

of dwelling houses, schools, colleges and small recreational gardens of public buildings with landscape solutions and as well as recommendations for organization of landscape compositions from plantations of trees. Based on the above – mentioned, we have developed and offered 3 volume album of rural landscape construction for practical use (fig.3).

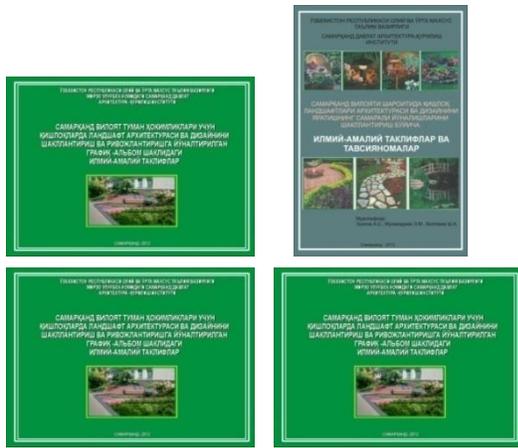


Fig.3. Scientific – practical proposals in the form of graphic albums designed for the development of the rural landscape architecture and design

When designing systems of greenery planting of rural populated areas of Uzbekistan it is recommended to guide the following principles:

- uniform distribution of green plantations on the territory of the populated areas. This requirement applies to planting of greenery of the places of general use;
- ensuring continuity of green spaces distribution on the territory of the populated areas. This principle includes in itself planting greenery of squares, streets, avenues and park of the populated areas, in a single continuous green system;
- architectural and landscape solution of the system of planting greenery lead to a single idea, joining together all green areas, located within and outside the territory of the populated area. This is achieved through the formation of “green wedge”, entering the residential area, to the territory of parks and places of people mass staying, recreational facilities, located outside and inside of the rural populated places;
- when designing a system of planting greenery in arid districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan it is necessary to organize opened and closed green spaces [1].

In this regard in the present work for the first time “The effect of wind” was researched, getting on the boards of open and close green zones (fig.4) and

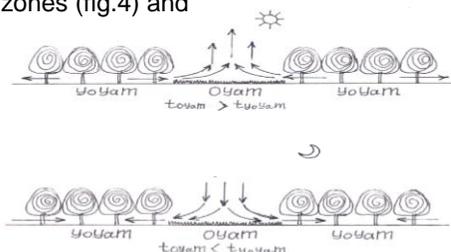


Fig.4. “The effect of wind” in the open and closed spaces

Recommended for the landscape architects as a guiding principles when designing and organization of a system of planting greenery of the rural areas in the Republic. “The effect of wind” – is in fact the gravitational air currents that arise due to the weight difference between warm and cool air in the zones of contact of open and closed green spaces. The territory of open and closed zones in arid regions of the Republic should be taken in the ratio 1:1 [2]. In landscape architecture of the rural areas of Republic of Uzbekistan three different architectural and planning decisions were so far used: a) regular – symmetrical repeatable planning decisions; b) free planning composition; c) mixed planning composition. Symmetrically repeated regular planning solution is recommended for the use in the plains or slopes. Free planning composition is recommended for the use on slopes and strongly expressed relief. Mixed planning solution is recommended for a flat relief, in the part of which the relief is sharply expressed. The author has designed proposals on the architectural – landscape organization of the parks territories, streets, avenues (khiyabans), territories of public and residential buildings which are the part of a system of gardening at their limited usage (the territory of agricultural enterprises, rural agro – industrial complexes, rural medical dispensaries, sport facilities, kindergartens, nurseries, schools and colleges). On the basis of the carried out scientific work and as well as studying domestic and foreign experience we have formed and scientifically defined the following priority directions on the development and formation of landscape architecture in the rural areas of Uzbekistan:

- when forming and developing typology of the objects of the rural landscape architecture it should take into consideration modern needs of the rural population and especially the young people;
- when planning a system of greenery, architectural – planning and landscape – ecological organizations of the rural populated areas we used the researched method of “The effect of wind” in organization of open and closed green spaces in the ratio of 1:1.
- it is necessary to provide organization of places for recreation areas for the villagers at motor car highways between settlements;
- with the purpose of creating beautiful compositions of a landscape design it is necessary to legalize the planting rules – what, where, how much and by what composition to plant them. The choice of plants should be made by taking into account the functional, local natural – climatic and soil conditions;
- when forming landscape compositions and architectural – planning decisions of the rural landscaping objects is recommended to use the methods of geoplastics of the territory and techniques of organization of modular gardens;
- on the objects of landscape architecture it is necessary to provide the formation of a system of water devices and shaded spaces;
- in the decisions of landscape architecture and design it is supposed to use bio – architectural forms and the “topiar” art;
- in the formation of the elements of landscape design it is proposed to use effectively and apply the forms and methods of “light architecture”, natural architectural forms, products of the applied art, sculpture and art of national crafts.

We believe that our proposals will be adopted in the development of projects proposals, landscaping rural places, arboretums projects of the territories of the common use, when making schemes of landscaping the territories included in the project of architectural – planning organization of the territories of the rural citizens gatherings centers and populated areas. We hope that the implementation of the above – mentioned priority directions formed by us, scientific proposals and recommendations, follow them strictly in the design and construction of the landscape architecture will practically help to develop and improve the quality of green construction and improving the architectural appearance of the villages of the Samarkand region.

REFERENCES

- [1] Uralov A.S., Jonuzakov A.E., Balgaeva Sh.A., “Modern directions for developing landscape architecture in the villages of Uzbekistan (on the examples of the Samarkand region)” Monography, “Zarafshon”, Samarkand, 2015.
Уралов А.С., Жонузаков А.Э., Балгаева Ш.А. “Современные направления для развития ландшафтной архитектуры в селах Узбекистана (на примере Самаркандской области)” . Монография – Самарканд: “Зарафшон”, 2015.
- [2] Uralov A.S., Mukhammadiev E.M., Balgaeva Sh.A., Recommendations and scientific – practical proposals on forming the effective directions in organizations of rural landscape architecture and design in the conditions of the Samarkand region, Samarkand State Architectural Civil – Engineering Institute, Samarkand, 2012.
- [3] Уралов А.С., Мухаммадиев Э.М., Балгаева Ш.А., Рекомендации и научно – практические предложения по формировании эффективных направлений в организации сельской ландшафтной архитектуры и дизайна в условиях Самаркандской области, Самаркандский Государственный Архитектурно – Строительный Институт, Самарканд, 2012..
- [4] Sycheva A. B. “Principles of landscape design”, sshaya shkola, Minsk, 2004.
- [5] Сычева А.В., “Основы ландшафтного дизайна”, Высшая школа, Минск, 2004