



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org>



Characteristics of Modern Landscape Organization

Omonova Z., Rasul-zade L. U.

Candidate of Architecture PhD Associate Professor

Abstract

Landscape organization is one of the main factors that make up the city and has a great influence on the level of improvement and development of the city. It provides for the development of new systems of cities and towns, the construction of new improvement facilities and the reconstruction of existing ones.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 10-Jul-2023
Received in revised form 15 Jul
Accepted 16-Aug-2023
Available online 28-Sep-2023

Key words: Landscaping, factor, reconstruction, coastal areas, sanitary protection areas, greening of city roads.

Introduction. In the conditions of intensive urbanization, which has caused the rapid growth of cities and the concentration of people in a small area, in addition to the issues of protecting the natural environment from the harmful effects of the urban environment, the tasks of creating and maintaining them are becoming increasingly important in the complex urban mechanism. is gaining importance.

is important to organize the right landscape in improving the condition of the surrounding environment: front areas of buildings and institutions, coastal areas, sanitary protection areas, greening of city roads, etc.

Since the centralized improvement planning system mainly applies to cities and urban-type settlements, the dynamics of urban population growth is largely driven by road cleaning, maintenance of landscaping objects, household areas, collection, removal and neutralization of household waste. determines the scope of work.

The trend of population concentration in large cities creates new problems for their improvement, the main reason for which is that sanitary and environmental requirements for them are much higher.

The rapid development of urbanization in the country leads to the complexity of urban settlement forms and the emergence of large urban agglomerations [1,2].

Main part. Urban agglomeration means a compact territorial grouping of urban and rural settlements united in a complex dynamic system with various connections - industrial, communal, recreational area, as well as the joint use of a certain area and its resources. This requires a new approach to solving the problems of landscape organization, sanitation and improvement. When planning and implementing measures for improvement of the considered sectors, it is necessary to take into account

E-mail address: editor@centralasianstudies.org

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved..

not only the needs of the agglomeration center, but also the needs of small towns and villages that are part of it.

When creating any spatial environment, it is necessary to proceed from the needs of people operating in that area. Therefore, ergonomic approaches (*Fig. 1*) are also used in the development of projects for small landscape and architectural forms. This involves taking into account anthropometric, sanitary-hygienic, emotional and psychological requirements.

Anthropometric requirements based on the dimensions and proportions of the human body are taken into account for the height of stairs and handrails, the height and dimensions of seats (benches). In addition, the dimensions of children's play equipment, etc. are also excluded.

Anthropometric data is important when determining the width of sidewalks and roads for pedestrians - their width is taken as a multiple of the conditional lane for one (75 cm) pedestrian.

It is important to take into account sanitary and hygienic requirements when choosing materials and assortment of plants from which small landscape and architectural forms are made, determining planting density, installing noise, ionizing humidifiers, etc.

Landscaping is one of the urgent problems of modern urban planning. It solves the problem of creating a comfortable living environment by providing favorable conditions for all types of population activities [3].

Improvement of the urban environment through landscaping, improvement of the sanitary and hygienic conditions of residential buildings, provision of transport and engineering services to the population, provision of artificial lighting and necessary equipment to urban areas, as well as a number of measures includes activities.



Fig. 1. Application of ergonomic approaches in landscape organization.

E-mail address: editor@centralasianstudies.org

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved.

Landscape organization tasks are aimed at creating healthy, appropriate and comfortable living conditions for city residents. In solving these problems, outdoor landscaping, functional-spatial structure and subject equipment of open spaces, landscape design are becoming increasingly important (*Fig. 2*).

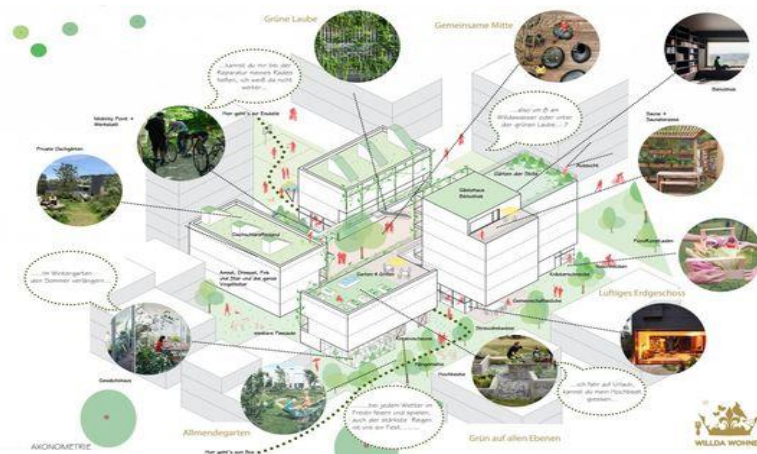


Fig. 2. The importance of creating the right landscape in front of the building.

A distinctive feature of modern landscape art is the use of green spaces to improve the living conditions of the population at work, at home, on vacation, bringing green spaces directly into the sphere of human activity: factories and plants, institutions, educational and children's institutions, public and residential buildings. A progressive trend of greening cities is to create green zones of fresh air around them - large green areas that penetrate into their territory [4,5]. Recreation areas are being established on the basis of existing forests in residential areas, and they are being turned into forest parks (*Fig. 3*).



Fig. 3. It is necessary to take into account the use of the territory in different seasons when creating a landscape.

The use of landscape design tools, especially plants, offers a wide range of opportunities to improve the comfort, quality and optimization of the urban environment. Use of various techniques to incorporate natural components into architectural objects. Their competent evaluation and selection of

the nature of their use become one of the factors of increasing the diversity of urban spaces through the formation of a sustainable urban environment, their integration into the natural environment, and to solve these problems they use a natural component - plants [8].

The history of urban planning includes the history of the development of landscape organization of the city. At the current stage, great importance is attached to the beautification of cities in our country. Large investments are allocated for its needs. This is related to the development of our society, the increase in the well-being and needs of the population, the increase in the level of development of science, technology and culture.

The history of urban planning includes the history of the development of landscape organization of the city. At the current stage, great importance is attached to the beautification of cities in our country. Large investments are allocated for its needs. This is related to the development of our society, the increase in the well-being and needs of the population, the increase in the level of development of science, technology and culture.

V.I. Vernadsky was one of the first to realize this new reality. He noted that humanity is becoming a powerful geological force capable of causing global changes on earth.

V.I. Vernadsky According , it is an important principle of the harmonious development of humanity and the biosphere. Any production and consumption is related to the use of natural resources and the impact on the environment [7]. As a result of the complexity of economic systems, the increase in production and consumption, the role of the natural and ecological factor is constantly increasing. The approach to the management of ecological processes in the urban environment seems very complex and can only be carried out by taking into account both the social factors of the human environment and the natural factors at the same time. According to the compositional theory of G. Hans, people's lives are usually spent in small groups: family, work team, etc. The worlds representing these groups do not allow people to run wild in an alien urban environment that embodies a system of social life factors that affect people [6]. Thus, a person perceives changes in the natural environment in two ways: through the microenvironment - microdistrict, quarter, street, and through the macroenvironment - the country (Fig. 4).

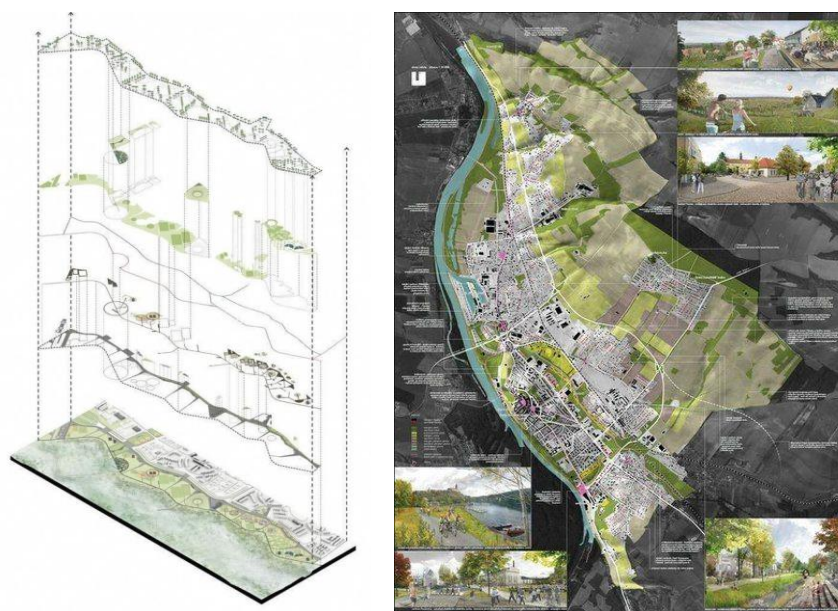


Fig. 4. Microenvironment and macroenvironment (from left to right).

In the municipal literature, Z.H. Frenkel, M.N. Petrov and P.V. Sytin.FrenkelZ.Kh. developed the following definition formula: "The general city includes all aspects of landscape organization, urban structure, all parts of the material culture that should make the city a common residence according to its purpose.

Conclusion. The landscape organization of the urban area is, first of all, the general goal of the city's activity and the overall result of the city's economy. In a narrow sense, landscape organization of the city can be understood as beautification of residential areas or streets, creation of environmental amenities for residents.

At the same time, there is no need for the special term "external improvement", which is used only by inheritance in Russian practice. In fact, the vague meaning of "external improvement" includes various objects, and in many cases - green areas, lighting and decorations are among them. At the same time, green areas play not only an external beautification, but also an important social and hygienic role.

References:

1. Бутягин В.А. —Планировка и благоустройство городов // Москва, Стройиздат, 1974.
2. Лейкина Д.К. Ландшафтная организация промышленных узлов // Москва. Стройиздат, 1984.
3. Авдотьев Л.Н., Лежава И.Г., Смоляр И.М. Градостроительное проектирование // Москва. Стройиздат, 1989.
4. Adilov Z. K., Zakirova M. S. Urban Planning and Industrial Territories Landscape Analysis //European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). – 2022. – Т. 17. – С. 111-116.
5. ZK Adilov, ZM qiziMusayeva, MS qiziZakirova, DR Shonazarov Organizing healthy landscapes in densely populated urban areas //E3S Web of Conferences 403, 06008
6. MS qiziZakirova Urban planning categories of industrial areas //INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES 1 (10), 91-94
7. ND Otabekovna, ZMS Kizi, MZM Kizi Use of tree plants in the organization of landscape design in the regions of the city of Termiz, Surkhondaryo Region //Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal 1 (6), 359-363
8. L.U. Rasul-Zade, G. Ziyaeva Design Principles of Modern Specialized Parks, Taking into Account the Psychological Perception of Green Spaces., Journal of Architectural Design, 7, 11–19. Retrieved from ISSN: 2795-7608, Volume 7 | June 2022