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Types of Alleys and Ornamental Plants Used in Them

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Abstract

This article analyzes the alleys, its types, its constructive constructions, pays attention to the choice of ornamental plants suitable for its structural solutions.

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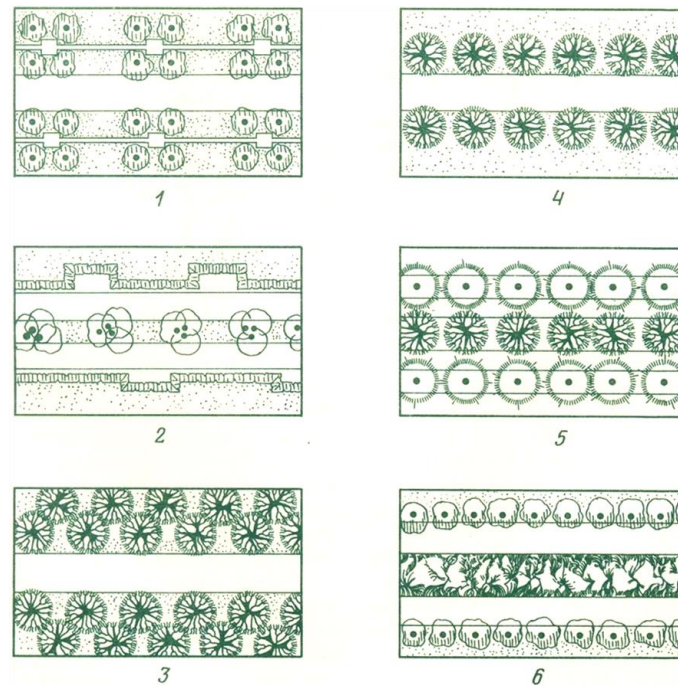
As a rule, an alley (alley) is called a rectilinear path, along the edges of which rows of trees are planted. If a straight road is located in a forest area of a park or in a forest park, it is called a forest trail, sometimes according to traditional forestry terminology – a clearing) or a trail (a beam forest trail in Sokolniki and a May forest trail, a friendly one in the Pavlovsky Park of the Bolshaya Zvezda district, the good groom, etc.). roads), called. Paths with free tracing are rarely called alleys, even if trees and shrubs are planted along the edge.

Straight alleys with rows of trees planted at the edges appeared in Russian park construction as one of the independent and most expressive elements of the park.

Alleys in the park are the main entrance by their function (their width depends on the size of the park and the scale of visitors 5 – 8 – 12 up to 30 m) and are divided into such types as secondary – observational, folk, walking (width 2 – 3 – 5 m) Protected parks had entrance alleys, around which there were birch, linden, and oak saplings were planted.

Alleys are symmetrical and asymmetrical in their structure; in the form of a single canvas, paths can be simple and complex in the form of two or three canvases.

Alleys can be 1-, 2-, 3-step vertically.



Pic. 1. Alley of Greenery

1 – group planting of trees, 2 – planting trees in the center in the form of a bouquet, 3 – planting trees in a checkerboard pattern, 4 – planting trees in rows, 5 – planting trees of different breeds in rows, 6 – planting trees in the center.

According to the B. Kohno classification, alleys can be classified as a closed type in relation to space. Depending on the density of shoots directing perception, alleys are divided into open, semi-closed and closed.

Semi-closed and open views are created taking into account observations of the surrounding landscape. They are surrounded by rows and groups of trees (rarely shrubs), located at intervals of 7-12 m. For example, a pitched alley in Catherine Park with a view of a large clearing through a row of tree trunks; huge trunks of oak (oak) in the Oak Alley of Sukhanovsky Park serve as a frame of scenery and create the rhythm of their alternation.

Alleys of a closed type direct the gaze strictly along the axis of movement. This type of alleys is compositionally completed with architectural structures, sculptures, fountains, lawns, flower beds, etc. The trees are planted close to each other (2-3-5 m), and when connected by branches (crowns), they sometimes form a very expressive green arc due to their architecture. Enclosed alleys also include gazebos and arched alleys (bersos). The ratio of the width of alleys to height and length, as well as the degree of accretion of trees are important spatial tasks.

When the length of the alley becomes very large (300-500 m), the rhythm of the alley changes between the opening of views, various accents (statue, vase, fountain, etc.), which should be disabled by entering fields. Sometimes, in the exchange of impressions, the falls of an alley in the middle of the road, noticeable to the naked eye, are enhanced by the relief covering the end of the alley, standing opposite its facade, and the final accent that gives it charm. Depending on whether it rises (a raised alley in the Arkhangelsk Park) or a view from the peak (a pine alley in cheerful Sidewalks), the effect of gradual opening is created.



The content of the alleys will also depend on the direction of the cardinal directions, the rhythms of lighting and shading of the road, the mosaic of shadows. Choosing an assortment of plants for alleys is very important. For this purpose, linden, birch, oak, maple, elm, pine are used; in the southern regions – Poplar, maple (sycamore), Cypress the application has become a tradition. (A. Kosarevsky notes that in the historical parks of Ukraine, only species that live for many years were used to alleys, and they are usually created from one type of tree). Trees of the first size give the alley grandeur, coniferous – more luxury, and fruit – individuality. Beautifully flowering shrubs brought into the alley will give a person cheerfulness, festive mood. For example, S.M. Alley running from the oil Meadow in the Central Park of Culture and Recreation named after Kirov to the mile of Elagin Island, separated by a ribbon of carpet beds, framed on both sides by spectacularly blooming perennials; alley of oak in the Berlin Zoo is decorated with a wide ribbon of Alpine roses (rhododendrons). They look more spectacular in the flowering season.

To plant an alley, you need some kind of high-quality material (a tree or a shrub). In conditions of low and high greenery, it is desirable to replace all the seedlings of the alley, since individual replacements violate its uniformity. The exception is the alleys in memorial parks (the Alley of the Core in Mikhailovsk), since each of the trees preserved in it is valuable.

Ordinary plantings in the formation of alleys also include living walls. They can be free-growing (mainly flowering plants are used) or observable (from plants that are very prone to observation). Trellises created by tracing woody plants also belong to this type of plantings. When creating them, lattices are often used. For high trellises (1.5—3.0 m), small-leaved linden, holly maple, sea buckthorn, lilac, hawthorn, etc. are suitable. They are used by weeding at a distance of 0.5-1.0 m from each other. In the southern regions, dense seedlings of evergreen cypress are recommended for creating trellises.

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