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The Role of Landscape Elements in Ecological Improvement of the City Environment

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Abstract

In landscape organization, with the active use of plant components, the municipality ensures the formation of the environment, as well as the preservation of the natural environment created or originally existing in the area.

The choice of plant species determines their volume-spatial structure, and also provides visual, compositional and functional connections with the development of the settlement between the green areas.

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Introduction. Such types of landscape organization in the area are used as stationary (planting plants in the area) and mobile (planting plants in special mobile containers: containers, flower beds, etc.). This type of landscaping is used to create architectural and landscape objects (lawns, gardens, flower beds, areas covered with shrubs and trees, etc.) on natural and artificial relief elements, on roofs (gardening on roofs), on the facades of buildings and structures is used.

Green areas are the main elements of decoration. Objects of landscape organization - landscape components (relief, water bodies, plants) and construction structures are interconnected and are areas designed to meet the needs of outdoor recreation [2].

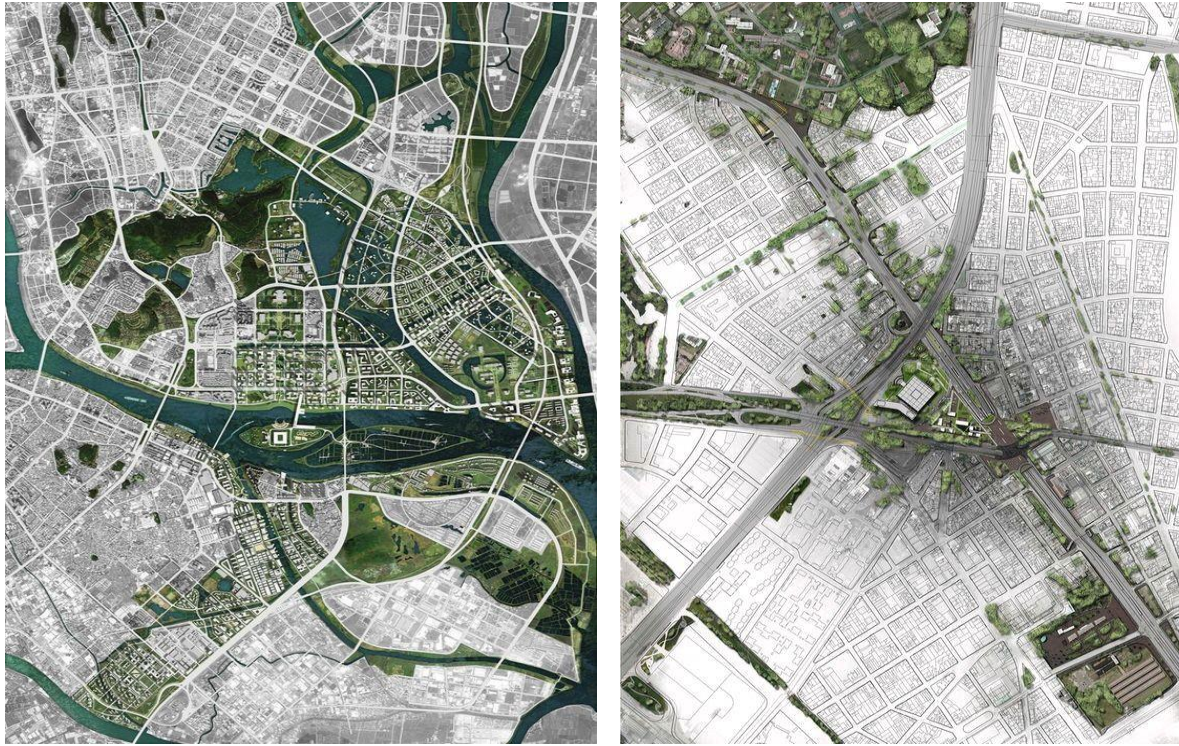


Fig.1. System of landscape organization of modern city

The basis of the landscape organization system of a modern city (*Fig. 1*) is plants in residential areas (yards with groups of houses and parks in microdistricts), schools, and children's institutions. They are in cultural and recreational parks, children's, sports and other specialized parks, squares and avenues, industrial, farm and warehouse areas, land plots for transport communications, as well as in nature reserves with plants of city and district significance. is filled.

Main part. Landscaping should be done on the basis of scientifically based principles and standards. Parks, other large green spaces, boulevards, waterfronts, connected by landscaped lines, and buildings connected to suburban forests and water bodies in a single and continuous system. kept in you. It is also necessary to observe the preservation of the maximum number of existing plants during construction [1].

Floor coverings provide safe and comfortable movement in the areas. Coatings form the architectural and artistic appearance of the environment (*Fig. 2*). There are several types of them:

- ✓ solid - materials consisting of monolithic or prefabricated, asphalt concrete, cement concrete, natural stone, etc.;
- ✓ soft - made of natural or artificial bulk materials (sand, gravel, granite screening, etc.) in their natural state, dry mixes, compacted or reinforced with binders;
- ✓ lawn made using special technologies to prepare the grass layer;
- ✓ joints representing a combination of the above-mentioned coverings (for example, tiles installed on the lawn, etc.).



Fig. 2. Land cover types.

Elements connecting the face usually include various types of stones, ramps, stairs. Side stones have been installed at road intersections to prevent collisions with vehicles.

Small architectural forms include: monumental and decorative design elements, small architectural forms, water features.

Small architectural and landscape elements include fences, pergolas, flower beds, seats, small ponds, sculptures, lighting, litter boxes. Pergola is a "green tunnel", a light fence structure made of wood or metal in the form of a gazebo, gallery or canopy, used as a transition between sites or architectural objects [3,4].

Water devices perform decorative and aesthetic functions and improve the microclimate, air and acoustic environment. These include fountains, ponds, springs, decorative ponds.

Lighting devices are implemented by stationary lighting for road surfaces and spaces in traffic and pedestrian areas. Lighting devices, as a rule, are divided into traditional, high column, parapet, etc.

Traditional installations are lamps on supports, suspensions or facades at a height of 3 to 15 m. They are traditionally used in traffic and pedestrian areas.

High mast devices are lighting devices (spotlights or lamps) installed on supports at a height of 20 meters or more. They are used to illuminate large areas, traffic interchanges and highways, open parking lots.

In the form of a parapet - lamps built with a linear or dotted line on a parapet with a height of up to 1.2 meters, as well as found on sidewalks and platforms.

Lawn lamps are used to illuminate lawns, flower beds, walkways and playgrounds. They can also be used in public areas and recreational areas.

Lamps installed on stairs, protective walls, fences, plinths of buildings and structures are used to illuminate pedestrian areas of public places.

Architectural lighting forms an artistically expressive visual environment in the evening city, reveals monuments of architecture, history and culture, engineering and monumental art, landmarks, landscape compositions and figurative interpretation, and also creates light ensembles.

Architectural lighting stationary or temporary installations (light garlands, grids, contour coverings, light-graphic elements, volumetric compositions from panels and incandescent lamps, LEDs, light guides, light projections, laser drawings, etc.) is done by lighting [7].

Lighting information, including illuminated advertising, should help pedestrians and vehicle drivers to navigate in the urban space and participate in the solution of lighting composition problems.

There are the following types of playgrounds:

- ✓ children's playgrounds;
- ✓ adult recreation area;
- ✓ sports ground;
- ✓ special area for garbage cans;
- ✓ walking and training areas for puppies;
- ✓ parking lots.

Playgrounds are designed for games and outdoor play for children of different ages. Playgrounds are organized as complex playgrounds with zoning according to age interests.

Recreation areas (*Fig. 3*) are usually designed for recreation and board games for the adult population.

It is desirable to organize sports fields designed for people of all ages to practice physical education and sports [5].



Fig. 3. Public recreation ground

Special waste areas are places equipped for the collection of solid household waste.

Areas for various types of parking spaces should be designed in the area: short-term and long-term storage of cars, street (in the form of on-road parking spaces, equipped with signs), etc.

The connection of residential, public, industrial and other buildings with public transport stations, cultural and household service institutions, recreation centers, as well as the connection between the main points of attraction within public spaces and recreation centers constitutes the main pedestrian areas [6].

The connection between the elements (areas) of the landscape in the area, as well as movement in the area of recreation areas (zones, boulevards, parks, forests) is provided by secondary footpaths.

Conclusion. Sanitation of the city occupies an important place among the complex of tasks performed by enterprises in landscape organization. The impact of the results of sanitary cleaning on the environment depends on how correctly it is implemented and fully covers the set of all necessary works. Sanitary cleaning tasks are solved at different levels, in connection with this, the planning of measures for their implementation is carried out at the level of the region, city, residential area, as well as the yard area.

On the city scale, first of all, the issues of type, capacity and location of solid household waste disposal enterprises, construction of waste transportation stations, and acquisition of special vehicle areas depending on the type of residence are resolved.

Thus, in landscape organization of cities, it solves the problem of creating a comfortable living environment by providing favorable conditions for all types of population activities.

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