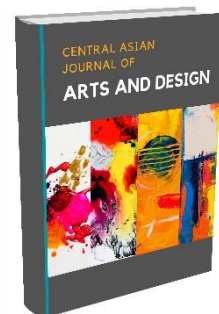


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Winter Gardens and their Significance

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Abstract

The scientific article is devoted to a brief history of winter gardens, their stages of formation, classification, artistic and constructive solutions, areas of location, the types of plants used in it.

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The fact that plants and humans live in an environment that benefits each other is rarely fully understood. However, man cannot live without plants. Humans and plants create an amazing periodic process by assimilating the products of each other's vital activities, a process that is repeated many times over to ensure life on Earth. Humans have shown their love for plants from the earliest stages of civilization.

The amount of exotic plants grew rapidly due to the discovery of new lands and the development of cultural and trade ties between the peoples of Europe. Special rooms were built for them - greenhouses, later called greenhouses. Aristocratic nobles and, above all, monarchs not only built greenhouses for themselves, but also created luxurious winter gardens. The description of the first winter gardens under the palaces of the kings of Austria and France has been preserved. Hundreds of colorful burners lit up the greenery, among which were placed chairs, garden houses, pergolas, rows of columns. grass carpets acted as a floor, a rapidly growing ivy (plush) rising along the wall and reaching to the glass ceiling, surrounded by evergreen oak evergreen, oleander, laurel, Japanese

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mushmula, alp roses (rhododendrons), cypresses, camellias, citrus trees (pomerants), palms growing, fountains chirping, swans swimming in the pool, nightingales and birds of paradise chirping and chirping in bamboo and sugar cane fields.

The first greenhouses appeared in Europe in the XVI century as devices for growing overseas plants. The term *orangerie* is derived from the word "orange" ("orangerie") - "orange tree".

The first greenhouses appeared in France in the second half of the seventeenth century, and they were designed only for winter storage of heat-loving fruit plants. The first glass-heated greenhouse, heated by a stove to grow exotic plants year-round, was built in 1599 in the Leiden Botanical Garden. The first greenhouses appeared in 1646 in Amsterdam and in 1714 in Paris.



In the XVII-XIX centuries, greenhouses (greenhouses) for growing oranges and other exotic plants were popular in the richest houses in Europe. For example, Bori de Saint-Vincent, a French naturalist who came to Vienna in 1805, wrote that he was impressed by the houses of local aristocrats: it was great news for me. "[2]

Gradually, greenhouses began to decorate the houses of the bourgeoisie as well: Baron Ernouf wrote in 1862, "Today, the greenhouse has become a necessary addition to any small garden" [3]. At the same time, the creation of greenhouses in France has become very popular, as exemplified by the greenhouse described in Emile Zolia's novel "Discovery" (1871).

The first owners of greenhouses and winter gardens in Russia were Count Shremetev and Prince D.A. Golitsyn. D.A. Golitsyn was one of the first to focus on growing foreign plants in Russia. The winter garden has gradually become an integral part of the habitat of rich aristocrats. Specially allocated for landscaping, the room, which is combined with water facilities, plants, small architectural forms in a limited area, began to be called a winter garden. The main task of the winter garden is to prolong the time of a person's visit to nature.

Seventeenth-century sources contain the first notes of "Orange Rooms" in Russian Kremlin gardens. In such chambers, heat-loving plants are grown in the fresh air in summer, and in winter they are heated by tiled embossed stoves.

In the early 18th century, when St. Petersburg was built by Peter I, a decree was issued to build two

greenhouses. The first greenhouse was founded in 1704 along with the Summer Garden, while the second was established shortly after the Pharmaceutical Garden (Imperial Botanical Garden). Today, the former Pharmaceutical Garden V.L. It belongs to the Komarov Institute of Botany. and the area of greenhouses in its territory is 1 hectare. The collection of the institute includes more than 7.5 thousand different plants.

Almost simultaneously (1706), the Botanical Garden of the Moscow State University named after MV Lomonosov was established in Moscow. Originally, it was designed to grow medicinal herbs, and today it is one of the leading botanical institutions in Moscow. There are four greenhouses in its territory: palm, aquatic, subtropical and collectible. Two of them are being reconstructed, and the other two have plant exhibits that will interest many collectors, scientists, researchers, and ordinary visitors.

In the second half of the 18th century, greenhouses began to be built in palaces and mansions (private castles). Some of the greenhouses were a continuation of the aristocratic residence, while others were covered with a transparent roof as a separate structure. Tsaritsino, Poreche, Arkhangelskoe, Kuskovo, Moscow A.P. Demidova, A.K. The greenhouses in Razumovsky Gardens in Gorumki are the most popular greenhouses.

Today, the winter garden incorporates a specially designed artificial environment designed to organize recreation of people in public, administrative, industrial and residential buildings, using flora-, phytodesign and landscape design tools. Winter gardens are created in cottages, offices, supermarkets, cafes, restaurants and other establishments.

As a rule, they occupy different areas across the territory and can be divided into the following types:

- small garden - up to 30 m²;
- average garden - up to 30-50 m²;
- Large garden - up to 50-100 m².

In winter gardens, the largest part of the area is set aside for greenery. The plants used to form a winter garden can be both natural and artificial.

The construction of winter gardens using natural plants is associated with huge costs that many did not even think about. Nowadays, it is possible to create winter gardens using artificial plants, both abroad and in our country, due to the well-established production of a large collection of various artificial plants that do not differ from the real ones.



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Artificial plants can be placed in more shaded areas and serve as a backdrop for natural plants.

The methods of forming a winter garden depend on its functional function, i.e., in what institution it will be placed and for what age group of people it is intended for (children, youth, adult population or retirement age). The formation of the winter garden is carried out taking into account the recreational needs of the relevant category of people.

The methods of forming a winter garden in cottages should take into account the age, family composition, and if they have children, it is advisable to allocate a small children's zone. The zoning of the winter garden area will depend on its dimensions.

The plan of a small garden should be simple even if it does not have a compositional center. It is recommended to create silhouette and embossed compositions. The main focus should be on vertical landscaping, consisting of creeping and ampel (hanging) plants, that is, they decorate the construction of fences, provide a huge mass of greenery and occupy a small area of the floor surface.

The average garden should have a carefully thought-out, plan where the center of the composition is visible. It is advisable to have three factors in the garden - plant, water, lawns, as well as a raised observation deck to see the garden from above.

The large garden can be divided into several functional: decorative-luxury, walking, children's zones. The garden can be solved on two levels - a balcony, a tiered or a terrace. It is advisable to place walkways around the perimeter, a slightly elevated observation deck. Classical, regular, as well as scenic styles can be used in the planning solution of all types of winter gardens.

In any type of winter garden phytomaterials are formed using landscape design tools: plants, geoplastics, waterworks, small architectural forms, decorative sculptures, decorative coverings.

It is advisable to place the plants on several levels. In the winter garden, aquatic devices: springs, streams, waterfalls, stepped waterfalls, decorative pools, etc., especially rockers, alpinaries, look very effective in harmony with the stone pillar walls. In addition to artificial materials, natural cladding materials: ceramic (ceramic), granite, marble tiles, tuff, shell, water-resistant wood can be used in the formation of the winter garden.

The architectural-artistic solution of a winter garden using landscape design tools can be very diverse. Natural landscape imitation (simulation) methods are used to achieve the artistic expression of the garden. In the miniature winter garden it is possible to imitate "forests of the middle zone", "wet tropics", "micro landscape of deserts with cactus" and so on.

There are also regional emblems and: Russian, Japanese, Chinese, etc. elements of the architecture of nations can also be used. In the figurative effect on the winter garden, as well as in the formation of its subject-spatial environment can be created using certain architectural styles (renaissance, baroque, classicism, modern, etc.). This is achieved by adding small architectural forms and decorative sculptures to the planned structure. The composition of any winter garden can include aquariums, terrariums, aqua terrariums, cages for birds and other elements.

Atriums are also included in winter gardens. The atrium is the spatial core of a multifunctional public or industrial complex. It can have the most colorful appearance and physical dimensions. The view that opens into the atrium, from the room that surrounds it, should have a huge emotional impact. The main tool in shaping its space is the plant. The use of an assortment of tropical and subtropical plants is especially advisable. The lighting properties of the atrium have a great influence on the methods of plant placement

This light can be from above or from the side. Also the range of plants will depend on the size of the

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atrium. In large size and well lit, it can be quite diverse. Plants can create a wide range of colors, textures, and sizes. Here it is advisable to use bamboos, which create green screens, in vertical landscaping.

The atrium area can be created using a routine as well as a landscape method of planning. Here: it is advisable to use geoplastic elements such as small retaining walls, slopes, stairs, ramps. The atrium floor can be divided into several layers, i.e. it creates a multiplicity of non-large areas. Retaining walls can be of different heights - from a small 30 cm arch to 1 m. They are made of natural stone blocks, rough or rough surface stones. Retaining walls It is desirable to leave a "nest" for small plants, such as sedums.

In the atrium, decorative water basins are formed, combined with small waterfalls and stepped streams. In front of the waterfalls, the most colorful compositions are created from moisture-loving plants.

The Atrium area can also include a small seating area with seats. They are placed in pre-conceived observation locations of the landscape composition. The atrial area should create a feeling of calm, serenity, relaxation.

Indoor courtyards are also one of the views of the winter gardens. This is a small area bordered by a few residential buildings. They can be limited by enclosed walls, as well as by walls with windows or by an exit corridor from the house.

In the formation of the territory of the inner courtyards, all the tools of landscape design can be used: plant, geoplastics, waterworks, small architectural forms, and so on. They should be created as a high emotional impact of landscape fragments.

When shaping the area of interior courtyards, it is necessary to use methods of visible expansion of space. The main principle of the organization of interior courtyards is an integral connection with the living rooms, the inclusion of the most diverse elements of the natural environment. Here artificial plants and natural plants can be used at the same time. Deciduous and coniferous species of trees from natural plants, as well as various misty flower compositions can also be used.

Nowadays, due to the development of hydroponics (a method of growing plants in soilless, nutrient-rich plants), economical and interesting methods can be achieved in indoor yard landscaping solutions. Boxes filled with gravel, tuff (porous rock) and crushed rock and volcanic slag fed with a chemical additive are lighter than boxes filled with soil. It is possible to create a variety of compositions from modular elements. The overall architectural and artistic appearance of the inner courtyards depends almost entirely on the interdependence of the location of corridors, retaining walls, trees, shrubs and flowers.

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