



Greening And Landscaping Of The City Streets

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ABSTRACT

Landscape architectural objects, such as architectural and urban planning objects, cannot be realized without a project. The beauty and splendor of our cities and villages will apply not only to the architecture of buildings and structures under construction, but also to the architecture of open spaces, ie landscape architecture, to the design of objects. It should be noted that the appearance of trees and shrubs, which are recommended as green plants, is carefully selected, and it is not just a matter of adapting the plants to local natural conditions.

KEYWORDS

Architecture, landscape, city, eco-environment, street, sidewalk, landscaping, landscaping, trees, ornamental plants.

INTRODUCTION

On the basis of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2017 "On measures to improve

the system of architectural and landscape construction and landscaping of roads" No. PP-3262. There is a huge implementation and

attention for developing the shape of ambit and environment.

Landscape architectural objects, such as architectural and urban planning objects, cannot be realized without a project. The beauty and splendor of our cities and villages will apply not only to the architecture of buildings and structures being built in them, but also to the architecture of open spaces, ie landscape architecture, to the design of objects.

In recent years, in all major cities of the country in the landscaping of areas adjacent to modern buildings, the creation of large green lawns with more ornamental plants has become a picture. This principle fully justifies itself by revealing large buildings, as ensuring architectural and landscape harmony is a priority, while landscaping is a disturbing tool. Such complexes are pleasing to the eye.

It should be noted that the appearance of trees and shrubs, which are recommended as green plants, is carefully selected, and it is not just a matter of adapting the plants to local natural conditions. Landscape, ease of care, allergen city and other aspects are also taken into account. In general, the whole range of landscaping varieties used in Uzbekistan creates a healthy microclimate for the population and is aimed at beautifying the appearance of cities and villages.

Landscaping of streets and roadsides also require special attention. When planting trees in such places, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the roads, traffic congestion, the proximity of children's and medical institutions, residential areas. Green plants, together with buildings and other

production facilities, form an integral complex. (4)

It is hard to imagine the architecture and landscape structure of any settlement without greenery and flowers. They not only improve the street environment, but also create a healthy microclimate in the middle and comfortable architectural environment. From time immemorial, specific styles, landscape compositions, traditions and devices have been formed and applied in the relationship between man and nature, especially in the landscaping of settlements (2,3).

Today, it is impossible to imagine our cities, especially the centers of our historical cities, rich in memorials, and new housing estates being built in the villages, without streets. The centers of the world's cities are being stripped of traffic and noise and turned into separate streets and pedestrian zones for pedestrians. First of all, such streets must have a clean, human-scale, civil and peaceful architectural environment.

It is recommended that the shape of the material baked brick, colored and textured concrete, natural stone, cobblestones, stone slabs should be mostly neutral tones, so that the colors do not attract attention in the form of right-angled grids, circles, ribbons, wavy, frames and others. Types of bedding should not exceed two types. No more than 6-7% of pedestrian streets should be provided with stair ramps. Landscape elements of sidewalks include vertical landscaping elements (trellis and pergolas), displaced flower pots, hanging baskets and boxes, rabatkas, a series of solitaires formed from trees or shrubs, decorative ponds and fountains. It is advisable to replace the rows of trees planted on longer

pedestrian streets with open lawns, flowering shrubs and flowerbeds every 50-70 meters to eliminate uniformity. In cases where the width of the street is wider and the length is greater, it is possible to install reclining benches under them, planting evergreen ornamental trees that provide continuous shade in the middle.

City streets and alleys vary depending on location of its width is determined accordingly, and the issues of street landscaping and landscape architecture are also determined by their type and width, location, orientation. The main function of the greenery in the streets and alleys is to protect this population from dust, wind, noise and sunlight. At the same time, the level of architectural and landscape solutions of the streets is of great importance. The memorial-landscape solution of the main street and sidewalks in the urban environment is required to be as follows.

It is recommended to green the streets mainly with tall growing trees (linden, willow, poplar, jasmine, etc.) that have the correct shapes from the outside. A simple type of street landscaping is to plant trees that are evenly spaced in a row on a green strip, that is, the distance between the curb and the sidewalk. When a row of trees is planted on this green belt, its width is 3 m, and when two rows of trees are planted, it is 5 m. On wide multi-lane highways, the width of this green belt can be up to 7.5 m. In such cases, the area where a number of trees are planted on the street side can be planted with the help of groups of trees and shrubs of different sizes and shapes. In some cases, flowers can also be planted on the lawn close to the edge of the pavement. Trees and shrubs planted in front of intersections, street corners and pedestrian crossings should not obstruct drivers and pedestrians from

seeing the road and moving vehicles, and should not block traffic lights and road signs. The green strip separating the roads is usually planted with shrubs and lawns when the width of the roads is small, trees and lawns when the width of the spread is large (3-4 directions in each direction) and low shrubs, lawns and flowerbeds at the intersections. If the width of the sidewalks is large, in the middle part can form modular green compositions, rabatkas (plants) or a separate group of flowers lower mix-borders. If it is not possible to plant them in the ground, they can be planted in ceramic or concrete vases, special boxes. The practice of planting wide sidewalks with special holes along the longitudinal axis is also common in countries with hot climates. At the same time do not forget to install the hole cover. It is not recommended to plant shrubs along the ditch near the street traffic, as they will be affected by avalanches in winter and street litter in summer.

Shrubs planted on the streets are not taller than 1.5 meters, the leaves are dense and well-flowering species are selected, as tall shrubs from the sidewalk limit the visibility of drivers. Such shrubs include spirea, tunberg barberry, various species of xenomeles. When planting shrubs in rows, the width of the green row should not be less than 0.8 m for one row, and 1.5 meters when planted in two rows. groups of bushes can be planted between tall trees or in front of public buildings facing the street, where the rows are broken. In such cases it is recommended to plant perennials near the bushes. This will help to beautify the streets and eliminate monotony. If the width of the street is large, a minimum width of 10 m boulevard can be formed between the edge of the street and the sidewalk. There is a walkway in the middle, space for benches to sit on, and

the aisle can be landscaped with rows of trees. If the width of the boulevard is large, it is necessary to form group compositions consisting of trees and shrubs. Next to them was a variety of varieties (aquilegia, gaylardia, lily, phlox metelchati need to plant perennial flowering plants). (5).

Mix-border composition should be applied along the sidewalk. Streets are divided into latitudinal (axis from west to east), meridional (axis from north to south) and diagonal (axis from north-west to south-east or northeast-south-west) depending on their orientation, ie their location relative to the horizon. The facades of the houses on the south side of the streets in the direction of latitudes do not receive sunlight and do not need shade. Here only the sidewalk is shaded, the shadows falling from them when the houses on the south side are multi-storey cover the sidewalk and there is no need to shade the sidewalk. However, it will be necessary to shade the houses and sidewalks on the north sidewalk of the street. The situation is different on the streets in the meridional direction, the sidewalks and buildings on both sides of such streets also feel the need to be protected from sunlight. Buildings and sidewalks facing diagonally oriented streets facing southwest or southeast should also be protected from the sun. The situation is particularly dire on north-east to south-west streets, where afternoon sidewalks can be protected from the scorching sun by planting trees in two-sided rows. Ignoring these circumstances when landscaping streets can lead to serious mistakes.

From this it can be concluded that most of the green areas of the city are located on the green parts of the streets and roads. Green areas

provide cities with a healthy eco-environment and can give city dwellers a clean atmosphere. In the dry, hot climate of the country, the urban environment needs to be landscaped and beautified with ornamental trees and flowers that provide as much shade as possible.

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