

Landscape Plan Architectural Drawing

Jimmy Antony*

Department of Engineering, The University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

*Corresponding author: Dr Jimmy Antony, Department of Engineering, The University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy, E-mail: Jimmy45@an.it

Received date: October 11, 2021; Accepted date: October 25, 2021; Published date: November 1, 2021

Citation: Antony J (2021) Landscape Plan Architectural Drawing. J Archit Eng Tech 10: e001.

Copyright: © 2021 Antony J. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Editorial Note

A landscape design is similar to an outdoor floor plan. A landscape design, like a floor plan, produces a visual representation of a location using scaled measurements. Landscape plans contain both natural and man-made elements such as flowers, trees, and grass, as well as lawn furniture, fountains, and sheds. Overlays for irrigation and lighting may be included in landscape designs. Whether it's a personal garden design for your home or a commercial plan for a firm or a communal area, landscape plans are used to plan the layout of an outdoor space. They can also be used as a reference when a new installation or maintenance is required, or while organizing an outside event.

The process of selecting materials can also be aided by creating a landscape plan. It also provides superior cost estimating tools to the property owner and landscaping contractor, ensuring that the job is performed within financial limitations.

Design of Landscape Plan

- The first step in creating a landscape design is to have a general picture of the project area. This is the fundamental structure to which you will gradually add items. Choose the region that will be shown in the diagram. Due to the open nature of an outside location, this may be challenging, but the landscape design should only depict the area that will be landscaped. Begin by defining the area's borders. It might be the edge of a garden, the yard's end, a fence, or any other location where the landscape plan no longer applies.
- Any rocks, streams, buildings, poles, slopes, or other features that cannot or will not be relocated throughout the landscaping process should be included. Also, be sure to use the proper symbols and colors for them. Finally, after the place is finished, this aids in the imagination of the location. You might wish to make a notation of North on your drawing to assist you understand how the light and shadows affect the area.
- Fill up the space with the appropriate type or types of groundcover that will be installed (such as grass or asphalt). Apply textures to these regions to make them look more realistic.
- Include shrubs, trees, and flowers, as well as pathways and stairwells. Include any lawn furniture, pools, sheds, gazebos, structures, and fountains that you want to build. Structural drawings

are attracted to scale so relative sizes are accurately addressed. The scale is chosen to ensure that the complete construction will fit on the chosen sheet size as well as to exhibit the required level of detail. On the size of one-eighth of an inch to one foot (1:96) or what might be compared to 1 to 100, dividers are ordinarily displayed as straightforward blueprints relating to the general thickness. At a bigger scope, a large portion of an inch to one foot (1:24) or the closest normal metric identical 1 to 20, the layers of various materials that make up the divider development are shown. Development subtleties are attracted to a bigger scope, sometimes full size (1 to 1 scale).

Types of landscape plans

- Site analysis
- Bubble Plan
- Plot plan
- Concept Images
- Renderings/Perspectives
- Planting Plan

Site analysis: A diagram that displays all existing structures and elements that have an influence on the landscape, such as the home, garage, property lines, and underground utilities, among others.

Bubble plan: A basic graphic in which bubbles are used to identify distinct locations for certain uses, such as dining, seating, cooking, playing, and gardening.

Plot plan: Features, buildings, arrangement, and proportions of the overall landscape.

Concept images: Photo samples of characteristics that are comparable to those in the plot plan to give you an idea of how things will look.

Renderings/Perspectives: A painting or computer-generated image that depicts the colours, texture, lighting, shading, and depth of the terrain.

Planting plan: A labeled diagram that depicts the amounts, locations, sizes, shapes, and colours of individual plants that will be utilised in the landscape.