

**CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**

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Annotation: The article highlights the ecological role of green spaces for recreation, examines the influence of the garden and park landscape on the climate of the urban environment, ecology, in the example of the city of Jizzakh, methods of organizing city-wide parks, green spaces, functional zoning of parks of culture and recreation, issues of taking into account architectural requirements designing. The recommended areas of the territories of zones of parks of culture and recreation, as well as types of seedlings for decorating streets, squares and squares are given.

Key words: parks, gardens, landscape architecture, ecology, greenery, functional zoning.

Introduction

Foreign and domestic experience in the creation and operation of city parks and gardens indicates the development of a number of new trends. They are associated with the awareness of the enormous ecological role of green spaces for recreation. There are more and more new varieties of objects of landscape gardening, reflecting the growing cultural needs of the population, the interests of various social groups, tastes and preferences of different people. The search for means of original expressiveness of landscape architecture objects continues.

However, by the 21st century, the situation in landscape construction has changed even more radically. Garden and park art acquired a different direction, from more decorative it acquired ecological features, began to carry more global principles on a planetary scale. This is due to the deterioration of the ecological situation, the reduction in the area of natural land, the growth of cities and many other reasons. The tasks of landscape art have become more serious: first of all, the restoration of the biosphere.¹

In addition, the value of historical monuments of gardening art is increasing. At present, more and more attention is paid to the scientific validity of design, a detailed analysis of the social, functional - planning, landscape - ecological aspects of the formation of parks.

Landscaping is the transformation of the environment in accordance with construction standards, the requirements of the area and the planned project. This industry has recently become very popular and relevant, although, it should be noted, the origins of landscape design go far into the past. Historically, social groups of people began to change the landscape that surrounded them. Different nationalities, in different continents of the Earth, did it in different ways. For example, the inhabitants of the East followed the landscape principle of creating an environment, carefully preserved the memorable elements of nature and skillfully introduced changes without breaking the harmony.

The beauty of the city is also judged by the green dress. Parks, squares, flower beds purify the air, give coolness on a sultry day. Jizzakh can be classified as one of the green cities.² Trees that are rare for our places also grow in the city: a stone tree, a Lebanese cedar, a European cereus, or a Juda tree, a giant sequoiadendron, or simply a mammoth tree, magnolia, Chinese wisteria, brussonetia - a paper tree.

¹Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

²Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизак Об Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(9), 69-72.

In Tashkent and other cities of Uzbekistan, great work is being done on landscaping, wonderful ensembles are being created. To decorate streets, squares, squares, seedlings of Japanese Sophora, horse chestnut, weeping willow, beautiful species of juniper, cypress, spruce, tulip tree, magnolia, silk acacia and other exotic plants are planted.



Fig. 1. Park of culture and rest "Japanese Garden" and landscape solution at the buildings of the head office of the National Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the city of Tashkent

Recently, the regional center Jizzakh has been experiencing rapid growth. It can be seen in the pace of development of new residential and public buildings, especially educational, retail and service buildings, distinguished by their originality and original design.³ That is why it is always pleasant to hear from guests that "Jizzakh is being renewed". But Jizzakh can be proud not only of its novelty - what other city can boast of streets - alleys and parks, newly redeveloped small architectural forms and landscaped with beautiful trees and flowers.⁴

The appearance of the city has changed, the children's park, the ecological park "Urda", the parks of Sh. Rashidov, H. Alimdzhan and Zulfiya, the "Youth Garden" between the expanses of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute and the Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, landscape design and places rest around the sports complex "Sogdiana".

How are city-wide parks to be?

City-wide, district parks, gardens of residential areas are the largest (at least 6 hectares) landscaped green areas of public use, designed to serve the population of the corresponding zone or the city as a whole. Their placement should ensure the uniformity of service in urban and residential areas.

In the settlements of Uzbekistan, the most common are multidisciplinary parks - parks of culture and recreation of a complex structure, providing visitors with the opportunity for active and quiet recreation. Based on local demographic characteristics, the specifics of production activities of the population and the mode of recreation of people in nature in a hot and dry climate, the State Construction Committee of Uzbekistan recommends creating such parks on an area of 40-60 hectares with the following functional zoning of their territories:

- zones of public events - 15 - 20%;
- quiet rest and walks - 56 - 60%;
- sports - 10 - 12%;
- for children - 10 - 15%;

³Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.

⁴Нарзиёв, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

- economic - 2 - 5%.

When creating a park, one should strive to create the maximum possible shading by tall trees of all functional areas of the park. The creation of large open parterre areas even in the area of public events is impractical (their maximum size is 1.5 times the height of the surrounding trees). At cultural and educational facilities, small open areas with decorative paving, a flower garden and a water device should be created.⁵ The architecture of the building can be emphasized by the creation of wide alleys from high-crown trees, along the axis of which optimal prospects for it are revealed from different sides.

All types of playgrounds (sports, children's) must be protected from insolation from the southern, western and related exposures. Hedges and walls in parks are of little use. Splashing pools and spray devices are placed on the irradiated areas.⁶

The main planning element of a quiet recreation area should be a shaded walking route connecting all zones of the park, with periodic disclosure of interesting landscapes of the park and prospects for the city and the surrounding space - relief, mountains, water surfaces, if possible. Water devices with shady recreation cells located in the zone of their influence are the most attractive method of organizing recreation in the park. Shading devices, canopies made of lianas, gallery pergolas made of grapes surrounded by tree groups of poplars, weeping willows, globular elm, from where you can see the flower beds, rose gardens, a favorite national method of creating a recreation cell. The park's green spaces should be created according to the principle of biological compatibility of the growth of trees and shrubs, from which biologically sustainable plantations are created. The range of species used in the park's green spaces should be rich enough, if possible, cover the entire recommended composition of rocks for a particular climatic zone of Uzbekistan.

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