ISSN: 2350-0328

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 6, Issue 11 , November 2019

Effective Organization of Landscaping in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

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ABSTRACT: This article illustrates climatic studies of the Aral Sea region, which uses crop and landscape methods to study the area.

KEY WORDS:aesthetic and functional qualities of green compositions, smart gardens technology, perennial and perennial flowering plants, regular and landscape styles, agricultural advances, technological discoveries, open spaces, alleys, parks, arid areas, green gardens, green architecture, greenhouse, ornamental trees and shrubs.

I.INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, a lot has been done to develop landscape design and garden art. In this regard, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated August 13, 2013 № 223 "On approval of the Landscape Design Development Program in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. As a result, the parks, lawns, and green areas of the country are being organized on a regular basis.

Our region has a sunny nature and at the same time a great amount of dust. Proper and regular organization of green greenery areas is crucial in addressing this unfavorable environment. Mountain and foothill areas of the Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya regions are the most favorable places for vegetation growth, and landscape formation is relatively easy. The remaining areas are semi-deserts, deserts and arid areas and require landscape ornamental plants suitable for the climate.

The environmental, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences of the Aral Sea problem, one of the biggest global challenges of the past, are of particular concern to the countries of Central Asia, which are contributing to sustainable development of the region, a healthy lifestyle for future generations, and environmental degradation. The goal of landscape design and architecture to address these problems is to improve the landscape of the Aral Sea region, to integrate the environmental, aesthetic and functional quality of the living environment through scientifically-proven landscaping using modern agrotechnical achievements and new technical and technological capabilities.

In our century, modern landscape design and gardening has created a movement to combine the ecology of the human and the environment, and a number of new gardens have been created in the idea and direction:

- Designed as part of the nature of the projected area

- Gardens formed as part of the proposed building engineering system

- Gardens created in the style of "green architecture", that is, a building and a garden.

We should use the best practices of modern park and garden art in the creation of the Aral Sea landscape. Large areas deserve the experience of "Gardens as part of the nature of the projected area".

The beauty of the nature of the area designated in the gardens of this group is of decisive importance, especially the local vegetation landscape. In these gardens, plants that are difficult to maintain, require extra energy and are not unique to this area are not used. Using this experience, we should use native ornamental plants adapted to the climatic conditions of the Aral Sea [1].

To such plants: *Ulmus campestris,Ulmus Uzbekistanica, Haloxylon aphyllum Jljin., morus, salsola,Salsola*

ISSN: 2350-0328

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Richteri Karel., Salsola Paletzkiana Litw.,Salsola arbuscula,historical series, as well as Kandym or Corn (Calligonum), hawthorn, soap tree, and also in sandy areas with low salinity: acacia, linden, sandy species, hyacinth, hibiscus, vinewood, coniferous trees and shrubs: crimson pine resistant varieties of juniper, eastern biota, western camel and the like.

Through such climatic plants, we can create compositions and create a variety of parks, parks, parks and parks. It is desirable to use a mixed style of gardening art in the creation of parks, with the regular design of the entrance, public visits, sports and other areas of the park, landscapes of the park, theme areas and cycling areas. is recommended.

In the design of the park's functional zones, plant compositions are also organized differently. For example, open-air design units create open environments, shaped plants, and planted along the perimeter of green environments, or symmetrically.

The design of such functional areas is widely used for annual and perennial flowering plants. They are used to create various types of hats, flower frames and racks. Drought and salt-resistant flowering plants: basil species, staxis, cellulose, staircase, porcupine, cane species, etc.

Landscape design areas should create indoor and semi-open environments with the use of different groups of trees and shrubs, roses and arrays. In such areas we rarely use flowering plants, and trees and shrubs are surrounded by lawns. We use native European european plants that are resistant to salinization and drought in the area of grasslands. Creating mixers for different parts of the park from tall, native ornamental, flowering shrubs and perennials will further enhance the aesthetic features of the park.

There are very few plant species that can be used to create parks in areas with high salinity of the Aral Sea region.

Under such conditions, the aesthetic appearance of the greenery is quite difficult. The solution for this is "closed gardens" as part of the building building engineering system and indoor greenhouses.

Such a garden is not only aesthetic, but also for other functions: thermal insulation, wastewater treatment, improvement of room ventilation and microclimate indoors. It is advisable to use such parks for administrative and public buildings, educational institutions, kindergartens and hospitals in the city and district centers. In particular, the creation of indoor gardens or indoor greenhouses in school and kindergarten areas, along with air conditioning, temperature control, aesthetic appearance, and the plants planted here are important for botanical gardens for students to explore. [1]

The use of up-to-date agrotechnical advances and technical and technological innovations in the landscape of the Aral Sea region, and the introduction of effective methods of energy supply for greenery are of vital urgency today. As we know, the salinity of the Aral Sea region is high. In this case, we can plant both salinity-resistant plants and plants that reduce soil salinity. This will allow us to increase the number of plant species in our park or grassland areas. To improve water content, we use a variety of toxic substances, salts, industrial wastes, such as azolla, pistia, eichhornia, and water purifying, but also beautifully decorative plants. [6]

We also use seasonal lilies and perennial flowers to create parks in the Aral Sea region, beautiful compositional and colorful landscapes in the park's entrance and public areas. These ornamental grasses are sown in large areas and need constant care and watering. In this case, it is advisable to use smart gardens technology that will be efficient and efficient in the use of labor and water resources. That is, plant irrigation, park lighting, fountain pumps, fire safety systems and so on are all automated, computerized and controlled from the main server. Take, for example, the daily watering of ornamental flower plants, our automated system drips flowers every morning through special hoses located along the rows of plants. At the same time, very low-powered mini-pumps operate at the same time every day using an automated server [2].

The fountain operating system is similar, which is automatically activated in the morning, and in the evening the fontane pumps stop working. Lighting system is also one of the most important functional systems of our fleet, and we need to use modern technology to create it. We need to install special energy-efficient types of park lamps that collect energy from the sun's rays and emit light in the absence of light (ie in the evening). The park's lighting system is also connected to the main server, so some lights are turned off to save energy when they are not needed. It requires a

ISSN: 2350-0328

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 6, Issue 11 , November 2019

lot of energy to operate the pumps, fire safety systems, and various security cameras, even if they are based on energy-efficient technologies. The most efficient way to provide the park with electricity for the Aral Sea region is to use solar and wind energy. In areas with solar and wind energy use, a separate area for solar panels and wind turbines will also be designed to house energy storage and distribution facilities near the area.

The area should be open and surrounded by trees and trees. The building where the devices are located will hide from the eyes of visitors to the park through twisted vegetation or green fences. It is desirable to design such energy-saving areas within the park's recreational area as a large portion of the park's total area will be allocated for the quiet area. When designing smaller parks or parks, it is not necessary to design solar panels or wind turbines separately. We can design solar-powered solar panels as roofs in the park, various sidewalks, and solar panels. We should design wind turbines that collect wind energy as a decorative landscape device for the park's recreation area, except that the sidewalks, chambers, and beds near it should be located twice the height of the unit [4].

In short, the implementation of these measures will help us to achieve effective results in the creation and landscaping of the Aral Sea landscape. In the implementation of these projects, we should use native and introductory plants suitable for the environment, taking into account the geographical and climatic conditions of the regions of our country. Developing landscape design solutions for the Aral Sea region through the use of plants resistant to salinity, drought, and various toxic industrial gases. helps make the holiday environment more enjoyable and fun, while also improving the environment. Creating a protective and protective green zone for the wind path will help not only to improve the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region but also to improve the environmental situation in our country, region and the world.

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