

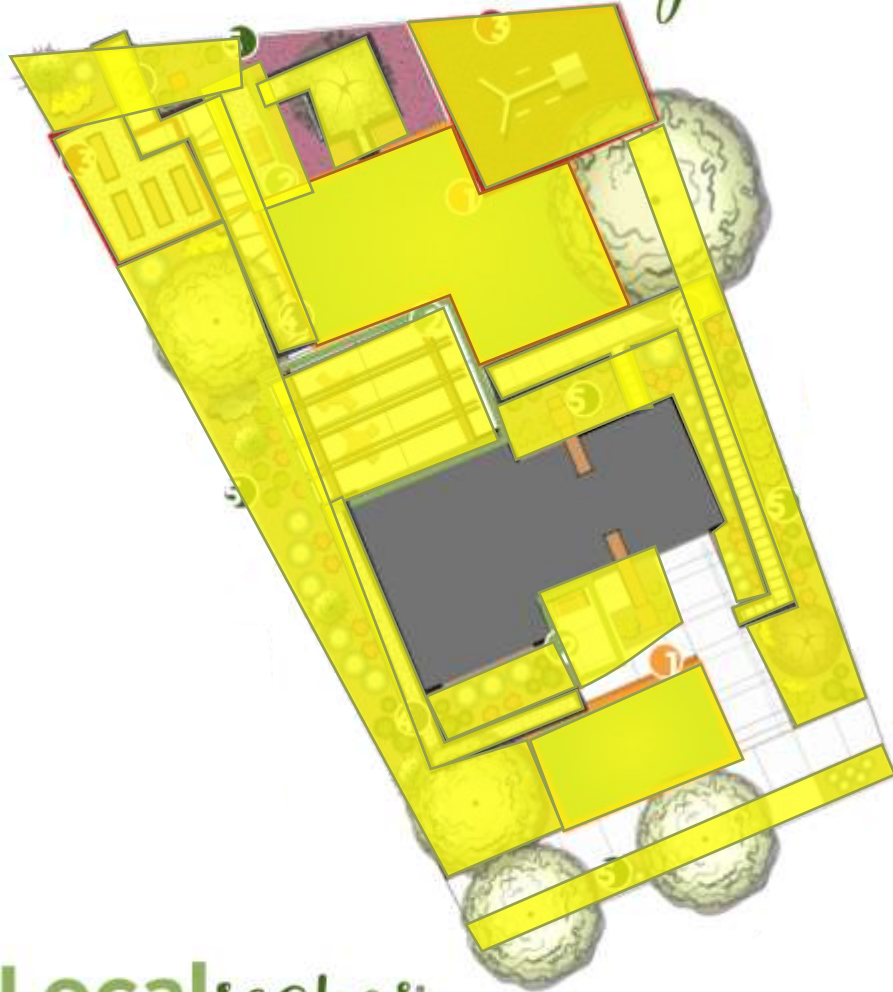


# Localscapes University





# 5 elements of a Localscape



**Localscapes**  
Localscapes.com

Follow these steps to start your own plan:







# What you will learn:

1. How to Create a Base map
2. Localscapes Design
  - Central Open Shapes
  - Gathering Areas
  - Activity Zones
  - Paths
  - Planting Beds
3. Plant Selection Basics
4. Plant Maintenance







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## Creating A Base Map



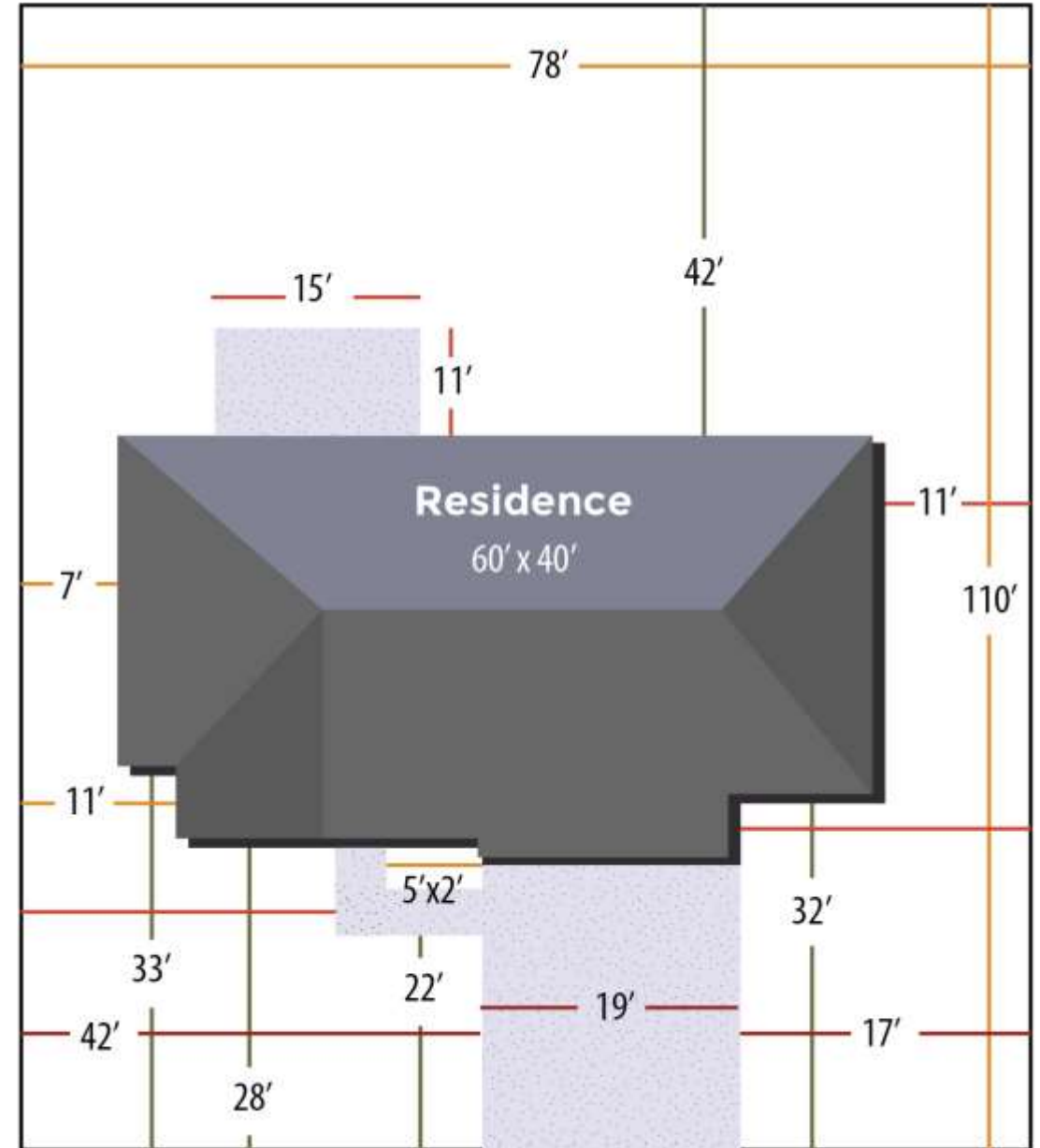




## Base Maps

An accurate base map is key to good design.

- Base maps should:
  - Be drawn to scale
  - Show existing hardscape
  - Show existing trees & shrubs
  - Show any permanent objects
  - Help you avoid mistakes!







# Developing a Base Map

## Option A:

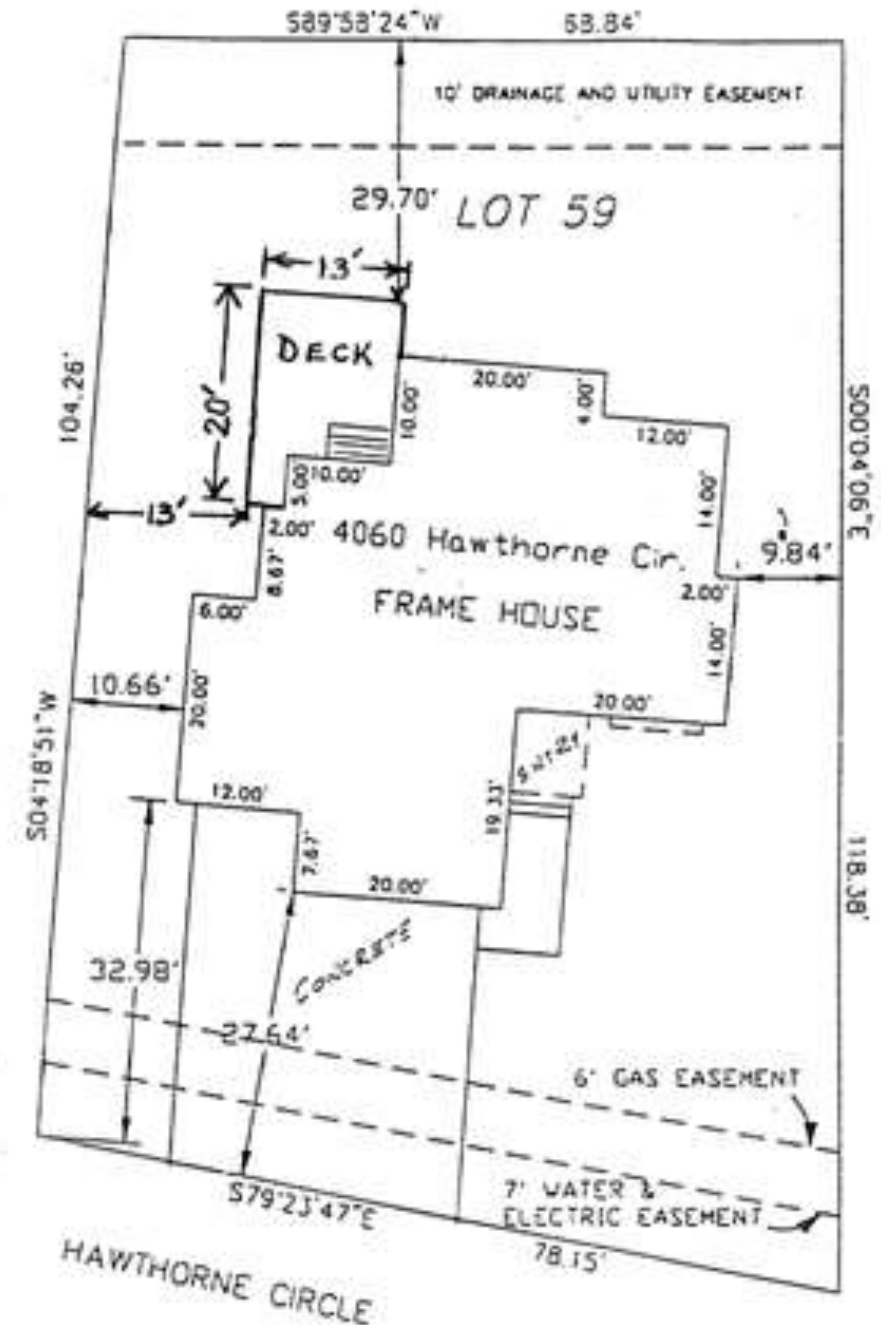
Obtain a base map from your builder or city.

- Easiest
- May not be 100% accurate

## Option B:

Measure your landscape.

- Tape measure
- Measuring Wheel
- Google Maps





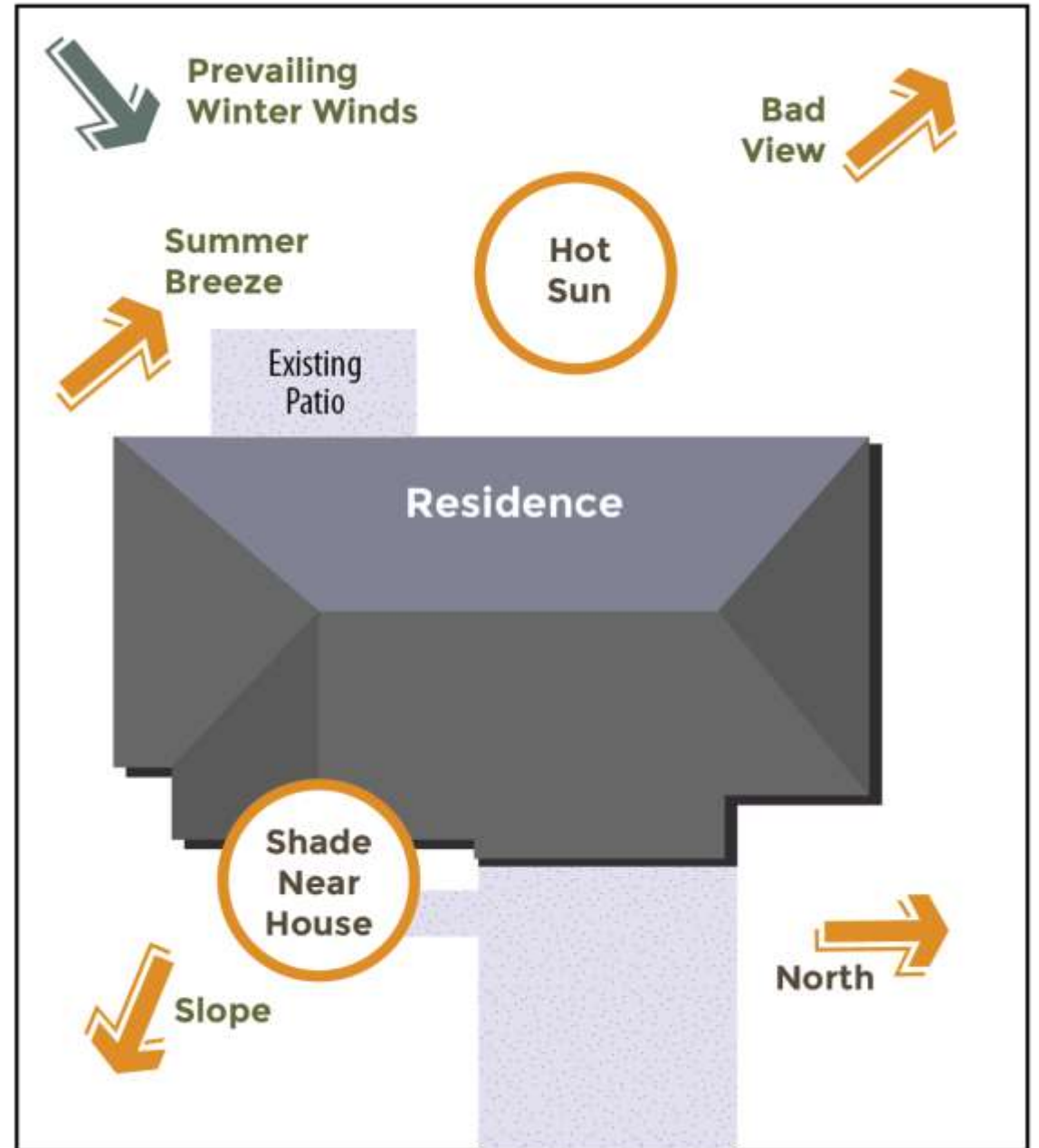






## Observe & Note Conditions

- Good and bad views
- Wind
- Sun vs. Shade
- Soil conditions
- Slopes







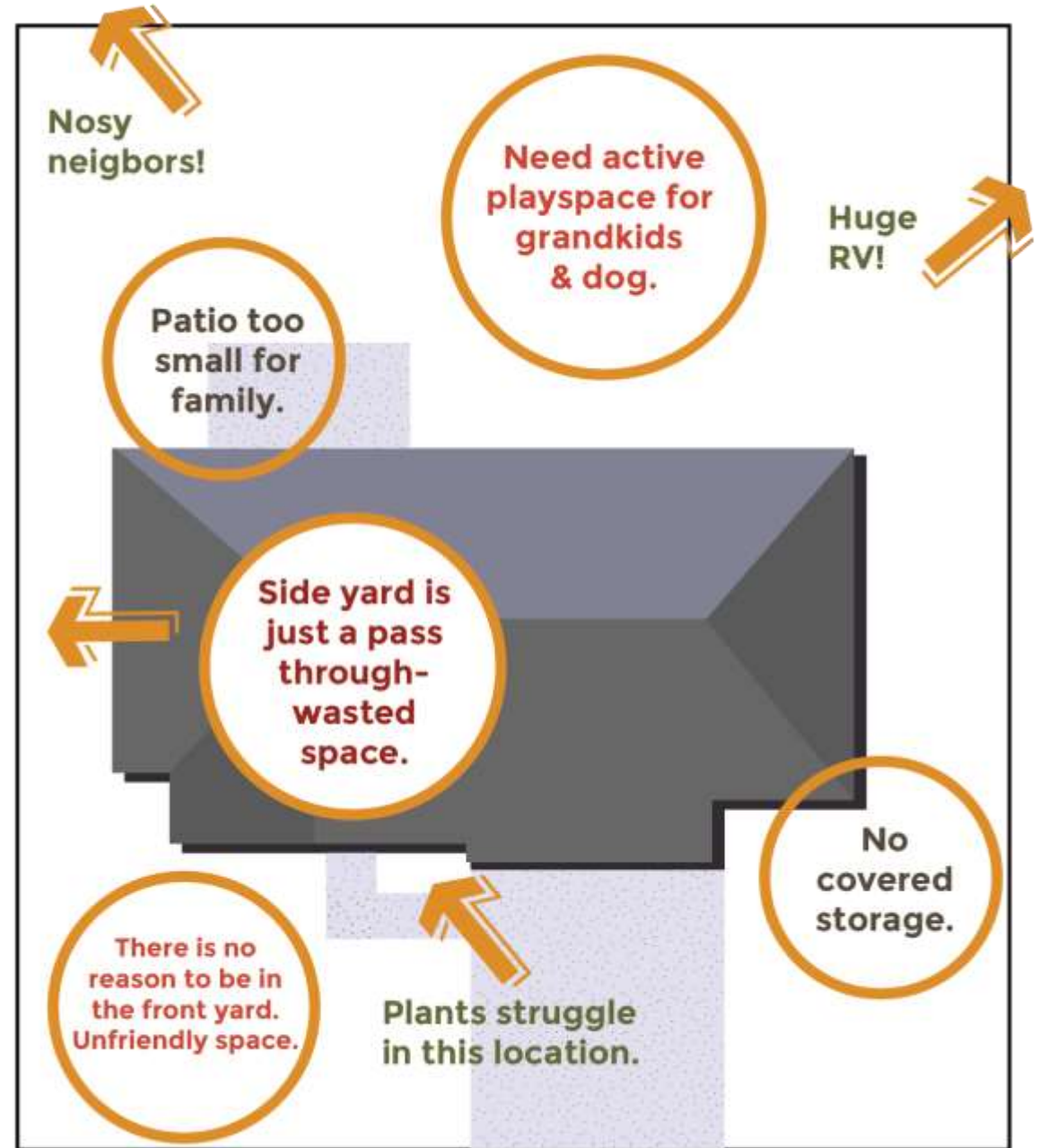
# Perform a Needs Assessment

## Site Concerns

- Existing patio is old and small
- Lack of privacy
- Wasted space
- Noisy areas

## Wish List

- Space for shade garden
- Covered storage area (Activity Zone)
- Play space (Activity Zone)
- Fire pit (Gathering Area)
- Larger patio (Gathering Area)

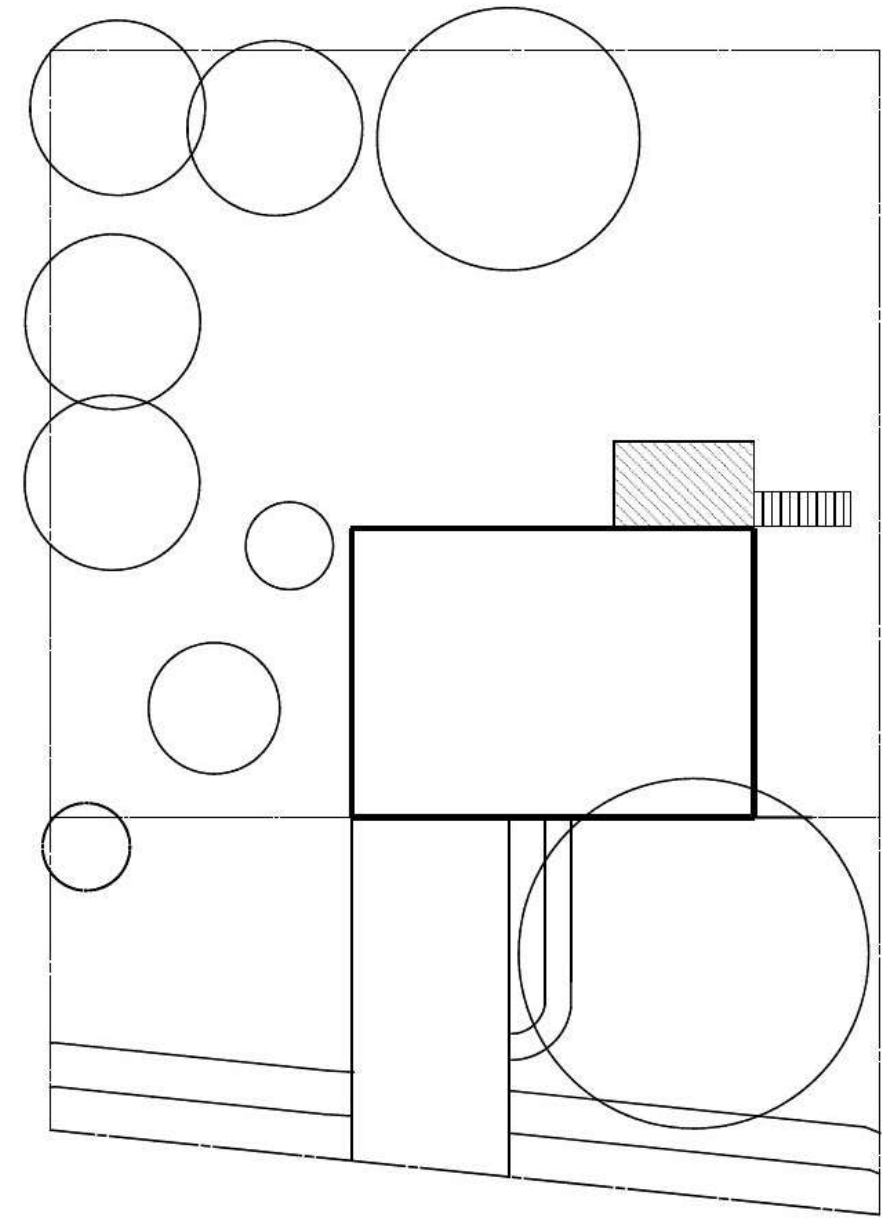






# Finished Base Map

- Drawn to scale
- **11" x 17" sheet of paper**
- North arrow
- All existing hardscape areas and mature trees







# Localscapes University

## The Central Open Shape







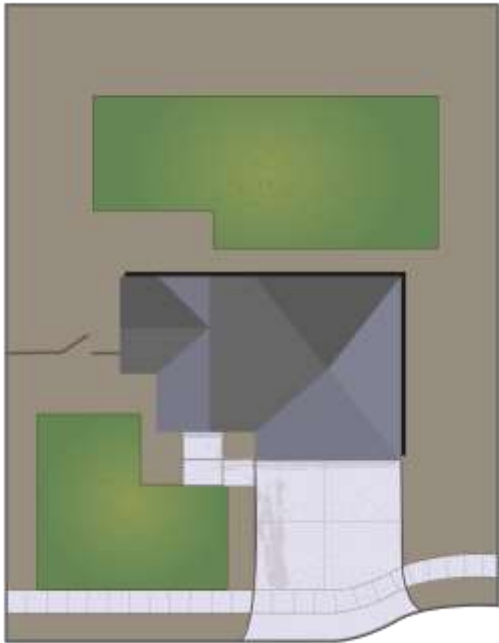
Central  
Open  
Shape



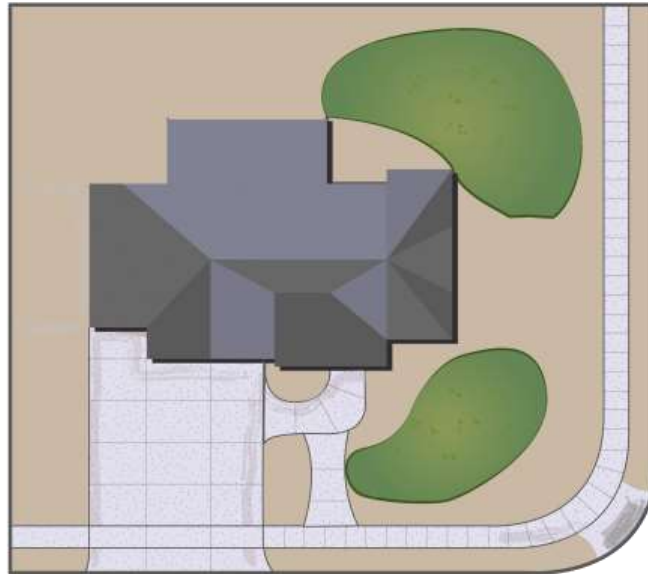


# Central Open Shape Locations

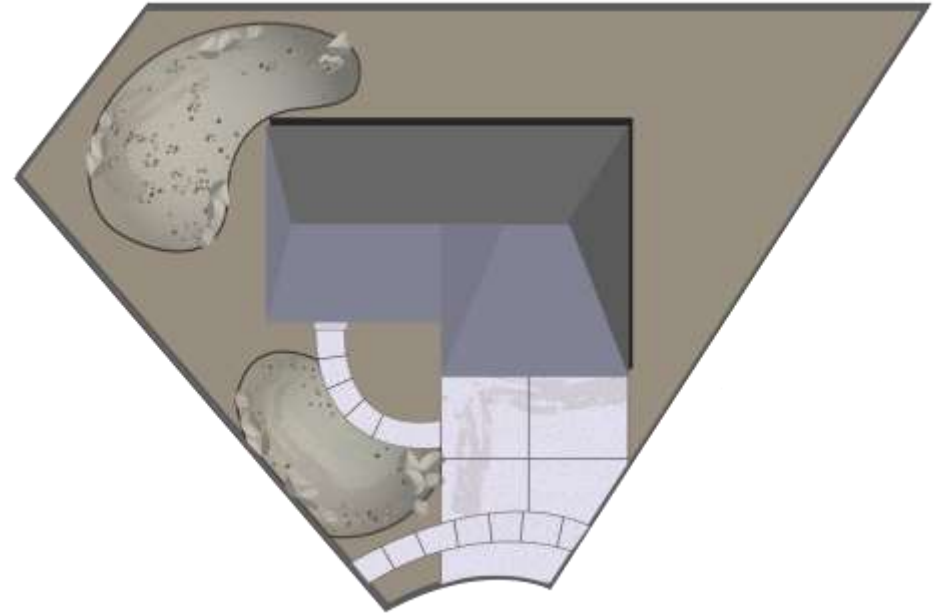
Rectangular Lot



Corner Lot



Odd-Shaped Lot





# Central Open Shape Location





# Defined Edge





# Contrasting and Permanent Materials





# Central Open Shape Materials



Groundcover



Pavers



Gravel



Lawn



# Groundcover

**Creeping  
Thyme**

Sun



**Turkish  
Veronica**

Part-Shade





# Pavers

Large enough to  
make a bold  
statement &  
anchor the design





# Gravel

Use  
pre-emergent in  
the spring & spot  
spray with  
post-emergent  
herbicide





# Lawn

Central  
Open  
Shape

1

Lawn should be a  
designed element





# Lawn Varieties

## Warm Season

- Blue Grama
- Buffalo Grass
- Dog Tuff Grass



## Cool Season

- Kentucky Bluegrass
- Tall Fescue
- Fine Fescue
- Crested Wheat Grass





# Overhead Sprinkler Overview







# Use One Type of Head Per Zone





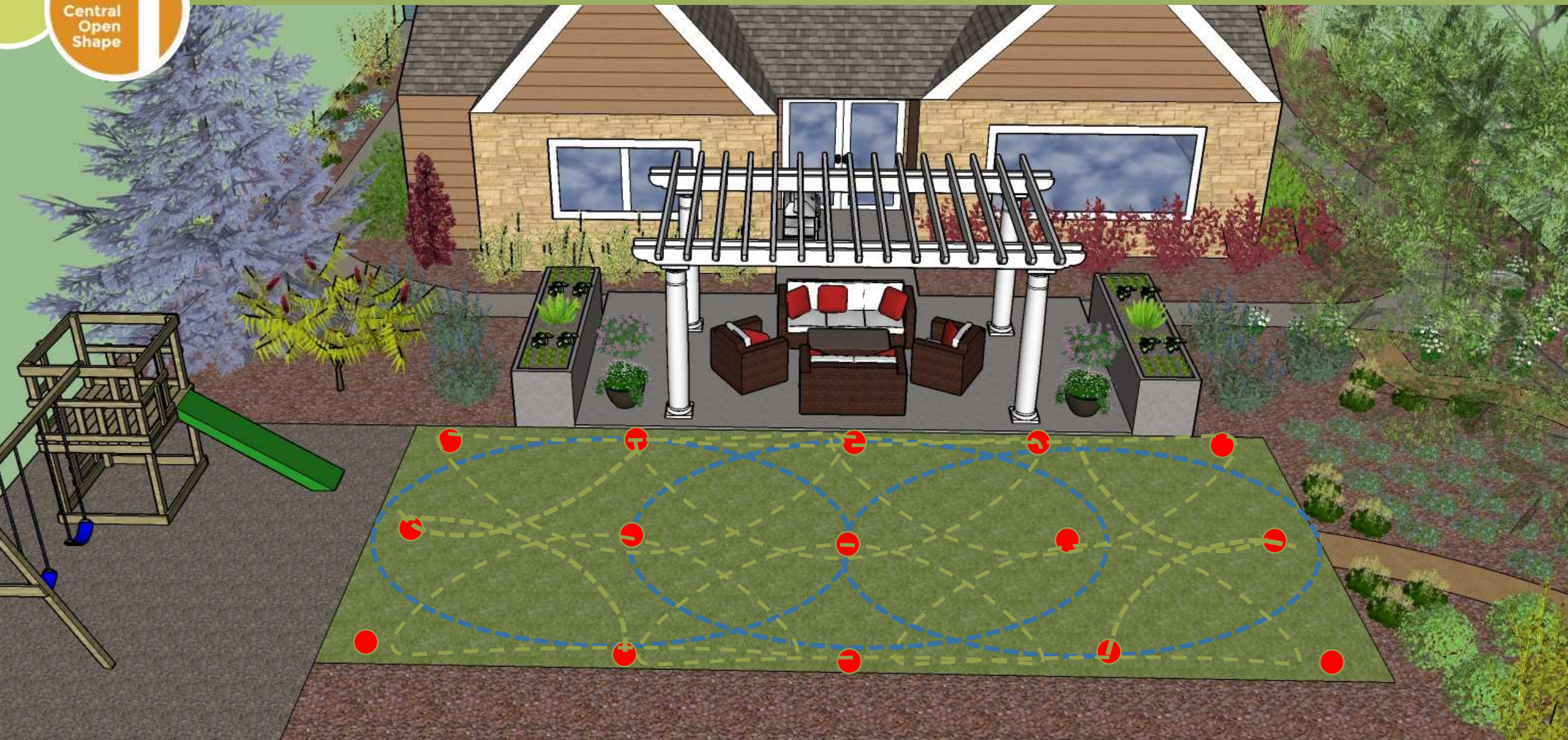
# Rotary Nozzles Recommended

Less water is lost to evaporation and wind when rotary nozzles are used





# Head-To-Head Coverage



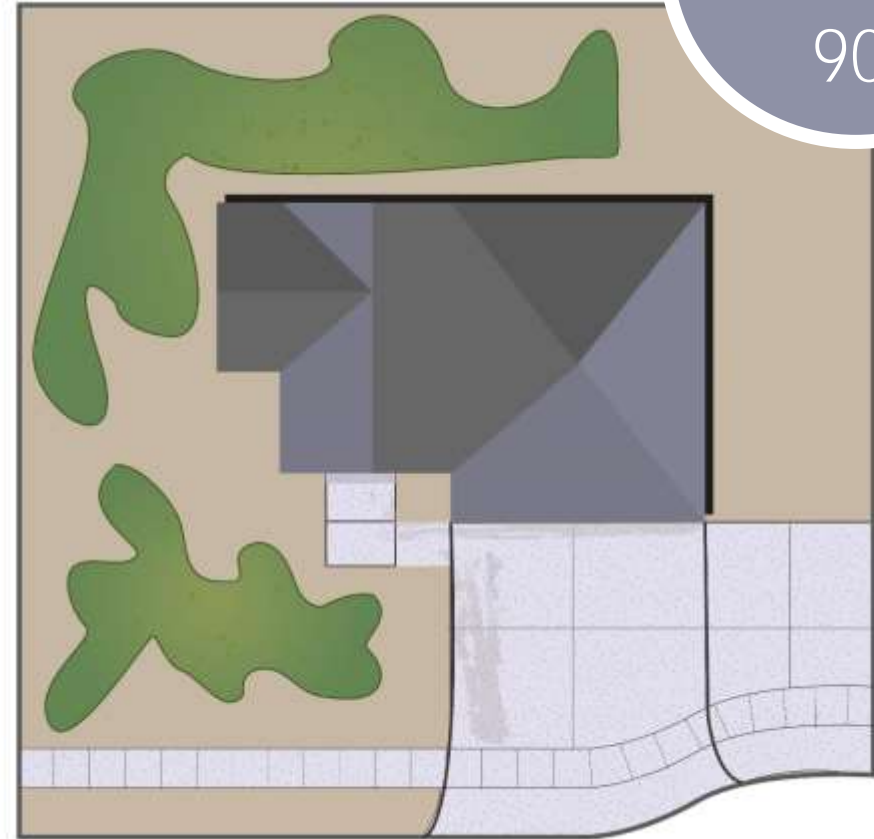


# Lawn Shapes to Avoid

Less than  
8 feet  
wide



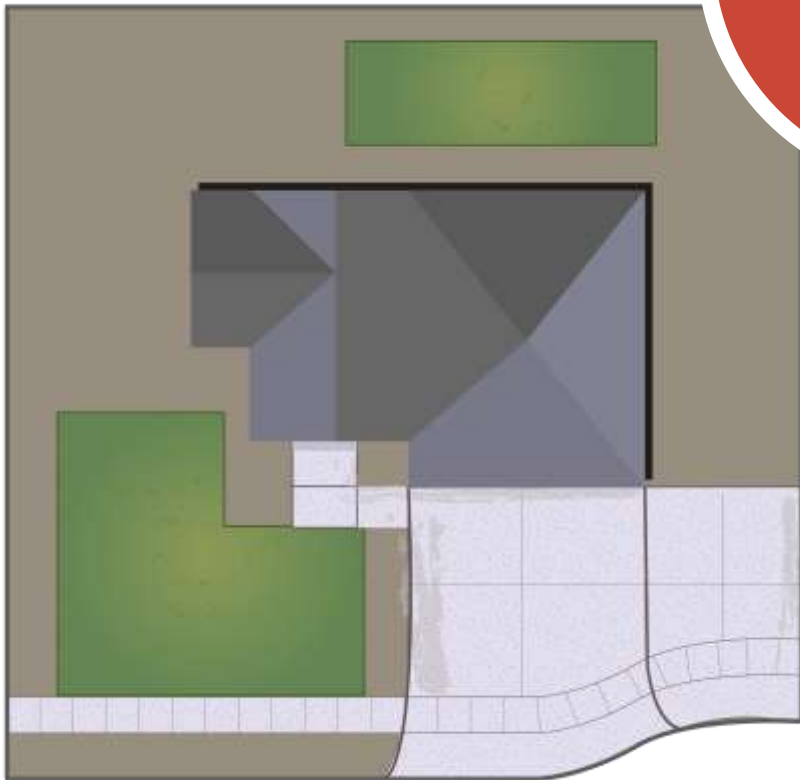
Corners  
less than  
90°



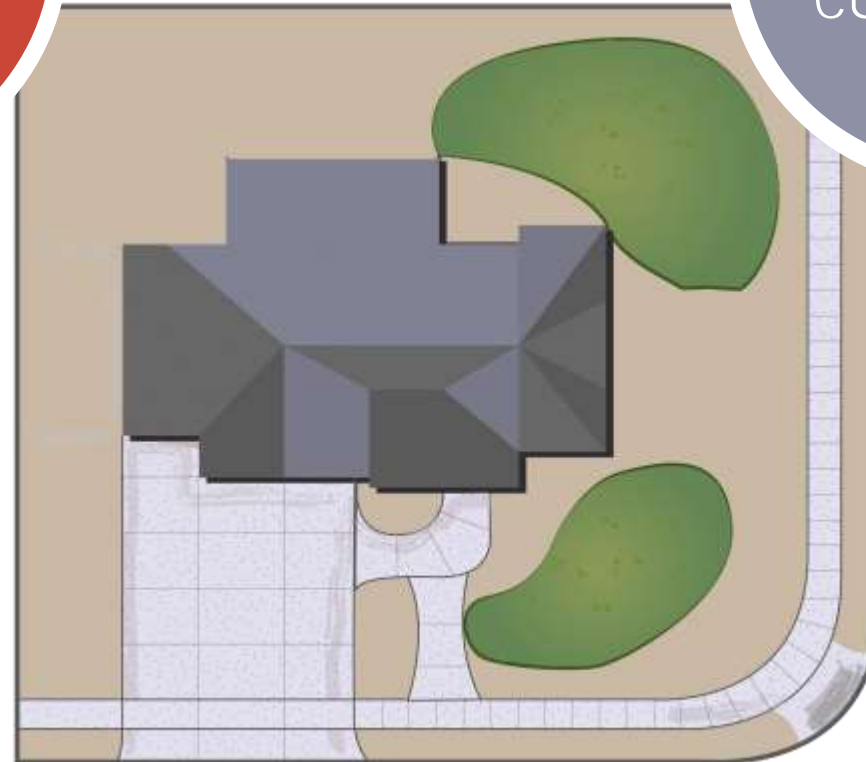


# Highly Efficient Shapes

Squares &  
rectangles  
are most  
efficient



Ovals &  
gently  
curved are  
Ok too





# Lawn should be unobstructed





Lawn is not less than 8 feet wide





# Lawn is not a designated path





# No lawn on slopes or hillsides





# Completed Localscape





# Typical Utah Landscape





# Typical Utah Landscape





## Marking Paint



# Lawn Removal Step 1:

Mark the lawn area to be removed

## Garden Hose





## Plastic Sheeting



## Step 2:

Kill the marked lawn

- Lawn must be dead down to the roots or lawn will grow back.
- This process can take several weeks

## Chemical





# Step 3: Remove the dead lawn

Sod  
Cutter



Tiller



Shovel





# Irrigation Placement







Questions?





Landscape for where you live.

[www.Localscapes.com](http://www.Localscapes.com)

