Changing the Paradigm: Ecological Landscaping
WHY DOES THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NEED TO LEAD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & REVITALIZATION OF OLD CITIES?
We cannot capture the data for Biodiversity loss due to the rapid development and exploitation while the funds to learn about our living is limited.
Why does Human dominate Nature?

Human  Ecosystem
We have much to learn from Nature & the evolution of life on earth – Biomimicry
WHAT IS GOOD LANDSCAPE DESIGN?
Gardens of Versailles
WHERE IS THE SWEET SPOT?
WHAT INFLUENCES LANDSCAPING?

- Boundaries
- Topology
- Culture
- Sociology/Trends
- Economic Status
The phrase “ecological landscaping,” is ambiguous, the word “ecology” itself has two distinct meanings;

Within the field of horticulture, ecology generally refers to landscape maintenance techniques that are less destructive, polluting, or energy-consumptive than “traditional” techniques—basically what is referred to as being “green.”

From the biological perspective, ecology describes the structure, development, and function of ecosystems.
FORM vs FUNCTION
What does the Landscaper see?  

What does the Ecologist see?
WHAT ARE THE KEY FEATURES OF ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPING?
Designing the functions of landscape to encourage ecological presence
Energy capture & flow through the landscape – wild factors (wind, Green belt with animals, river/stream, natural gradient/slope)

Complimenting surrounding & existing built environments

Enhancing multiple natural features to promote nesting and ability for the establishment of the natural food chain
Creating wild spaces – habitats for beneficial insects, small reptiles, small mammals and birds

Edge effect; where two ecosystem’s meet
Pond and land, jungle and farm, rocks and bush, etc

Plant selection; Focus on Native (attract local biodiversity), perennial (low maintenance), edible plants (humans & animal forage) and beneficial plants (nitrogen fixers)
Creating **shade patterns** to allow cool areas for shade loving plants, wildlife and people.

Maintaining Ecological Landscapes requires **chemical free environments** which encourages **soil biodiversity** to thrive (fungi, bacteria and microbes), safe waterways for aquatic life, insects, lizards and birds.
Functional & Artful hardscaping utilizing recovered and recycled materials

Waste Recycling - Black & Grey water systems and Garden waste for mulching, composting

Incorporating woodlands management strategies; Teak, Bamboo or Acacia farming
WHAT ARE THE INDICATORS OF AN ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE?
The natural environment is **constantly in the state of change**.

Each part of the system is constantly **rebalancing its self**, an established system upon observation will show a diverse food chain, **changes the dynamics of human interaction** and the occurrence of **new biodiversity**

**NATURE is a PROCESS, NOT a PRODUCT**
Changes
NEXT EXIT
“You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete.”

R. Buckminster Fuller

1895 – 1983

American systems theorist, architect, engineer, author, designer, inventor, and futurist.
Maintaining design integrity & interpretation

Understanding of the concept could be vague or have lack of data and time

Expression of personal styling and understanding

Creating social-cultural trend

Cost and turn around time

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