

THE PLACE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, TRADITIONAL LANDSCAPE AND HORTICULTURE IN URBAN PLANNING

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Annotation

We are talking about some shortcomings and problems in landscape architecture, that is, the lack of serious attention to landscape architecture in urban planning, and the lack of specialists in this field. about the need to establish a department or institute.

Keywords: landscape, synthesis, dendrology, ecology, bas-relief, high-relief.

Introduction

Everyone has different answers to the question of what landscape architecture is, and everyone has a different understanding. Therefore, we also try to answer the question of what landscape architecture is scientifically.

Landscape architecture is a unique aspect of this architectural creation. It is safe to say that plants serve as a building material, and the plant world, which we call a building material, is distinguished by its abundance and diversity, richness of colors, and the ability to shape it into any shape we want.

Through the experienced hands of landscape architects and experienced flower gardeners, green saplings and trees are transformed into urban planning material. Of course, whether it's a city, a park, a courtyard of a simple apartment building, a kindergarten, a street, we can't imagine it without trees, flowers, saplings.

But there is a big difference between a landscape designed by a specialist and a landscape architect and a landscape designed by an ordinary person. Take, for example, the courtyard of an ordinary Uzbek house. In the past, when we entered the courtyard of the house, we could see the baskets of basil, jambils and fruit trees planted on the edge of the ditch. But most of the time, when we enter the yard, the branches of fruit-bearing, fruitless trees are planted in all directions. Or in the streets of the neighborhood, on the side of the road, the trees are often left unattended, the branches grow unregulated, and in some cases wither. But in some houses and neighborhood streets, at the level of the yard will be planted blue lawn, sidewalks, spruces, on the streets will be planted "listvennitsa" and "pine" trees, which are difficult to grow in our climate.

Why is that? There are many reasons for this. For example:

1. The fact that our art of gardening is disappearing and being forgotten
2. Lack of "synthesis" of modern landscape architecture with our traditional horticulture



3. Indifference and lack of level of our people in this area
4. Lack of attention to landscape architecture
5. There is a real lack of level, talented, talented landscape architects. Not understanding dendrology
6. We consider the lack of separate departments of landscape architecture in schools of architecture.

It is true that any building, any clothing - a car - everything is not stable in the field of design, it changes over time. The same landscape architecture will change over the years, of course.

“... All landscapes - including works of landscape architecture - are dynamic and unstable. Over time, they constantly change, move from one form to another, "age"

Let's take a look at the landscape of parks.

There are several parks in Tashkent alone. For example: Gafur Gulam, Ulugbek, Bobur, Abdulla Qodiri and others.

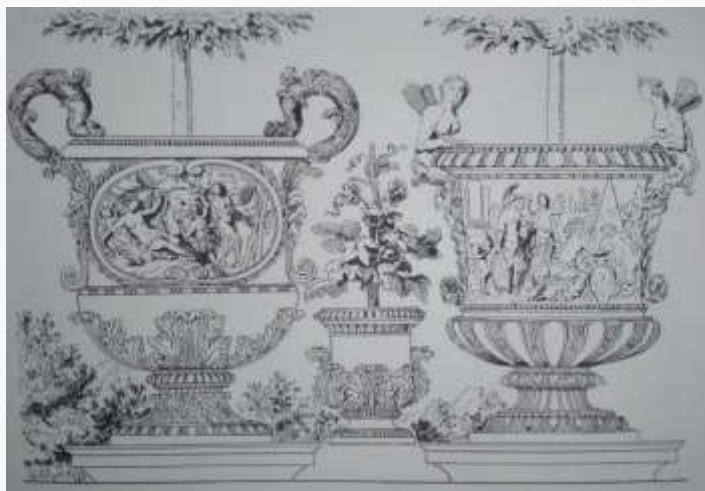
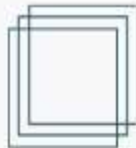


Figure 1. Flower pots.

... The territory of parks is a collection of vegetation, relief, water bodies, buildings, roads, playgrounds and various items of equipment and decoration. The art of organizing space in parks by selecting, placing and grouping all components in compliance with functional and artistic requirements is called landscape architecture or landscape gardening art.

Landscape architecture is a kind of branch of architectural creativity. Plants with a huge variety of forms, the richest color palette and great plasticity serve as the building material here. In the experienced hands of the architect, green spaces become that urban planning material that makes a modern city cozy, less straightforward and tough, more elegant, with expressive ensembles, a varied and clearly defined silhouette, where residential and public buildings are harmoniously combined with open spaces of squares, boulevards, gardens and parks that form a harmonious system. This system not only serves architectural and planning purposes, participating in the formation of an integral ensemble of the city, where the artificial and natural environment of the city



are merged, but also has a significant impact on the sanitary and hygienic state of this environment.

As you know, in the theory and practice of modern urban planning, much attention is paid to the problem of the synthesis of arts, in the solution of which a prominent role belongs to landscape architecture. And how can we not recall Petrodvorets, where the architecture of the palace, the jets of fountains, magnificent sculptural compositions, emerald lawns, living "colonnades" of trees, clear contours of shrubs, bright colors of flower beds are merged into a single masterpiece - a true synthesis of arts! ...

The main task of landscape architecture is to create a unique, unique complex (ensemble), taking into account its natural state (plants, trees, shrubs). The main purpose of creating a park is to show its artistic aspects. And its main participant, of course, is the plant world. It is the idea behind every park that has been created with the environment in mind. It is also a matter of which country and its natural conditions are taken into account.

Of course, here are the ideas and projects based on the history of the parks. For example: the project of the park in front of the Palace of Versailles 2 pictures or the project of the park in Pavlovs 3 pictures

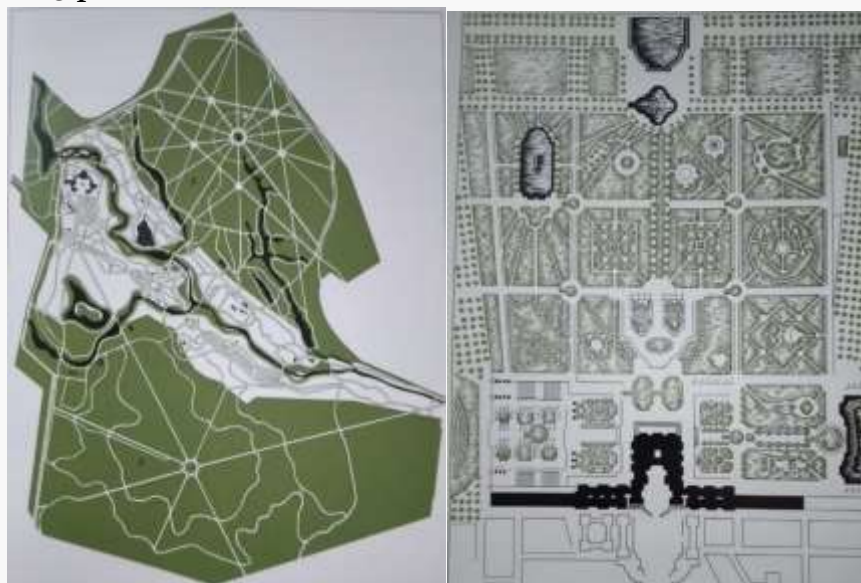


Figure 2. An example for a landscape park. Park in Pavlosk. Figure 3. Plan of the front of the park in Verasl.

As mentioned above, let's take our traditional landscape architecture. For example, 55-60 years ago, the present-day Chilanzar district was a large garden with courtyards planted with fruit trees, and in the streets there was a sidewalk with various broken bricks under the low walls. meters of stream flowing to the east and then a carriageway 3-4 meters wide. At the edge of the stream is a landscape planted with willow trees in order and among the willow trees planted soup basil, black basil and sada basil. If you enter the courtyard, there is a palm grove, a huge mulberry tree in the middle, a well-



watered sofa under it, a stream flowing about 3 meters away from the sofa, and white and red roses by the ditch, and various basil growing around the pool. The courtyard is in the form of a chorsi, with four different varieties of apricot trees in its four corners, thus completing the courtyard level and a lush orchard filled with various grape varieties.

“At this point, tourists get out of the car and relax by the canal. Intoxicated by the taste of roses, basil and ginger planted in the ditch, they drink a cup of fragrant green tea chilled in the ditch and get in the car again.”

Of course, over time, cities, houses, and streets will change and become more modern. Especially after the independence of our country, unprecedented changes have taken place. Modern residential buildings and their landscape architecture have also changed. This is very good. But why are the fruit trees gone in the streets of the neighborhood, why aren't the willow and mad willow trees planted, why are the roses not visible in the streets? Why are so many spruces being planted?

We are far from the idea that spruce should not be planted. Because spruce is also an ecologically desirable tree as an air purifier. Why are fruit trees not planted with a mixture of ornamental trees, spruce?

Why aren't the trees on the street and in the house beautifully shaped?

Take, for example, the simple plant "Jivoy Izgorot". It can even be used as a wall. It can be shortened to form a landscape architecture by giving it different shapes. There are such trees and shrubs that it is possible to create a wonderful landscape architecture by shaping them. Even fruit trees can produce a good crop if they are well cared for.

As we all know, on most of the streets of Andijan, on both sides of the street, there are ishkoms for growing grapes, where various kinds of grapes are grown. Anyone who sees this can see two different situations. First, it is a good source of income. The second is a unique landscape architecture that has never been seen before.

Our city of Tashkent is becoming more beautiful day by day. Skyscrapers and wide streets are emerging. But shaping the trees on these streets is still not well established. However, there are trees and shrubs that can be used to create beautiful landscapes (Figure 4).

... But apart from the "ordinary", many species of trees and shrubs have special forms of high decorative quality. For example, "ordinary" spruce has a variety (procumbens), when the tree barely rises above the surface of the same "spruce - measurements" and Maxwells are a very low-growing tree that reaches a height of only 1 - 1.5 m when mature. And a variety of juniper shrub (vulgaris) turns into a tree up to 10m high.

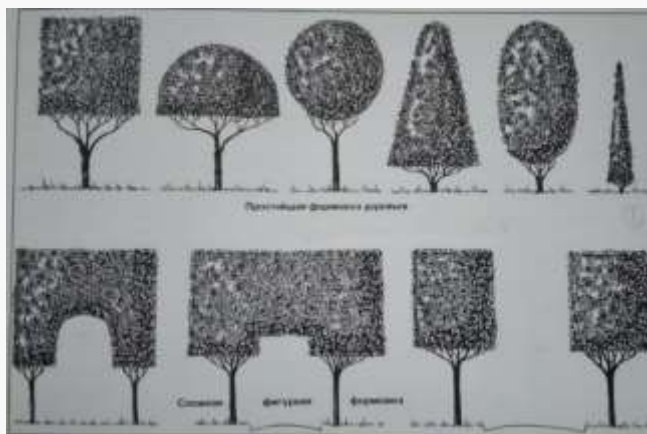
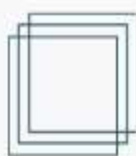


Figure 4. Shaped trees

In addition, when I entered the Faculty of Architecture, in the years when I studied, there were billboards on the streets of the city in the 1970s and 1980s. These are not ordinary posters, but works of art by architects and sculptors, such as “bas-reliefs” and “gore-reliefs”, architectural forms at the entrance to the city, symbolizing the beginning of the city. These are not just placards, but serious architectural forms that had a creative idea for the time.

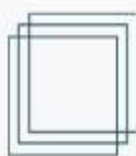
Why not create great architectural forms based on creative ideas that are relevant today and using modern new building materials. In general, today there is a shortage of talented, talented landscape architects, flower sculptors and craftsmen.



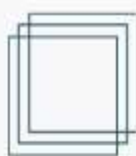
Figure 5. Small architectural forms.

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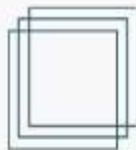
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