Seminar Summary Handout



"How to Avoid the Common Landscape Lighting Design Flaws"

Great Lakes Trade Expo-2024

Introduction

- Understand and know how to Identify the Common Flaws.
 - What are Flaws? The are the aspects of design that cause Confusion and/or Questions.
 - Confusion leads to Mental Fatigue (a form of Stress).
 - Why do Flaws occur? 3 reasons: Lack of Awareness or Understanding or Caring.
- Once you understand these flaws, then you can begin to correct your methods and techniques.

6 Common Landscape Lighting Flaws

- Poor Aiming and/or Placement (light fixtures located/placed incorrectly, as well as poor aiming).
- Glare and/or 'Hot-Spots' (offensive, bothersome, or debilitating use of light that's problematic).
- Improper Illumination Levels (over-illumination or under-illumination).
- Improper Fixture Use (wrong fixtures used for the wrong applications).
- Poor Color Use (not using color properly—color theory & mixing, and over-use).
- Poor Composition (not knowing the principles of composition).
 - o Balance—visual interpretation (weight) of elements in a space. Front to back for depth and side to side.
 - Contrast—relates to visual perception. The difference in color or brightness of an object against other objects in the same field of view. 2 types: Light/Dark and Cold/Warm.
 - **Emphasis**—the focal point within an artwork or space that draws attention. The interruption in the fundamental movement of the viewer's eye.
 - Pattern & Rhythm—(pattern) the combination of elements used repeatedly to create a feeling of organized movement. (rhythm) implies movement or action and achieved through the repetition of lines, shapes, colors, and more.
 - **Movement**—the impression of action in your work. Dependent on the other compositional elements and rules of art (shape, form, texture, pattern, color, and space).
 - **Unity**—the feeling or sense of cohesion in the design. Includes 'wholeness', harmony, and consistency with the compositional elements.

Closing Thoughts

- Understand what exists in the space to be designed—Awareness and Observation.
- Slow down your process so you can see or experience these subtleties.
- Take photos of the space and/or draw it—this will allow you time to see/understand things.
- Ask Questions:
 - 1) How is the space to be Used? (Public-use or Personal-use) (Action or Inaction).
 - 2) What Mood or Feeling should be experienced in the space? (Activities/Joy vs. Relaxation/Contentment).

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