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Model Landscape Design Solutions For Educational Institutions

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ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to exemplary landscape design solutions and landscaping of academic lyceums. The basic principles of this issue are considered.

KEY WORDS: landscape design, composition elements, trees, shrubs, leaves, flowers.

I.INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and "Personnel Training Program" it is necessary to bring the content and quality of education to the highest international standards, to improve the system of continuous education and to train highly qualified personnel. qualified teachers. improvement system.

The demographic, economic and other factors of the activities of educational institutions, as well as the analysis of the results of graduates' access to higher education, show that the work in this area is unsatisfactory.

In order to address existing problems in this area, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On measures to further improve the activities of secondary special and professional educational institutions".

At the same time, on May 10, 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution 265, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On technical regulation", to establish unified requirements for the security of educational institutions of secondary special, vocational and higher educational institutions. The resolution also includes the establishment of proper landscaping of the territories of vocational and higher education institutions.

One of the main problems in the field of education today is the scientific organization of landscaping.

The main tasks of decorating the territory of the educational institution are:

- Protection against heat, dust, toxic gases and noise;
- Creation of favorable conditions for rest during the break and conducting of biology and physical education classes in the open air;
- positively influence the student's mood and improve the sights of the area.

The types of green plantations should be diverse and should be planted in the area with a wide range of rare and rare plant species. No poisonous and thorny plants are used. Let the landscape design not only for aesthetic taste, but also for people.

One of the main objectives of the academic lyceums and schools is to achieve a certain balance and harmony between the natural and artificial environment, the interconnection and integration of all the textile facilities.

An important aspect of planting greenery in educational institutions is the integration of natural growing areas of ornamental trees and artistic creativity into one system.

At the same time, in landscape solutions it is important to determine the extreme winter and summer temperatures, low relative humidity and high evaporation, soil and hydrological conditions, and the number and size of ornamental trees and shrubs used for landscaping.

Agrotechnical requirements for the creation and operation of greener areas in academic lyceums in urban and rural areas require that Uzbekistan take into account the various climatic conditions. The choice of tree and shrub species is especially important.



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Shading of educational institutions is carried out with 350-400 trees per hectare (170-200 trees per 1 ha in moderate cities and villages). This should be avoided by taking into account the geographic location of the terrain and the weather. For this reason, mulberry plantations will be established in the suburban areas, perpendicular to the wind. With this in mind, the wide green squares serve as ventilation corridors in the lyceum.

The leaves of the trees have their own thermal properties. The leaves of different trees can absorb, return, and absorb different levels of heat and the solar spectrum.

For example, young oak trees can absorb 96.8% of solar radiation, 96% of pine, and juniper spruce, poplar and oak mixed with 97- 98%. This is how the tree protection function is defined.

The tall, thick horizontally enclosed green trees (trees) that protect the asphalt and the walls of the buildings, provide better protection against heat. Trees and shrubs increase the humidity of the air and have a positive impact on students' health. In academic lyceums and colleges in areas with strong winds, these protections are crucial.

Changes in temperature in open areas around the study area should be taken into account when planning recreation areas. When selecting decorative tree species, it is advisable to take into account the shading features of trees. For example, the shade of the chestnut - *Castanea* trees is darker than the ordinary Shumtol - *Fraxinus excelsior*, and the silk acacia - *Albizzia julibrissin*. In the dry and hot climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, the shading regime is of great importance.

The structure, width, height and composition of ornamental trees are closely related to these indicators. Large branch, hairy, wrinkled, sparse, uneven leaf species (*Quercus robur*, *Ulmus campestris*, *Ulmus uzbekistanica*, *Ulmus densa*, *Morus*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Catalpa speciosa*, etc.) it retains air dust and absorbs toxic chemicals, especially carbon dioxide.

Nina barefoots hold more dust than barefoot trees. In the autumn, snow-free winter and early spring, barking trees play a significant role in the accumulation of dust in student housing because there are no leafy leaves at this time.

Due to the high leaf levels in the academic lyceums around chemical industry, high oak, jungle, spruce, mulberry trees, the green spaces created by them protect the atmosphere from toxic gases and pollutants emitted by transport and industrial enterprises.

Entrance to the territory of the educational institution and the main facade of the main building. Where the entrance gate is available, it is preferable that the lyceum name be written in upper case letters in upper Latin alphabet. It is also possible to place the logo of the higher educational institutions on the pre-record. It is desirable to write the names of the institution in Latin and Uzbek and English.

It is considered inappropriate to establish prohibitive rules and signs in the building at the entrance to the community.

Entrances to the building: The entrance to the building from the gate to the premises is not effective.

Planting decorative flowers and bushes between the main corridors (seasonal and perennial) is a beautiful sight. It is not recommended to plant tall and inappropriate plants and fruit trees.

Also, banners and statues of prominent scholars and scientists can be set up in the main corridors with educational, spiritual and educational content in the areas or specialties of the university.

At the edges of the corridors can be placed propagandists with the wise words of famous scientists.

Conversation Stairs: It is desirable that the talking platforms be made of iron and reinforced concrete. It is recommended that the patio be spacious and open.

Conversation booths are not recommended for indoor and over-decorated wooden and wood products.

Seats: It is recommended that seats are made of durable materials and without luxury and seat backs.

Cushioned seats are only recommended for parents and guests alike. The presence of wreaths and garbage bins on or near the seats provides comfort for those sitting. Seat and decorative seats are not recommended.



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Trash bins: Garbage containers should not be visible inside.

It is recommended that the facility be disposed of whenever possible (eg, "Ekournas" are included). It is not recommended to use open, durable and luxurious trash bins. In landscape design, sidewalk lights, sports ground lamps, and car parking lamps are selected differently. The lights at the gate should be clear and visually appealing.

It is necessary to use a warm color that clearly shows people and provides a wide range of surroundings. Elevation 3.5-4 m. is recommended.

Stairs: Stairs are used for functional, turkey purposes. Basically, the stairs in the landscape are different in terms of material and appearance than the indoors. The stain material is used in warm, bright colors to blend in with the environment.

Step sizes should be adjusted to the area. The 38 x 15 aspect ratio for the landscape is beautiful. The stair handles can be simple rectangular, round. It is recommended to be light or silver in color.

Indicators: Signs and indicators, indicating the management and staff of the educational institution, halls, auditoriums and other rooms, are glued to the back of the door. Installation with a simple scotch, nail or sawdust is strictly prohibited.

Watches: Clocks all over the school should be simple and straightforward.

Sports Facilities: The facades of the sports complexes located in the academic lyceums should contain information on their affiliation. The exterior and interior of the building should have photographs and posters of the winners of the World and Asian Championships and Olympics.

In short, the implementation of these measures will further enhance the quality and effectiveness of teaching at academic lyceums, provide comprehensive support for gifted youth and provide them with the necessary conditions for a well-rounded career.

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