

A STUDY OF MODERN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the fact that landscape architecture is a meaningful and elegant profession, and that a landscape architect uses elements of nature to create an environment for human needs.

KEYWORDS: *Landscape, Nature, Content, Architect, Experience, Ability, Problem, Structure, Formation, City, Place, Populatiom.*

INTRODUCTION

Getting acquainted with the rich and profound experiences of landscape architecture is equally important not only for architects, but also for architects working in other fields of architecture, especially rural architects. The term “landscape architecture” first appeared 150 years ago in England after the 1850s and in the United States from 1872 in connection with the problems of organizing large international exhibition parks and national parks there. In Uzbekistan, the science of landscape architecture was formed and developed mainly during the years of independence. In order to fully understand the development path of landscape architecture, it is important to define the essence of this term, what landscape architects do and a deeper understanding of the industry’s place in the wider architectural world. [1]

Architects are known not only for the construction of buildings and structures, the creation of cities, but also for the architecture and organization of open spaces. These include streets, squares, flower beds, alleys, beaches, neighborhood gardens, squares, boulevards, private parks, parks, national parks, alleys, parks and historical landscapes. The list of such artificial open spaces can go on and on. The main purpose of landscape architecture is to create a compositional artistic, architectural-planned landscape of such open spaces through natural landscape and artificial elements, including small architectural forms, elements of external beautification and information devices.

Architecture, urban planning and landscape architecture are inextricably linked and differ from each other in the materials and tools used to shape the environment. All three spheres have served for a common direction and purpose in the history of the development of human society. Landscape architecture has also met the needs of society at all historical social stages, such as architecture and urban planning, and incorporated the artistic, cultural and universal achievements of its time. [2]

A distinctive feature of the art of gardening, which is an important branch of landscape architecture, is the natural "building materials" used in their creation. These include, first of all, the flora, the aquatic world, the earth, the rocks and all the features of the terrain in general. It is these materials that are the main source in shaping the open space environment.

Landscape architecture is an infinite and vast field of artistic and general cultural heritage inherent in human society. Of course, it is difficult to fully describe the secular description of landscape architecture. The science of landscape architecture is the formation of students' architectural landscape outlook, the acquisition of skills in landscape design and their application in practical design work. [3]

Objects of landscape architecture are surface - open and semi-open areas at different planning levels, serving different functional purposes. These are urban, rural, industrial, recreational, conservation, and other areas of the national economy. Only on the basis of landscape landscaping can its social, ecological, aesthetic convenience and profitability be achieved.

Landscape architecture enhances access to urban and recreational land, as it enhances the attractiveness and scenery of the area and attracts people living in urban and rural areas and enjoying recreational opportunities. Landscaping, landscaping of areas used for recreation, recreation, health, microclimate and other purposes, as well as improving the quality of cultural and social services provided by trade and other services. as profits increase, the profitability of these areas for the urban economy and the economy as a whole will rise further.

Landscaping trees and shrubs, flowers, creeping and perennial plants, and lawns play an important role in the landscaping of landscape architecture. That's why those who study this art need to know the science of dendrology. For this reason, attention is paid to teaching students the world of plants used in landscape architecture, the various green compositions made of them, and how to apply them in practice.

Landscape architecture is so closely associated with open landscape devices that the history of landscape architecture is entirely intertwined with landscape devices. While landscape architecture is a general term, landscape devices complement it, giving quality and content to all its objects, small architectural forms associated with the landscape, elements of landscaping, all of which shape the landscape. devices.

It is difficult for any specialist or creator studying the theory and practice of landscape architecture to achieve any success in this field without studying its components - landscape devices, their shapes, classification systems and types, methods of their implementation. When we compare landscape architecture with traditional architectural practice, we see that the decisive factor is its revitalizing nature, the healing role of the aesthetic, ecological and architectural environment, and, if possible, the beginning of humanity. No matter how important the traditional functional and especially technical aspects that shape the environment are, they play a supporting role in landscape architecture. The flora, the water, the natural relief of the place come first. It is this situation that has led to the proliferation of landscape architecture in the context of a particular art form. [4]

The landscape architect seems to be working with living nature, basically using these elements of nature to create an environment for human need. In doing so, it seeks to minimize and effectively use natural elements and the environment. On the other hand, it creates a completely new

"artificial nature" and adapts it to human goals and artistic needs. This trend has been and continues to be manifested in various forms and connections throughout the historical development of landscape architecture.

The genesis of landscape architecture means the forms of its initial appearance on the earth, its historical roots, causes, objective and subjective factors in its emergence.

The earliest roots of landscape architecture go back to ancient horticulture. With the emergence of the first cities on earth, fruit and ornamental varieties of horticulture are formed. They are designed to meet the utilitarian aesthetic, economic and recreational needs of human society. Such gardens originally belonged to the class of officials, rulers, priests of society.

They occurred in the regions where the first civilizations of the world developed, in the process of increasing human needs for nature, the formation of a system of water and irrigation facilities. With the development of horticulture, the art of gardening also emerged based on the recreational needs of society. The first countries of horticulture were Ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Iran, Ancient Greece, Rome, India and China, which are tropical and subtropical regions with warm climates, rich geographical rivers.

From time immemorial, unique styles, landscape compositions, traditions and devices have been formed and used in the relationship between man and nature, especially in the art of landscaping and gardening. The basics, beliefs, and practice of these styles and traditions have become the rules and regulations of the art of gardening, and the landscape in this field. architecture formed the structural foundations of science and practice.

This means that modern landscape architecture has been formed and developed over a long history, and includes its various traditions and styles, landscape devices and design elements. In different cultural and educational, climatic, socio-economic conditions of different regions and peoples, these methods are adapted, improved, changed and updated in those regions. For example, not only the usual horizontal landscaping, but also the method of vertical landscaping, the method of growing trees and shrubs not only in natural forms, but also by pruning and giving them a variety of artificial green forms, and so on.

Regular planning style in landscape architecture means a tree placed in parallel in the landscaping of gardens, alleys, corridors, areas with parallel and transverse straight lines, symmetrically along the canals, on the basis of an orderly plan. and the holistic composition of shrubs, flower beds, squares, roads, and landscape structures. Modern landscape architecture can also be a mixture of the two different planning styles described above: a regular style in areas where public visits and events take place, and a free-style landscape style in areas of leisure and travel. In the regions of Uzbekistan, most parks are formed in such a mixed style.

The peculiarity of the theme "Landscape Architecture" is that it solves this problem not only in terms of studying the art of gardening, but also in terms of using landscape architecture for modern aesthetic and ecological purposes and enriching our culture in this area. a new approach is needed.

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