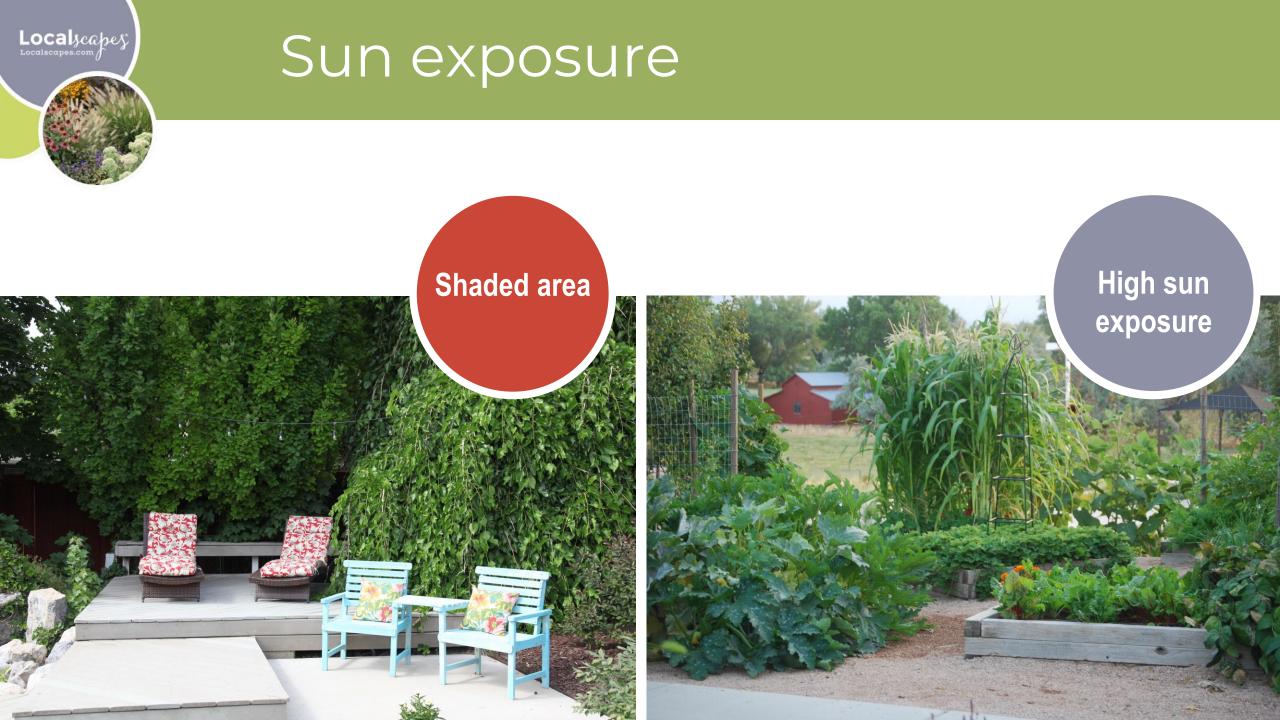


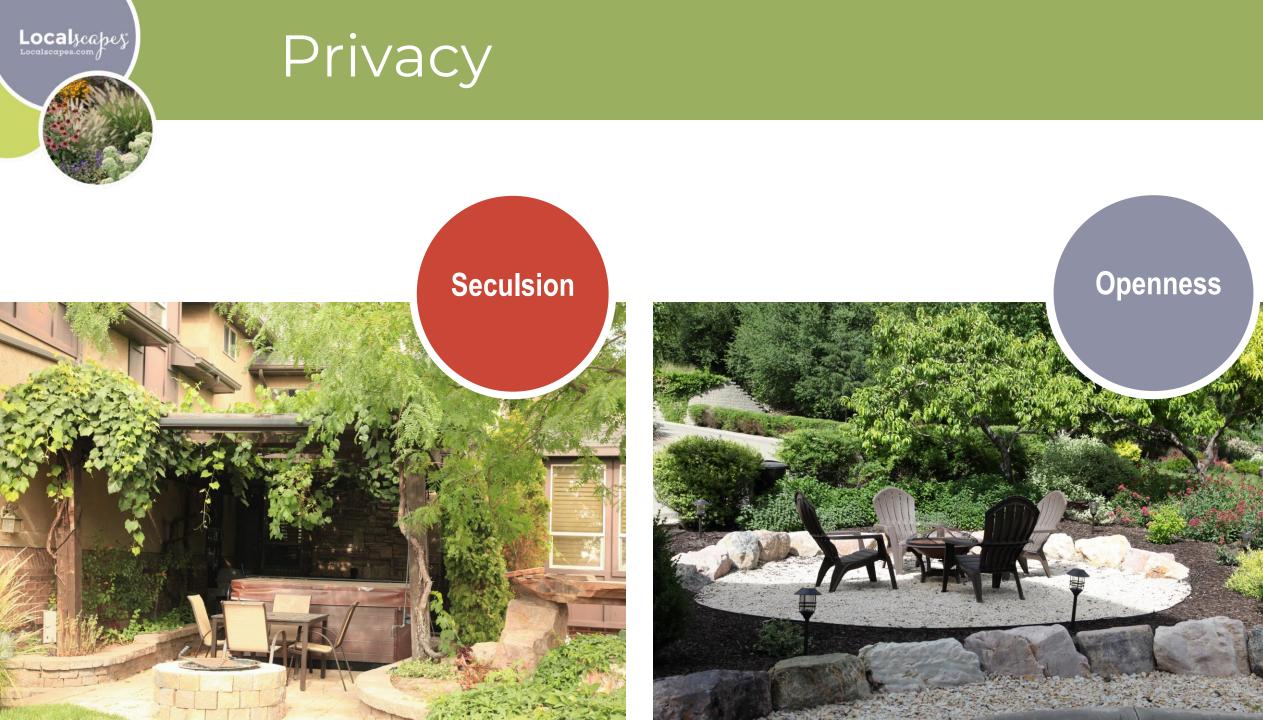














Connect with paths

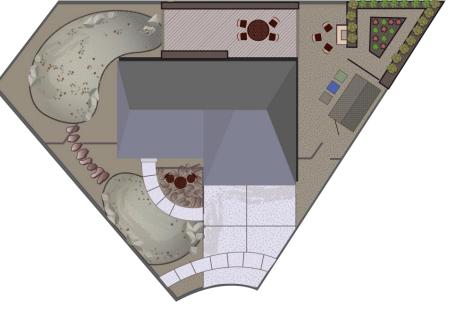
Rectangular lot

Corner lot

Odd-shaped lots







Connect with paths

Be creative when you are planning your paths.

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Paths

Making them larger means less space to maintain.





Paths

Hardscape materials















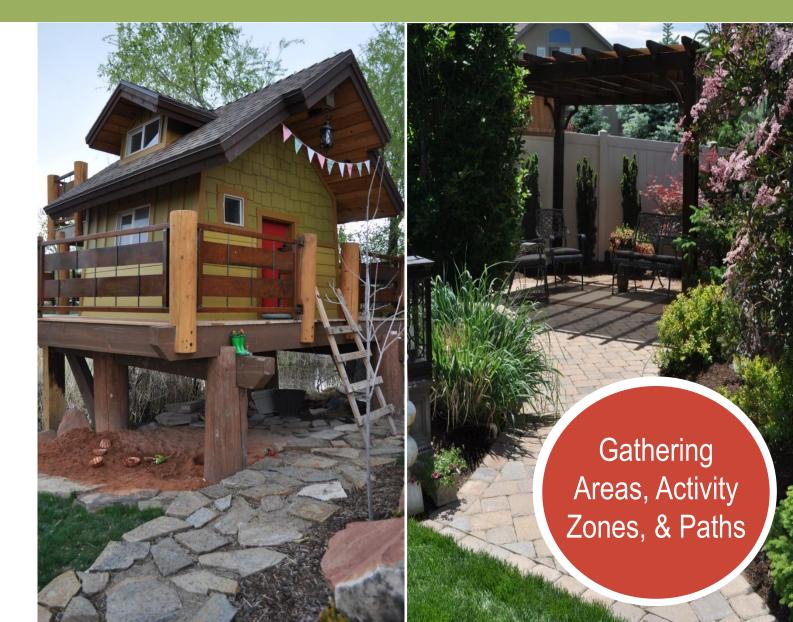
WORKTIME - 15 MINUTES

QUESTIONS:

- What will I be using the spaces for?
- What times of day will they be utilized most?
- Where will they fit best in the landscape?
- Where do I need paths to connect the other elements?

INSTRUCTIONS:

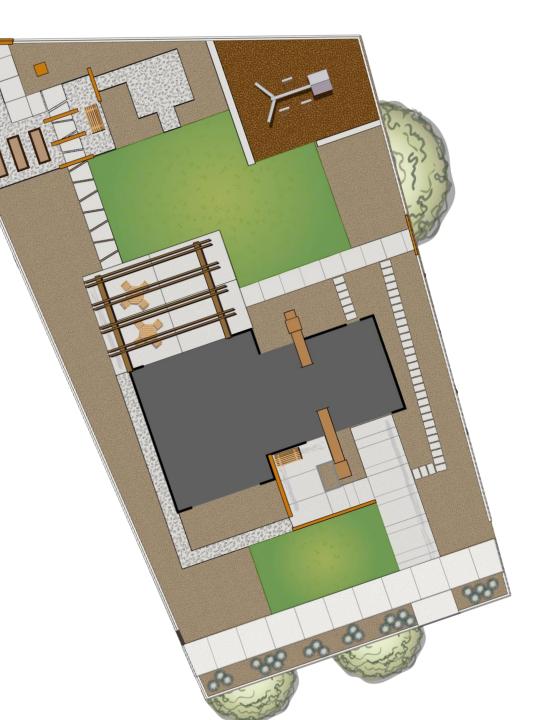
 Draw shapes that represent your Gathering Areas, Activity Zones, and Paths







TREES FOUNDATION PERIMETER INFILL **PARK STRIP**





Design for mature size

20'

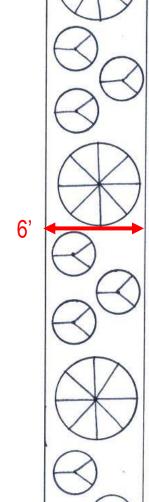


Design for mature size



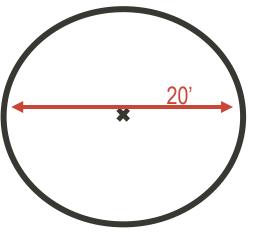
Planting Beds

Localscapes





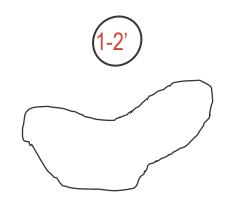
Typical plant sizes









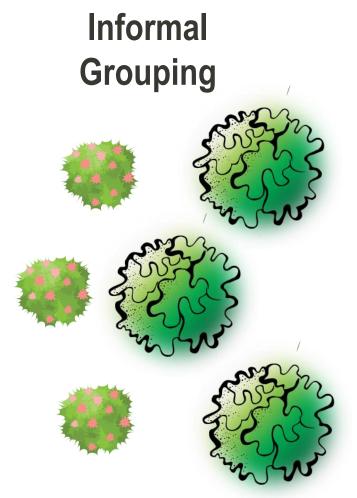






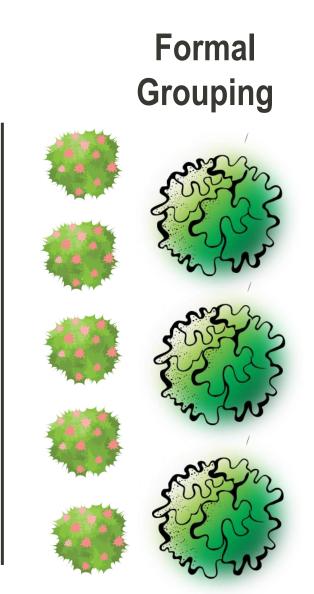


Plant arrangement











Planting design principles

1. Function

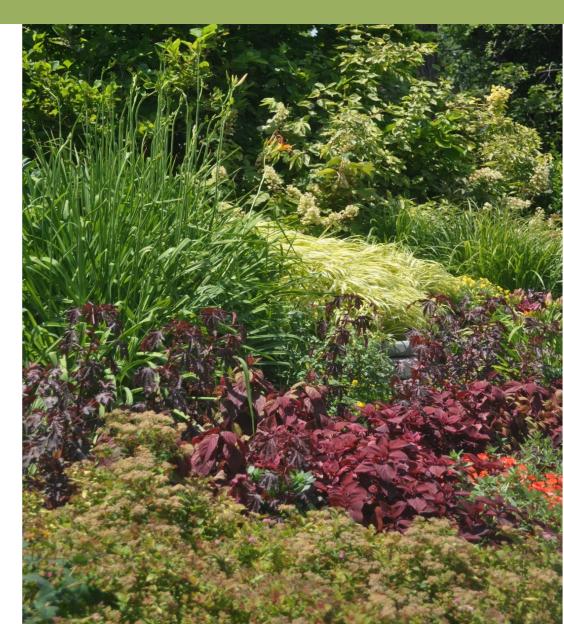
• What needs are we trying to fulfill with these plants?

2. Guideline

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

3. Arrangement

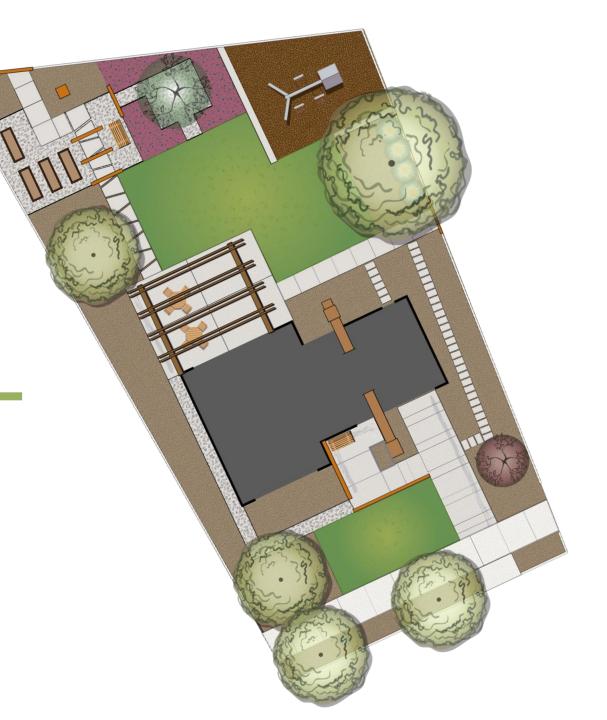
• What individual/group layout techniques do we want to apply?





TREES

- Design tree locations first
- Impact understory plants





Benefits of trees

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





Shade

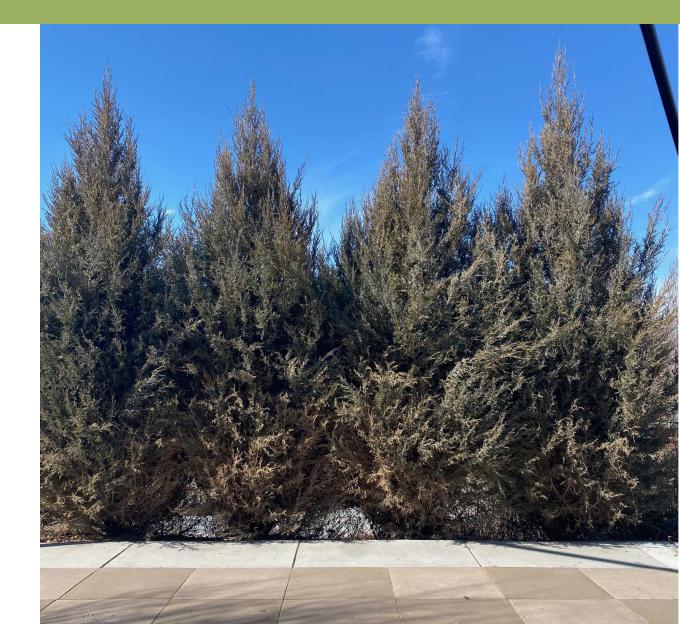
Place trees near multiple Gathering Areas or near Activity Zones where shade is desired.





Blocking unwanted views

- Upright growth habit.
- Evergreen for year-round benefit.
- Research the mature width of the plant and place them close enough that they will that there won't be space in between.







Multi-season interest

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





Use evergreens and trees with fall color to create year-round interest



Creating micro-climates

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Planting Beds

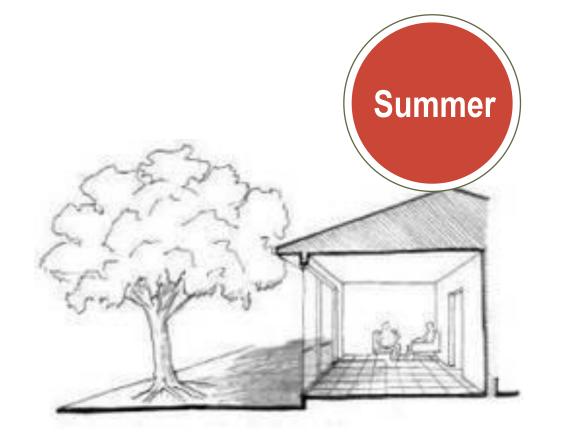
Use trees to provide shade for lawn, gathering areas, and activity zones



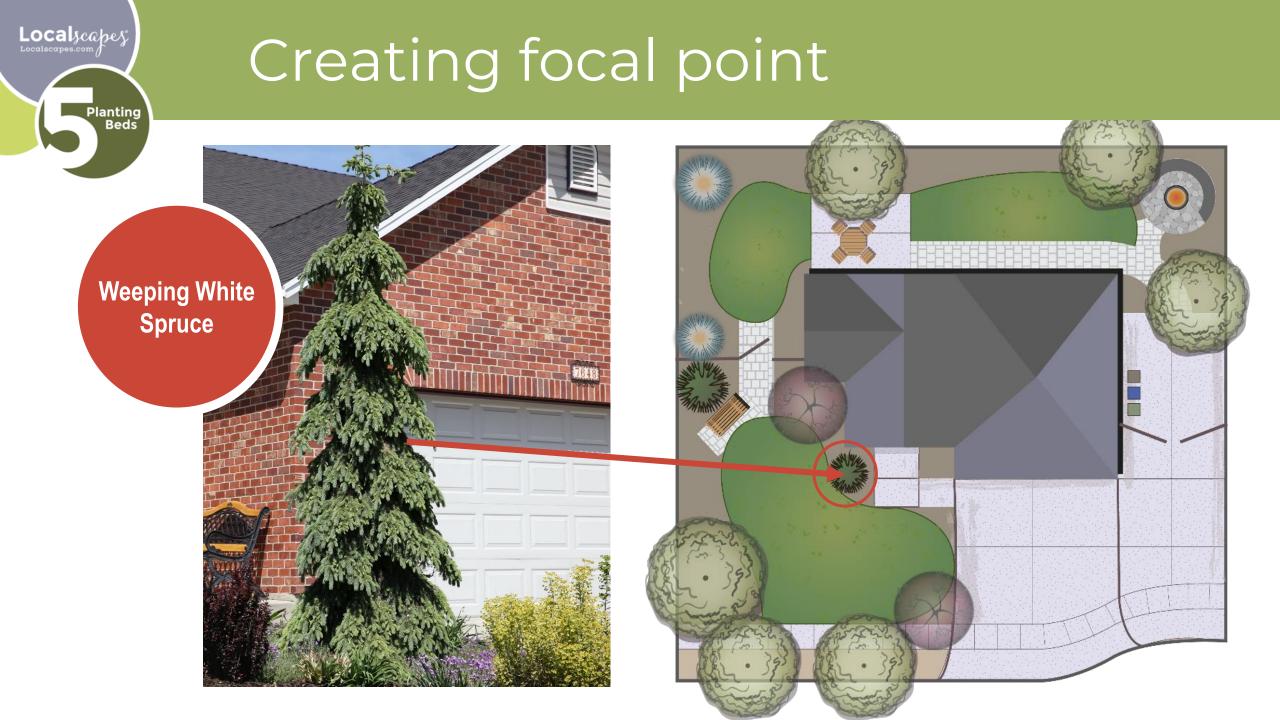


Passive solar

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



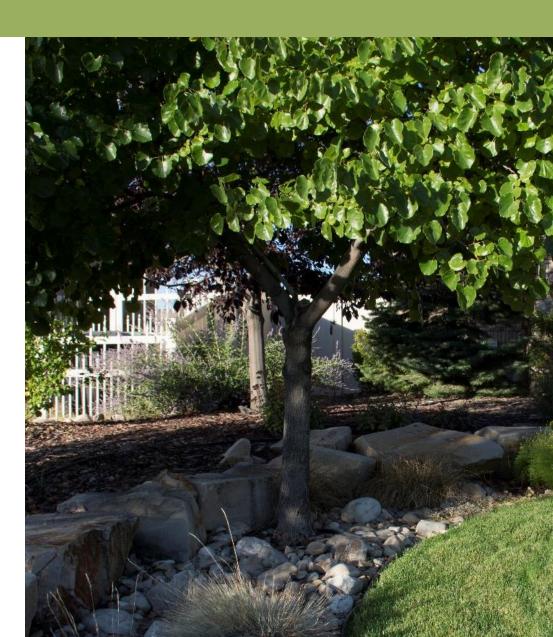






Tree guidelines

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





WORKTIME - 10 MINUTES

QUESTIONS:

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Start with the perimeter of the landscape, apply trees there first. Then moving inward, place smaller trees where desired.
- Decide how to utilize existing shade from mature trees





FOUNDATION & PERIMETER PLANTS

- Soften the transition from outside to inside.
- Create boundaries
- Accent attractive features
- Conceal unattractive features



Benefits

- Making a house more inviting
- Creates curb appeal
- Multi-season interest
- Creates structure
- Provides security





Frame windows and doors

- Accent window/ door locations
- Do not block
- Add evergreens for year-round interest
- Create the feeling of an entrance





Create an entrance using plants

These evergreens give the feeling of an entrance without an actual door



Foundation Backbone

Use Foundation plants to provide structure and interest all year long

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Planting Beds



Perimeter Backbone & Seasonal

- Use diverse plant types to create interest
- Include evergreens

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Planting Beds

 Layer plantings for maximum privacy and beauty





Conceal views

Use Foundation and Perimeter plants to conceal undesirable views





Define space

Trees, shrubs, & ornamental grasses can be used to add height, define space, and screen areas of the landscape





Foundation and Perimeter plant guidelines

- Shrubs, Ornamental Grasses, and tall perennials
- Perennials should be at least 3' tall
- Dwarf trees that don't exceed 15' can be used against foundation





Plant arrangement

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





WORK TIME - 10 MINUTES

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





INFILL PLANTS

- Low growing plants
- Front of the planting bed
- Along edges, such as paths





Infill plant 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
- Impulse purchases





WORK TIME - 5 MINUTES

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.





PARK STRIP PLANTS

- Low growing plants
- Salt tolerant
- Heat & drought tolerant





Park strip plants

- 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

- \odot Trees can be used in park strips as the city ordinance allows for it
- Plants should be salt tolerant
- Plants need to be hardy and tough





WORK TIME - 5 MINUTES

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.

