



## Landscape And Landscape City Areas

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**Summary:** This article discusses the main aspects of the improvement of the city.

**Key words:** architecture, aesthetics, cultural genesis, ethnogenesis, autochthonous ethnic groups.

Landscaping and landscaping of populated areas is a set of works on the creation and use of green spaces in populated areas. In urban planning, landscaping and landscaping is an integral part of the overall set of measures for the planning and development of populated areas.

Relevance of the topic. For all developed countries of the world, the environmental situation in cities, and especially in capitals, is the subject of special attention of official authorities at all levels, political parties and social movements, the media and the general population. The ecological situation of cities is a "mirror", which reflects the level of the socio-economic situation of the country, therefore it is no coincidence that information about the ecological situation in developed countries is publicly available and occupies one of the leading places in the political and public life of society. With the growth of the city, the development of its industry, the problem of environmental protection, the creation of normal conditions for life and human activity becomes more and more difficult. In recent decades, the negative impact of man on the environment and, in particular, on green spaces has increased. The problem of green areas (city parks, forests, gardens, meadows) is one of the most important environmental problems in the city. Vegetation, as an environment-restoring system, ensures the comfort of living conditions for people in the city, regulates (within certain limits) the gas composition of the air and the degree of its pollution, the climatic characteristics of urban areas, reduces the influence of the noise factor and is a source of aesthetic recreation for people; it is of great importance to man. Therefore, the anthropogenic impact on landscaping is a very important issue that needs to be studied.

At present, a lot of experience has been accumulated in the improvement and landscaping of cities, a rich landscaping assortment of plants has been created and agricultural techniques for their cultivation have been developed, the necessary methods of landscaping specific to cities have been found, ways of maintaining green spaces have been determined.

In general, significant efforts are being made all over the world to plant greenery and improve the urban economy. Increased gas and dust content in the air, unfavorable physical and mechanical properties of the soil, asphalt pavement of streets and squares, the presence of underground utilities and structures in the root system zone, additional lighting of plants at night, mechanical damage and intensive use of urban plantings by the population - all this has a constant negative impact on the vital activity of plants in an urban environment and leads to the premature death of trees, long before the onset of natural old age. A significant role in the process of degradation of the natural



environment and the deterioration of public health is played by industrial production, and in particular the chemical industry, which only in terms of the volume of discharge of polluted wastewater ranks second among industrial production. And here the issue of landscaping the territory becomes relevant, in order to reduce the anthropogenic load. It is of great importance in human life, has a huge impact on the environment. This effect is especially noticeable in cities.

Green spaces are the main elements of the artistic design of settlements. Landscaping objects are a land plot on which the components of the landscape (relief, water bodies, plants) and building structures are interconnected and designed to meet the needs for outdoor recreation.

The basis of the landscaping system of a modern city is plantations in residential areas (in courtyards near groups of houses, in gardens of residential areas and microdistricts), in areas of schools, children's institutions. They are supplemented by plantings of citywide and district significance in parks of culture and recreation, children's, sports and other specialized parks, in squares and boulevards, in industrial, utility and storage areas, on land allotments for transport communications, as well as nature reserves, sanitary protection and water protection zones. Landscaping should be carried out according to scientifically sound principles and standards. Gardens, parks and other large green areas, connected by boulevards, embankments, landscaped strips among themselves and connected with suburban forests and reservoirs into a single and continuous system, are envisaged to be evenly distributed among the buildings. Also, during construction, it is necessary to monitor the preservation of the maximum number of existing plantings.

The organization of improvement and gardening of the territory of the municipality is regulated mainly by municipal legal acts, which are adopted in accordance with urban planning and housing legislation, the requirements of SNIIP and other federal and regional acts. Among the acts that, as a rule, must be adopted by local governments include:

- rules for the improvement and gardening of the territory of the municipality;
- rules for land use and development in the municipality;
- provisions on the regulation of urban planning activities on the territory of the municipality;
- regulation on the passport of the exterior decoration of the facades of buildings and structures;
- regulation on the procedure for installation, commissioning, accounting, replacement and demolition of temporary structures on the territory of the municipality;
- n asport of improvement of the adjacent territory, etc.

Such acts regulate activities in relation to: organization and implementation of work on the festive decoration of the municipality; control over the use, creation and modification of objects (elements) of environmental improvement.

Improvement of the environment is a cumulative activity for the improvement of the territories of municipalities, change (reconstruction), maintenance of the appearance of buildings, structures and objects of improvement in proper condition, forming a comfortable living environment.

Improvement objects are various types of open spaces and their surroundings: parks, gardens, squares, embankments, boulevards, squares, streets (including pedestrian ones), courtyards, beaches, water parks, etc.; appearance of the facades of buildings and structures (including temporary ones); temporary structures and their complexes - trade kiosks, pavilions, stationary trays, mini-markets, summer cafes, parking lots, garage boxes, free-standing outdoor advertising objects, etc.



Activities for the improvement and maintenance of the territories of municipalities in proper condition are carried out by: municipal organizations, on whose balance sheet they are located, at the expense of the local budget, as well as by attracting extrabudgetary funds; land users within the boundaries of the land plot allocated to them at their own expense; citizens and legal entities to which the adjacent territory is assigned in the prescribed manner. The procedure for fixing such territories is established by municipal legal acts.

The relevance of the topic being developed is also due to the fact that landscaping and gardening is the most important area of activity of the municipal economy. It is in this area that conditions are created for the population that provide a high standard of living. Thus, conditions are created for a healthy, comfortable, convenient life for an individual at the place of residence.

The current stage in the development of urban improvement and gardening poses a number of new tasks that cannot be solved without the widespread use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, advanced practical experience, and without systematic professional development of personnel. In our age of rapidly developing technology and the pursuit of scientific achievements, it is very easy to get lost in a series of complex everyday life. Wildlife inspires and charges with positive emotions.

Greening the city is work that is aimed at improving the territory, district or home and improving the environmental situation. Landscaping and landscaping of the territory includes: flower and decorative design of parks, gardens, squares, as well as premises for various purposes.

The landscaping and landscaping system is a complex of programs and plans that are closely related to each other. In this sense, comprehensive improvement includes the development and implementation of a set of measures aimed at creating aesthetics and socio-ecological organization of the urban environment. This is putting in order the facades of buildings, the architectural and planning structure of the organization of territories, reconstruction, lighting of both territories and buildings, structures and green spaces, placement of • small architectural forms, elements of visual communication and information.

Recreational zones are an important component of the urban environment - these are forest parks, parks, gardens, squares, boulevards, as well as green areas of house adjoining and intra-quarter territories. Let's consider some of them in more detail.

The city garden is a landscaped area, ranging in size from 2 hectares to 5 hectares. It has a limited number of types of recreational activities, as a rule, it is intended for walking and quiet everyday recreation. The construction of buildings in the garden is allowed under the following conditions: height no more than 6-8 meters; the total building area is not more than 5% of the territory of the garden. The buildings have the function of serving visitors and the territory of the garden. The functional orientation of the organization of the territory of the city garden is determined from the functional purpose of public territories, buildings, complexes, objects in which the garden is located. The radius of security of its availability for residents at a distance of 400 meters. Boulevards - landscaped areas of an elongated linear shape, organized along streets and rivers, are intended for transit pedestrian traffic, walks and everyday recreation. A prerequisite is that the width of the boulevard is at least 15 meters; the ratio of the width of the boulevard to its length is not less than 1:3. The system of entrances to the boulevard is arranged every 250 meters or in conjunction with pedestrian crossings. It is possible to place objects



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Urban landscaping of the site is carried out through various components of landscape design. One of the main elements of landscaping is the planting of trees, which create a special comfort that is felt especially in cities. Trees improve the microclimate of the site and serve as a natural protection against noise and dust.

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