

SYSTEM OF GREEN GARDENS IN THE CITY

Mutalova Barno Irgashevna

Associate Professor, Tashkent University of Architecture and Construction

Abstract

This article provides suggestions on the level of landscaping, landscaping, decorative landscaping on high-traffic intersections, and landscaping with spruce and various non-fruit trees. It is known that the growth of traffic speed in the following years, the goal of decorative greening of the roads of our Republic, the planting of ornamental plants will enhance the road, reduce its uniformity, give it a scenic color, and connect the road with the surrounding area will play an important role.

Keywords: improvement level, boulevards, technical structures, winter maintenance, snow removal of roads, winter slippage, digging of artesian wells, decorative, on lane borders, decorative plantings.

The size of the green spaces in the city defines its level of improvement and the ease of living of the residents.

City and district parks, gardens, avenues, boulevards are a general part of the greening system in the city.

In small and medium-sized cities, the increase in the norm (norm) of green spaces should come from the expense of greening in microdistricts, because the demand for the norm is not less than 19 m^2 . We can see that greening is especially rare in medium-sized cities.

do not take into account green areas of general use in the microdistrict and green areas of limited use on the land of residential houses, plots, schools, etc., which play a large role in the overall system of greening.

The green spaces outside the seliteb, which are located on the border of the city buildings, consist of forest parks, botanical gardens, nurseries, areas of surrounding trees and other special-purpose green spaces.

Green spaces in the city are closely connected with massifs of suburban green spaces and form an indivisible system that can be classified according to their use, location, natural state and hygienic nature.

Main tasks:

compatibility of technical facilities and green spaces;

- restoration of damaged areas;

- public organization of public recreation;

- protection of individual elements of the natural landscape.

The methods of regional landscape organization depend on the natural features of the place and the nature of economic activity within its boundaries. These methods should

arise from the general tasks of mastering and changing the natural environment. The natural features of the urban landscape have a specific effect on its nature of transformation, healing and beautification.

The system of open areas and green gardens of the city is designed to improve the health of the environment for life, the best organization of public recreation of the population, to enrich the appearance of the city, and consists of green areas inside the city and outside the city.

Urban green spaces are closely related to the massifs of suburban green spaces, which begin far outside the city and continue into the urban area and into the forested parkland region that reaches its central part.

Green spaces in the city have different uses. They are intended for various forms of relaxation and form protection and guard bands.

According to their location and function in relation to the city, suburban and non-urban green spaces (forests, forest parks, national parks, nature reserves, water intake facilities, etc.) , protection belts, green areas within industrial and residential areas) can be separated.

According to their condition, green spaces can be divided into suburban and out-of-town green spaces, which retain their natural appearance, and urban green spaces, which in their appearance consist of artificial plantings and are surrounded by large crowds of people and buildings.

From a health-hygienic point of view, gardens are divided into 2 large groups, regardless of their location. One is of general educational importance, and the other protects a person from the harmful emissions of industrial enterprises in the atmosphere and the noise of production and transport. In order to improve the daily recreation conditions of the population, to improve the microclimate of the city, and to add elements of the natural landscape to the city, arrays of green spaces and other open spaces (with a width of 0.5 km) should be divided into regions of the building area of the city, not exceeding 500-1000 ha.

Territorial development of the city envisages the preservation, restoration and purposeful use of all valuable objects of the natural landscape - natural forests, beaches, rivers, lakes, heights, etc., and their integral integration into the structure of the city plan.

The area of green spaces with limited use and special use is not standardized and is determined based on the situation and other conditions that have arisen in planning.

The system of green areas of the residential area can be divided into the following types according to the functional task and the character of the planted seedlings: greening of the living area; landscaping of plots of kindergartens; greening of residential streets and pedestrian paths. Greening of residential zones (yards of residential groups, strips between built-up buildings and the red line, farm yards, protective strips) should make up 40-45% of the total area of the residential zone of the microdistrict.

In the living area, it is planned to plant green spaces for small children to rest and for adults to have a quiet (quiet) rest.

The width of the park and sports fields in the microdistrict .

The garden in the micro-district includes clean green areas; water bodies; sidewalks (1-2 m wide); playgrounds for adults and children; greened sports and farm fields.

Quiet recreation areas make up 40% of the area of the park in the microdistrict. Here they will place sheds, benches, promenades and lawn recreation areas. Places for games are equipped with attractions, sports equipment, children's swimming pools. 80% of the area of the garden is taken for the greened plots.

In warm climates, where the building density is recommended, the green space is added to the interior of the room, the green structure of the microdistrict can be in the form of a system of green plots.

Greening of sidewalks on residential streets is done with row-planted trees, shrubs, and lawns.

Based on conditionality, plants can be divided into shade-forming, reflected radiation-reducing and decorative plants.

Shade-forming plants are densely planted, high-growing, thick-branched trees, whose mass has the ability to absorb a certain amount of solar radiation. In addition, the permeability of the branches and the evaporation process ensure air circulation. In the plan, the area formed by the projection of the horn is considered the most protected from the sun's rays. The location and size of this plot changes during the day depending on the sunlight.

In this case, it is envisaged that the flow of air will move almost without resistance (easily) under the branches of trees. At high altitudes, the opposite happens, as the tops of trees block air movement. In this regard, large arrays of tall trees are recommended for plots of one- and two-story buildings. It is not necessary to plant tall trees when three or six-story buildings are built, because in this case the air exchange of the environment worsens and the temperature of the open rooms (loggia, gallery) that goes up to the level of branches increases.

Planting tall trees on the plots of buildings with skyscrapers should be avoided. Instead, ensure that buildings are placed in such a way as to create shadows. In this case, the plants should serve decorative purposes and be used as a means of protection against reflected radiation. The reduction of radiation will be helped by grass and small bushes, which do not interfere with the free circulation of air. Also, in high-rise buildings in hot climates, plants are planted away from walls and windows, because otherwise they prevent free air circulation.

Landscaping of residential areas - helps to limit radiation at times of maximum overheating of sidewalks and grounds (at least 2/3 of sidewalks, pedestrian walkways, narrow streets, and 1/2 of children's playgrounds and quiet recreation areas should be shaded) ;

-radiation protection of the walls of the buildings, which create additional heat loads for the adjacent areas during overheating, and integrated barriers in the southern and western orientation;

- limitation of soil radiation;

- creation of optimal conditions for air renewal by reducing wind speed in regions with frequent strong winds and maintaining air exchange in regions with low winds.

From the health-hygienic point of view, tree groves are divided into 2 large groups, regardless of their location. One is important for public health, and the other protects people from the harmful emissions of industrial enterprises in the atmosphere and the noise of production and transport. In order to improve the daily recreation conditions of the population, to improve the microclimate of the city, and to add elements of the natural landscape to the city, arrays of green spaces and other open spaces (with a width of 0.5 km) should divide the area of buildings in the city into districts not exceeding 500-1000.

envisages the preservation, restoration and purposeful use of all valuable objects of the natural landscape - natural forests, beaches, rivers, lakes, heights, etc., and their integral integration into the structure of the city plan.

All green areas of residential districts and micro-districts should form a single city-wide greening system.

Landscaping of the residential area consists of plantings for general use and limited use (greening of micro-districts, avenues near the buildings of various institutions and hospitals, etc.).

Greening in urban areas will be located on highway (main) and residential streets, parks of residential districts, avenues, boulevards, parks and parks in districts and microdistricts.

District parks create a comfortable environment for active recreation in various relationships, are designed according to the structure of the general plan of the district, are located according to transport highways and specific natural conditions (abundance of water bodies, etc.).

The park is connected to the parks of the microdistrict, the district center, the city park, etc. through hiking trails. The internal structure of the park should take into account the fact that there are several entrances to the area connected by public transport stops and with valuable green spaces, diverse terrain and water bodies.

The structure plan of the square includes sidewalks, squares, lawns, flower beds, separate groups of trees and shrubs, statues, fountains, etc. includes elements of small architectural forms.

Parks are intended for short-term recreation of residents and decorative decoration of squares, streets, public buildings.

A boulevard is a linear greening object created along highways, embankments, residential streets, and consists of a strip planted with alley trees and shrubs of not less than 16 m. It is designed for pedestrian traffic and short-term recreation.

Alleys are pedestrian paths with greenery. Row crops of trees and shrubs and lawns are used to green the sidewalks on residential streets.

Based on conditionality, plants are divided into shade-forming plants and decorative plants that help reduce reflected radiation.

Shade-forming plants are densely planted, high-growing, thick-branched trees, whose mass has the ability to absorb a certain amount of solar radiation. In addition, the permeability of the branches and the evaporation process ensure air circulation. The area formed as a result of the projection of the horn is the most protected from the sun's rays.

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