

Designers Lighting Forum

The Art of Landscape Lighting

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FIALD, AOLP COLD, Founder

International Landscape Lighting Institute



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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.



## Learning Objectives

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At the end of this course, participants will be able to:

1. Identify good vs. bad practice and techniques
2. Compare techniques that aid vs. those creating glare
3. Describe the important issues that make landscape lighting successful
4. Analyze how to avoid pitfalls

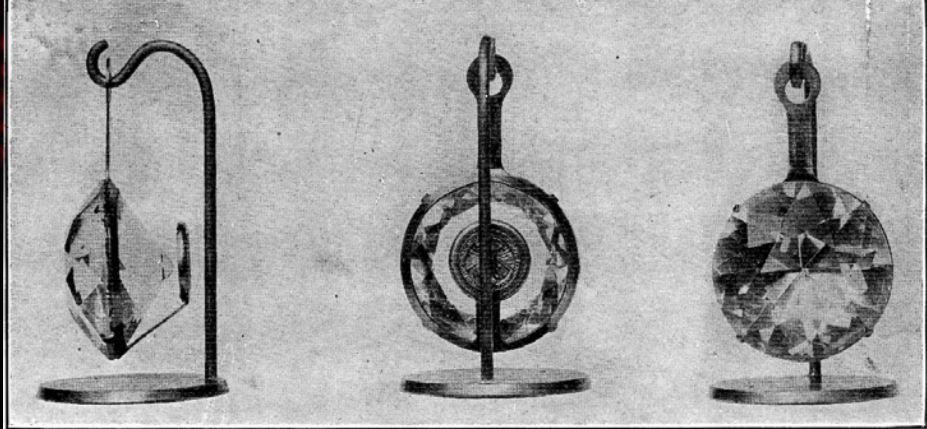


FIG. 1—NOVAGEMS MOUNTED IN BRASS HOLDER

[RYAN]



FIG. 35—ELECTRIC—COLOR—STEAM—SCINTILLATOR

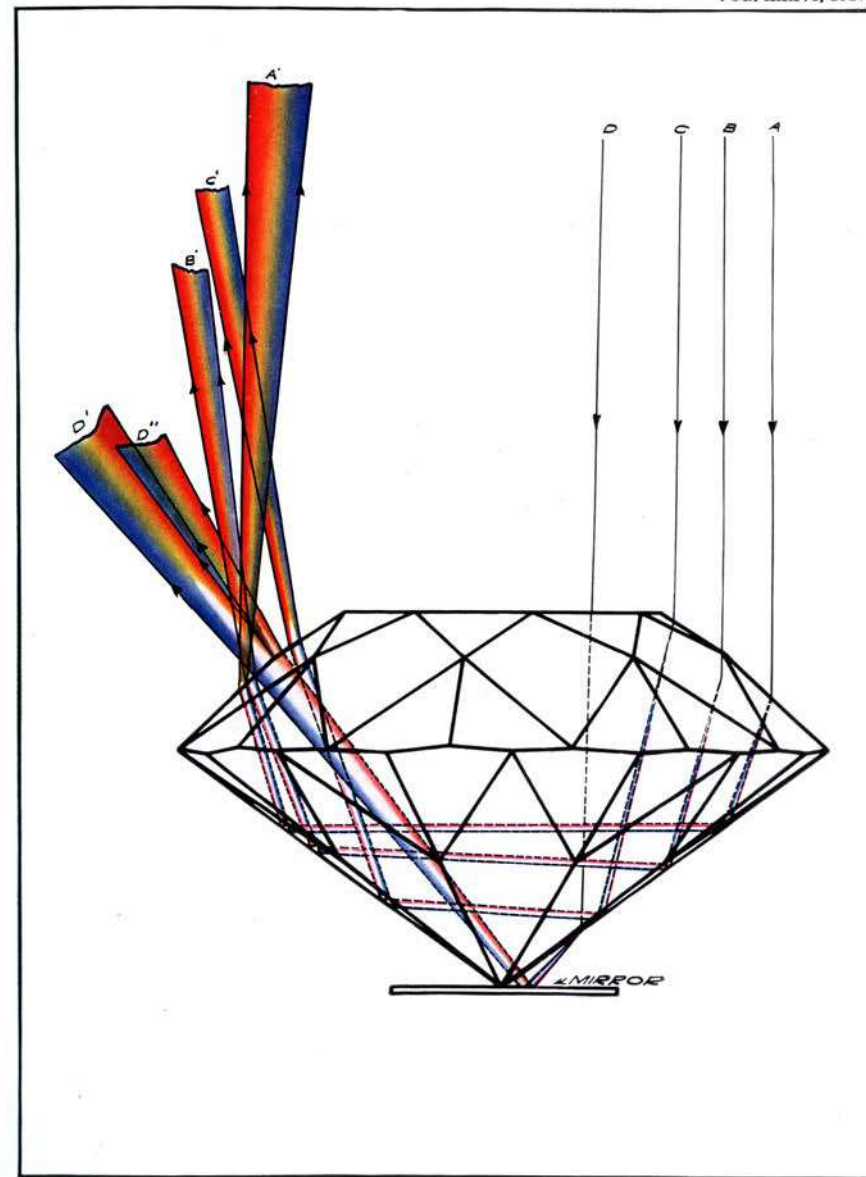
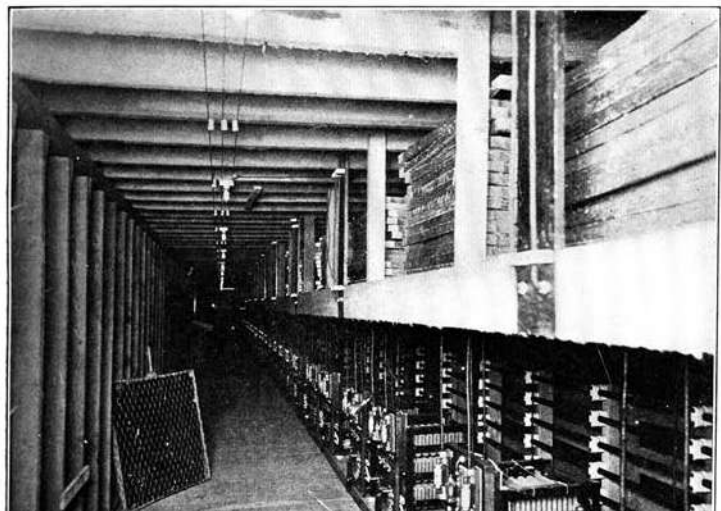
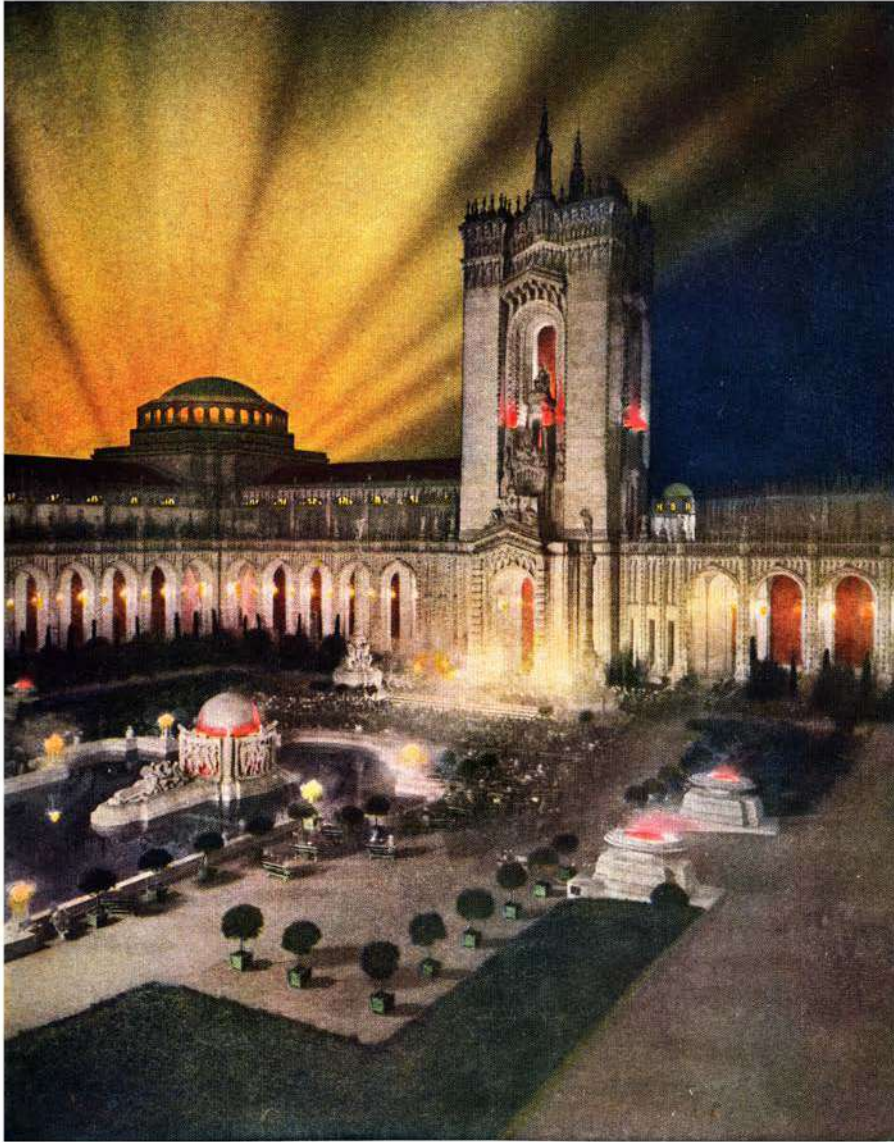
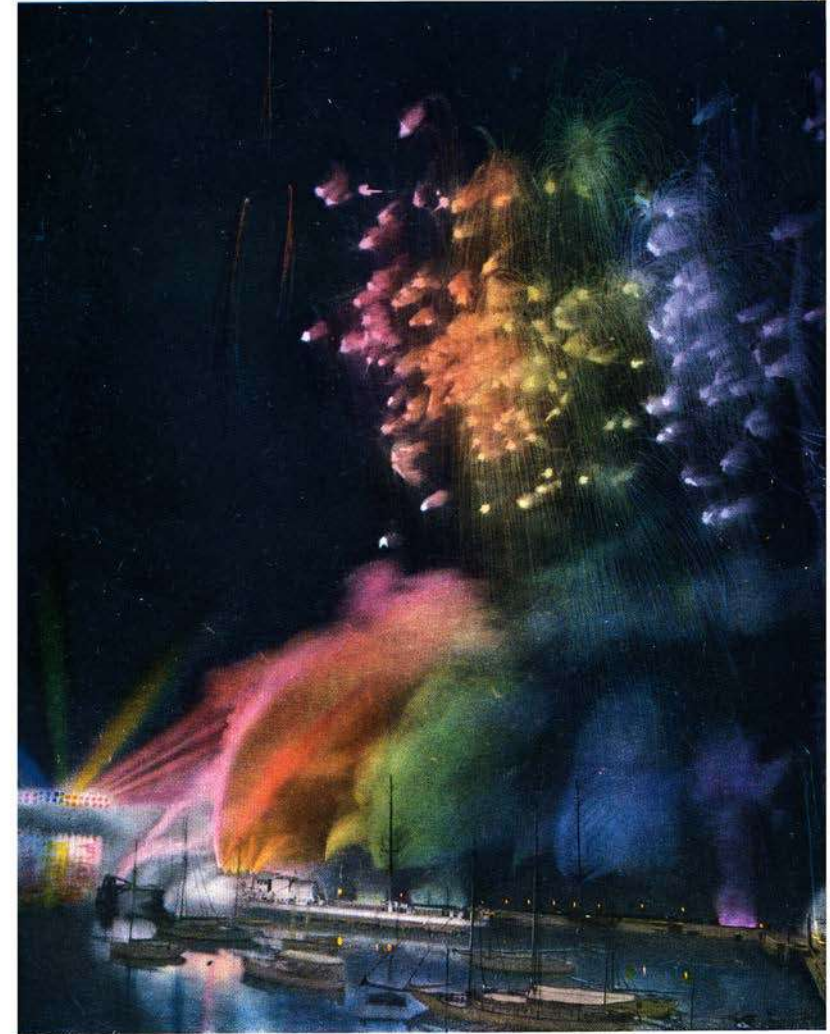


Fig. 2—Breaking Up of Incident Light Passing Through Novagem Jewels



**Fig. 45—A Section of Court of Abundance**

Showing the Organ Tower and Aitken Fountain, with steam caldrons and fiery serpent flambeaux—In addition to the happy effect of the orange colored cloister lanterns, the flaring gas and ruby steam caldrons and torches on the tower did much to heighten the feeling of mystery in this court at night



**Fig. 63—The Electric-Steam Color Scintillator**  
Taken at the time of the firing of the Zone salvo

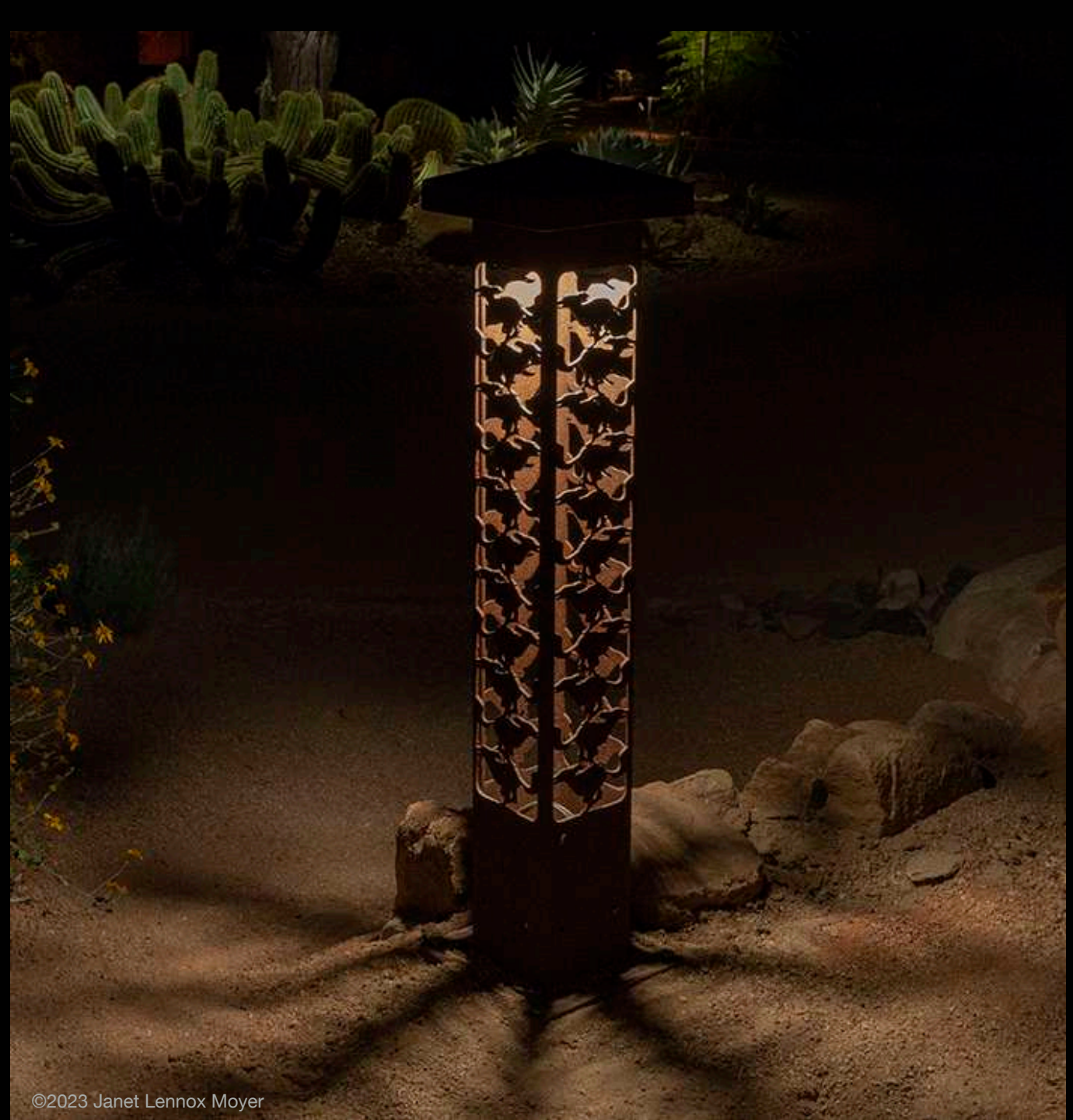
















6225



6225

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This pair of palms draws attention to the entry area, provides 'weight' on the left side of this composition, & reveals the trunk texture & canopy elements







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Viburnum

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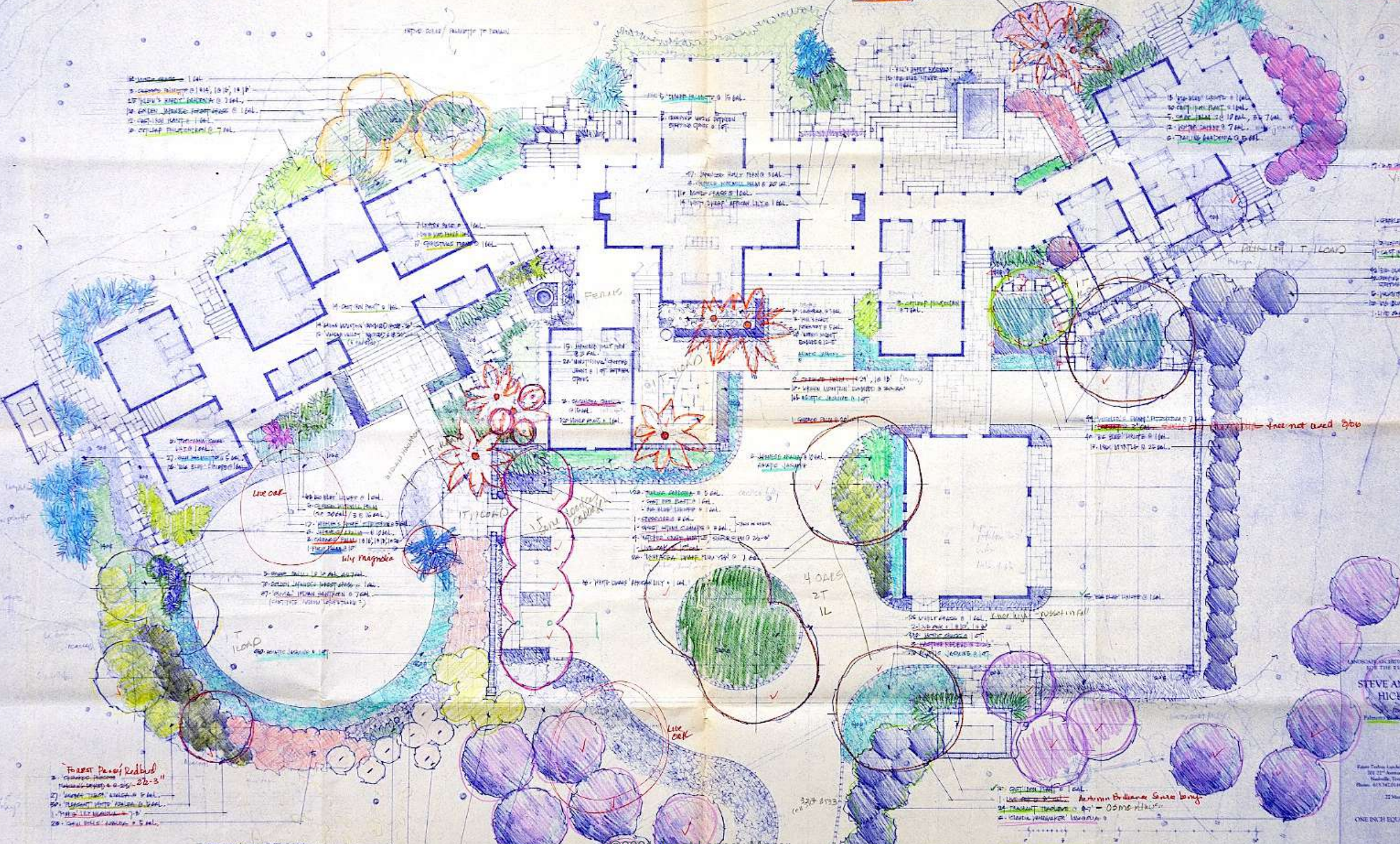
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Free not used 200

4 OAKS  
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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE BY THE EXPANSION OF  
**STEVE AND SALLY HICKMAN**  
 P.L.L.C.  
 Raleigh, North Carolina

Fast Track Landscape Architecture, Inc.  
 11127 American Branch, Suite 1  
 Nashville, Tennessee 37203  
 Phone: 615-862-1144 Fax: 615-862-1145  
 22 March 2008

ONE INCH EQUALS EIGHT FEET

- Forest Panicle Redbud**
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Halogen

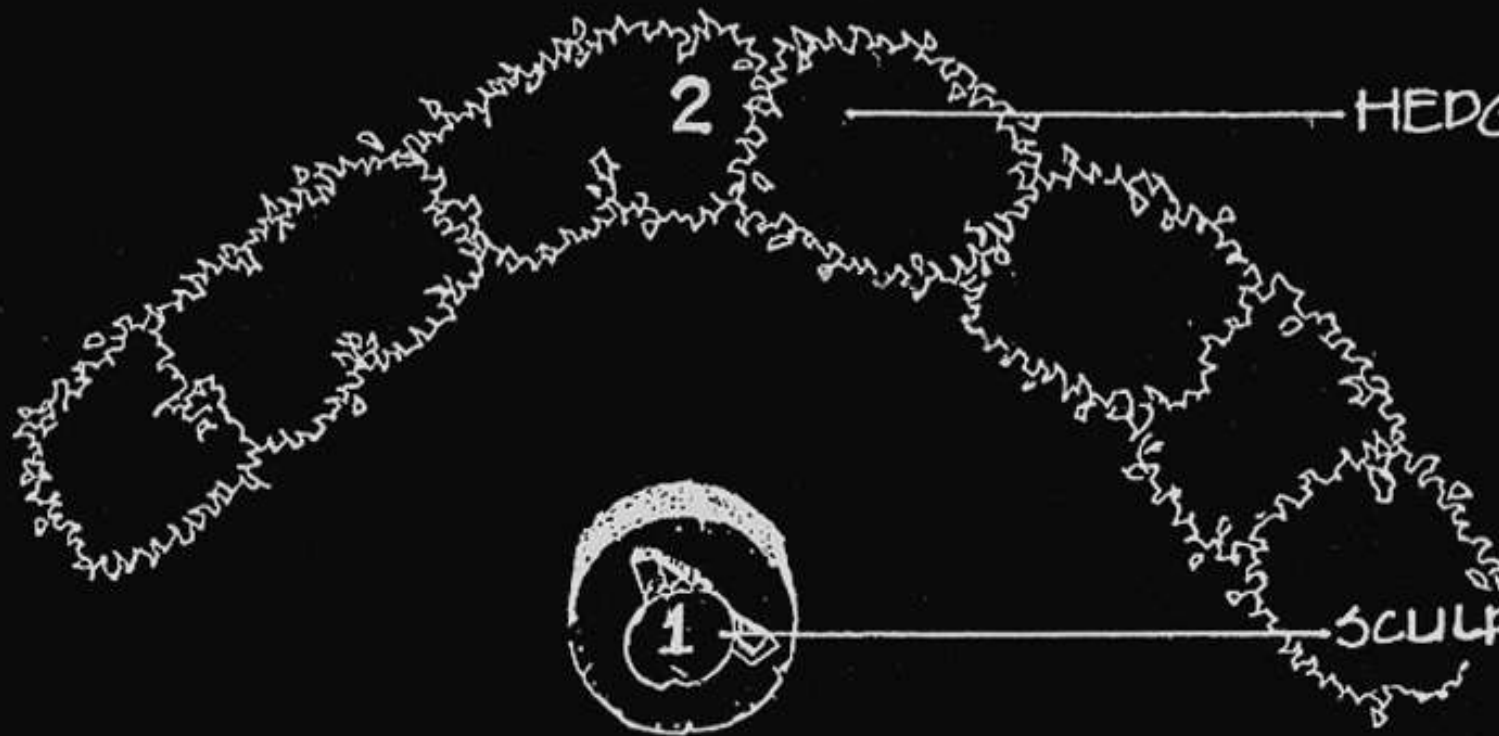




So , what happens when you relamp with an LED retrofit lamp?

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HEDGE: \* p 15%  
 .25 fc - 7.0 fc  
 .04 fl - 1.05 fl

SCULPTURE: \* p 70%  
 5 fc  
 3.5 fl

LAWN: \* p 6%  
 2.5 fc - 19 fc  
 .15 fl - 1.14 fl

PATH: \* p 60%  
 1.25 fc - 2.0 fc  
 .75 fl - 1.20 fl

\* p = Reflectance

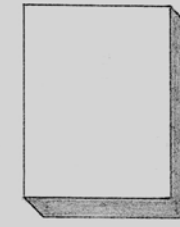




# REFLECTANCES OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND OUTSIDE SURFACES

<i>Materials</i>		<i>Reflectance (percent)</i>
<b>Brick</b>	light buff	48
	dark buff	40
	dark red glazed	30
<b>Cement</b>		27
<b>Marble</b>	(white)	45
	(white)	
<b>Paint</b>	new	75
	old	55
<b>Glass</b>	clear	7
	reflective	20–30
	tinted	7
<b>Asphalt</b>	(free from dirt)	7
<b>Earth</b>	(moist cultivated)	7
<b>Granolite pavement</b>		17
<b>Grass</b>	(dark green)	6
<b>Macadam</b>		18
<b>Slate</b>	(dark clay)	18
<b>Snow</b>	new	74
	old	64
<b>Vegetation</b>	(mean)	25
<b>Bluestone, sandstone</b>		18

EACH MATERIAL LIT WITH 100 FC



White Paint

75% p



Concrete

40% p



Grass

6% p

Reflects:

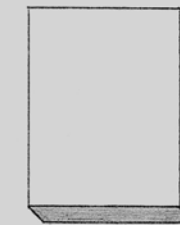
75 fl

40 fl

6 fl

\*p = Reflectance

TO MAKE EACH MATERIAL PRODUCE A SIMILAR BRIGHTNESS



White Paint

13.33 fc



Concrete

25 fc



Grass

166.67 fc

Reflects:

10 fl

10 fl

10 fl



Elevator

Upper

## LIGHT LEVELS\*

CONTRIBUTION FROM FULL MOON	0.01 – 0.02	FC
DAYLIGHT		
At North Window	50 – 200	FC
Outdoor Shade	100 – 1000	FC
Direct Sunlight	5000 – 10000	FC
Office Lighting	30 – 100	FC
STREET LIGHTING		
Commercial	0.5 – 1 **	FC
Residential	0.25 – 0.75 **	FC
SIDEWALKS		
Commercial	1 – 5 ***	FC
Residential	0.25	FC

\* Light levels in landscapes at night contrast dramatically with daylight levels and typical average interior night light levels.

\*\* Calculated to be average maintained levels.

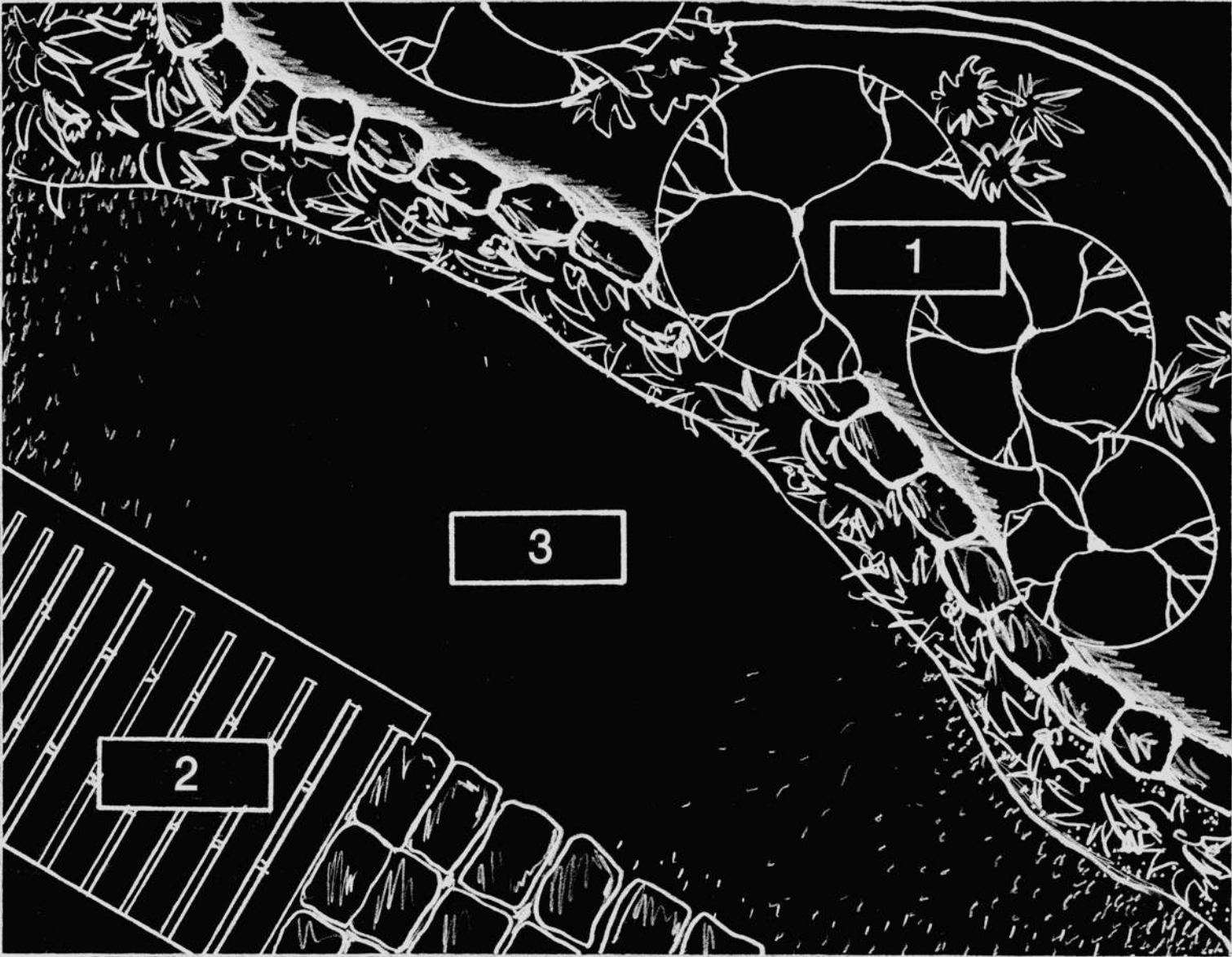
\*\*\* Municipalities often require minimum levels. The level varies throughout the U.S. Procure local regulations.

## LUMINANCE RATIOS: *Brightness Difference Between Two Objects or Areas in Exterior Environments*

2:1	Edge of perceptible contrast; not enough difference to attract attention to a focal point
3:1 – 5:1	Range of acceptable contrast between primary and secondary focal points
Up to 10:1	Range of acceptable contrast between primary focal point and fill or surround light for exterior areas with low ambient lighting
Up to 100:1	Range of acceptable contrast between primary focal point and fill or surround light for interiors or areas with high ambient lighting
100:1 – 1000:1	Range of contrast between street and surround

### LUMINANCE OF SKY

Overcast with moon	0.001	Footlamberts
Clear moonlight	0.01	Footlamberts
Deep twilight	0.1	Footlamberts



**PLAN VIEW**

- 1. Background
- 2. Foreground
- 3. Midground





















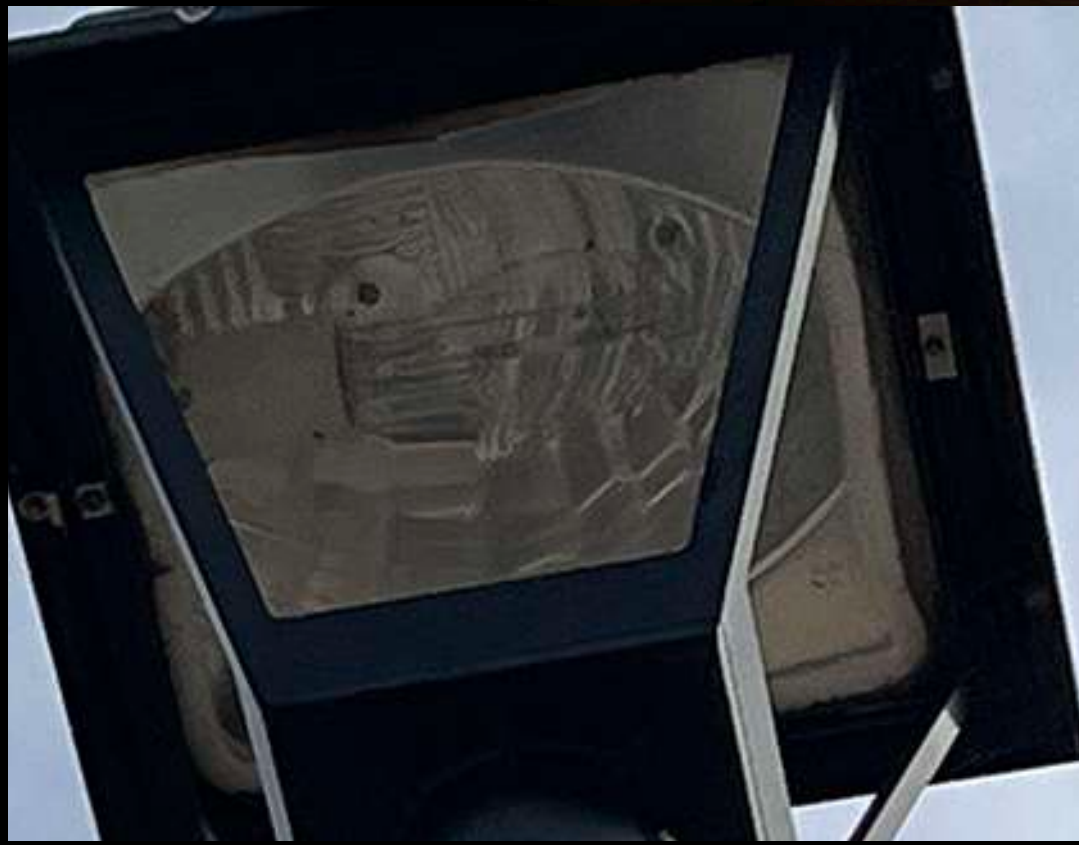
Traditional versus Shielded Fixtures - Traditional versus LED Lamps

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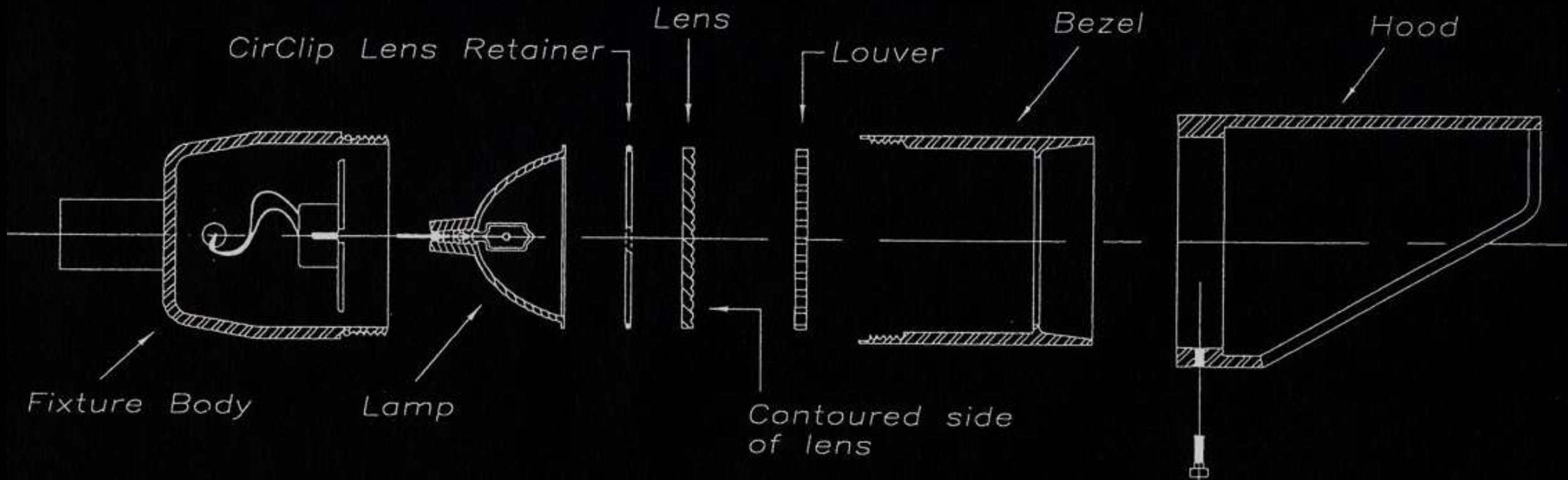
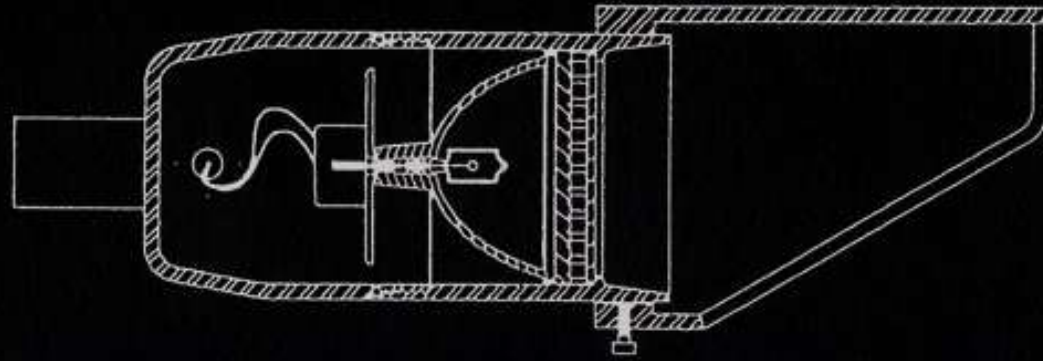


Have we forgotten all we have learned about lamp source glare over the many years of fixture development?





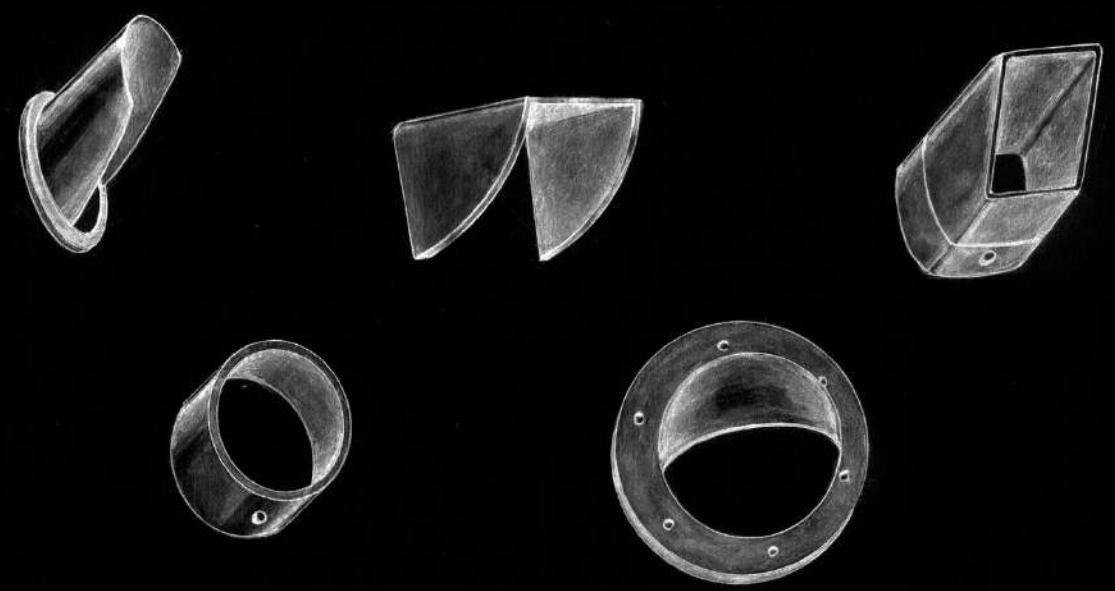
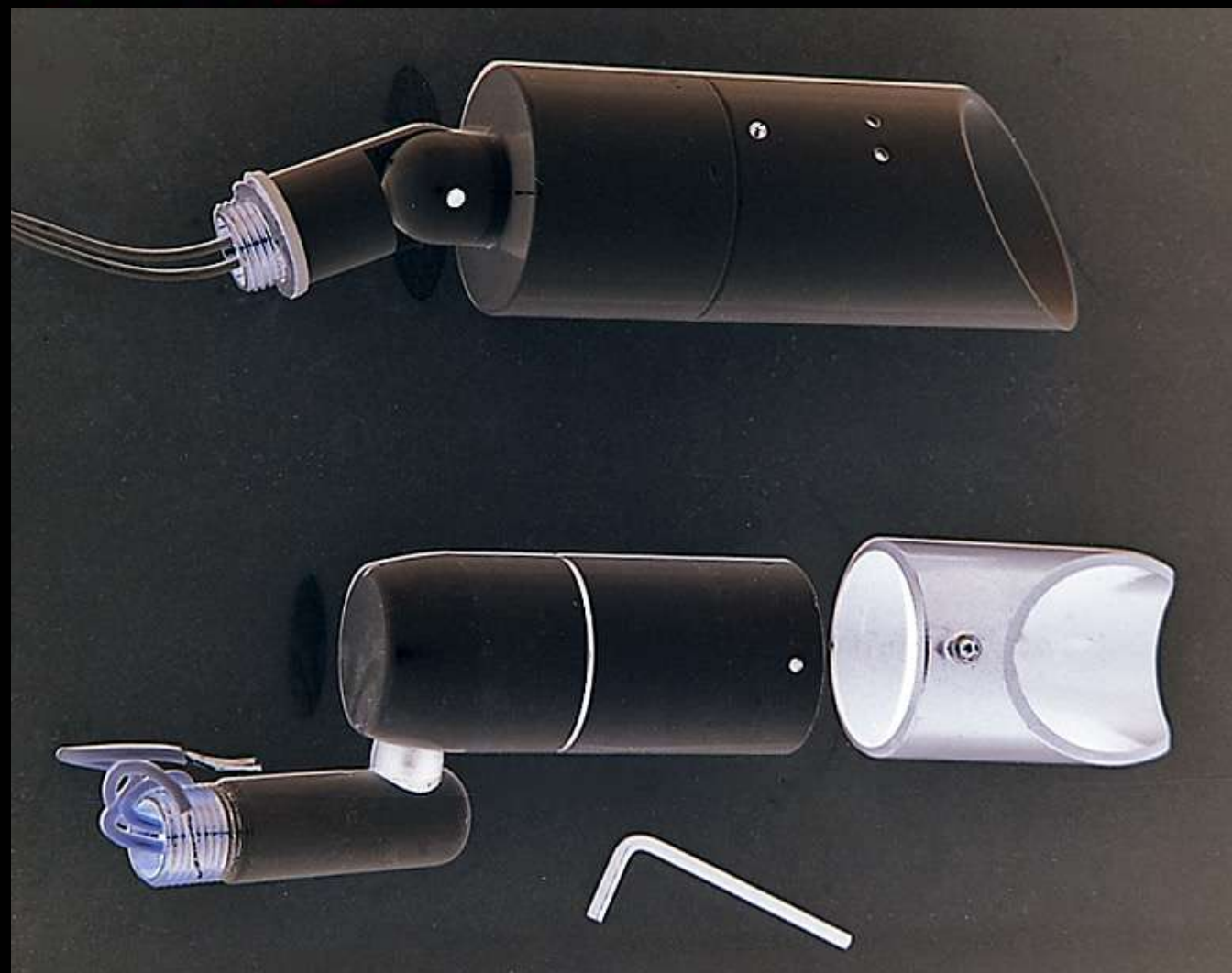




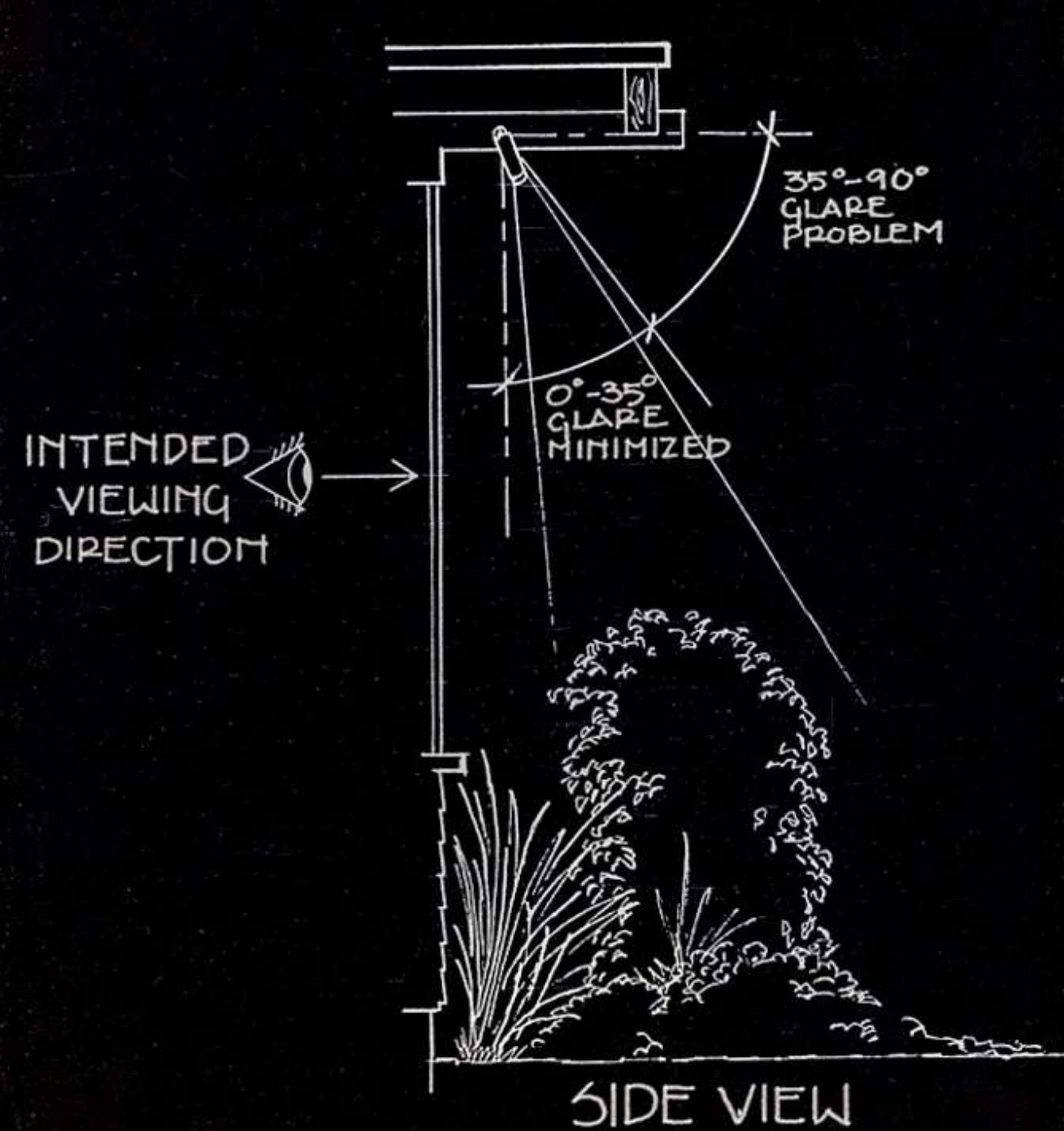
Exploded View of Fixture



Louvers — for controlling lamp brightness within the fixture housing



Integral hood versus as an accessory





## Originally specified LED fixture, Type F, in February

In April, when the project bidding occurred, the fixture had been replaced by the new Type F fixture with integral fixture dimming or 'tuning', but note that the lens location has changed and the shielding is gone.

We had to call the manufacturer, have them come out to the site to see the installation of these new fixtures in the Landscape Lighting Exhibition so that they could see the shielding concerns.

During the installation & aiming of LLE, the team had to fabricate a temporary black glare shield covering both sides and along the front to block view of the lens. The new shields from the manuf









Changing from Halogen to LED requires more planning than looking at Candlepower and beam spread.  
The light from LED is so different from our old technology.



Halogen sources



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At left, both top & bottom  
Are  
*Quercus agrifolia* /  
California Live Oak



At right is  
An Australian Fig Tree



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Here, at right is a  
*Quercus virginiana*  
Or Southern Oak



Dense Canopy -  
*Acer platanoides*  
/Norway Maple



Open Canopy -  
*Caesalpinia ferrea*  
Brazilian Ironwood



















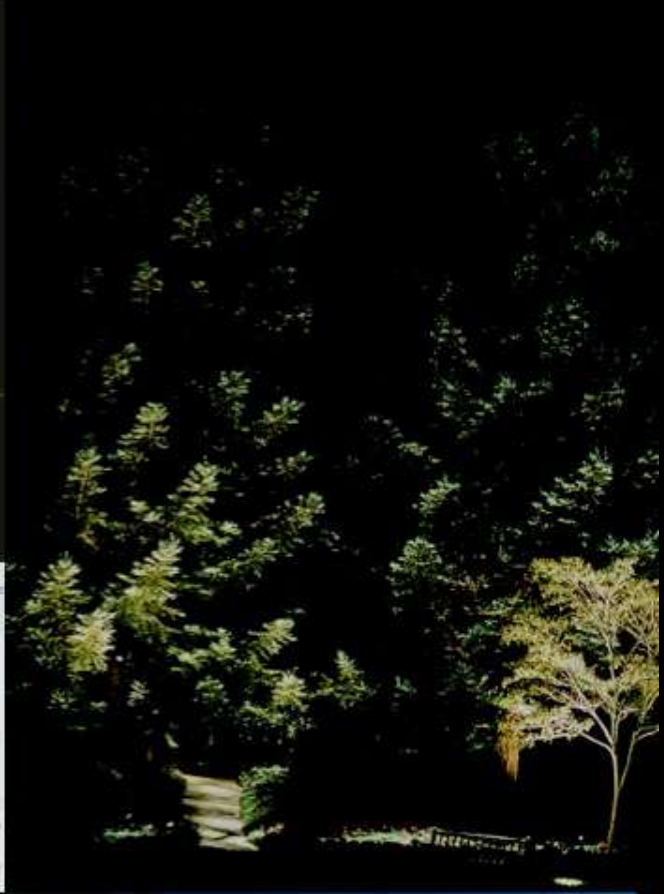












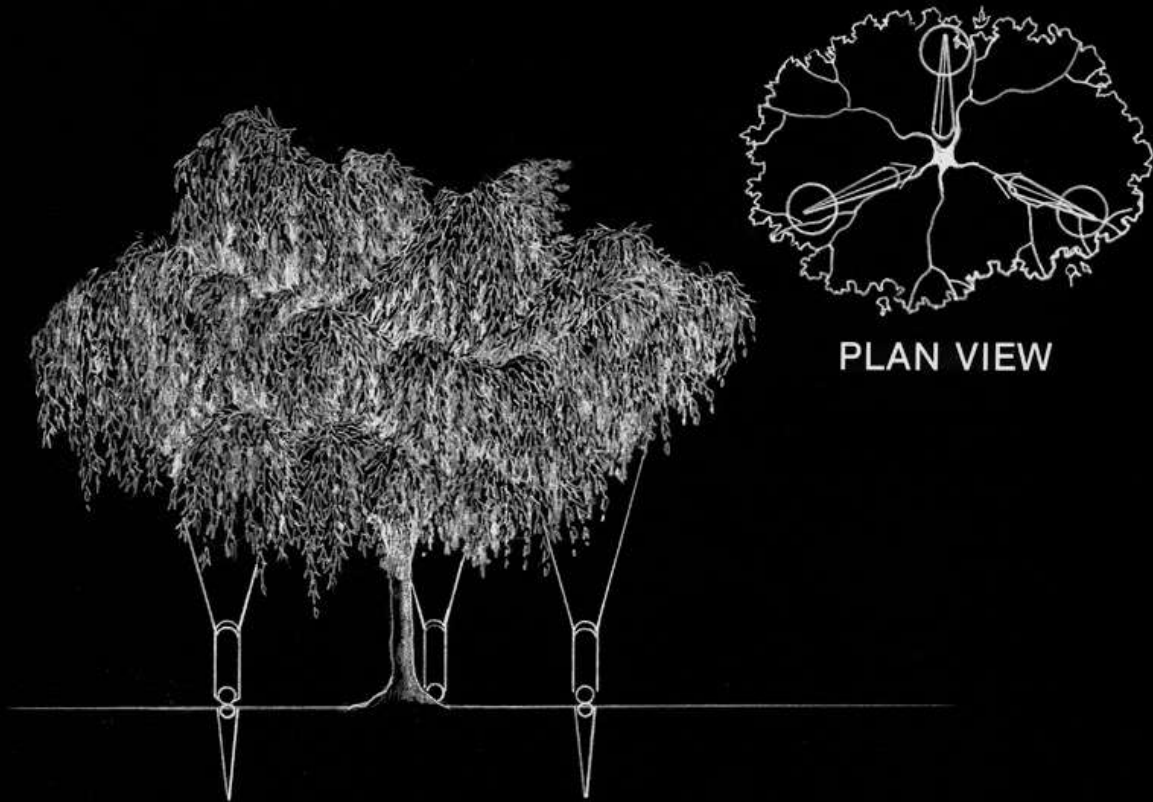




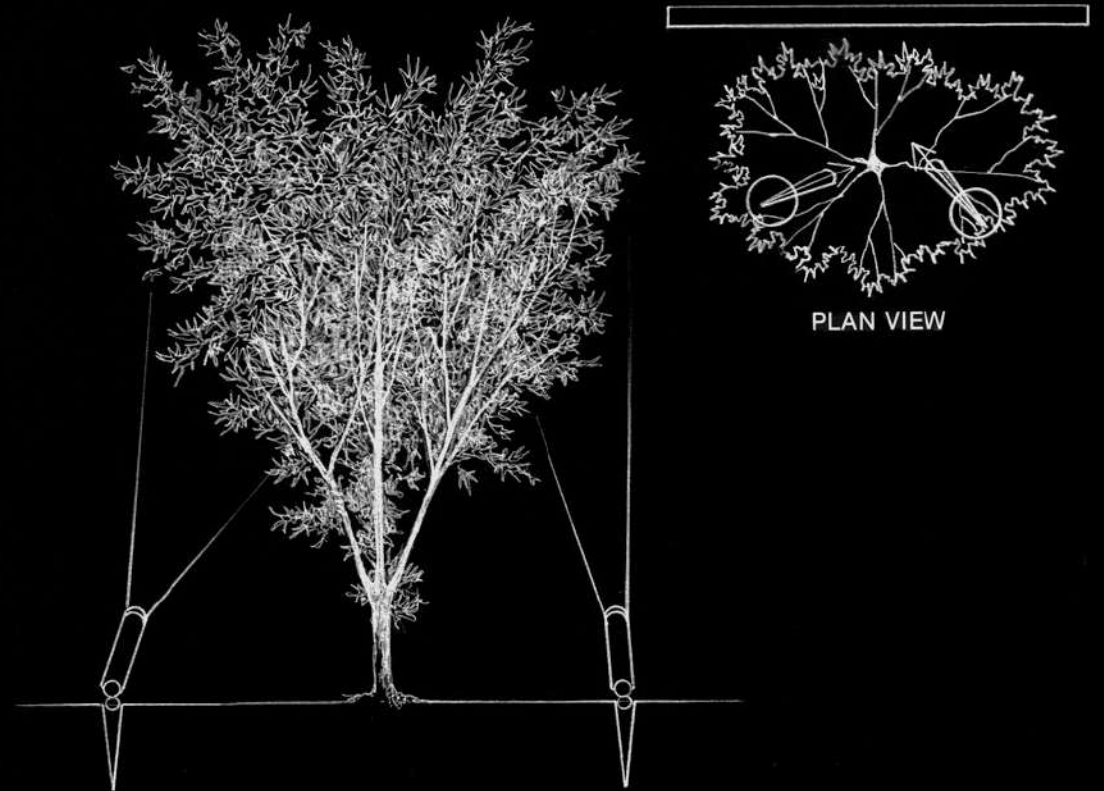


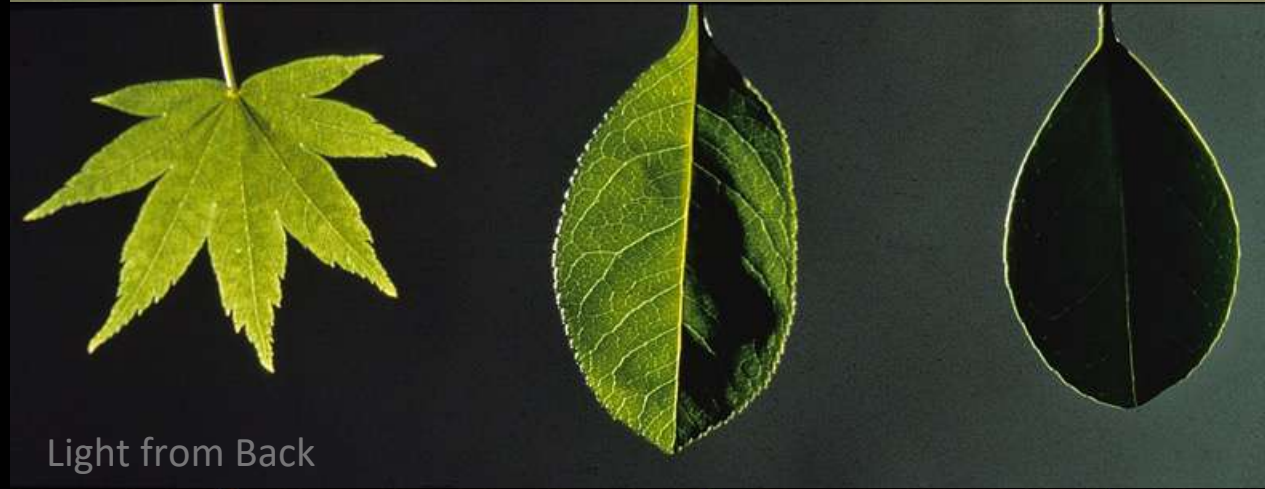


- To reveal three-dimensional qualities of a tree, use a minimum of three fixtures



- Vertical form or placement near a wall may allow using less than three fixtures





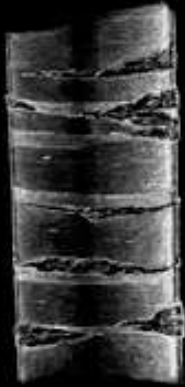


Thorned



*Chorisia speciosa*

Striped  
or  
Patterned



*Prunus serrula*

Peeling  
or  
Flaking



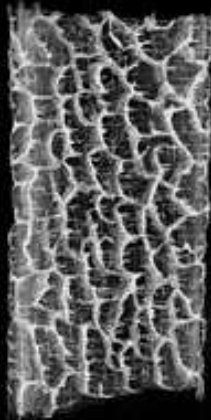
*Betula nigra*

Mottled



*Pinus bungeana*

Furrowed  
or  
Cracked

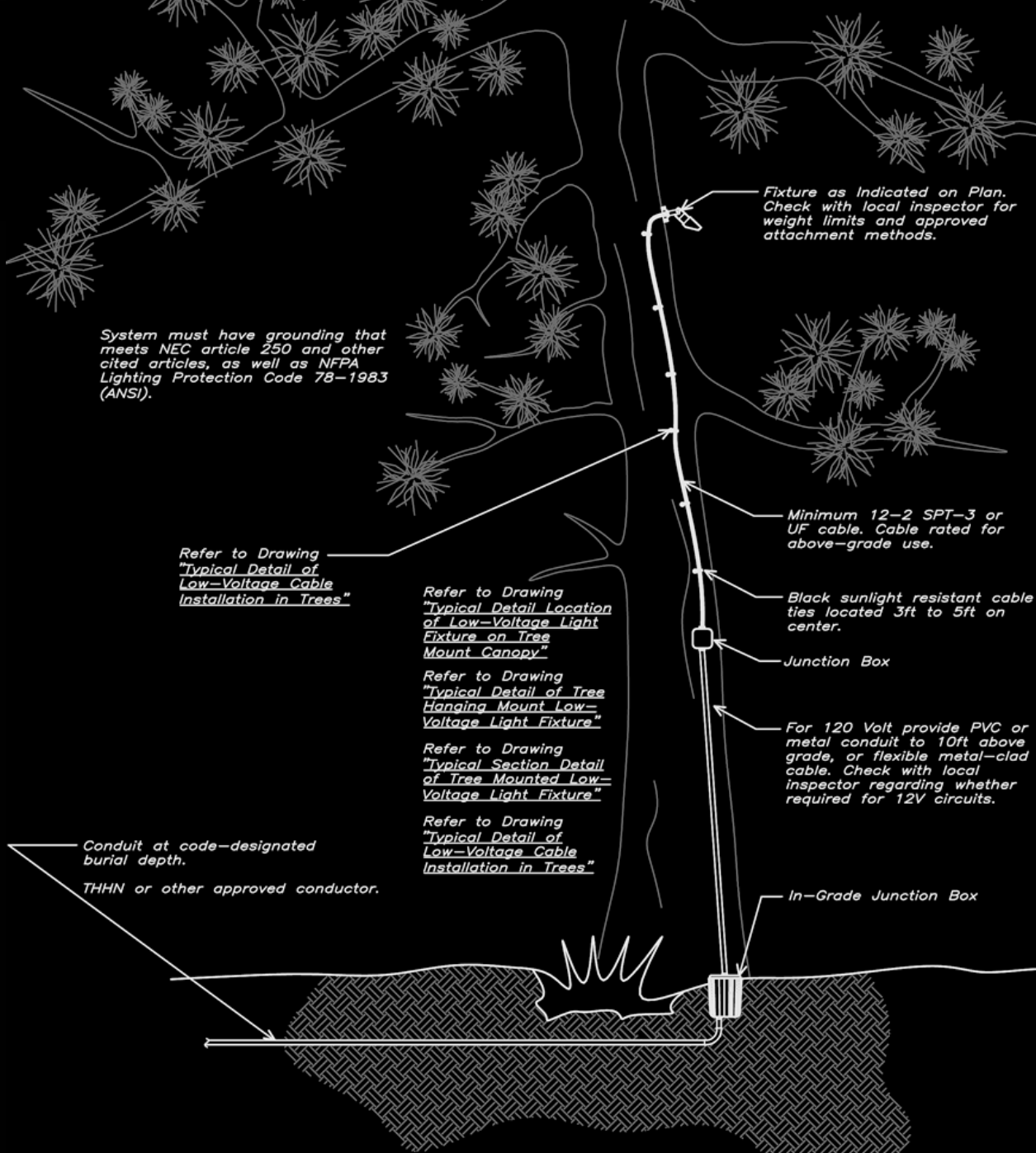


*Diospyros virginiana*



Carob tree trunk grazed to reveal texture

# Trunk Characteristics to reveal with light



Fixture as Indicated on Plan. Check with local inspector for weight limits and approved attachment methods.

System must have grounding that meets NEC article 250 and other cited articles, as well as NFPA Lighting Protection Code 78-1983 (ANSI).

Refer to Drawing "Typical Detail of Low-Voltage Cable Installation in Trees"

Refer to Drawing "Typical Detail Location of Low-Voltage Light Fixture on Tree Mount Canopy"

Refer to Drawing "Typical Detail of Tree Hanging Mount Low-Voltage Light Fixture"

Refer to Drawing "Typical Section Detail of Tree Mounted Low-Voltage Light Fixture"

Refer to Drawing "Typical Detail of Low-Voltage Cable Installation in Trees"

Minimum 12-2 SPT-3 or UF cable. Cable rated for above-grade use.

Black sunlight resistant cable ties located 3ft to 5ft on center.

Junction Box

For 120 Volt provide PVC or metal conduit to 10ft above grade, or flexible metal-clad cable. Check with local inspector regarding whether required for 12V circuits.

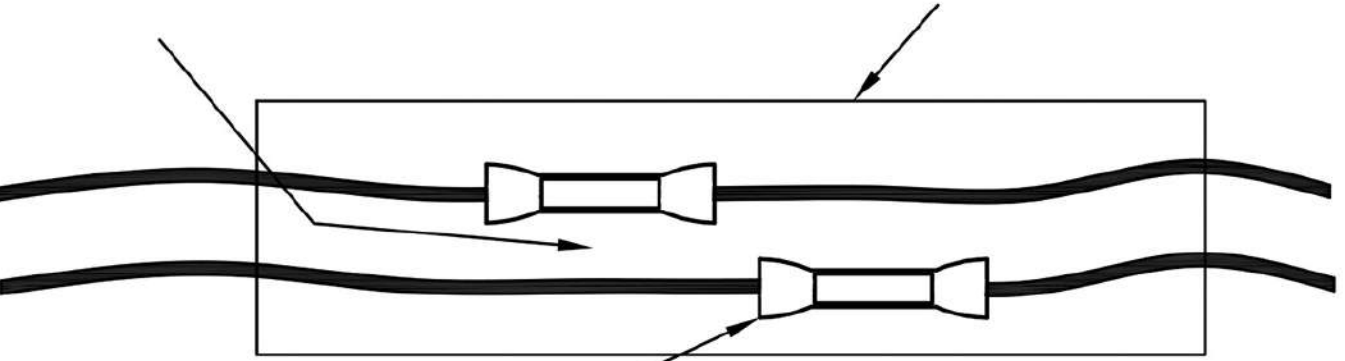
Conduit at code-designated burial depth.

THHN or other approved conductor.

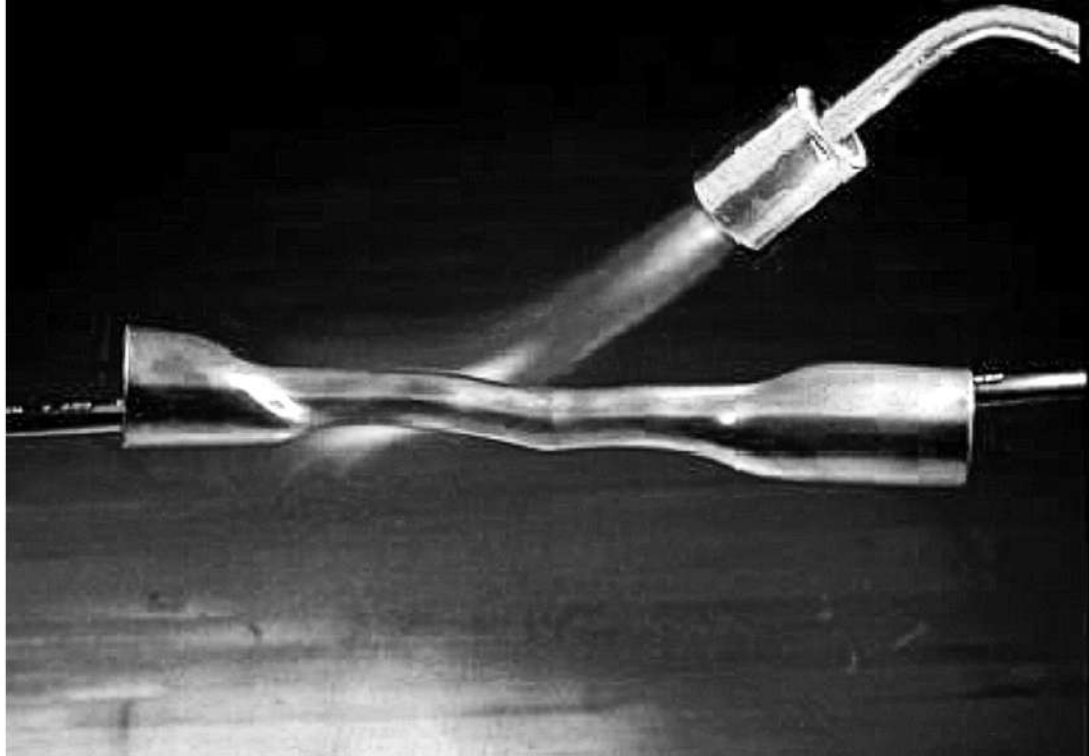
In-Grade Junction Box

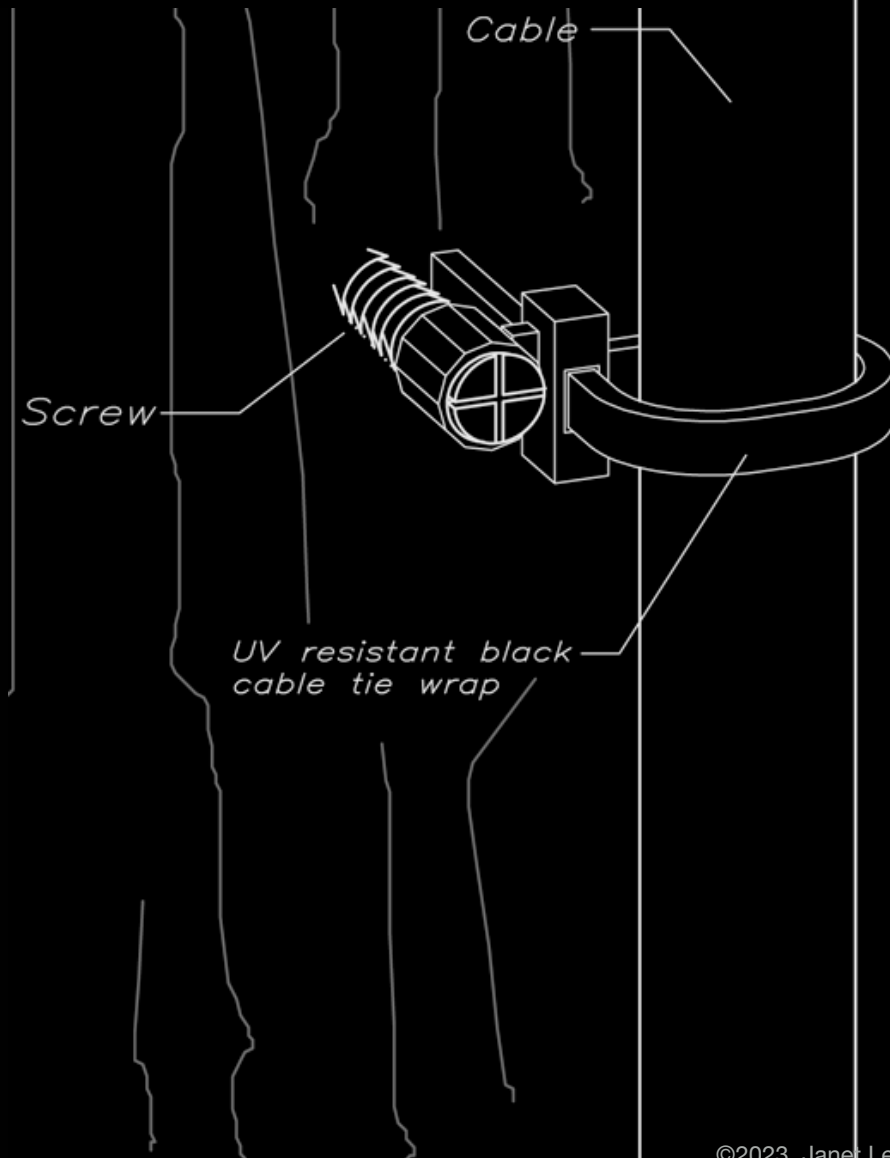
Off-set connections to fit in heat shrink sleeve.

Heat Shrink Cable Sleeve



Corrosion-resistant, vibration-resistant, 16-14 AWG or 12-10 AWG (depending on cable size) Butt-splice with waterproof heat shrink.





*Fasten cable tie to tree branches and tree trunks using stainless steel screws, length as required to pass through the bark and cambium into the heartwood.*

*Do not tighten screws to cause them to pull into the bark.*

*Allow for 1/4" to 1/2" of threading exposed for tree growth.*

*Fasten cables to the "back" side of branches and trunks to tree after focusing is complete.*

*Fasten cables on intervals of approximately three feet.*

*NOTE: The use of staples or nails is NOT acceptable.*









2 Black Walnut trees  
(*Juglans nigra*) lit with  
Halogen

Sept. 2012

[leducation.org](http://leducation.org)





2 Black Walnut trees  
(*juglans nigra*)

Left tree is lit with  
Halogen

&

Right tree has Sora  
9.5-watt, 2,700°K  
outdoor LED MR16  
replacement lamps

Sept. 2012



2 Black Walnut trees  
(juglans nigra)  
the left lit with Halogen  
&  
the right tree Soraa  
9.5-watt, 3,000°K  
outdoor LED MR16  
replacement lamps,  
Sept. 2012

Wattage for the  
halogen fixtures on  
the left = 285;  
wattage for the LED  
replacement lamps  
on the right = 76. A  
reduction of 74%

**leducation.org**



Sept 2014 - LED not as bright  
- on every night for one year - ave 4-5 hrs night



Sept 2014 with LED lamps replaced

**leducation.org**

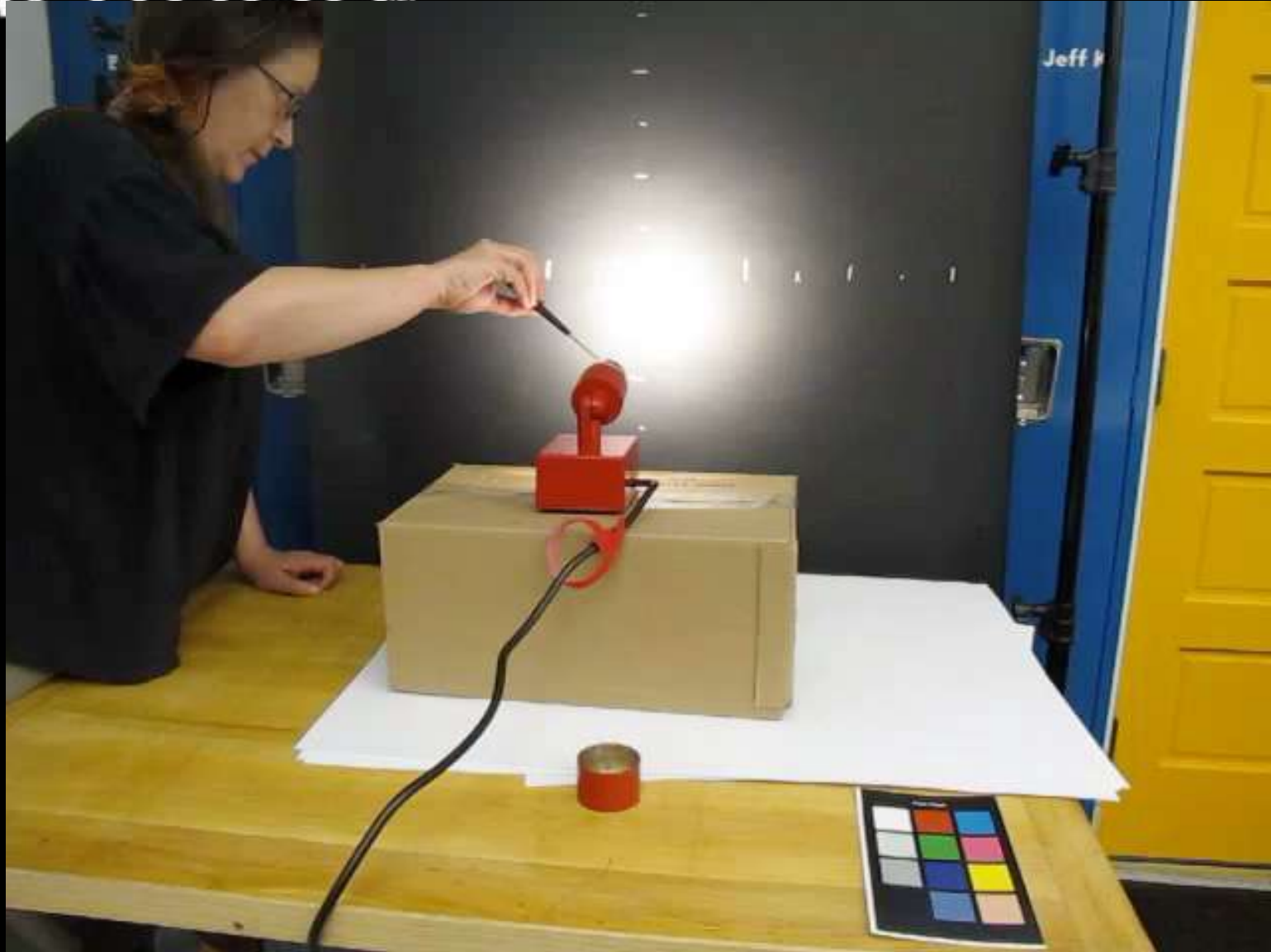




2010 February snow storm

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education.org



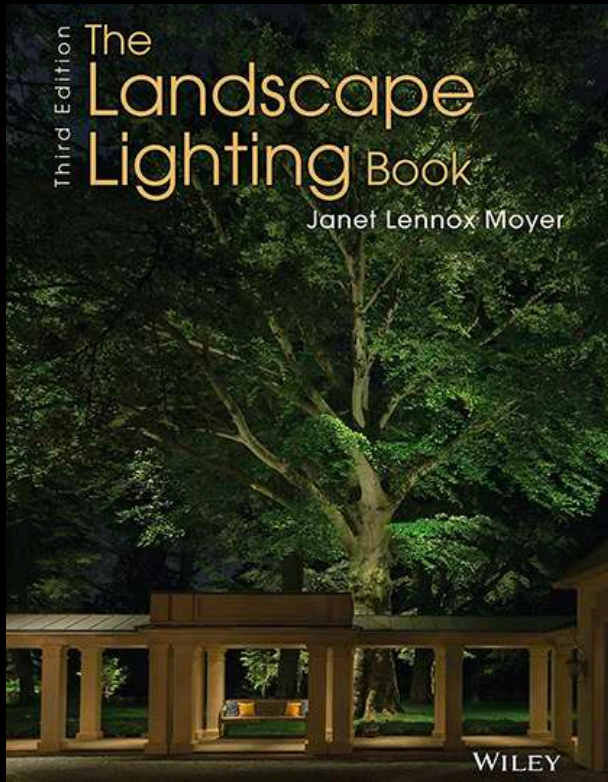






This concludes The American Institute of Architects Continuing  
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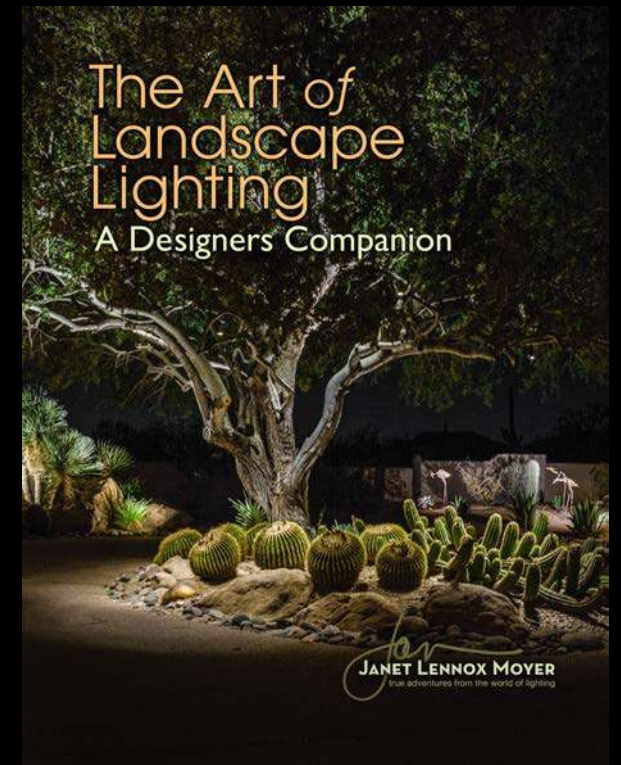




For information on Jan's books look on Amazon, contact the publishers Wiley for The Landscape Lighting Book and Routledge for The Art of Landscape Lighting

For information about Learn Night Light contact IES education at [learnnightlight.com](http://learnnightlight.com) or Garden Light LED, or Jan

For information about illi and their hands-on 5-day courses, visit their website



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