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Proposals for the Establishment of Greenery in the Aral Sea Region

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ABSTRACT:In this article, research has been made on the development of such territories, as well as the use of seasonal and landscape methods in the Aral Sea region.

KEY WORDS:parks, arid areas, ecological gardens, green architecture, greenhouses, ornamental trees and shrubs, plant composition, aesthetic and functional qualities, agrotechnical achievements, technological discoveries, outdoor environments.

I.INTRODUCTION

The Aral Sea area includes the lower Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers, as well as the Aral Sea, as well as the Aral Desert, which formed in the northeast and south of the Aral Sea as a result of sea level retreat.

During the period 1911-1960, the Aral Sea received an average of 65 cubic km of water a year, with precipitation from the rivers; on the surface 66.10 cubic meters of water evaporated. Thus, each year the sea loses 50 cubic km of water and 50 cubic km of water for 50 years. Water levels have been decreasing, especially since the 60s of the last century, due to the expansion of irrigated arable land and the overuse of the Amu Darya and Syrdarya waters for irrigation. As a result, salinity of sea water increased from 9-10 g / l to 70-84 g / l. So far, the decline in sea depth was 80-110 cm per year. This has led to problems with drinking water. Sustainable use of the Amudarya and Syrdarya water, the main source of water for the Aral Sea, has become a requirement of the time, and a law on water and water use has been adopted in our country.

(Bulletin of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1993, No 5, Article 221; Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1997, No 4-5, Article 126; 1998, Issue 9, Art. 181; 2000, pp. 7-8, Art. 217; 2001, pp. 1-2, article 23; 2004, No. 1-2, Art. 18; Collection of Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2007, No. 50-51, Article 512; 2009, No. 52, Art. 555; 2011, No. 1-2, Article 1, Issue 36, Article 365; 2013, No. 18, Article 233; 2014, No. 36, Art)

At the 48th Session of the UN General Assembly on September 28, 1993 and the 50th Session of October 24, 1995, representatives of Central Asian countries called on the international community to assist in the salvage of the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea. In 1996, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was established under the auspices of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Over the past 40 years, the coastline has fallen 80-100 km. As a result, more than 4.5 million hectares have been discovered.

Different solutions have been proposed by the international community. One of them was implemented by Kazakhstan in 2003-2005.

Population growth and comprehensive development of human activities contribute to the ever-changing environment around us. Such changes are beyond the scope of time and cause global problems. Inadequate use of water resources, deforestation, disturbance of nature and the growth of desert areas. The world is particularly concerned about the rapid decline of the Aral Sea watershed, which is one of the largest indoor ponds until the 1960s, which is important for the development of the region's economy, industry, employment and sustainable social infrastructure. The Aral Sea region has a wide variety of flora and fauna, and it contains 38 species of fish and rare animals. The gazelles number up to 1 million head and contain 638 rare species of flora. Unfortunately, the vast majority of the existing flora and fauna species have disappeared.

On September 16, 2013, at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the IFAS (International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea), the Program of Action on Elimination of Aral Sea Disaster and



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Prevention of Aral Sea Ecosystem Damage was disseminated as an official document of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly.

Of course, change does not happen suddenly or spontaneously - it is an evolutionary process. The main task of landscape design and architecture in the development of society in this evolutionary process is to plan an ever-expanding environment, to restore the eroded landscape, and to integrate it with elements of green architecture and zoning.

As we know, modern park design and architecture has evolved and evolved from a long history and incorporates various traditions and styles, landscape devices and design elements. These cultural, educational, climatic, and socioeconomic conditions vary from region to region, and these methods have been adapted, refined, and updated. For example, in addition to the usual horizontal landscaping, vertical planting techniques are used in addition to the natural cultivation of trees and shrubs, giving them various fake green forms (tapiary art) and so on. However, there are two main planning methods that have been used extensively in modern garden and park art and landscape design, which have been widely used in landscape painting and planting of trees and shrubs. The first is a regular style, which is also known in the literature as the classical style, and the second is a free-style method. Apart from the two different planning methods mentioned above, modern mixed-use art and landscape design is often used in combination with mixed methods. In this, the park is divided into functional parts and uses a free-style landscape style in areas for regular visits, tranquility and hiking in areas where public visits and activities are held.

In our century, modern landscape design and gardening has been shaped by an effort to blend nature and human ecology, creating a number of new gardens in the idea and direction, called "Modern Eco Gardens." Experts in the area divide them into different groups and areas, depending on the nature of the newly created parks, parks, recreation areas, and, in general, recent cultural landscapes. This was reported by A.S. Uralov and L.A. The book "Landscape Architecture", co-authored by Adilova, is detailed.

Gardens created as part of the nature of the projected area. The beauty of the nature of the area being projected in the gardens of this group will be decisive, especially in the local vegetation landscape. In these gardens, plants that are difficult to maintain, require extra energy and are not native to the area are not used. In these parks, environmental beauty and the use of native flora are of primary importance.

Gardens as part of the building engineering system. One of the most actively developing new areas of modern architecture today is the creation of a garden within buildings and its use as an element of building engineering systems. Such a garden is not only aesthetic, but also for other functions: thermal insulation, sewage treatment, improvement of room ventilation, and microclimate indoors.

We should use the best practices of modern park and garden art in the creation of the Aral Sea landscape. Especially when designing large areas, we should use native ornamental plants adapted to the climatic conditions of the Aral Sea, using the experience of "gardens created as part of the nature of the projected area". Of course, "green construction" is a long process. This method is not only economically viable, but also very effective in stabilizing the environment. At the same time, it is advisable to create green protective barriers to prevent various winds from evaporating from the native ornamental plants, rhinoceros, and protective green areas between the Aral Sea Desert and residential areas. In addition, the established greenery serves to improve the soil's meliorative status, while the microclimate generated by the greenery contributes to the growth of plants that are more difficult to maintain.

There are very few species of plants in the Aral Sea area that can be used to create parks in areas with higher salinity. Under such conditions, the aesthetic appearance of the greenery is quite difficult. The solution for this situation is "Gardens formed as part of the designed building engineering system" and indoor greenhouses. It is advisable to use such parks for administrative and public buildings, educational institutions, kindergartens and hospitals in the city and district centers. Residential areas will be very useful for their health if they create indoor gardens in the form of winter gardens.

The creation of indoor gardens or indoor greenhouses, especially in school and kindergarten areas, along with air conditioning, temperature control, and aesthetic makeup, is also important for planting young plants in botanical gardens.

The implementation of the idea of "art landscapes" in the Aral Sea region of the country, along with the cultural leisure, interesting and meaningful leisure of the population, is one of the important factors for attracting foreign tourists.

When designing these parks, we will be able to design these large parks with open skies and indoor mini park attractions. The style of the theme park design is the same, that is, it is designed in a mixed style of park and park art. In terms of structure, organization of landscape devices, theme parks are practically indistinguishable from multifunctional parks. The main difference between the theme parks and the theme heroes and their worlds, which are centered around the main idea, is the emphasis on the dominant theme throughout the park. The main idea of a theme



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park in the Aral Sea region is to create "seas", mini-parks with national monuments, buildings, reflect Uzbek or Oriental fairy tales and heroes, which will attract many visitors, especially children. Therefore, the designer is the first and most important factor in ensuring the success of the project by choosing the main idea that plays a key role in the design of the theme park. Only then will there be more visitors to the park, and they will also have more fun and fun time.

The environmental, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences of the Aral Sea problem, one of the biggest global environmental challenges of the past, are of particular concern to the Central Asian countries, which are contributing to the sustainable development of the region, healthy living and environmental degradation of future generations. 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.

The situation is worsening from year to year due to the fact that the Karakalpakstan region is located in a very severe climate and the drying up of the Aral Sea. Under these conditions, one of the safeguards against environmental pollution is to make regular gardening of the area with every possible use. As you know, plants play an important role in cleaning and maintaining air content. The soil salinity of the area is very salty and due to the proximity of groundwater, the trees grow very slowly and in many cases dry up. This may present a number of challenges to landscape design, but that does not mean that it is impossible to plant landscapes at all. This requires loving care, and the advancement of science and technology. It is not possible to grow ornamental plants in saline soils. True, but in horticulture today, there is a method called "hydroponics" (hydro-water, Greek ponos-labor, work) for cultivation of plants even without soil. It is advisable to use these and similar methods for gardening cover for greenery.

It is desirable to use a mixed style of gardening in the creation of parks, and the design of the park entrance, public visits, sports and other areas on a regular basis. is recommended. In the design of the park's functional zones, plant compositions are also organized differently. For example: open-air environments are created in regular design sections, planted in rows, and planted symmetrically along the perimeter of green environments. One-year and perennial flowering plants are widely used in designing such functional areas. They are used to create various types of hats, flower frames and racks. Drought and salt-resistant flowering plants include basil species, staxis, cellulose, zinnia, porcelain, low-grade cannabis varieties, and the like.

In short, the implementation of these measures will help us to achieve effective results in the creation and landscaping of the Aral Sea landscape. Specifically, modernization of its material and technical base will help to create a variety of parks, parks, parks, parks, parks, parks, and create a comfortable microclimate, making the holiday more enjoyable and meaningful.

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