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## Landscape Organization of Community Center Areas

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### Abstract

The event of landscape formation of public center areas depends on time and place. The development of urban planning, the increase in the level of the population, the increase in the demand for public centers, as well as the expansion of the city, the emergence of new public areas, the preservation of the environment, and the ecological attitude to the environment require. In turn, this will help to find a solution to a number of problems related to green areas in urban planning.

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Enter. An interconnected pedestrian area that unites the territory of modern city centers with parks, squares, pedestrian streets, avenues, boulevards, embankments, the background environment of buildings into a single garden-park system constitutes a system.

The main requirements for landscape organization of the centers are compliance with certain stages and methods of design. Functional zoning of open spaces in the center is an important stage of landscape design. Each functional zone is an area that requires the use and appropriate landscape organization has its own technology. Therefore, it is appropriate to distinguish the following zones in the landscape organization of the pedestrian spaces of the center:

- transit movement;
- recreation
- free time;
- eating;
- public events (holidays, shows, concerts, discos)

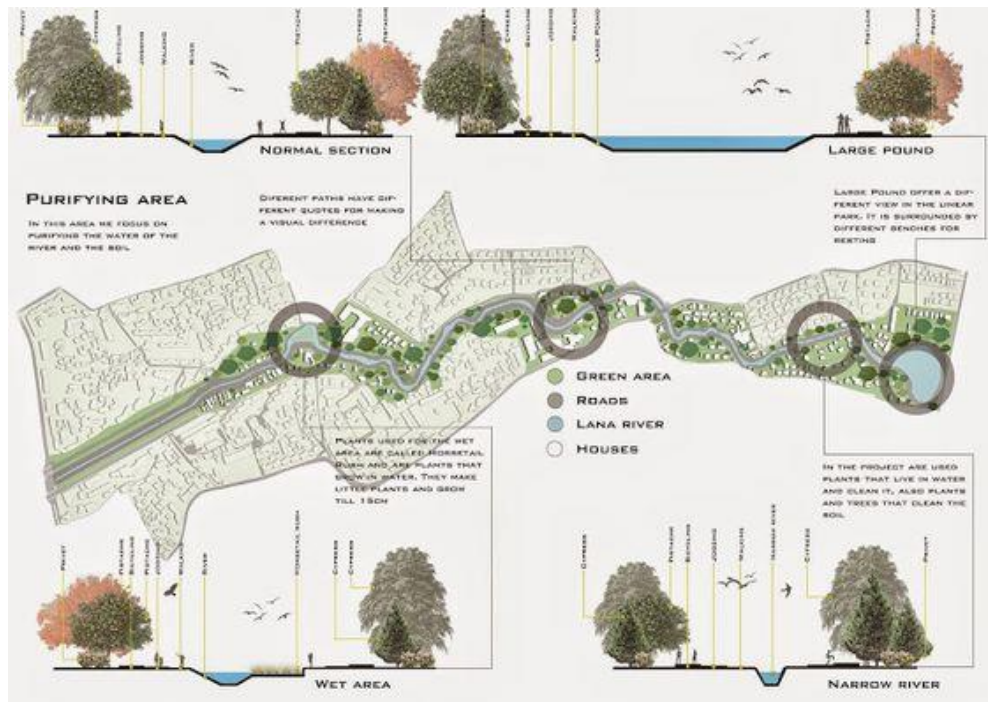
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The transit zone is intended to be in the area only for a short period of time during the movement. Forms intended for transit traffic are straight avenues and sidewalks. Review the effectiveness of their planned deployment in the region depends on the length of time spent on. In this case, orthogonal planning with diagonal branching elements is appropriate. The transit movement zone should not be divided by flower beds and other devices.

The main part. Recreational areas are one of the social functions of centralization. The well-thought-out organization of the recreation area creates conditions for communication and information exchange between groups of the population, brings together the citizens of the society.

Areas with the most favorable natural conditions for the establishment of zones - the banks of rivers or artificially created basins, green areas, gardens, parks, squares, avenues, boulevards are pedestrian streets. The organization of the landscape of these areas depends on the size and description of the organization of recreational activities. In parks, avenues, boulevards, the landscape is formed according to the requirements. But recreational leisure in the areas of squares, pedestrian streets and riverside or basin areas is allocated according to the individual characteristics of the zoning area, certain restrictions are not allowed and depends on the creative opinion of the project authors. In the Recreation areas can be separated from other zones by dense vegetation (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1. Recreation area.**

Square and pedestrian spaces are considered convenient zones for organizing recreational functions, and they are organized in central squares or nearby boulevards during the day.

can be performed in parks, avenues, forests, and in the evening - in open areas of the square and in areas where public events are held .

Park vegetation is formed depending on the parameters of the area and the type of use of the area (space) during the day and the description of movement (transit, walking).

The composition of the same or different species can be used in the formation of a semi-closed type of landscape with an open rhythmic interruption. These methods provide an opportunity for better growth

of trees, ventilation of the area, effective addition of light and shadows reflected in the plasticity of the landscape-spatial composition. If the areas are used mainly in the evening, then it is desirable to create an open landscape, regardless of whether the movement along the avenue is fast or slow (walking).

In this case, depending on the direction of the architectural-landscape composition, the description of the planned arrangement of plants can be made using pockets - lines or other methods.

Meadows, flowerbeds, fountains, small architectural or artistic forms can be placed between the squares, emphasizing the health of the open spaces of the centers. But it is important to note that fitness should not be the only goal. The center is aimed at creating a variety of recreation and leisure activities of the residents of the regions in the urban environment should be used to serve their growing needs.

Scenic boulevards and walkways can connect pedestrian areas with parks and waterfront areas (Figure2).



**Figure 2. Coastal areas.**

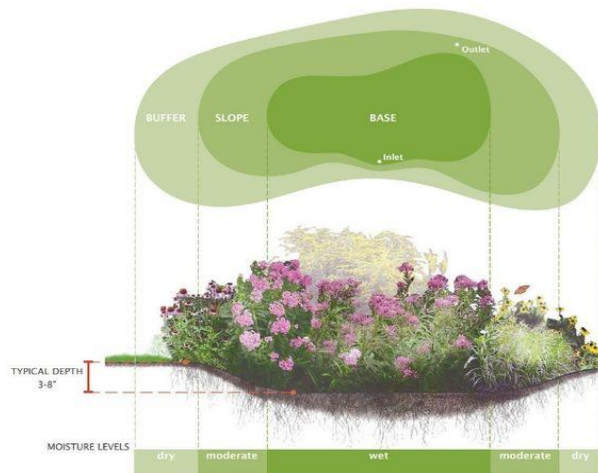
Flowerbeds and lawns are one of the most common elements of the landscape design of central squares. Flowers and lawns in landscape compositions regular geometric or free forms are used.

It is known that flower beds with large parterres in a simple configuration, usually planted with one or two types of flower plants, make a very strong impression. However, simple creativity and decorative decoration should not be limited to simplification. Large areas should not be monotonous, due to the size of the details and the character of the decoration.



The main types of use of flowering plants in landscape compositions are single and single or mixed crops of irregular shape, which are placed in the form of flowers in the form of blooming lawns, flower beds, or in the form of flowers transferred around open water bodies.

In order for the composition not to be monotonous, its main part should be expressed more strongly than the rest. Highlighting the main parts of the composition can be achieved by enlarging their details and using tall plants with bright colors (Fig. 3).



**Figure 3. Floral composition.**

In a symmetrical composition with a single head, a central pediment and several secondary pediments, the main pediment is designed to be much larger than the others and is highlighted by more complex ornamentation and brighter colors.

Water facilities play an important role in the landscape organization of the central areas. Fountains and waterfalls of elegant form are usually built in zones requiring monumental solutions. Modern traditions of landscape organization are determined by different interpretations of the theme of water, examples of its installation in open spaces and pedestrian areas. These methods work well in humidifying the environment in hot, dry climates (Figure 4).



**Figure 4. Impact of the wetland on the environment.**

Areas near highways of city centers should be protected zones between open spaces reserved for pedestrians. Highway landscape organization depends on its width and traffic speed. The description

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of the use of the areas near the highway in the center includes the goals of their greening and styles will depend.

It is necessary to follow the principles of planning and spatial organization of greening and landscape elements in order to optimize the microenvironmental and sanitary hygienic regime in regions with a warm climate. It is important to take into account the purpose of the highway.

**Summary.** In the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the government, special attention is paid to the improvement of public center areas. Ornamental trees and shrubs used in landscaping expansion of species, search for varieties and forms that can adapt to the conditions of our country, implementation of care based on scientific technology - these are among the urgent issues of today. The assortment of landscaping materials available in Uzbekistan is limited, and it is important to increase and improve it. Particular attention should be paid to the planting of hardy and perennial ornamental tree species suitable for planting in cities..

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