

Unit 1 – Overview of Two Systems

Unit 2 - Looking at Landscapes

Unit 3 – Project Planning and Visuals

Unit 4 – Design Fundamentals and Strategies

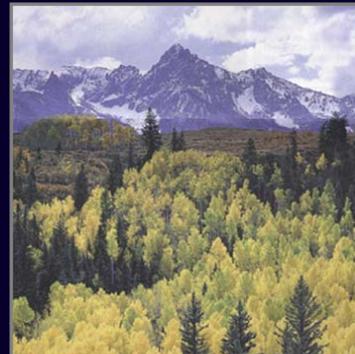
Unit 5 – Environmental Factors

- **Contrast Rating Process**

- **Writing EAs**

Fundamental Principles: Unit 2 relation 3

- Language of Looking at Landscapes (Form, Line, Color, Texture..)



Unit 2

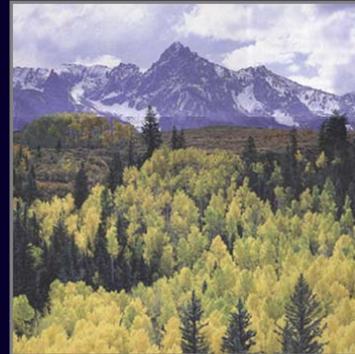
Principle philosophy~ Reducing Contrast in the Landscape by Reducing the contrast in from line color and texture



Unit 3/4

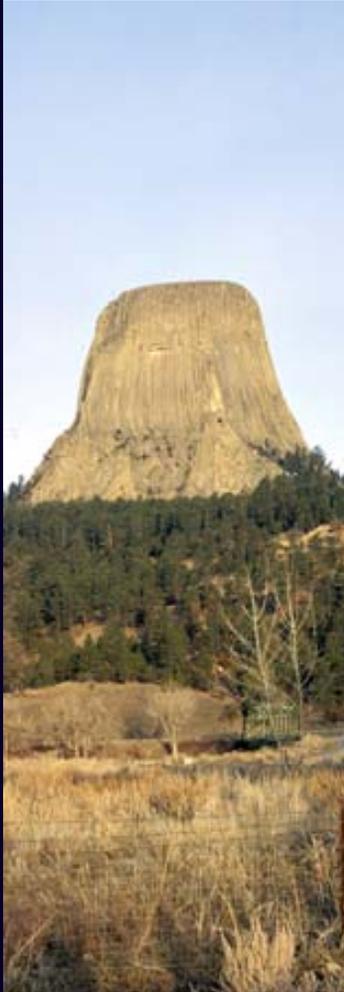
Fundamental Principles

- Language of Looking at Landscapes (Form, Line, Color, Texture..)



Unit 2

Looking at Landscapes



•?

Why is it Important to Analyze the Existing Landscape?

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Why is it Important to Analyze the Existing Landscape?

To have a baseline to compare the amount of contrast created by a propose project

Use the three landscape analysis components –

Landscape Types

Landscape Character Elements

Landscape Analysis Factors

– to analyze and describe the landscape character of a given scene using common landscape vocabulary.

Landscape Character

The character of a landscape is the overall impression created by its unique combination of visual features (such as land, vegetation, water, and structures).



What is the overall impression?

Handout

Look at
back

How do you analyze the Character of a Landscape?

1 Determine the LANDSCAPE TYPES. **+**

- Panoramic
- Enclosed
- Feature
- Focal
- Canopied

2 Identify and Describe LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ELEMENTS. **+**

- Form
- Line
- Color
- Texture

3 Identify any LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS FACTORS. **+**

- Contrast
- Sequence
- Axis
- Convergence
- Co-dominance
- Enframement
- Scale

= CHARACTER of a LANDSCAPE

Some Suggested Landscape Vocabulary

Form

Bold / definite / indistinct
Prominent
Flat / rolling / rugged
Rounded / angular
Rough / smooth
Jagged / domed / flattened
Steep / moderate / gentle
Solid / transparent
Simple / complex
Amorphous / geometric
Regular / irregular
Narrow / wide
Long / short / tall
High / low
Diverse / numerous / few
Large / small
Convex / concave
Circular / oval
Square / rectangular / rhomboid
Triangular / trapezoid
Linear / parallel / curving
Conical / cylindrical / cubic
Pyramidal / spherical
Contrasting / compatible
Vertical / horizontal / diagonal
Nondirectional
Symmetrical / asymmetrical
Strip / block / patch

Line

Bold / weak
Regular / irregular
Straight / curving
Curvilinear
Diagonal / horizontal / vertical
Angular / subangular
Jagged / rugged / smooth
Undulating / flowing
Complex / simple
Soft / hard
Broken / continuous
Concave / convex
Converging / diverging
Parallel / perpendicular
Geometric / circular / semicircular

Color

Hues - red, yellow, brown, green
Value - dark to light
Chroma - brilliant, pure, saturated, dull, grayish
Warm or cool
Vivid
Subtle
Luminous
Glaring
Pastel
Monotone - uniformity of color
Harmonious - pleasing combination of color

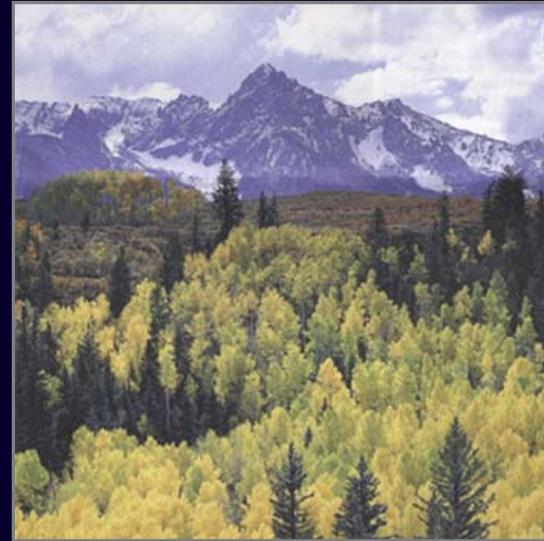
Texture

Coarse / medium / fine
Smooth / rough
Uniform / patchy / gradational
Directional / nondirectional
Discontinuous / continuous
Random / ordered
Contrasting / subtle
Dense / sparse
Glossy / matte
Striated
Scattered
Dotted
Clumped
Striped
Stippled
Granular

Analyzing the Landscape

Systematic means to describe landscape by form, line, color and texture.

- Describe a landscape
- Use laymen's terms
 - gently rolling hills
 - strong vertical line
- Use a team if possible
- Document in writing.



Landscapes Types

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Panoramic



Feature



Canopied



Enclosed



Focal



- Broad, horizontal composition
- Little or no sense of boundary
- Open and expansive
- No features blocking background
- Includes plains, expanses of water, and distant mountain ranges.









- Landscape spaces surrounded by continuous groupings of features
- Eye is drawn to enclosed portion of landscape
- An example is a meadow or small lake surrounded by walls of trees or earth forms.
- Vulnerable to modification if within enclosure space.









- Dominated by feature or group of feature objects
- Typically includes such elements as a waterfall, prominent landform, or tree
- Eye is drawn to feature
- Vulnerable to modification if near feature.









- Tend to converge upon themselves as distance increases
- Eye is drawn to focal point

**Vulnerable to modification if
near focal point.**









- Features overhead create a ceiling or canopy.
- Typically within or at the edge of a forest where branches and foliage are overhead.
- Also within canyons with predominately arched, overhanging walls.

Predominate on National Forests

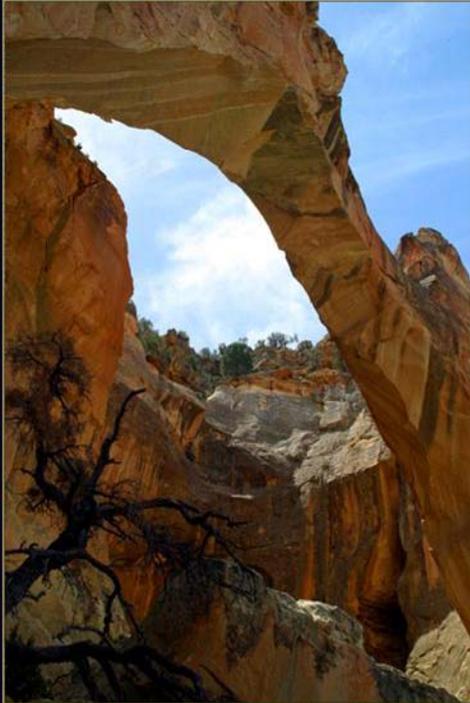






**Common within
National Forests**

Exercise



How do you analyze the Character of a Landscape?

1 Determine the LANDSCAPE TYPES. +

- Panoramic
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2 Identify and Describe LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ELEMENTS. +

- Form
- Line
- Color
- Texture

3 Identify any LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS FACTORS. +

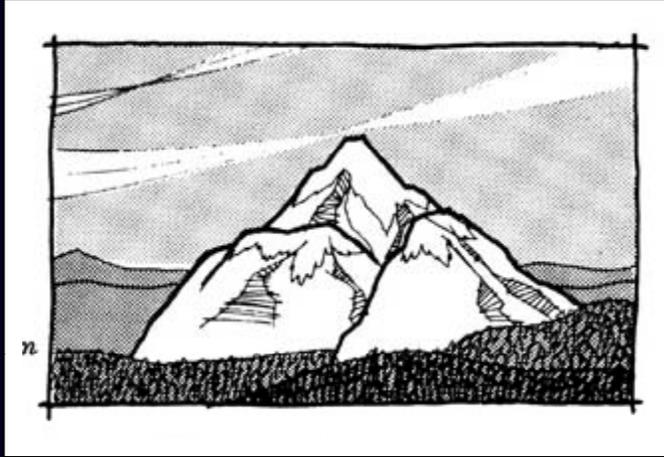
- Contrast
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- Scale

= CHARACTER of a LANDSCAPE

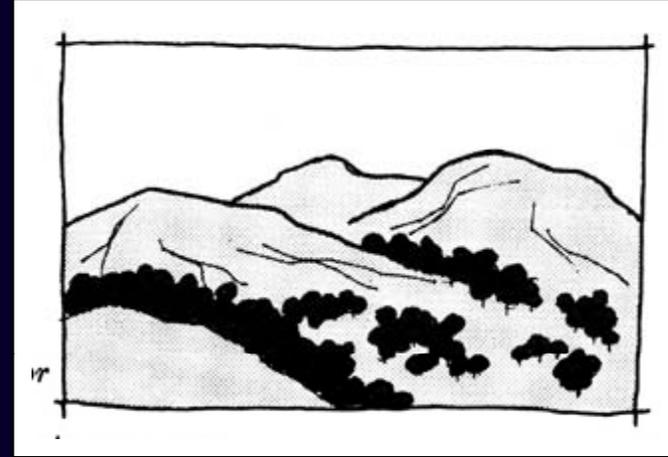


2. Landscape Character Elements

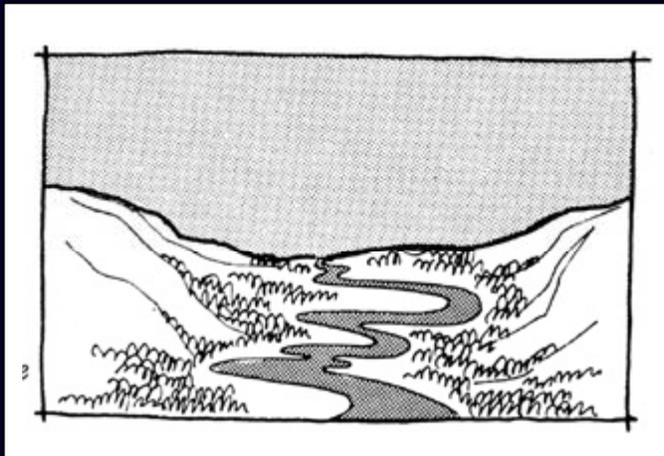
Form



Color



Line



Texture

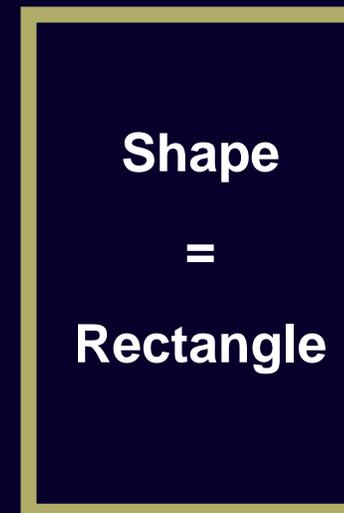
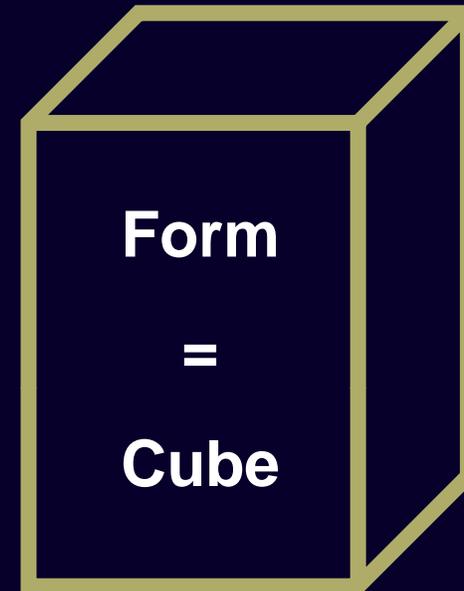


Video: Form, Line, Color, Texture of the Landscape

Form

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- Mass of an object or of a combination of objects that appear unified.
- If seen only two-dimensionally, it's called a shape.
- Forms that are bold, regular, solid or vertical tend to be dominant.



Types of Form

Dimensional mass

- volume of a landform, natural object, or built structure

Dimensional shape

- appears as a two-dimensional shape on landscape
- caused by contrast in color or texture of adjacent areas









- Path (real or imagined) that the eye follows in a landscape.
- Perceived in abrupt differences in form, color, or texture, or when objects are aligned in sequence.
- Usually evident as the edge of shapes or masses in the landscape.

Types of Line

- Edge

- Boundary between two contrasting areas
- Outline of a two-dimensional shape on the land surface

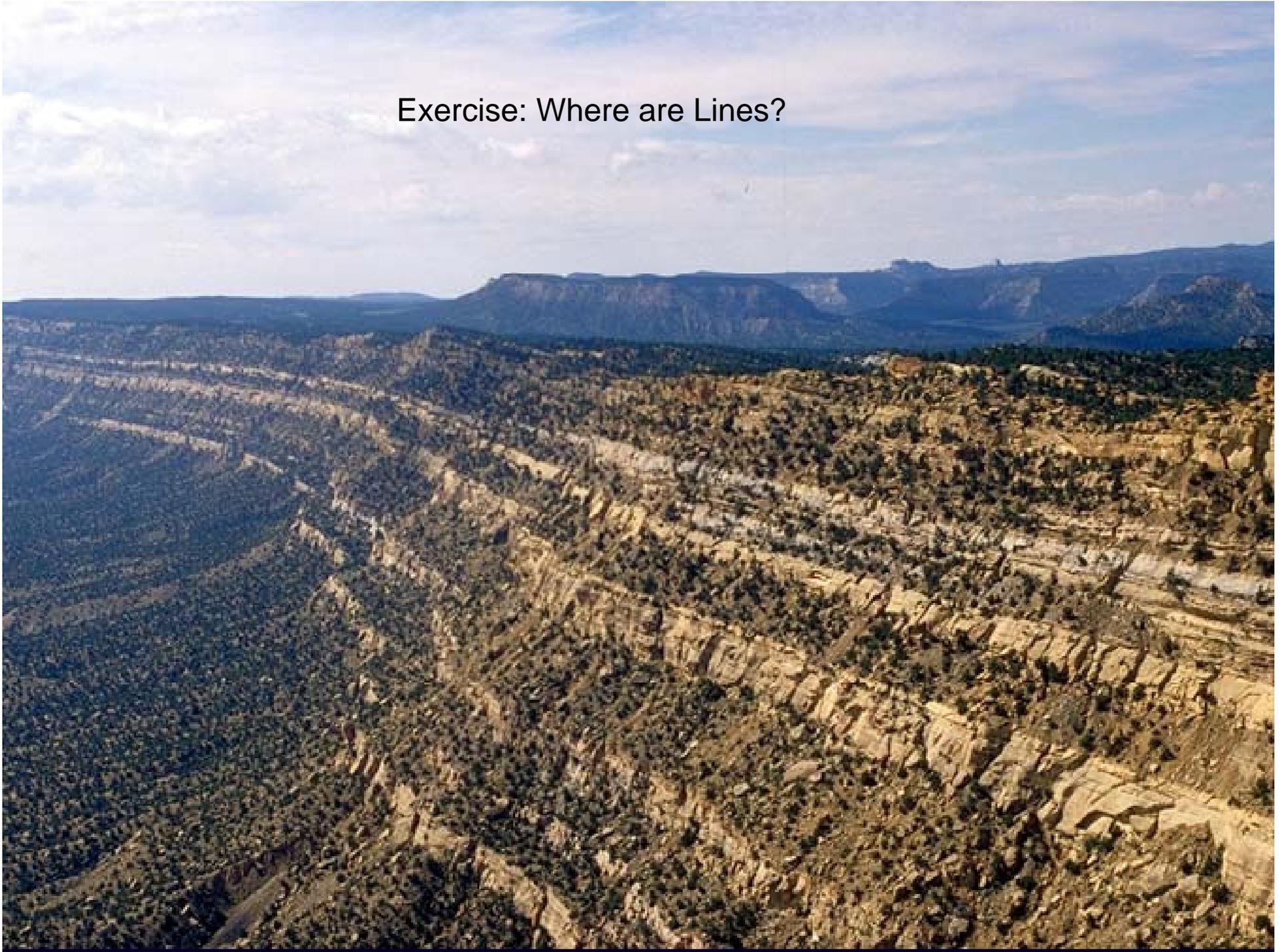
- Band

- Contrasting linear form with two roughly parallel edges

- Silhouette

- Outline of a mass seen against a backdrop

Exercise: Where are Lines?







-
- Brad Cownover Video – Listen to the words he uses to describe the “characteristic landscape”

- Reflected light of a particular intensity and wavelength to which the eye is sensitive.
- THE major visual property of surfaces.
- Light, warm, bright colors typically advance and dominate.
- Dark, cool, dull colors will typically retreat.









- The aggregation of small forms or color mixtures into a continuous surface pattern.
- Aggregated parts do not appear as discrete objects in the composition of the scene.

Sub-elements of Texture

- Grain
 - Relative dimensions of the surface variations.
 - Fine, Medium, Coarse
- Density
 - Spacing of surface variations.
 - Sparse, Medium, Dense
- Regularity
 - Degree of recurrence and arrangement of surface variation.
 - Uneven/Random, Even Random, Gradation









Exercise

- Describe the form, line, color and texture of the next slide.





Landscapes with abundance and variety in form, line, color and texture, as well as combinations of types – are typically the most interesting and visually appealing.
(and can absorb new project fairly well)













How do you analyze the Character of a Landscape?

1 Determine the LANDSCAPE TYPES. +

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2 Identify and Describe LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ELEMENTS. +

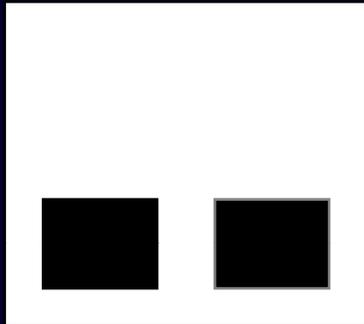
- Form
- Line
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3 Identify any LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS FACTORS. +

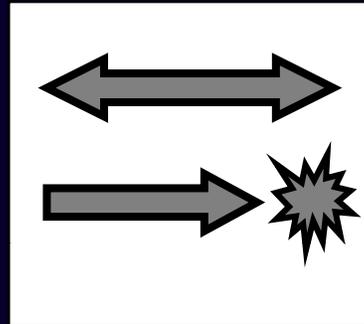
- Contrast
- Sequence
- Axis
- Convergence
- Co-dominance
- Enframement
- Scale

= CHARACTER of a LANDSCAPE

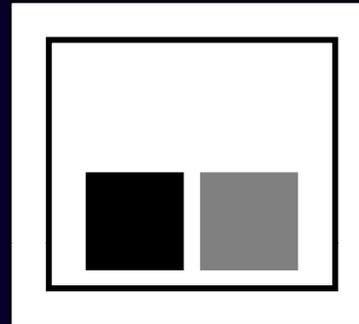
3. Landscape Analysis Factors



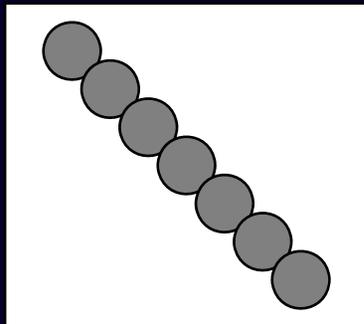
Contrast



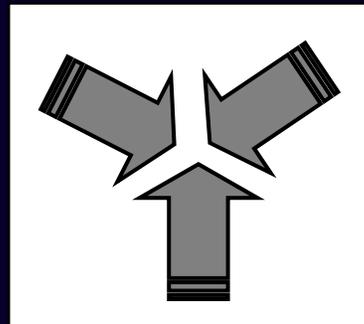
Axis



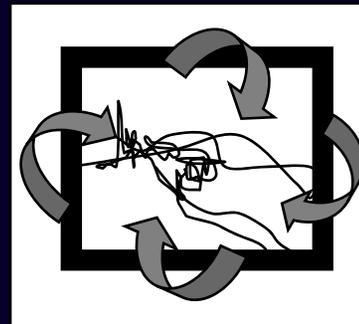
Co-dominance



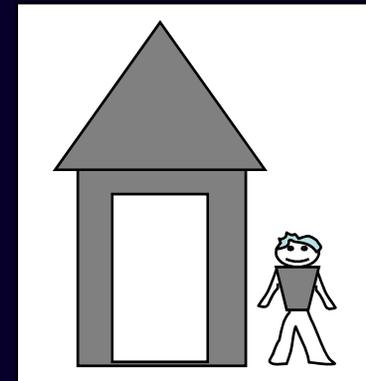
Sequence



Convergence



Enframement



Scale

Contrast

- Degree to which sharp differences in adjacent objects or areas exist.
- Landscapes or areas of landscapes with great contrast attract the eye more readily than those with little to no contrast.
- “ Helps us see patterns/texture





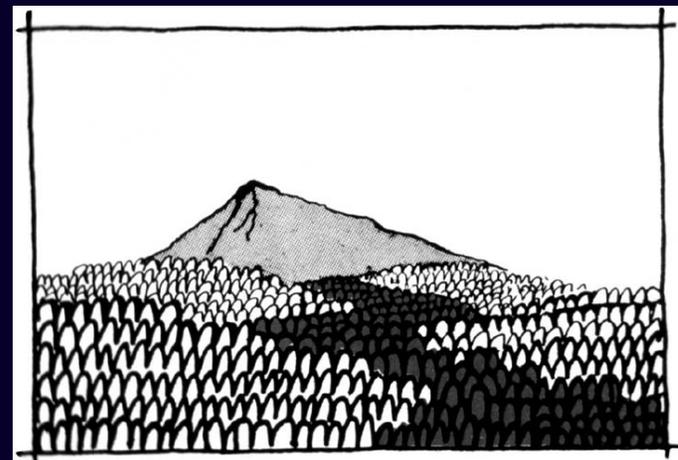
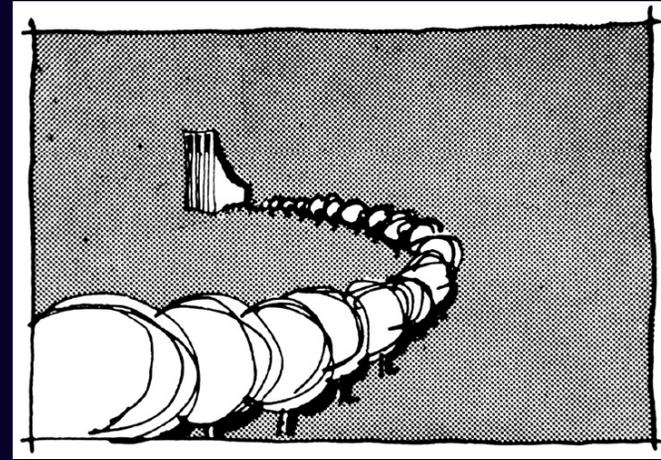






Sequence

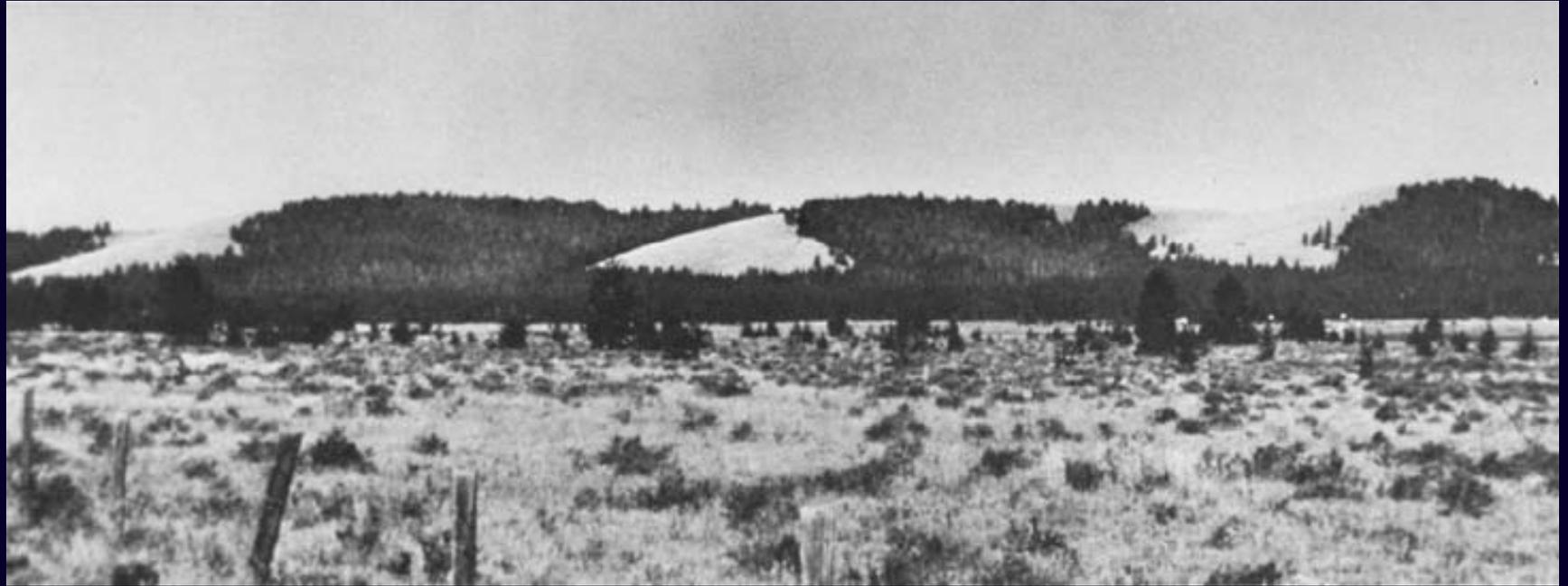
- Succession of landscape elements.
- Systematic repetition of form, line, color, or texture.



Types of Sequence

- Form sequence
 - Interruption of form sequence can create “missing tooth” effect.
- Line sequence
 - Can lead the eye to a distant object.
 - Removal of one of elements forming line would be visually disruptive.
- Color sequence
 - Can also lead the eye to a distant object.

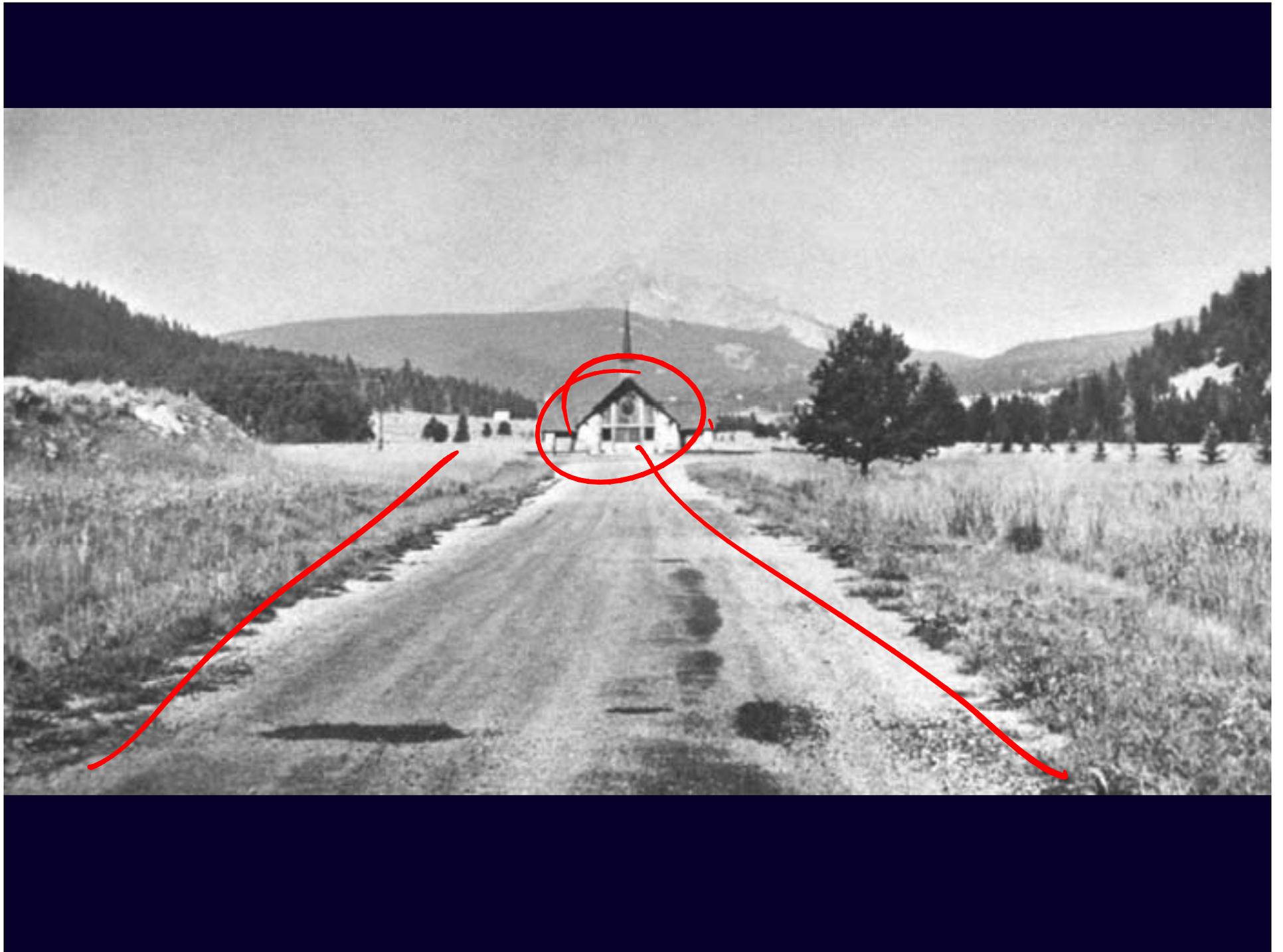


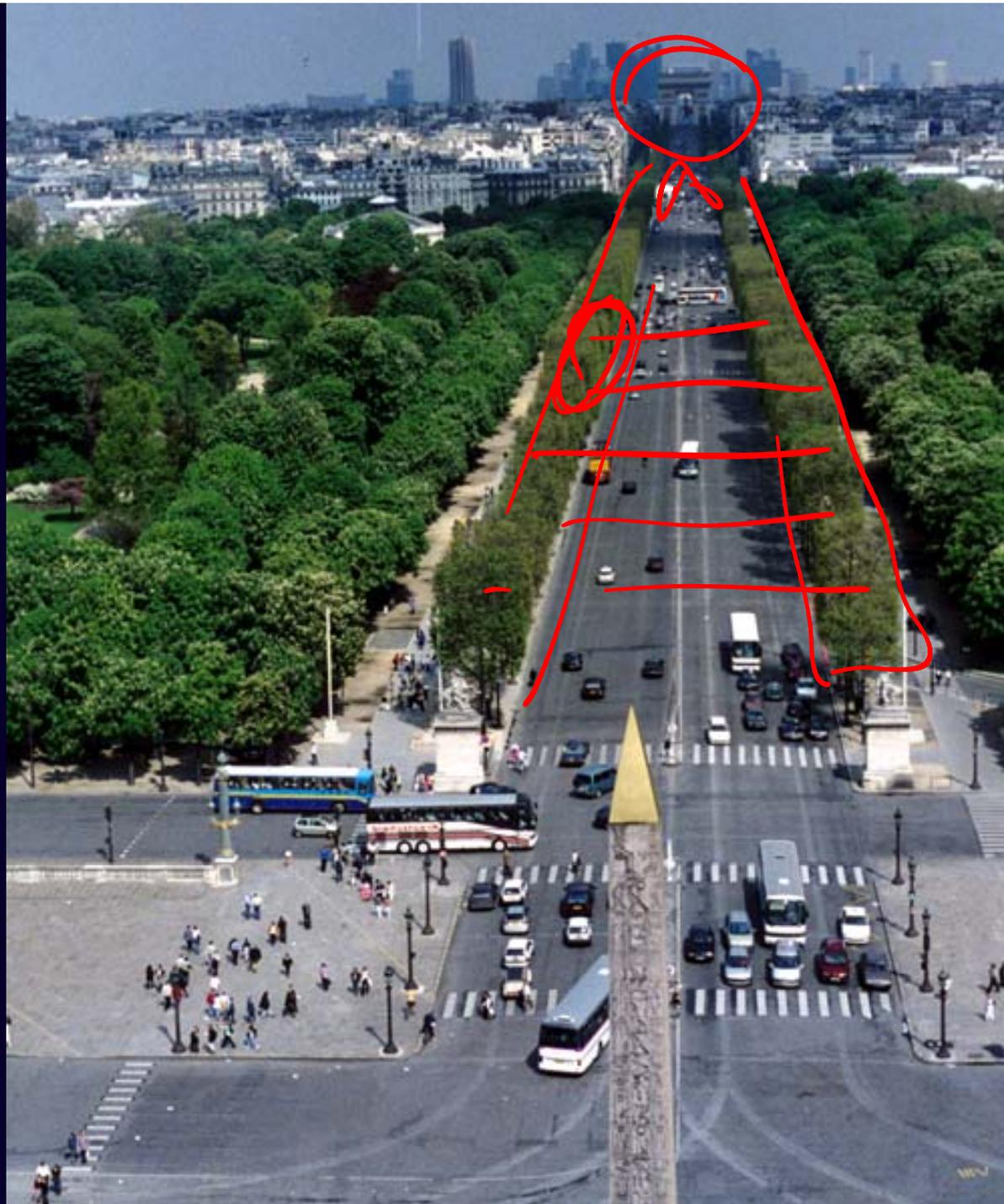


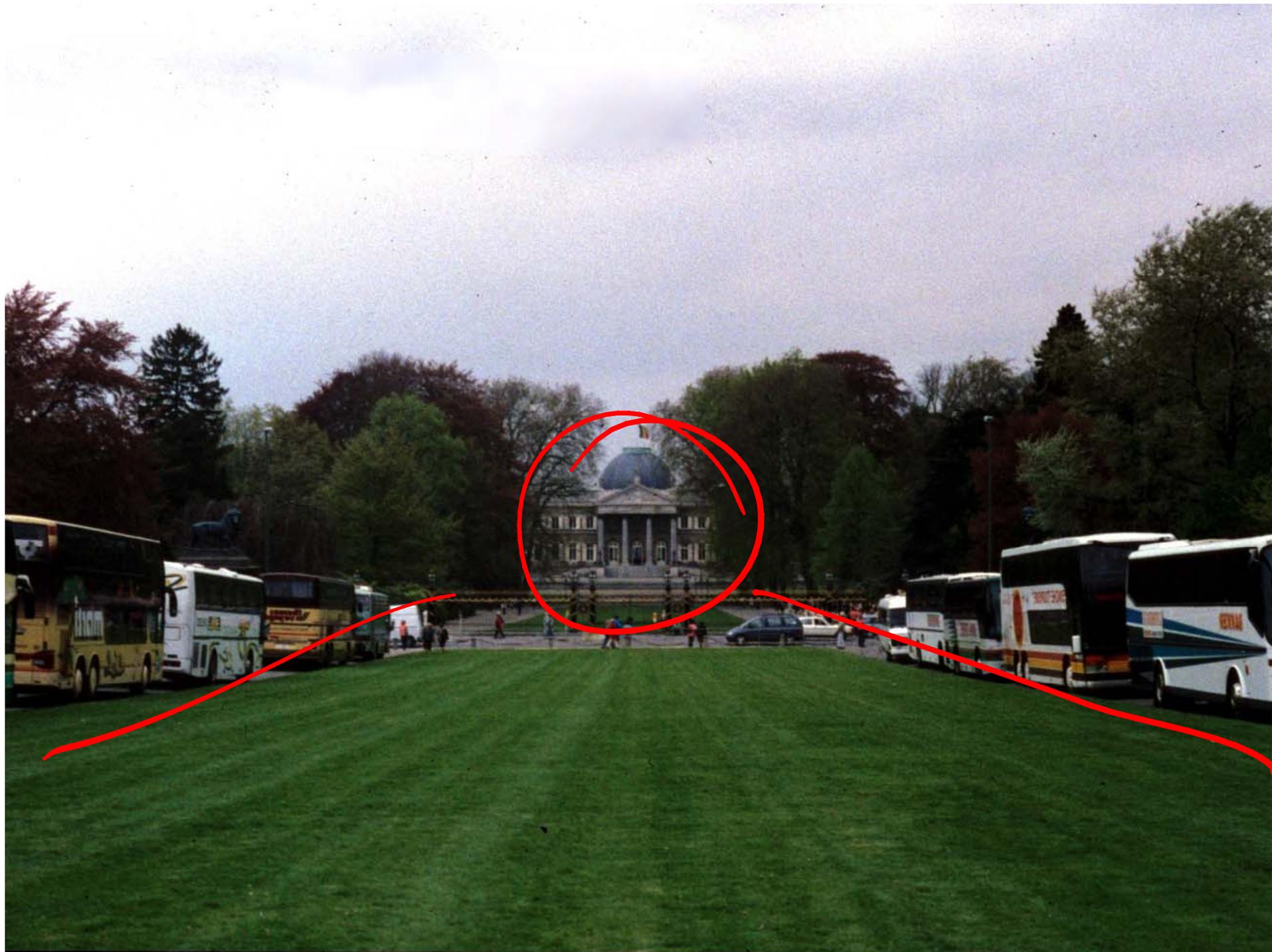


Axis

- A straight line (real or imaginary) passing through the center of a landscape such that each half is symmetrical.
- Focuses viewer attention primarily on the terminus and its background.
- A design tool of great forcefulness.



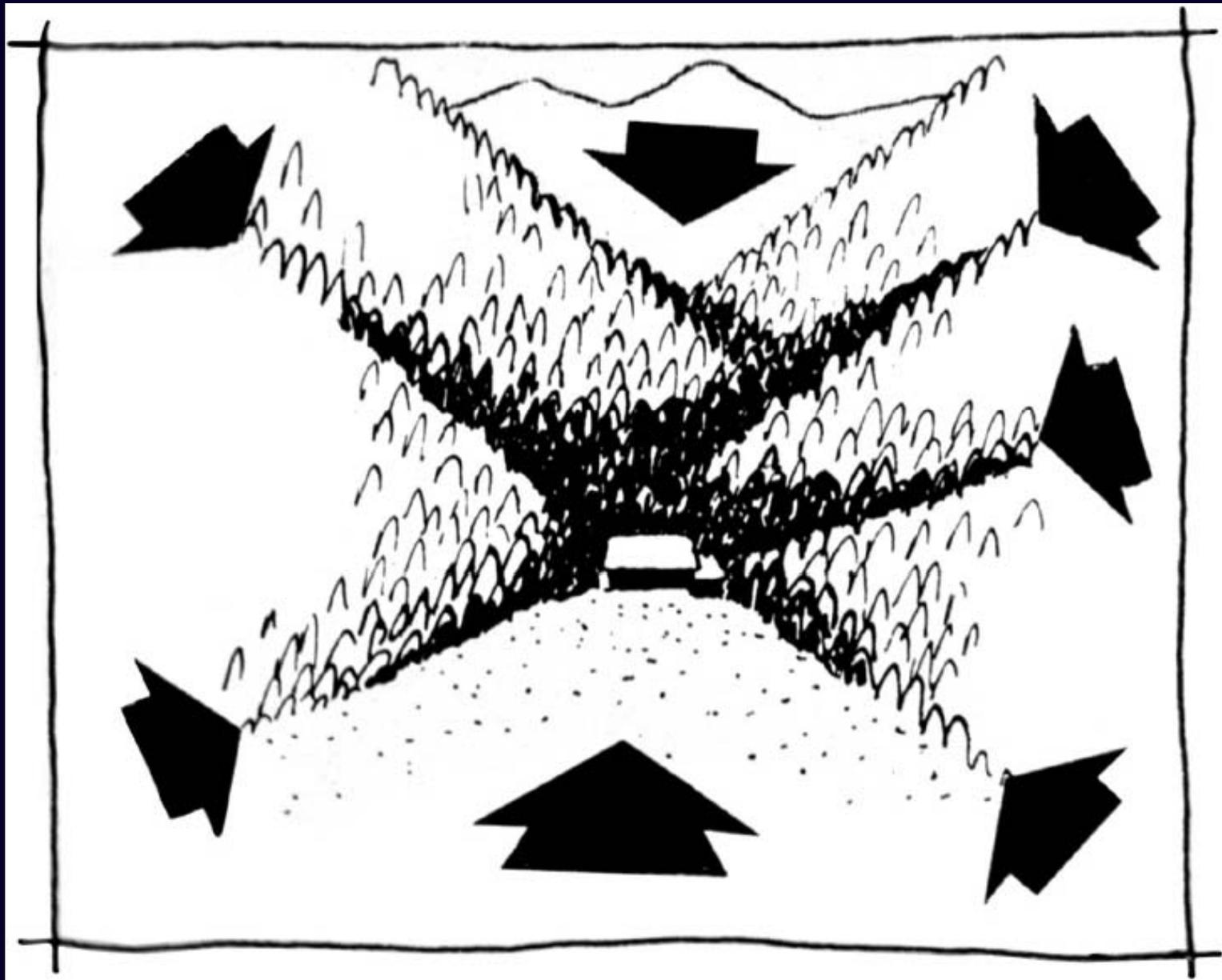






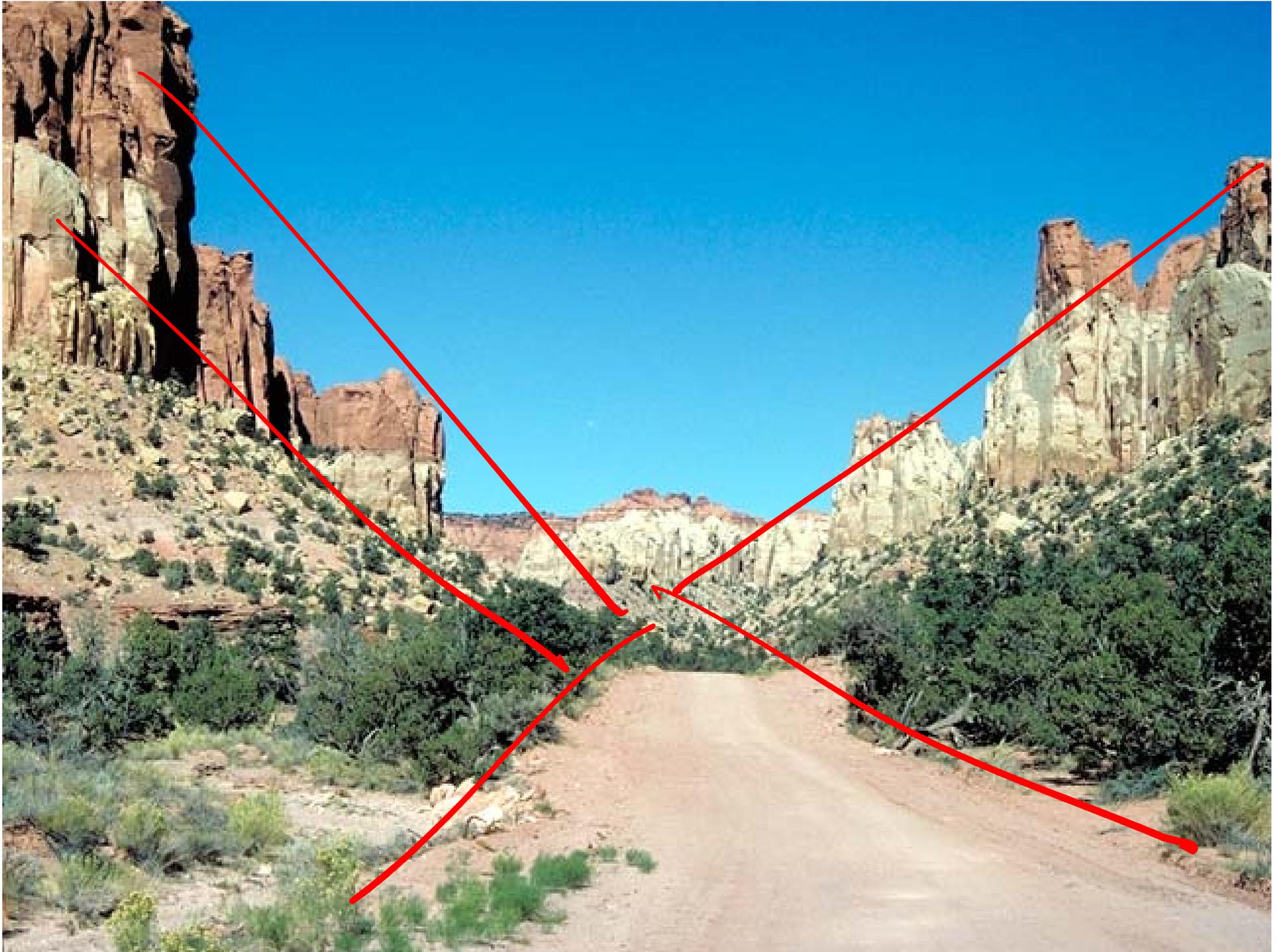
Convergence

- Two or more dominant landscape elements coming together visually.
- Tends to focus attention on one point or small area.
- Point of convergence generally becomes focal point within the landscape.



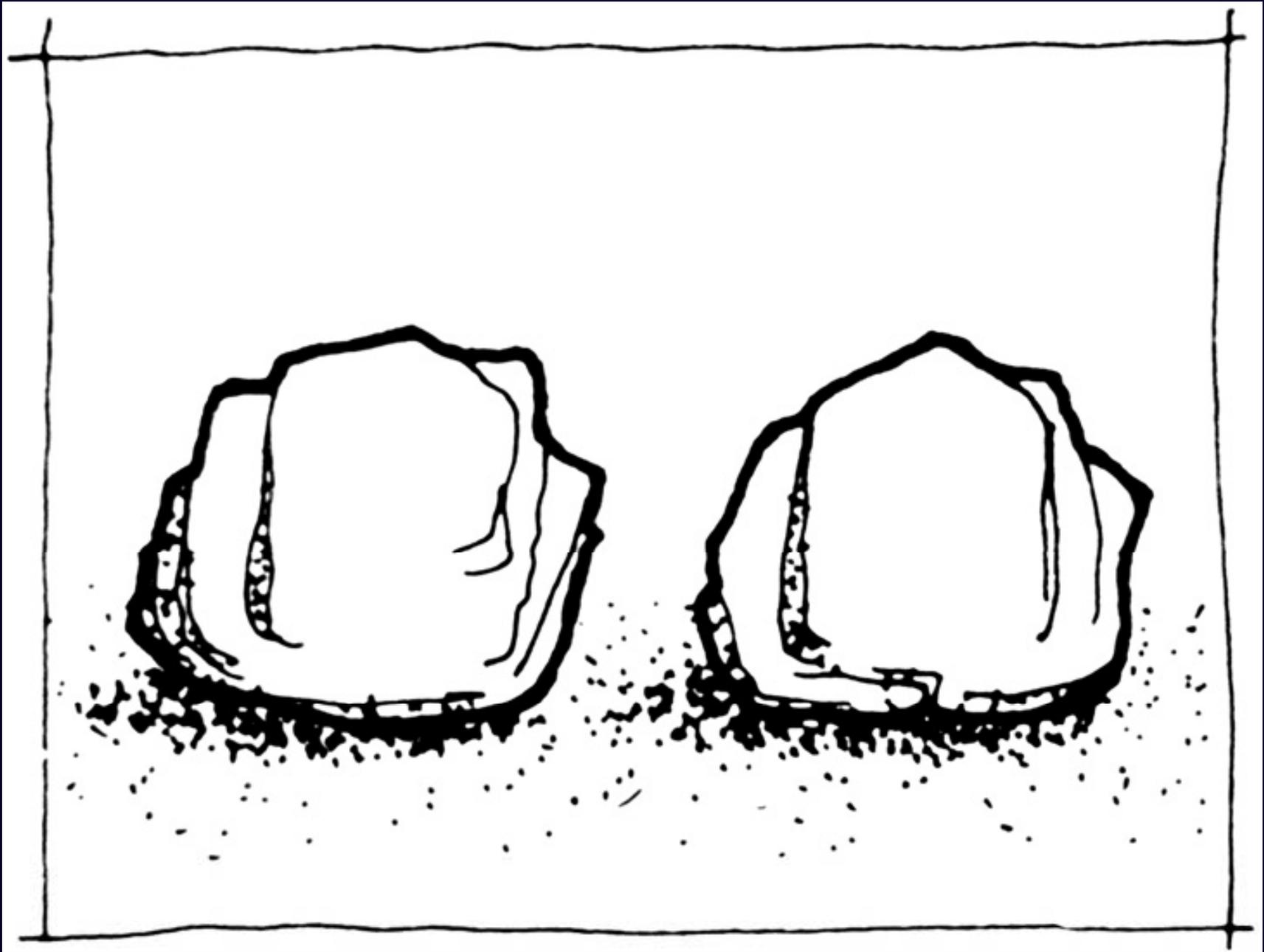


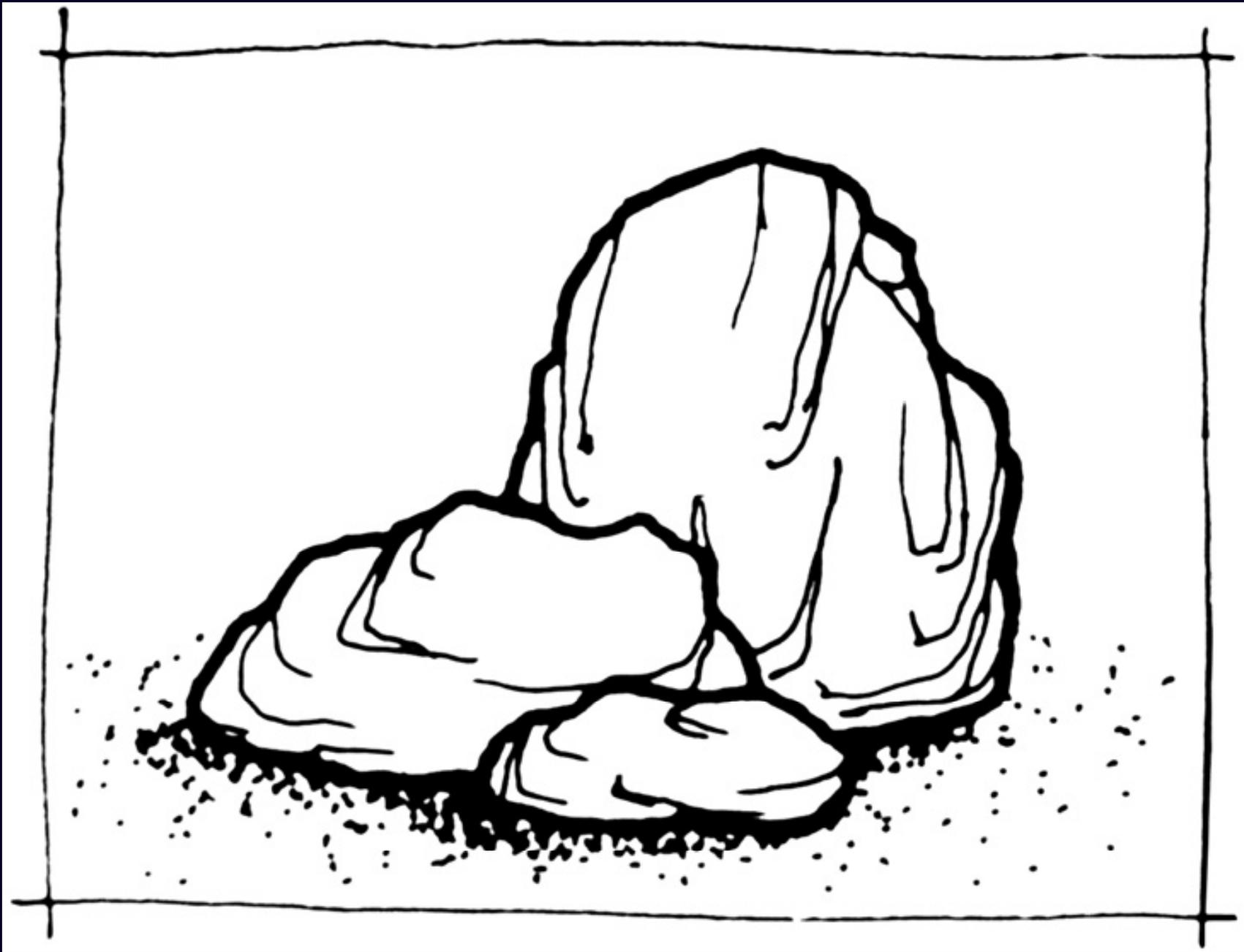




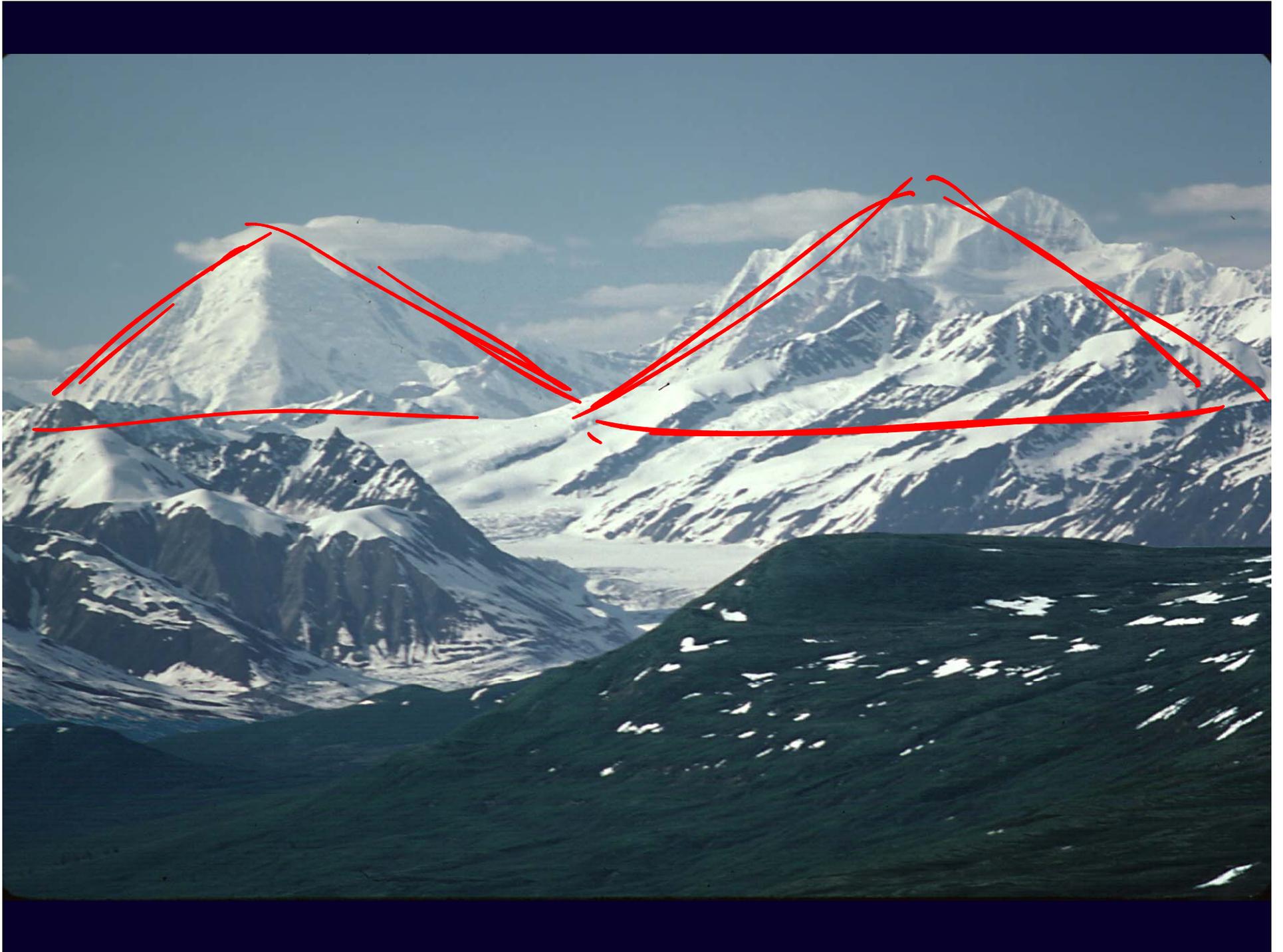
Co-dominance

- Two major landscape form features are nearly identical.
- Co-dominant features often produce a symmetrical composition that does not blend with the characteristic landscape.
- Natural landscapes with co-dominant features added are seldom as visually pleasing as those with a singular dominant element.





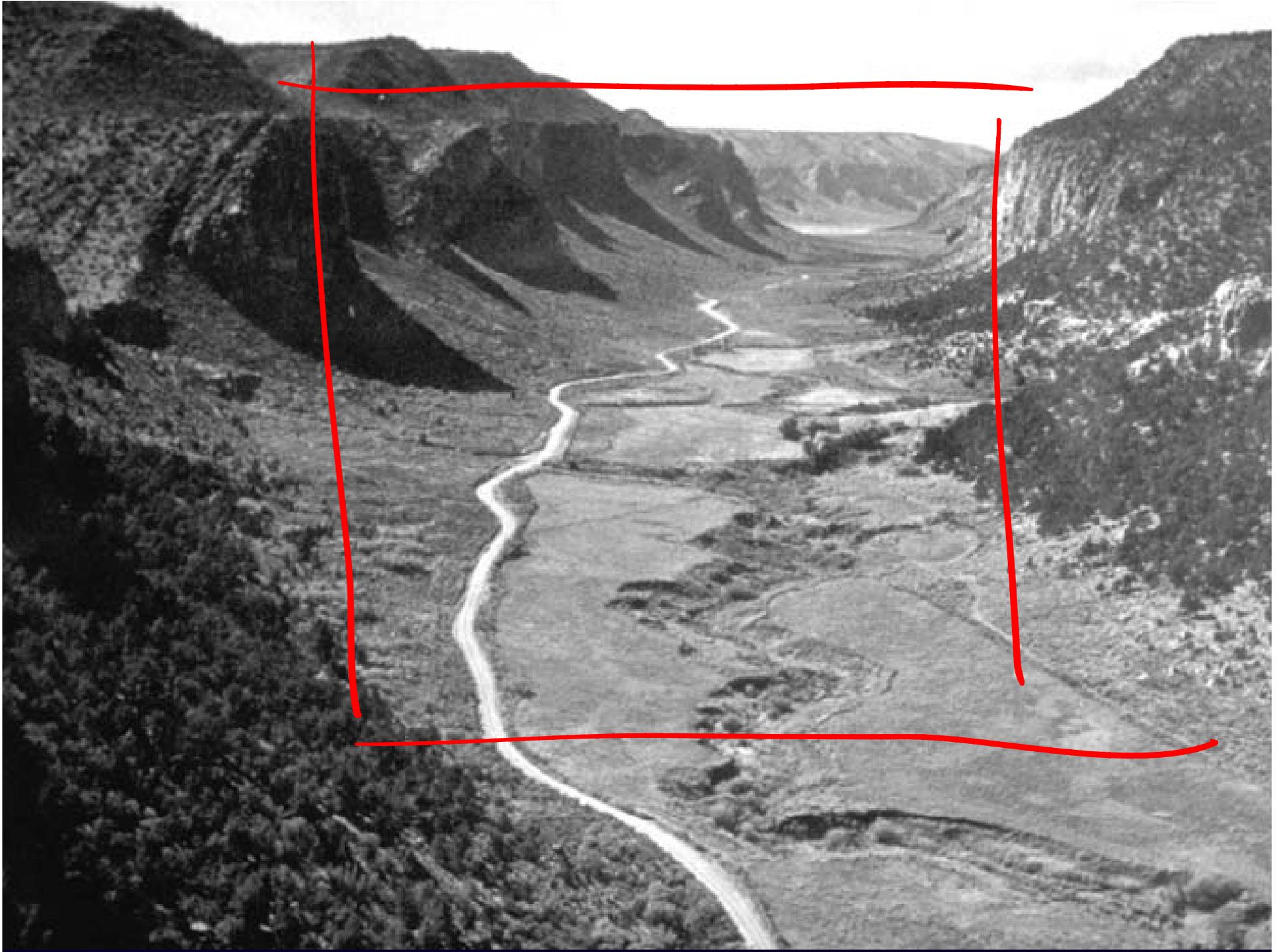






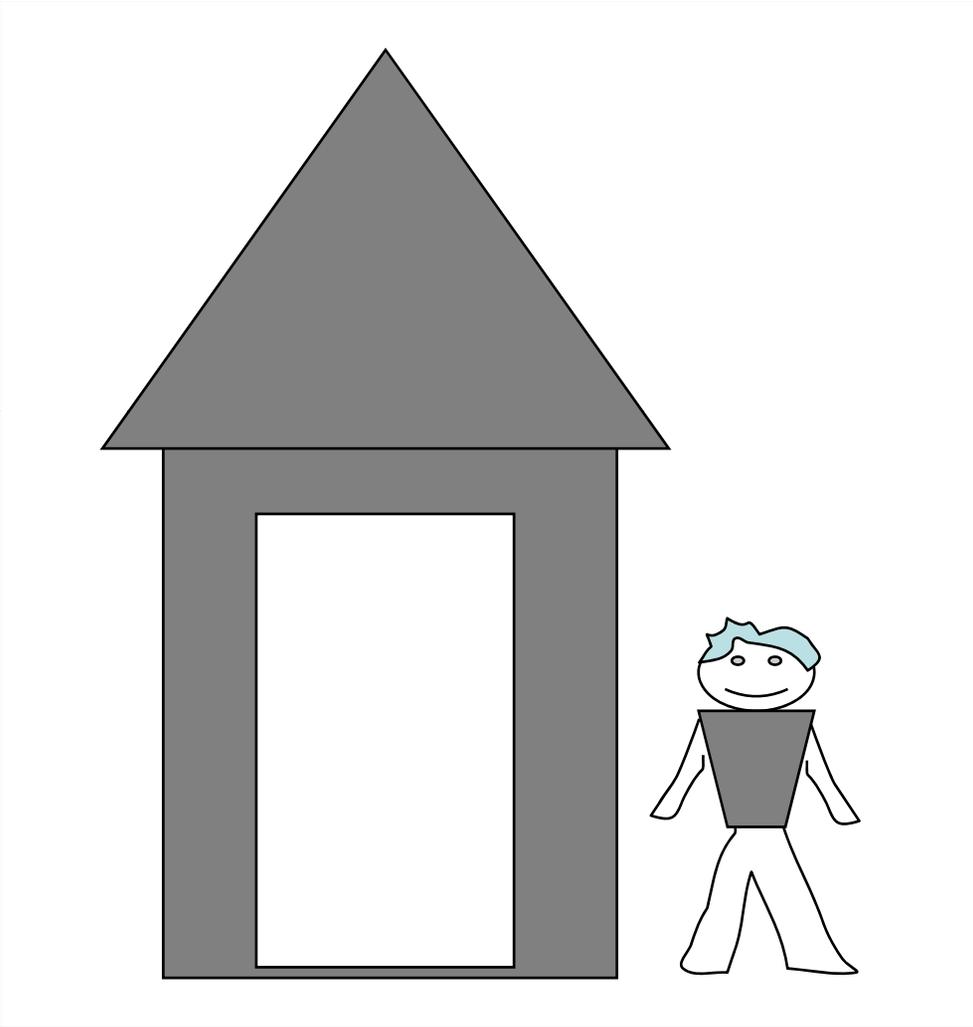
- Created when features in the landscape direct the viewer's attention inward like the frame of a picture.
- Walls of trees or rock cliffs on either side, reflecting waters at the base, and tree canopies overhead serve as forces of enframement.







- The proportionate size relationship between an object and its surroundings.
- Relative to the landscape setting, scale determines the object's dominance in the landscape.
- The size of the space inversely affects an object's relative scale -- small spaces make objects appear larger.











B. Visual Resource Inventory pg 15

- BLM/FS Lands – inventory of scenic values that becomes institutionalized in land use plans. Based on:
 - Sensitivity
 - Visual Quality A, B or C
 - Distance Zones (foreground, middle ground and background)

Assessment

Your supervisor informs you that a new road (new alignment) is going to be built to a campground in sand valley.

She wants you to prepare a written description of the area in terms of form, line, color and texture to insert in the draft EA. This must be done today as the EA team meets tomorrow to discuss the project.

Use the back of your handout



How will you apply analyzing form, line, color and texture to your ?

- ?

- ?

- ?

-
- How will you apply the analyses of landscape when you get back on the job?

Summary

1. Analyze the character of the landscape before determining the amount of contrast created by a proposed project on landscape.
2. Landscapes are classed as panoramic, enclosed, feature, focal, and canopied.
3. Elements of landscape are form, line, color, and texture.
4. Landscapes also can be described by the other factors such as sequence, axis, enframement, etc.
5. Public lands and forests have been inventoried by scenic quality, sensitivity, distance zones.