

Leisure Parks in the Regional Centers of the Samarkand Region

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Annotation. The article discusses the functional areas of district parks, social and cultural events, attractions, sports grounds, children's areas, landscape solutions for quiet areas and their standards.

Key words: Landscape arrangements, park, district, landscape architecture, landscape system, aesthetic and ecological, relief, gardening, ecology.

Introduction. District parks are usually located in the district centers that have received the status of a city or village, and occupy a picturesque place next to prestigious public buildings in the city center or in a separate area. While the territory of modern district centers consists of parks, squares, squares, alleys, pedestrian streets and, in some cases, coastal zones, this is the creation of a pedestrian system that unites and links the elements of these territories into a single park-park system.

Regional parks, as a rule, are intended for holding cultural and educational events, concerts, celebrations of Navruz and Independence Day, folk festivals, children's and sports games, attractions and other cultural events in an open landscape environment. For this purpose, the territory of the park is divided into several functional zones: cultural and entertainment, sports, children's and other zones.[1]

Material and Methods. In organizing the landscape of district centers, the division of open areas in the center into functional zones is an important stage in landscape design. How each functional area is landscaped depends on the accumulation and movement of pedestrians here. Therefore, it is advisable to design the territory of the district center in connection with pedestrian traffic into the following zones: administrative zone; transit traffic; rest and leisure; food; zone of public events.

Each zone must be provided with park structures, buildings, devices and equipment for the improvement of the territory in accordance with its purpose. Landscape solutions for these zones are designed accordingly. For example, the main gates of the park were taken, and the main alley was planted with green parterres and rows. For this, evergreen and deciduous deciduous shrubs, shrubs and flowering plants with straight geometric shapes (conical, columnar, pyramidal) or other decorative silhouettes are usually used.

The plan of the central part of the park is often decided in a regular style with appropriate design of flower beds and alleys. From green bushes it is always recommended to plant common and Cossack juniper. The first of them has a pyramidal vertical shape, and the second grows scattered on the ground. Such groups give the best view against the background of a lush green lawn, but the yield is even higher if the roses are planted next to the Cossack juniper.

The evergreen western camel is also very diverse and beautiful, ranging from a tree-like form to a spherical, low-growing shrub on the ground, and its coniferous coloration comes in various shades of green and yellow. Trees and beautiful flowering shrubs are planted against the background of the lawn. Their varieties are selected so that they have a different flowering period. Hypothesis, almonds, kinomeles, Van Gutt's spirea, siren, hydrangea, etc.[2]

From flowering plants, the most decorative and long-flowering ones are selected - hemp, salvia, pelargonium, alyssum. Seasonal flowers are planted on the ground floor and flower bed in the center of the park - tulips, daffodils, violas, daisies, etc. in spring, and annuals in autumn. As you move away from the center of the park, it is necessary to increase the composition of mixed and complex groups of natural landscape in the form of trees and shrubs, the composition of which expands due to the inclusion of local tree

species (willow, maple, etc.). .). The shape and types of flower beds will also change and their number will be reduced. Mix borders use groups consisting mainly of perennial flowers (rudbeckia, asters, phloxes, irises) and groups formed from shrubs planted mainly on a grassy background.



Fig 1. Quiet recreation area.
(Uralov A.S., Adilova L.A. *Landscape architecture*. P. 261).[1]

In the landscape compositions of a quiet recreation and walking area, there should be benches and pergolas. When landscaping this zone, it is advisable to form a system of open and closed green spaces, for which it is possible to use an array of meadow grasses, low shrubs and shady trees.[1]

In the children's area, it is advisable to create small modular gardens. They can be grown in flower boxes with plants of different sizes 1x1m or 1.5x1.5m. It can give children a convenient opportunity to actively play and have fun by chasing them through the aisles between the modular boxes. Children's attractions are recommended to be separated from each other by green barriers or living walls.

In the sports area, flowers are usually not planted. For landscaping, rows, paths and alleys of trees and shrubs are used. Rows form more lawn plants.

District parks can also be decorated with ponds of natural or artificial form. Corridors should be arranged so that they can walk. The banks of the ponds should be planted with grass, and groups of trees, shrubs and perennials should be placed so that they do not obscure the beautiful landscape of the ponds. Instead, it is advisable to plant decorative and flowering willow shrubs along the banks of reservoirs.

Modern traditions of landscape organization are characterized by different interpretations of the theme of water, the installation of reservoirs in open areas and pedestrian zones. These methods work well in hot and dry climates to improve the environment and increase humidity.[3]

Conclusion. The main purpose of this article is to study engineering and landscape architecture related to a number of environmental issues related to sustainable development, analyze alternatives to key ideas in solving problems, and develop landscape architecture, open spaces, gardens and other planned projects. development. green spaces and decorative landscaping techniques, thereby analyzing the work being done to improve the nature of landscape gardening art and create the natural environment of buildings, towns and cities.

Literature.

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