

Teacher: Jennifer Downs

Student Grade/Age: High School / College Class: Floral Design
Duration: 1 Week (5 days)

Topic / Concept Principles of Floral Design / Introduce students to the principles of floral design and their importance in creating aesthetically pleasing arrangements.	Title: Principles of Floral Design
Performance Outcomes (s) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will be able to visually identify the principles of floral designs by evaluating floral arrangements.• Students will construct arrangements that will showcase the principles of design.• Students will understand visual and physical balance and apply it to their designs.	Success Criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will accurately define and apply the principles of floral design.• Demonstrate creativity in arrangements using the principles effectively.• Clearly present an arrangement and communicate design choices• Thoughtfully reflect on the importance of principles of design in floral arranging.
Phenomenon / Problem: "Exploring the principles of design in Natural and Artistic Arrangements"	
ENGAGE	
Student Activity: Everyone's a Critic Begin the lesson by showing students various examples of floral arrangements and everyday examples of each principle of design in enhancing aesthetics and conveying emotions. Ask students what they notice, what they like and don't like and why. Facilitate a discussion on the significance of different elements such as balance, proportion and scale, harmony, unity, dominance using focal points, emphasis and accents, rhythm in designs using depth, repetition and transition, contrast using	Teacher Actions Provide Directions: Create a slideshow of each principle of design with a positive and negative example of each. Engage students by asking them which one they prefer/like/dislike and why. Facilitate a discussion on the significance of different elements such as balance, proportion and scale, harmony, unity, dominance using focal points, emphasis and accents, rhythm in designs using depth, repetition and transition, contrast using variation, opposition and tension in floral designs.

variation, opposition and tension in floral designs.

Essential Questions:

- 1. What are the principles of design?
- 2. What is visual and physical balance?

Then ask what principles were showcased.

Direction Set:

Good Evening, today you are the critics. You are going to tell me (by raising your hand) which picture you prefer/like or dislike and why. As we go through the images, try to identify "Principles of Design".

Essential Question Answers:

- 1. The Principles of Floral Design are the following: Balance, Proportion (Scale), Harmony, Unity, Dominance (Focal, Emphasis, Accent), Rhythm (Depth, Repetition, Transition), Contrast (Variation, Opposition, Tension)
- 2. **Visual Balance** - A floral arrangement that looks like it will tip over, does not have good visual balance.
Physical Balance - A design that easily tips over does not possess sound physical or mechanical balance.

EXPLORE

Student Activity: Team Challenge

Divide students into small groups. Provide them with a variety of flowers, foliage, and basic tools (scissors, floral foam, vases). Instruct them to create a basic arrangement using a specified principle (e.g., balance, proportion, Harmony, Unity...). Encourage them to consider the principles of design they learned about during the engagement phase. Once their design is complete, students will share with the class and explain how they applied the principle of design into their arrangement.

Questions: What was the most difficult design principle to establish in their arrangement? Why?

Teacher Actions

Provide Directions:

(Teacher will have a bucket of flowers, a design container & tools in front of the room to demonstrate the "Team Challenge" of the Principles of Design.

Prior to the start of class, prepare buckets, containers and tools for each group. Put tables in the room together to have an equal number of people in each group.

Direction Set: Good Afternoon. Today you are going to have a "Team Challenge". Each team will grab a bucket of flowers, container and tools to complete this challenge. I will be demonstrating a few principles of design as an example of what I am looking for from your team. On the board (project) are the principles of design.

Recall our previous activity to help you with your designs. You may make as many

	<p>different floral designs as needed to portray each principle.</p> <p>Demonstrate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visual & Mechanical Balance 2. Proportion & Scale 3. Harmony 4. Unity 5. Dominance: Focal, Emphasis, Accent 6. Rhythm: Depth, Repetition, Transition 7. Contrast: Variation, Opposition, Tension <p>I will give you a 5 minute warning to wrap up your floral design. At the conclusion of your 5 minutes, be prepared to discuss your current design with the class, explaining how your group applied the principles of design into your arrangement. Here are a couple of designs to refresh your memory. (show examples of symmetrical & asymmetrical arrangements and explain how each follows specific design principles) Your team will receive 1 point per principle designed, with a goal of 10 points. When I say "You May Begin" send 1 team member to grab your bucket, tools and container. How can I clarify? You May Begin.</p> <p>Give 20-30 minutes for them to design as a group.</p> <p>Wrap up your designs in 5 minutes. You have 60 seconds to finish and be prepared to share.</p> <p>Ask groups to share their designs and ask questions.</p> <p>Clean up the last 5 minutes of class.</p>
EXPLAIN	
<p>Student Activity: Lecture and Discussion</p> <p>Provide a detailed explanation of each principle of floral design: Balance, Proportion (Scale), Harmony, Unity, Dominance (Focal, Emphasis, Accent), Rhythm (Depth, Repetition, Transition), Contrast (Variation,</p>	<p>Teacher Actions</p> <p>Provide Directions:</p> <p>Introduce the fundamental principles of floral design and how they influence the overall composition using an interactive presentation illustrating each design principal. Discuss how these principles can be applied to create</p>

<p>Opposition, Tension). Discuss examples from the previous day's activities.</p>	<p>visually appealing and cohesive floral arrangements. Show examples and demonstrate techniques for achieving these principles. Students will take notes and are encouraged to ask questions.</p>
<p>ELABORATE</p>	
<p>Student Activity: Master Designs</p> <p>Assign each student a specific type of floral arrangement (triangular arrangement, vertical design...). Instruct them to incorporate multiple principles of design into their creation.</p> <p>Peer Critique: Students will present their arrangements to the class in a gallery setting. Students will walk around with a partner and provide constructive feedback based on the principles discussed by writing on a "feedback sheet" for each arrangement. Discuss what worked well in each arrangement and areas for improvement. Emphasize the importance of practice and experimentation in mastering the art of floral design. (Facilitate a peer critique session where students provide constructive feedback based on the principles discussed.)</p>	<p>Teacher Actions Provide Directions:</p> <p>Provide each student with a container, tools, flowers and type of design card (triangle, vertical...) so they may showcase the principles of design in their floral arrangement. Give approximately 30 minutes to design, 5 minutes to clean up and 15 minutes for peer critique. Not all students will be able to critique all arrangements.</p> <p>Provide feedback sheets for each student to place in front of their designs for peer critique. Facilitate peer critique by emphasizing only positive constructive feedback based on the principles of design as discussed in class.</p> <p>Direction Set: Just like "Master Chef", You are challenged to be the "Master Designer". For this challenge, you will be given a mystery bucket with flowers and a specific floral shape to create your design. Your composition must include a minimum of 5 principles of design we have discussed this week. On the peer critique page, write the 5 principles you have implemented in your design and place the paper in front of your arrangement. You have 30 minutes to create your design. Any questions? Your 30 minutes starts - NOW.</p> <p>(give 10 min, 5 min, 60 sec. warnings) TIME! Tools down and place your Peer Critique in front of your design.</p> <p>You will have 5 minutes to clean the area around you before we begin the gallery peer critique walk. 5 minutes starts now.</p> <p>TIME! It is now time to "walk the gallery". You and your elbow partner will have 10 minutes</p>

	<p>to walk the gallery of designs. At each design, provide positive constructive written feedback based on the principles listed for each design. Questions? - You may begin.</p> <p>Wrap up after 10 minutes and have pairs share highlights from what they observed.</p>
EVALUATE	
<p>Student Activity</p> <p>Assessment: Administer a written assessment consisting of short-answer questions that require students to define each principle and apply them to given scenarios.</p> <p>Reflection: Have students reflect on their learning throughout the week. Ask them to write a paragraph answering the essential question: "How do the principles of floral design contribute to the creation of a successful arrangement?"</p>	<p>Teacher Actions Provide Directions:</p> <p>1. Provide 4 floral arrangement scenarios and have students define each principle as it applies to the given scenarios. (40 points)</p> <p>2. Students will write a paragraph answering the essential question: "How do the principles of floral design contribute to the creation of a successful arrangement?" (10 points)</p>
<p>Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Career Clusters Framework (NCCF): Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources ● Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS): HS-LS1-1, HS-LS1-2 ● Common Core State Standards (CCSS): ELA-Literacy.RST.9-10.3, CCSS.ELA-Literacy.WHST.9-12.2 	

NOTES: Next Lesson: Elements of Floral Design

Principles of Design

Directions: Fill in the tables as we discuss the Principles of Design.

Principle	Definition	Notes
Balance		
Proportion *Scale	<hr/>	
Harmony		
Unity		
Dominance *Focal *Emphasis	<hr/> <hr/>	

*Accent		
Rhythm		
*Depth	<hr/>	
*Repetition	<hr/>	
*Transition	<hr/>	
Contrast		
*Variation	<hr/>	
*Opposition	<hr/>	
*Tension	<hr/>	

Team Challenge - Principles of Design

Directions: Circle the Principles of Design your group has demonstrated during your team challenge. 1 point per principle completed - Team Goal is 10 points

Principle	Completion	Instructor Initials
Balance		
Proportion *Scale	_____	_____
Harmony		
Unity		
Dominance *Focal *Emphasis *Accent	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Rhythm *Depth *Repetition *Transition	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
Contrast *Variation *Opposition *Tension	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

Team Name: _____

Participants: _____

7 key principles of floral design

There are multiple variations when it comes to the principles of floral design. Nonetheless, we picked out 7 key principles that we can most relate to at this point of time.

1. Balance

There are two types in floral design: Physical and visual balance.

Physical balance refers to the material weight distribution in the overall floral arrangement. The physical weight of the arrangement should look evenly distributed on either side of an imaginary central axis. Flowers and foliage differ when it comes to the physical size and weight. Hence, it is important to understand the differences in order for us to rearrange accordingly so that the final arrangement can be kept upright and not fall over.

Visual balance refers to the balance that is perceived by our eyes. There are 2 types of visual balance: symmetrical and asymmetrical balance.

Symmetrical balance is achieved by having the same quantity of similar materials on either side of the central axis. This type of floral arrangement is usually used in formal settings.

Asymmetrical balance is achieved by having different elements arranged around an imaginary axis but with equal visual weight on either side to maintain the sense of balance. This type of floral arrangement is usually more stylish and informal.



Asymmetrical and symmetrical balance

2. Scale

There are 2 interpretations of scale but both are relevant in floral design regardless.

The first interpretation refers to the size relationship of the floral design to its settings or surrounding area. For example, having a small floral arrangement placed in a big spacious room may not be appropriate as it may be easily overlooked. Scale may also mean the use of a variety of sizes (small to big), colours (light to dark) and textures (soft to hard) to achieve a graduation from one end of a spectrum to another.

3. Proportion

Proportion and scale are closely related to each other. While scale focuses on the size of the floral design relative to its settings and surrounding area, proportion focuses on the size relationship between one part of the floral design to another. We have to ensure that the size of the flowers, foliage and accessories (e.g. container) are in good proportion. For instance, the amount of floral material should be proportionate with the container. Similarly, the height of the arrangement should be proportionate to the width.

4. Dominance / Emphasis

Most floral designs should have a focal point that is usually the main feature which our eyes are easily drawn to. Dominance or emphasis can be achieved by placing sharp contrasting materials in the form of size, colour or texture.



Emphasis achieved through the use of colours

5. Rhythm

In floral arrangement, rhythm refers to the visual flow or movement in an arrangement. The eye should first be attracted to the focal point and then carried throughout the entire arrangement, giving a sense of movement or motion that connects the floral design from one point to another and back.

6. Contrast

Contrast can be achieved via the placement of two different or opposite elements together. This helps to emphasise or accentuate their differences. Contrast allows a feature of the floral design to stand out so that we are able to identify the focal point or the main feature of the floral arrangement.

Similar to the dominance, contrast can be applied to many design elements such as forms, colours, sizes and textures of the flowers and foliage.

7. Harmony

The last principle is more of an outcome if the above 6 guiding principles are being considered for the floral design. Harmony can be achieved when the combination of the flowers, foliage and accessories provides a pleasant visual experience.