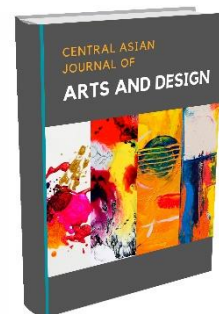




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## Conceptual Principles of Beautiful and Landscaping of Green Public Parks

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### Abstract

Conceptual principles of beautification and landscaping of green public parks are scientifically researched in the article. Park planning requirements, structure, principles of plant selection and conclusion are presented.

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Architecture, urban planning and landscape design are interconnected and differ only in the materials and tools used in the formation of the landscape environment. All three areas have served a common direction and goals in the history of the development of human society.

Landscape design has also met the needs of society at all historical social stages, such as architecture and urban planning, and has embodied the artistic, cultural and universal achievements of its time[8].

Based on landscape design and horticulture, which is considered an important branch of it, the unique bright feature of "Conceptual Principles of Designing Green Public Parks" is the natural "building materials" used in their creation. These include, first of all, the world of plants, the world of water, the earth, stones and all the features of the relief of the place in general. It is these materials that are the main source in the formation of an open space environment[7].

**Green public parks** are large green massifs, where residents' recreation is closely organized with spiritual and educational work. In such places, great attention is paid to the development of public, educational, cultural activities, as well as popular scientific, physical education and sports activities. In accordance with the relevant goals, libraries, lecture halls, exhibitions, attractions are organized in the parks, themed parties, folk fairs, film screenings and other events are held.

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Green public parks should be located in an area with good microclimate and sanitary and hygienic conditions, with convenient transport links with residential areas[5].

The balance of the garden area (area balance - in relative units) is shown as a % of the entire area and in absolute ( $m^2$ , a hectare) units; the ratio of parts in the plan should be as follows:

- green fields - 75-78%;
- alleys and corridors 10-14%;
- pitches 8%,
- constructions 3%.

So, the basis of the garden is green fields. The planning style of the garden can be permanent (regular), scenic (landscape) and mixed (a combination of permanent and landscape styles).

Placement of trees and shrubs individually and in groups in the garden area, especially in the alley:

- in a row;
- green arrays;
- green walls and green fences are used.

Separate areas are separated by green fences. Except for row and alley crops, all other categories are placed in lawns. Flower gardens occupy 2-3% of the total area of green fields[6].

*According to the direction of the territory of green public parks, it is divided into several parts:*

- a) the part where performances are shown (attractions, cinema, summer cinema, etc.): is 8% of the total area of the park;
- b) part of holding cultural and educational events (exhibitions, open pop, dance floors, playgrounds, etc.) -8%;
- c) physical education and sports department (sports fields, boat station, etc.) -15%;
- d) children's recreation areas -5%;
- e) recreation place for adults - 60%;
- f) economic part -4%.

*Note:* These ratios may change depending on specific conditions.

Combining some parts of the park territory, in general, the park can be divided into two main sections: active (recreation and entertainment) and quiet (passive) recreation parts. The buildings and structures inside the garden are separated from each other by green fields[4].

*The main entrance gate to the green public park* should be determined in proportion to the direction of the visitors and the direction of the streets adjacent to the park.

*Public playgrounds* will be placed among green fields, near the main entrance; and the library - reading rooms - should be placed on the edge of the garden, i.e. in the recreational zone.

***According to the principles of plant selection in green public parks***, the main shortcoming of the practice of greening is the non-observance of the established general rules and principles for the selection of planted plants. In some cases, planting of the same or several plants in an irregular manner, without taking into account their ecological and biological characteristics and scenic qualities,

causes a decrease in the quality of landscaping works. Therefore, the formation of any green environment depends first of all on the function of this environment, where it is located and on what kind of soil, the plants planted in this environment based on the local natural climate conditions (trees: coniferous, deciduous and fruit-bearing; bushes, lianas: creeping) ; flowers: annual and perennial; ground cover grasses, etc.) depends on the selection of the composition[2].

There is a special science that studies trees and their scenic and biological properties, it is called "Dendrology". Landscape designers and horticulturists must be familiar with and apply their knowledge of dendrology to properly select plants and conceptually design and shape green spaces. Designers in the design of landscape objects and greenery, based on the function of these objects and certain natural and climatic conditions, choose which trees and bushes to form greenery and how many of them, where and how to plant them in the designed object, that is, what is the plan for planting them it is necessary to know and design the choice of landscape style and composition[3].

*In order to fully and effectively use all the possibilities of plants planted in green public parks, it is necessary to observe the following basic principles when choosing them:*

- ✓ ***compatibility of the selected plants with the functional goals of the open environment-place being greened.*** For example, the plants planted on the sidewalk (walkway) of the main street outside the park must first of all create shade and cool and attractive scenery along the sidewalk. At the same time, they must be resistant to gases, dust and noise from cars. Therefore, for the sidewalk, it is necessary to choose trees with a broad appearance, leaves and dense branches, resistant to gas, dust and noise;
- ✓ ***on the other hand, for greening the massif around any monument or volumetric-spatial architectural device of the park,*** the main green material is the parterre-type decorative lawn or flower plants combined with some low shrubs;
- ✓ ***that the ecological characteristics of the plants match the environment in which they are planted, that is, the conditions of the green public park.*** Consideration should be given to the compatibility of newly selected plants with pre-existing decorative trees at the venue (if they are left) or the biological compatibility of selected trees and shrubs, that is, not to harm the growth of one another a must.

It is necessary to take into account whether the selected plant (tree or shrub) is compatible with the natural and climatic conditions of the region (Fig. 1) [1].

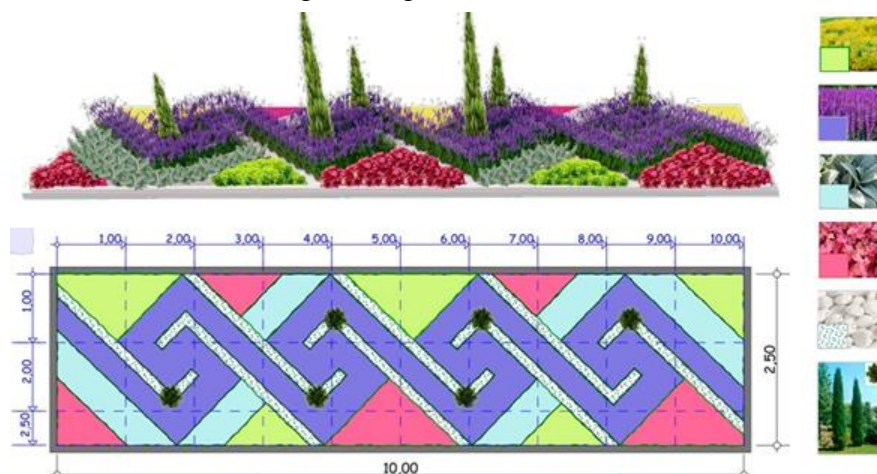


Figure 1. From flowering and evergreen plants for a green public park (alchemilla mollis, salvia nemorosa, stachys lanata, geikhera (berry smoothie), sea pebble, common juniper) - Grixly arabesque" composition.

**Conclusion.** In order to organize the landscape design of a green public park with the right purpose, first of all, it is necessary to study the conceptual principles of its functional use, that is, the general characteristics of green public parks in the project plan, the order of planning the balance of the park territory, according to the territorial direction of the park, The principles of dividing into several parts and selecting plants are the most important aspects.

According to the results of the research, it should be noted at the end of the conclusion that green public parks are considered to be a great environmental bridge that restores human interaction with nature, develop spiritual and educational values, provide material and household needs, and achieve spiritual maturity. has its proper place.

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