

UO'K 711

## SHAPING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT WITH THE HELP OF MODERN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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**Abstract.** *Consistent continuation of modernization and renewal of our country is a requirement of the times. Today, the city of Samarkand can be compared to a huge construction site. Many streets and avenues of the city are undergoing large-scale construction and beautification works. Based on the set tasks, finding solutions to the above-mentioned problem and implementing it without deviating into life have set great tasks for the architects of our republic and the city of Samarkand and experts in this field. Based on these tasks, the formation of a healthy lifestyle in the residential areas of the population, raising the environmental architectural and landscape solutions for their recreation to the level of modern requirements, especially the appearance of the city of Samarkand, which is part of the system of world tourist cities, and the architecture of open environments. Some suggestions for improvement are given.*

**Keywords:** *Samarkand, microclimate, landscape, bosket, geoplastics, beds, mixed borders.*

**Annotatsiya.** *Mamlakatimizni modernizatsiya qilish va yangilashni izchil davom ettirish-davr talabidir. Bugun Samarqand shahrini ulkan qurilish maydoniga qiyoslash mumkin. Shaharning ko'plab ko'cha va xiyobonlarida keng ko'lamli bunyodkorlik-qurilish, obodonlashtirish ishlari olib borilmoqda. Belgilangan vazifalardan kelib*

*chiqqan holda yuqorida ta'kidlangan muammoning echimlarini topish va uni hayotga og'ishmay joriy qilish respublikamiz va Samarqand shahri arxitektorlari va bu soha mutaxassislari oldiga katta vazifalar qo'ydi. Ana shu vazifalardan kelib chiqib va aholining yashash joylarida sog'lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish, ularning dam olishlari uchun atrof muhit me'moriy-landshaft echimlarini zamonaviy talablar darajasiga ko'tarish, ayniqsa jahon turistik shaharlari tizimiga kirgan Samarqand shahrining tashqi qiyofasi, ochiq muhitlar arxitekturasini yanada takomillashtirish yo'lida ayrim takliflar keltirilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** Samarqand, mikroiklim, landschaft, bosket, geoplastika, rabatkalar, miksbordyurlar.

**Аннотация.** Последовательное продолжение модернизации и обновления нашей страны – веление времени. Сегодня город Самарканд можно сравнить с огромной строительной площадкой. На многих улицах и проспектах города ведутся масштабные работы по строительству и благоустройству. Исходя из поставленных задач, найти решения вышеназванной проблемы и реализовать их, не отклоняясь в жизнь, поставили большие задачи перед архитекторами нашей республики и города Самарканда и специалистами в этой области. Исходя из этих задач, формирование здорового образа жизни в жилых массивах населения, поднятие до уровня современных требований экологических архитектурно-ландшафтных решений их рекреации, особенности облика города Самарканда, входящего в состав система мировых туристических городов и архитектура открытых сред. Представлены некоторые предложения по улучшению.

*Ключевые слова: Самарканд, микроклимат, ландшафт, боскет, геопластика, грядки, смешанные бордюры.*

**Introduction.** In order to objectively assess the current state of the landscape architecture of Samarkand, to correctly determine its future development, the achievements and shortcomings achieved in this area should be analyzed, summarized and appropriate conclusions should be drawn. We managed to define the research objects, subject, purpose of the article and substantiate the relevance of the topic. Scientific method. analyze the current state of the problem, the achievements achieved in this area, the study and generalization of domestic and foreign experiences. Special literature on the subject is the study and generalization of the laws and regulations of the state, normative and normative literature. The study stated statistically, Comparative, Internet and archival materials, the organization of floristry on the interior, interior plans, foreign experiences in domestic experiments, their graphoanalytical research methods are used. Human life is always inextricably linked with nature, so too is it with the life of plants. scientific result. Today, the demands on the quality of landscape architecture are increasing. Namely, the environmental, sanitary, hygienic and aesthetic requirements associated with taking into account economic, socio-demographic, architectural-artistic and natural-climatic conditions. A set of these requirements are realized as specific modern factors in the formation of urban environments and their landscape architecture solutions. The main scientific results of the research are: • the approach of buildings formation was changed in terms of integrating (integrating) the urban environment into the natural environment; – modern methods of landscape architecture and green compositions:

solliters, groups, rows, massifs, compositions of steep landscaping, methods of forming meadows and lawns and practical recommendations for their application; In order to create a cohesive landscape and architectural area, the project proposal was developed with the support of geoplastics (relief) and the forms of water resins in order to create a complete landscape and architectural area.

**Discussion:** The first requirement was that the design of the city should make the complex of existing buildings, the places where people can be seen, artistic and aesthetically beautiful, unique and original. With the increase in the number of construction constructions, the demand for their appearance, artistic and aesthetic aspects increased, that is, the construction of reinforced concrete structures, which in the past period became traditional, had to be artistic and aesthetic, decoration. For example, in the reinforced concrete houses built in Samarkand in the last century, almost no artistic and aesthetic essence is noticeable. Secondly, woodlands are an effective means of regulating the temperature in the urban environment. The microclimatic efficiency of forest plantations depends on the area of space, the breed composition of the forest plantations, the density of the slope. Eng High microclimatic effect and air temperature fluctuations are observed in forested parks. The rate of exacerbation of the microclimatic effect depends on the area of the place, there are such optimal dimensions that the reduction of them from the point of view of reducing the air temperature is not expedient. These findings are important in determining the dimensions of forested parks. Zones with a favorable environment on the land of small woodlands occupy an imperceptible part of the area, and with the increase in the size of the area, this zone also grows. The comfort of

conditions depends on the mobility of air. In summer high temperatures, even imperceptible movement of air movement has a positive effect, but strong winds cause discomfort. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the effect of woodlands of different types on wind speed. Plants are the most important elements and main tools of landscape in the formation of landscape design objects. Examples of the methods of planting plants are: Slats are a rectangular pitch, three times the width of which is or more. The width of the rack is 0.5-3 m, in most cases 1-1.5 m. By duration, type of plantation, decoration, fence, rabats resemble clumbas. Racks are placed in the perimeter of alleys, in front of the premises (one-sided welds), or between the sidewalks (double-sided racks). Mixboards (mixed rabats) are a wide range of pitches of a group of plants consisting mainly of perennials, placed close to each other, given the correct and irregular shapes. Groups of plants on mixboards are selected in such a way depending on the type that the flowering process in it continues from early spring to late autumn. Bosquets - a landscape with geometric shapes, fenced off by closed spaces, playgrounds, green fences or green walls, in the interior of which fountains or flowerbeds are placed. Dense plantings with a variety of rows (8 or more), planted in a geometric style, given a special shape, can also be called bosquets.

**Conclusion:** it's hard to imagine a city without parks and parks, lush streets and courtyards. Green crops, open environment not only improves the microclimate in habitats, they also serve as necessary aesthetic elements of the urban environment. Elements of natural landscape - the main and at the same time important component of urban structures. The natural parts of the urban landscape architecture include: green world (trees and shrubs, flowers, grass, vineyards), water

world (pools, waterfalls, springs, ditches), land, that is, terrain relief (plateau, hills, plains), climate and microclimate, soil. Elements of external landscaping occupy a special place in the study of the visual-spatial harmony of urban landscape architecture. By landscaping, we generally mean small architectural objects designed for various decorative and utilitarian functions, small in size compared to other structures, and designed for various decorative and utilitarian functions. Such objects usually include elements and structures of the improvement of the external environment, as well as decorative structures and forms. Examples of such architectural objects as sculptures, decorative pools, walls, fountains and shawls, various public pavilions, pavilions, transport stops, gates to parks or institutions, fences, children's playgrounds, trading floors, shops, small exhibition halls, ice cream and juice coffee shops, hunters' houses, field stalls, etc.

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