

## **MODERN TRADITIONS OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN ORGANIZATION OF PARKS FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF ORGANIZATION**

**Mavlonov Musulmon Davron O'g'li**

**Master Of The 1nd Stage Samarkand City (Uzbekistan) Samarkand State Architectural And  
Construction Institute**

### **Abstract**

In addition to recreational and amusement parks, the article describes the practice of creating small gardens such as theme parks, exhibition parks, ground parks, water parks, reserve gardens, mood gardens, continuous flowering modular gardens, melon gardens, moss gardens, sculpture gardens. information about.

**Keywords:** - Landscape, gardens, water garden, moss, garden-park, decorative pool, ground floor, chamanzar, hanging garden, phytoplastic, phytomodule, mixborder, mood gardens.

### **Introduction:-**

In some developed Asian, European, and American countries, issues of landscape architecture and design have been mixed with public policy and even the national ideology of the people. For example, in countries such as Japan, China, France, Germany, the Czech Republic, England, Brazil, the Netherlands, Russia, Latvia, Estonia, the level of urban and rural landscaping, landscape architecture and design is the pride of the nation.

In the next 10-20 years, in addition to the usual recreational and amusement parks in the landscape architecture of foreign countries, thematic gardens, exhibition gardens, ground gardens, water park, reserve garden, mood gardens, continuous flowering modular gardens, melon gardens, the practice of creating small garden species such as the moss garden, the garden of statues, came into force. In many European and Far Eastern countries, as well as in America and Japan, parks have been built on the roofs of large public and underground buildings and some residences not only for scenic purposes, but also for recreational purposes. In addition to

expanding the area of greenery, they also help to reduce the air temperature in the basements, protecting the air from dust and harmful gases, and the roof from sunlight. Shallow decorative pools, sprinklers and small fountains were used to decorate the roof gardens. Lawns, flower beds made of ground cover, lianas and shrubs used in vertical landscaping, as well as various exotic plants mounted in containers were used in their landscaping.

Melon gardens are a type of country garden or "country" style garden, usually designed with regular geometric flower beds. The melon garden is a synthesized view of this fertile garden with a recreational garden. It will be replaced by flower beds, parterres, flower beds and flower beds. However, in such a garden there are enough conditions for walking around, sitting and talking, watching nature. That is why we offer such a garden for use in country houses, in the courtyards of public buildings. I think such a garden is completely in line with our Uzbek traditions.

The practice of creating and applying modular gardens in the landscape architecture of foreign countries, including France, England, Germany, has become widespread.

Modular gardens are a modern method of landscaping or decorating a certain part of the territory of the object, which uses a repetitive green geometric modular system with different surfaces or the same filling. Repetitive such flower beds form a modular, regularly located trees and shrubs or grass modular garden. Modular gardens, vertical carpet gardens, scenic walls or lush green facades are created as a result of the shrinking of open green areas in European cities. The object of landscaping is no longer the open spaces of the city, but the vertical exterior facades of buildings, roofs, balconies, arches. The facades now take on the appearance of green walls, a unique carpet "Hanging Gardens" or green carpets. The green wall technology of the buildings was founded by landscape architect Patrick Blanca. Today's green facades are also created with its technology. The peculiarity of this technology is that when the plants are planted in pockets of hanging fabric, in the almost absence of soil, 30 kg per meter. specific gravity not exceeding. It is known that the lower layers of the fabric are wetter than the upper, because the process of watering the surface of the "green carpet" hanging vertically is carried out from top to bottom along the entire surface.

The modular approach to creating gardens is also used in the formation of vertical "carpet" gardens, in which plants are placed in a modular system in vertical hanging gardens created in this style. For this reason, they are also called "phytomodules" (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. A modular approach to creating gardens.**

A phytomodule is usually a box made of metal or plastic, shaped like a shoe box. The plant in the box is planted with or without soil, depending on the selected technology. The phytomodules are then stored in a horizontal position for a few weeks for the plants to take root, then mounted on the wall surface, and the vertical hanging gardens are ready, regardless.

It should be noted that at present, rural cottages and small gardens under summer cottages are widespread abroad. In such gardens, the use of water devices that reflect the dynamic and static state of water, and even the creation of a "rainbow" view of the water in the yard with the help of special devices. In cottage courtyard gardens in distant foreign countries, even if they are smaller in size, an integrated system of water devices is used, that is, compositions that include in their planned composition such forms as fountains, streams, decorative pools, swimming pools. Such water devices are usually in free natural forms and have the ability to have a strong positive emotional impact. For many Europeans living in courtyard cottages, it has been a childhood habit to hear the sound of the water rushing. In many small backyard gardens, such water devices are placed in front of or very close to the cottage building. Their borders are usually decorated with boards made of natural stones or concrete.

In the last 10–20 years, in the landscape architecture of countries such as China, the Netherlands, and Germany, it has become a tradition to decorate the open spaces with disturbing phytoplactic



elements, that is, various forms of design impregnated with light substrates that feed the three-dimensional structure. One such landscape design device is moss walls. To create such walls, 2–3 cm. nets are made, in which a layer of moss not less than 5 cm thick is laid. The outer surfaces are filled with peat grains, 1 sq.m. 100–150 grams of mineral fertilizers are applied to the surface. The shape of phytoplastic elements is diverse, reminiscent of various animals and statues, birds and butterflies preparing to fly, fish jumping up. In some cases, they are connected by waterfalls and pools.

The experience of creating topiary gardens in foreign countries is also widely developed. The art of giving artificial shapes to plants has become commonplace, especially in China and Germany.

Application of new technologies of "light architecture" for landscape lighting in landscape architecture of foreign countries (China, France, Germany, Israel) ("light-emitting geoplastics" in the system of retaining walls), the use of bright colors in a variety of landscapes, all of which are modern trends that add a new tone and tone to the landscape design of rural and district towns.

The landscape solution of the Baha'i Church and Garden Alley, built on the Carmel Hills in Israel, is particularly noteworthy. Named the "Eighth Wonder of the World", this park-park ensemble is a unique example of landscape architecture and design in the mountains and hills. Built in a stepped manner along a steep hill, this garden alley and ensemble, meanwhile, uses advanced technologies of light architecture. The design of the applied building materials, fountains and flora is distinguished by its exotic aspects (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Experience in creating topiary gardens in foreign countries.

Over the past 20 years, foreign countries have sought to combine nature and human ecology in the design of buildings and landscape architecture. A number of new parks have been created in this direction, which are called "Modern Ecological Parks". They can be divided into the following groups: Лойиҳаланаётган жой табиатининг бир қисми тарзида яратилган боғлар;

1. Gardens formed as part of the projected building engineering system;
2. Gardens created in the style of "green architecture", ie in the common building and garden. The first of these gardens can be used to create rural parks in Uzbekistan. The beauty of the nature of the place being designed in the gardens belonging to this group, mainly the local vegetation landscape peculiar to this place, was decisive. Such gardens do not use plants that are difficult to care for, require additional energy and strength, and are not specific to the area. For example, growing lawns in gardens where the climate is very hot and dry is difficult and requires a lot of effort to form and maintain green lawns. In such cases, it is advisable to use wild plants, heat and drought-resistant trees and shrubs, which are traditional and traditional in these areas. So, in such gardens, the beauty of the environment and the use of local wildlife flora are of primary importance. In these gardens, man and the landscape were considered part of nature, its successor.

Various factors contribute to the formation of modern gardens: from new innovative technologies and materials to political peace and tranquility in society, the national class of a new generation, new secular thinking and high aesthetic needs, as well as the development and improvement of landscape architecture. The effect is also great.

Landscaping, landscaping and beautification of modern rural settlements in foreign countries (USA, Brazil, France), especially in rural areas, especially administrative, cultural, commercial and residential areas, built in recent years, are closer to large cities. Costs

Thus, the analysis of the experience of rural landscape architecture in foreign countries showed that villages in foreign countries are mainly associated with agro-industrial and agricultural production complexes, and the landscape architecture of rural settlements almost lags behind the level of urban landscape architecture. The widespread use of phytomodules, phytoplastics and potted plants, as well as hydroponic methods in the greening of some villages in the United States, Israel and the Netherlands. The architectural, urban and landscape solutions of the population engaged in agro-industrial and production abroad are reminiscent of the exemplary villages of Uzbekistan, implemented during the years of independence. It is noteworthy that in developed

countries, the concepts of urban and rural landscape architecture and the requirements for them are similar.

We also need to study in depth the advanced foreign experience in creating and landscaping the landscaping of our modern and future villages and make effective use of their methods such as phytomodules, phytoplastics, pot plants, hydroponics, topiary art and light architecture.

## REFERENCES

1. Adilova L.A. Landscape architecture. Textbook.-T., 2000.
2. Burlutskaya L.V., Petrova S.G. Rock gardens. - M. -R.n.D., 2005.
3. Vergunov A.P., Denisov M.F., Ozhegov S.S. Landscape design. - M.1991.
4. Garnisonenko T.S. Handbook of modern landscape design. - Rostov - on - Don, 2005.
5. Heinrich Belz. Curly haircut of trees. - M., 2008.
6. Gorbachev V.N. Architectural and artistic components of urban landscaping. - M., 1983.
7. Gollviscer G., Wirsing V. Gardens on the roofs. - M., 1972.