

Green World And Fauna In Gardens

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Annotation: Natural solar heat, lighting systems, water supply, winter garden design, projects of houses with a winter garden.

In his work "Hamsatul mutahayyirin" Navoi also mentioned about the famous gardeners of his time: "... Darvesh Haji Irbandi is one of the best gardeners of the time - I decided that the spring is big and the garden is big. "Ekkay raihin and ashkor" In this work, Navoi also remembers the Jahanaro garden built by Husayn Boykara in Herat, and Syed Ghiyas says about the gardener: "The garden's influence and gardening depended on him, he tied larger cypress trees to carts "He took a straw from them, loaded it, and brought it to Jahanaro Park," he writes.

Alisher Navoi's friend Husayn Boygaro built the garden of Jahanaro Palace around it, decorated with flower gardens, fruit and decorative green trees, in addition to various fruit and decorative trees planted in rows in the garden, vineyards, cypress trees, There were saffron, Samarkandi, sycamore, as well as dazzling flower beds that bloom from early spring to late autumn. The ponds in the gardens are surrounded by rushes and willows.

The composition of the green world in the gardens includes decorative and fruit trees, bushes, flowers that bloom one after the other from early spring to late autumn, vines and lawns. Scenic trees include poplars, willows, maples, cypresses, willows, elms and shamshads. With their help, open and closed avenues are formed in the garden. From fruit trees, planting different varieties of apples, apricots, peaches, pomegranates, pears, cherries, figs, mulberries and almonds, creating a separate vineyard, from flowers, always spring, roses, violets, sausan, gulira'na, nilufar, shabbuy, gultojiho'roz. It was a tradition to plant rosy, argun, sadbarg, hanjarii.

The Timurids decorated their gardens with beautiful animals to make them open and fairy-tale. These include deer and peacocks walking in the garden, fish swimming in ponds, ducks and geese. Peacocks, according to Navoi, are special birds created for the decoration of gardens, and there were various such birds in the gardens created by Timurids and the poet. Claviho also testifies that Temur had deer and deer in Davlatabad Park in Samarkand. The fauna of the gardens can also be found in many exquisite miniatures. One of Herat's gardens is decorated with a special Mahiyan Pond - Fish Pond. Pigeons and quails were flying in the gardens. Such creatures have added beauty to the gardens of the East.

The origin of Charbog, in our opinion, is related to the following considerations. Folk legends created in Eastern countries, especially in ancient Iran, describe gardens of Paradise surrounded by high and thick walls. The description of the Gardens of Paradise makes one happy, and one's tongue expands. He even dreams of entering the garden and staying still. After all, in such a garden there are green trees, bushes and roses, chamans in all seasons of the year. Sersoya avenues, halganchaks, gushing clear waters - Obi-Zamzam, charming fountains, waterfalls, fish and ducks in the ponds, and in the garden, swans and pigeons, nightingale peacocks roam. In the garden there is a blue lake, an island covered with trees in the middle of the lake, and in the center of the garden there is a beautiful and majestic ihram with a veranda, surrounded by beautiful gardens, a platform and ponds.

Navoi also described heavenly gardens several times in his works. In "Saddi Iskandarii": "... the freshness of the garden is as flawless as the green sky, every flower blooming in it was reminiscent of a star. The trees in the garden exceed the four walls, not the wall, but the golden sky... Flowers are blooming under the trees... Tulips and blue grass are a patterned carpet, and white flowers are it reminded me of silver spilled on a carpet... It was a wide place in the gulshan, and in the middle of this place a tall building was built. Its stages are vaulted and its ceilings are decorated with gold from head to toe. Its bricks were porcelain bricks

that were as clear as Chin glass. The interior of the castle is decorated with jewels, all the doors are decorated with jewels..." he writes.

The heavenly gardens in these stories are embodied in front of our eyes as a symbol of our dreams and hopes that have been preserved in our hearts for centuries. The moats dividing the garden into four parts, a platform in the middle of the garden, a fountain or a landscape, for example, a cypress tree and flowers that open one after the other, the sunken ripe fruits on the trees reminded the symbol of paradise. In order for the garden to be a garden and flourish, first of all, the issue of water should be properly resolved. Gardens created in the past were irrigated by canals dug from rivers, special reservoirs, water from natural springs, lakes, large ditches. The ditches drawn from the canals supplied water not only to the gardens, but also to the ponds in the gardens. Apples of different colors fell into the ditches and flowed from the ditches into the ponds, pleasing to the eye.

The gardens of Herat drank water through the Bible canal and the canals drawn from it, and the ponds inside the gardens. Ditches have been drawn from the Injil canal to both its banks. The biggest stream entered Jahonaro Park. The gardener of each garden provided water to garden plants and ponds. In the Middle Ages, the architectural-engineering solutions of water supply and devices in gardens were continuously improved. An example of this is the complex water systems in the gardens built by the Timurids.

The crops of the terraced meadows, which have an uneven area, i.e., several stages, were watered by special ditches from the water of natural springs and waterfalls at the foothills. Water flowed from one step to the next in the form of a waterfall. The area of steps is connected to each other by retaining walls or slopes. Water was pumped to the heights by means of pumps, pulleys and other hydraulic devices.

It is known that in the design solution of gardens in the Charbog style, the water overflowing from a large pond or fountain located in the middle flows along four "paradise channels" directed to the four sides of the horizon, and four " garden of paradise" - forms a square: "water flows from one ditch, milk from the second, honey from the third, and wine from the fourth," writes Emma Clark in her book "The Art of Islamic Gardening". This garden, described in the Holy Qur'an, reminds of "jannat al-firdaus", a pond, a central pool and streams flowing from it to four sides.

In the gardens of warm Eastern countries, where water is considered the source of life, it is preferable to watch the water itself than to cast a shadow on its surface. That's why the surface of water bodies is wider, and trees are planted in rows not on their banks, but on their edges. On the contrary, an attempt was made to make the ditches supplying water to the basins narrow. It was a tradition to plant shade trees in rows on their edges.

One of the main principles of the garden landscape is the special function of greenery, the beauty and artistic landscape compositions of the garden, and the mind-pleasing concepts are based on the system of architectural proportions.

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