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Planning and Techniques Process and Methods for Survey and Research in Relation to Climatic Impact of Natural Element on Human

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ABSTRACT

Believe that climate has a pronounced impact on human psychology and temperament. The four days of modern sociology and evaluation suggested that proper climatic conditions were the main requirement it and main stimulus for the development of civilization. In recent years, human has struggled to become independent it off climate Western human has established permanent research statics in Antarctica and Greenland and has built cities on the equator. Through the use of this technology, he has separated the climate within buildings from that outside even factories are air conditioned. Planning and techniques process and methods for survey and research in in relation to climatic impact of natural element on human and calling system, add lite and a habitable building anywhere. Primitive human left according to Sun. Has fuel was wood, the product of photosynthesis in this on time. His food he gathered himself during daylight, is ford was the product daylight. Is shelter in whatever Design resided was belt to use the desired natural elements and sailed out the excess. He lived in balance and with the natural processes and elements. The consideration man may best use the natural processes and element in in housing and insight design. To the extent that the natural elements considered in modern landscape architecture by contrast, positive approach to natural processes elements and factors are able to how natural processes elements and factors are to be utilized and emphasized to a greater extent by site planning and site design and manipulation of site element. The decision is made the greater will be that saving in energy and greater the possibility of utilization of natural energy sources such as solar radiation for natural heating and utilization of natural wind flow patterns for less energy expensive cooling and heating.

KEYWORDS: *Environment, Human, Planning, Landscape Architecture, Natural Elements, Technology, Energy, Buildings, Photosynthesis, Heating and Cooling Systems*

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INTRODUCTION

The basic process of site selection planning and design methodology is essential for both the positive and negative effects of setting and site development on the utilization of solar radiation and in energy conservation. Radiation is the most important of all metrological elements. It is the source of power that drives the atmospheric circulation.

The also means of exchange between the Earth and the rest of the universe and the basis for organizing air daily lives.

Purposes-

1. Natural processes as form determinants
2. Natural cause paints for primers
3. Cost benefit site selection and planning
4. Site selection, orientation and activity placement
5. Use cycle costing

Techniques- they are contents basic techniques which are involved in in data collection and data depiction as a part of the overall process or methodology of design for any particulars purpose.

Data collection-

- Remote sensing
- Air photo interpretation
- Radar imaginary
- Black and white
- Color photography
- Multi special scanning
- Satellite technology
- Utilization of map and survey information
- On site survey
- Data depiction
- Overlay techniques
- Data modeling
- Three dimensional modeling

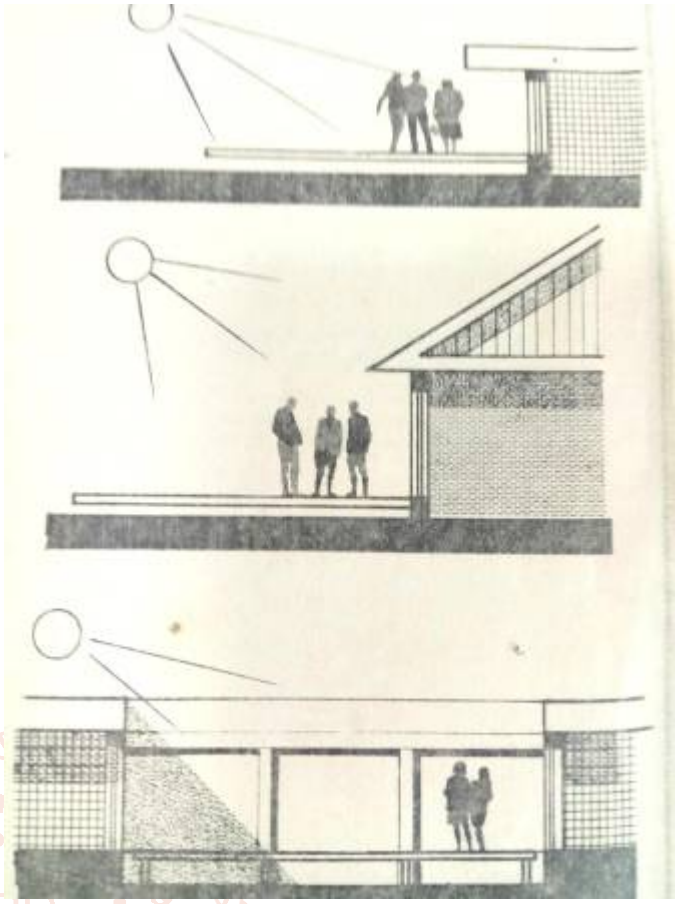
Process and Methodology- Considered for energy conservation or solar energy utilization purposes would include many traditional steps with new emphasis but should cover the following traditional steps

- Establishment of program
- Research
- Program analysis
- Site analysis
- Geology
- Ecology
- Soil
- Vegetation

Climate- Climatic analysis of extreme importance in solar energy utilization and energy conservation. It is essential to analyze very carefully the pressures climate on site.

The area, the region each site will be located in same part of one of the major climate regions. The microclimate of a particular site and the reason most be clearly characterized understood in any site analysis during the preliminary stage of climatic analysis.

A land scope designer or professional is primarily interested in the elements of climate which affect human comfort and the use of either the buildings or the parts of the land scope.



Climatically protected areas on the site:

1. Areas protected at certain times of the day or year
2. Areas protected by topography
3. Areas protected by vegetation

Climatically exposed locations on the site:

1. Areas exposed to Sun or wind
2. Areas expert primary in winter
3. Areas exposed primary in summer
4. Areas exposed all seasons of the year

Solar radiation patterns on the site:

1. Daily and monthly
2. Seasonal
3. Vegetation and shadow

Wind pattern on the site:

1. Daily and monthly
2. Seasonal
3. Vegetation and air movement

Precipitation patterns on the fore moment collection:

Temperature patterns on

1. Daily and monthly
2. Seasonal
3. Warm areas
4. Cold areas

Water is drainage patterns on or across the site

1. Seasonal air or water flow patterns
2. Daily air or water flow patterns

Climatic data is generated for major factors search age amount of sunshine, air temperature, humidity, wind direction and intensity and precipitation at airports and metrological

Stations by the national weather services.

Natural elements

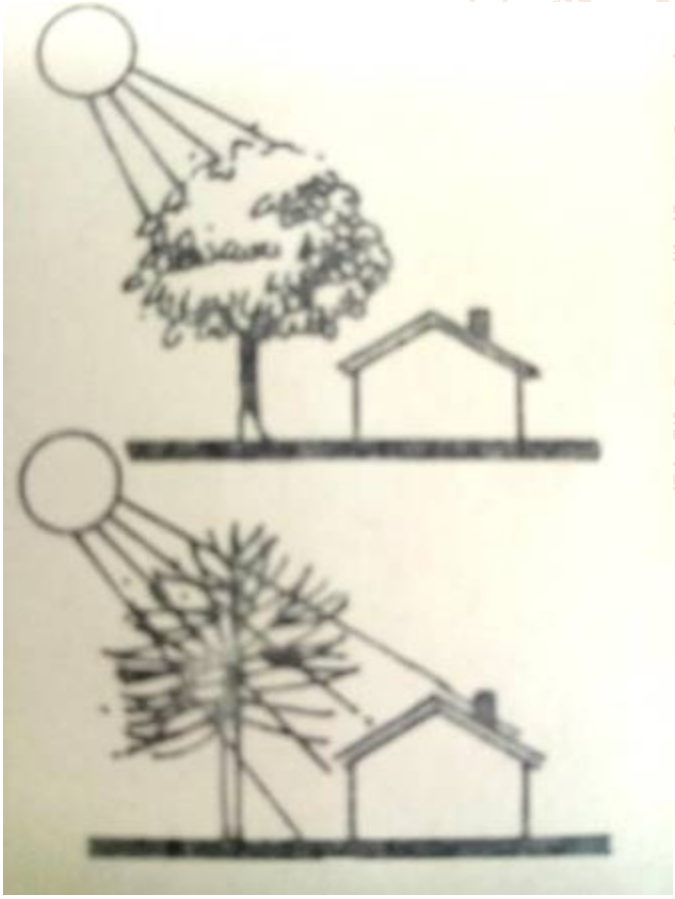
1. Vegetation-

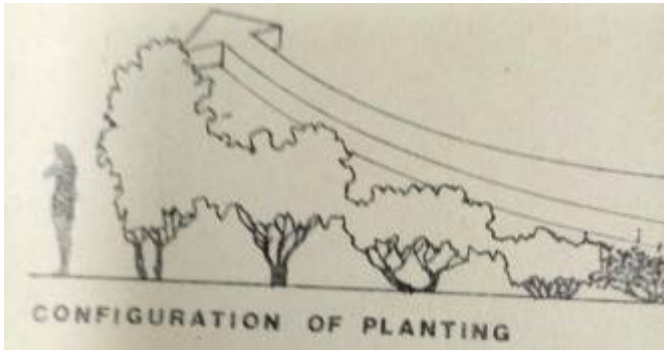
In the use of any vegetation the ability of the plant to assist in solar radiation utilization and in energy conservation.

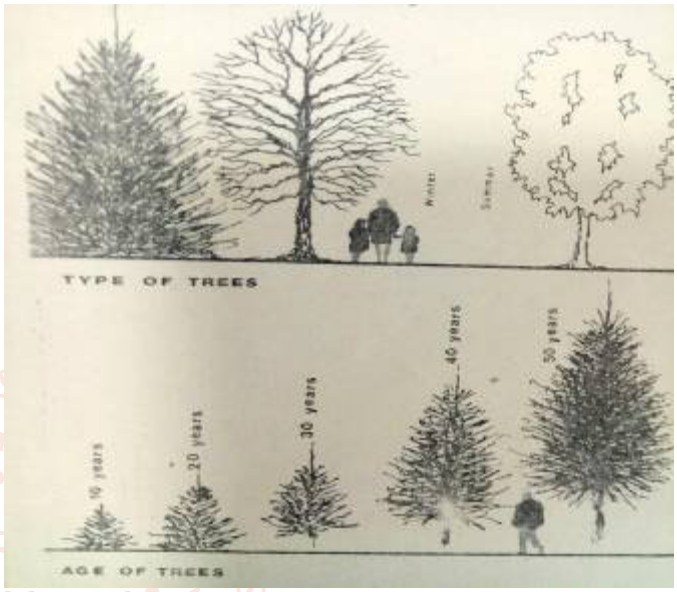
- The height and the spread of the single plant
- The spacing of multiple plants
- The shape or form of the plant
- The density of the plant
- The plant is a a conifer, deciduous or an ericaceous plant
- The ultimate size and shape of the plant

Plants form maybe divided into three categories

1. Trees
2. Shrubs
3. Vines





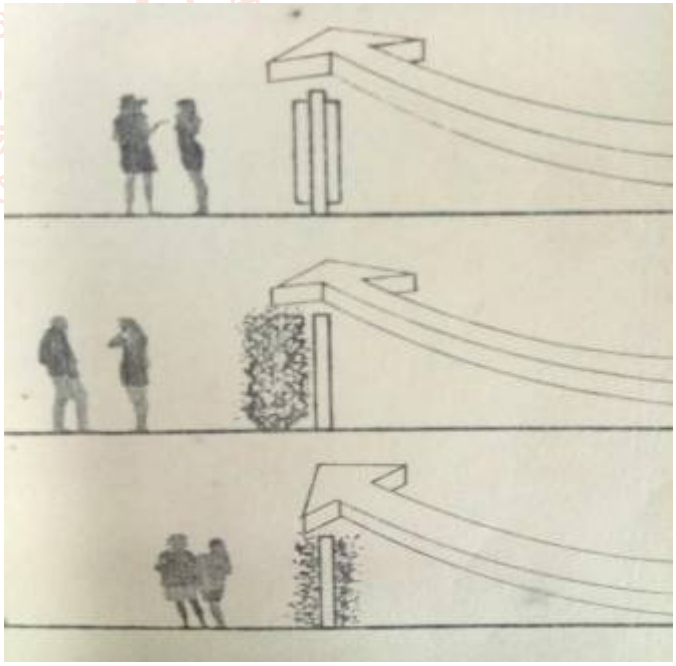


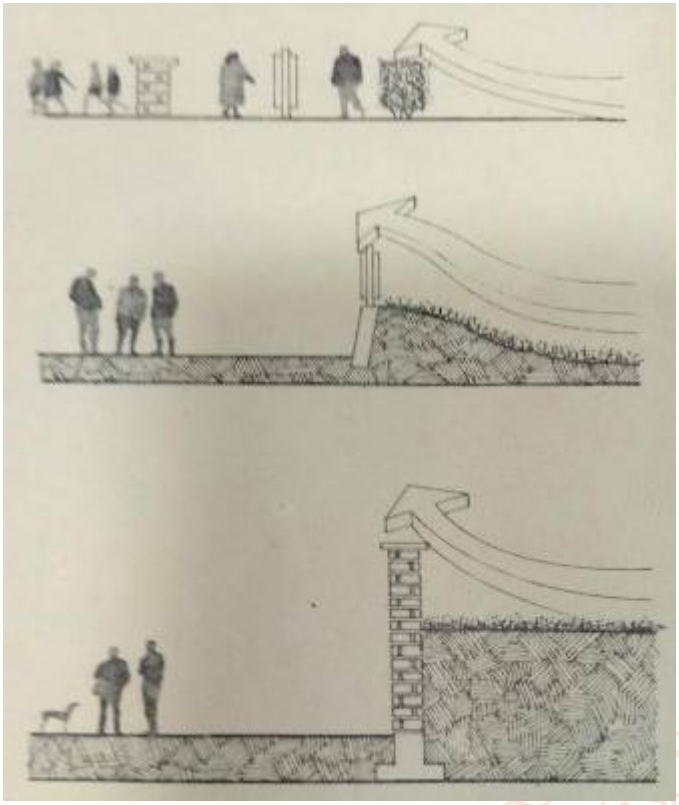
Man made elements

1. Vertical elements

A. Walls

B. fences





2. Horizontal surfaces

A. Pavings

B. Seeks

CONCLUSIONS-

This paper offers a scientific structure for considering the relation between friendly disparity and environmental change. It shows that this relationship is portrayed by an endless loop, whereby starting imbalance makes impeded gatherings experience unbalanced loss of their pay and resources, coming about in more noteworthy resulting disparity. It shows that imbalance applies the lopsided impacts through three channels, specifically expanded openness of hindered gatherings to environment, expanded defenselessness to harm brought about by environment risks, also, diminished capacity to adapt to and recuperate from the harm. The paper gives proof supporting the proposed insightful structure. The environment conversation has continued through progressive stages. At the underlying stage, the emphasis was on the actual impacts of environmental change. At the following stage, more consideration was paid to the social impacts. The conversation presently needs to move to the then, third stage, with the emphasis on imbalance. The insightful system introduced in this paper can be of much assistance in such manner. It might assist with honing the exploration questions; distinguish the data holes; group the assembled data in a uniform way and utilizing uniform phrasing; present the data in a rational way; and be extensive in scope.

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