



THE IMPORTANCE OF LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL ENVIRONMENT OF SOUTHERN CITIES

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Annotation. *It is necessary to consider many factors and make proposals for ecological improvement of the environment of southern cities. By improving factors such as heat and drought, air pollution, water shortage, and microclimate, it is possible to increase air humidity and create a comfortable environment by increasing green areas.*

Keywords. *urban environment, climate, water regime, air humidity, dry climate.*

In the environmental improvement of the environment of southern cities, the role of the following listed features in landscape organization is important:

- *heat and drought:* cities in southern regions may experience high temperatures and low rainfall, leading to air pollution, water scarcity and reduced biodiversity;
- *air pollution:* vehicular and industrial emissions, dust, smoke are serious problems that are exacerbated by hot weather;
- *water scarcity:* lack of water for drinking, irrigation and other needs.
- *urbanization:* the rapid expansion of cities due to the development of natural areas, which can lead to the degradation of ecosystems.

Landscape organization can solve these problems in the following ways (Fig.1):

- *temperature control:* green areas, parks, squares, green roofs create natural shade, cool the air, and lower the temperature by several degrees.
- *air purification:* plants absorb carbon dioxide, dust, toxic substances, improve air quality.
- *improvement of microclimate:* green areas increase air humidity, reduce wind speed and create a microclimate favorable for life.

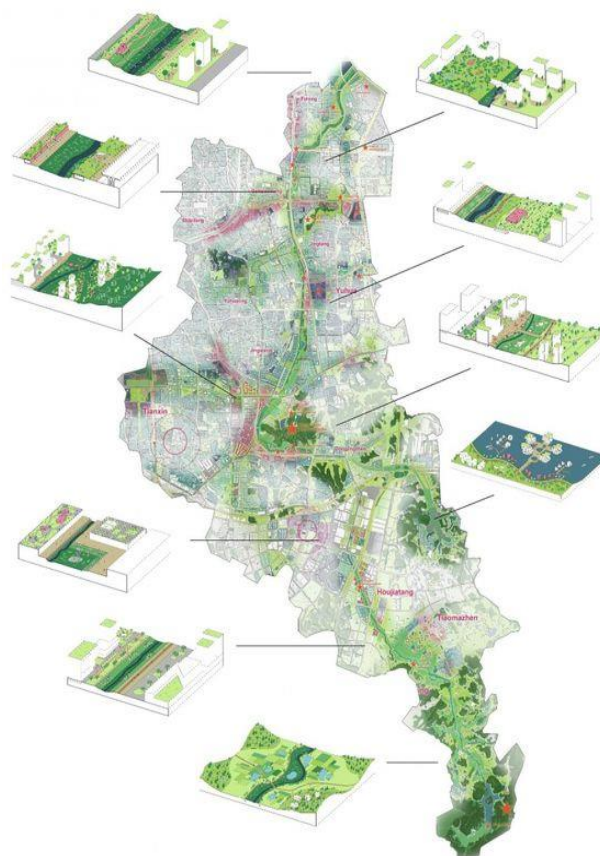


Figure 1. Positive impact of the green layer on the environment

- *noise reduction*: trees, bushes and lawns absorb noise and create quieter areas in the city.

- *preservation of biological diversity*: green areas create a habitat for birds, insects, animals, preserve biological diversity.

- *restoration of water courses*: planting trees along rivers and canals, creating water reservoirs, ponds, fountains will help save water resources and improve their quality.

- *creation of recreation areas*: provide parks, squares and recreation areas, places for sports and walks, which improve the quality of life [1].

The main elements of landscape organization (Fig. 2) are as follows:

- *green areas*: trees, bushes, lawns, flower beds are the basis of landscape organization.

- *water features*: Fountains, waterfalls, artificial water bodies not only decorate the city, but also moisten the air and create a microclimate.

- *sustainable irrigation systems*: drip irrigation system, rainwater harvesting, use of native drought resistant plant species.

- *environmentally friendly materials*: use of natural materials for sidewalks, playgrounds, playgrounds.

- *integration with existing infrastructure*: creation of green areas in roads, parks, residential complexes, schools, hospitals.

- *information campaigns*: informing people about the importance of green spaces and their care.



Figure 2. Solutions for landscape organization in residential areas

Landscaping is scientifically modified landscapes with a specific purpose (increasing biological yield; recreation, creating residential areas) for the benefit of people. In the cultural landscape, the productivity and economic efficiency should be the highest, the necessary conditions for people's life should be comfortable, and the natural environment should be healthy and beautiful. Cultural landscape includes oases in the middle of the desert, olive, tea, banana, citrus plantations, agricultural fields, hayfields, pastures, gardens, nurseries, forest parks, etc [2].

The change of the cultural landscape is characterized by contrasts between the development of nature and the changes made to it by man. Cultural landscape, like any landscape, is productive. Productivity depends on the natural features of the cultural landscape and the changing human activity.

The cultural landscape preserves features of relief structure, geological structure, main features of natural climate and is influenced by zonation and azonality. Conscious creation of a cultural landscape is based on the study of the relationship between not only landscape components, but also its morphological components. Cultural landscape first of all envisages the prevention of undesirable natural processes, creation of a healthy environment for human life, rational organization of the territory (the scientifically based ratio between the protected elements of the natural landscape - agricultural land, residential areas, industrial enterprises, etc.) [3]. An important task of landscape science is to study its type, change and ways to increase its productivity. In this direction, landscape science is combined with agriculture.

The main drawback of most urban and rural greening practices (Fig.3) is the failure to follow the general rules and principles used in the selection of planted plants. In some cases, all the same or several plants are planted in a random manner, without taking into account their ecobiological characteristics and scenic qualities, which causes a decrease in



the quality of landscaping works. Therefore, the formation of any green environment depends, first of all, on the function of this environment, where it is located and on what kind of soil, how to choose the composition of plants (trees, bushes, flowers, etc.) planted in this environment based on local natural climatic conditions. .



Figure 3. Urban and rural greening system

In the design of landscape objects and greenery, experts should choose what trees and bushes to form greenery and how many of them based on the function of these objects and certain natural and climatic conditions, how to plant them anywhere in the designed object, that is, how to plant them. It is necessary to know and design the need to choose the planned landscape style and composition.

In order to fully and effectively use all the possibilities of planted plants, it is necessary to observe the following basic principles when choosing them:

- *compliance of the selected plants with the functional goals of the open environment-place being greened.* For example, the plants planted on the sidewalk of the main street must first of all provide a necessary landscape that creates shade and coolness along the sidewalk. At the same time, they need to be resistant to gases, dust and noise from cars. Therefore, for the sidewalk, it is necessary to choose trees with a wide appearance, leaves and dense branches, resistant to gas, dust and noise;

- *on the other hand, for greening the square around any monument or memorial monument, the main green material is the parterre-type decorative lawn or flower plants combined with some low bushes;*

- *compatibility of the ecological characteristics of plants with the conditions of the environment where they are planted.* Consideration should be given to the compatibility of newly selected plants with pre-existing decorative trees at the venue (if they are left) or the biological



compatibility of selected trees and shrubs, i.e., that one does not harm the growth of the other. It is necessary to take into account whether the chosen plant (tree or shrub) is compatible with the natural and climatic conditions of the region.

Landscape specialists use not only individual trees and shrubs, but also their various families in the formation of green areas. There are specific rules for grouping trees and shrubs and creating different (regular or landscape) scenic compositions from them, which are called landscape green compositions in science.

The existing district centers in the villages are being formed in the style of modern towns with a population of 5-10 thousand. In the future, the area occupied by them and the number of inhabitants are expected to increase. If the territory of modern district centers is made up of parks, squares, avenues, pedestrian streets, and in some cases waterfronts, the elements of these areas are united and interconnected into a single garden-park system - this is the organization of the pedestrian system. is done.

When organizing the landscape of district centers, the division of open spaces in the center into functional zones is an important stage of landscape design.

The landscape organization of each functional zone depends on the traffic and pedestrian traffic there. Therefore, it is advisable to design the area of the district center into the following zones in relation to pedestrian traffic:

- administrative zone;
- transit movement;
- recreation and free time;
- eating;
- zone of public events (holidays, shows-concerts, discos).

The transit zone is intended for pedestrians to be in the area for a short time only during the movement period. Greenways intended for transit traffic are straight avenues and corridors.

Their planned placement in the area depends on the length of time spent on recreation by the population. The transit movement zone should not be divided into small parts by flower beds and other landscape compositions.

Recreation and leisure zones are one of the social tasks of bringing the population closer to the center. The well-thought-out organization of recreation and leisure zones creates conditions for mutual communication and information exchange between population groups, brings together citizens of society.

Areas with the most favorable natural conditions for the establishment of zones are the banks of rivers or man-made basins, green areas, gardens, parks, squares, avenues, boulevards and pedestrian streets. The landscape organization of these areas depends on the scope and description of the recreational activities of the population.

The landscape of parks, avenues, boulevards is formed in accordance with the requirements for them. However, recreational zones on squares, pedestrian streets, river or lake shores are determined according to the landscape characteristics of these areas. All recreational areas can be separated from other zones by vegetation.



Squares and pedestrian parks are considered convenient zones for the organization of recreational functions, they can be carried out in shaded closed green spaces or semi-closed boulevards, parks, avenues, green massifs during the day, and in the evening, on the contrary, recreational functions are held in open areas of the square and public events is carried out in open green areas.

In the regular arrangement of the landscape, there are more rectangular, diagonal, circular, oval and other-shaped paths, meadows, chamans, rabatkas, which are placed in the open spaces of the fields.

Curved (snake trail) paths are often formed in free or landscape-planned recreational - walking areas, usually in shady areas of parks, avenues, massifs, rivers and lakes. Pedestrian parts of landscaped areas should be combined with park complexes and reservoir shores. Greening of the avenue is formed depending on its dimensions and how it is used during the day, the description of pedestrian movement (transit, walking) and the orientation of the avenue.

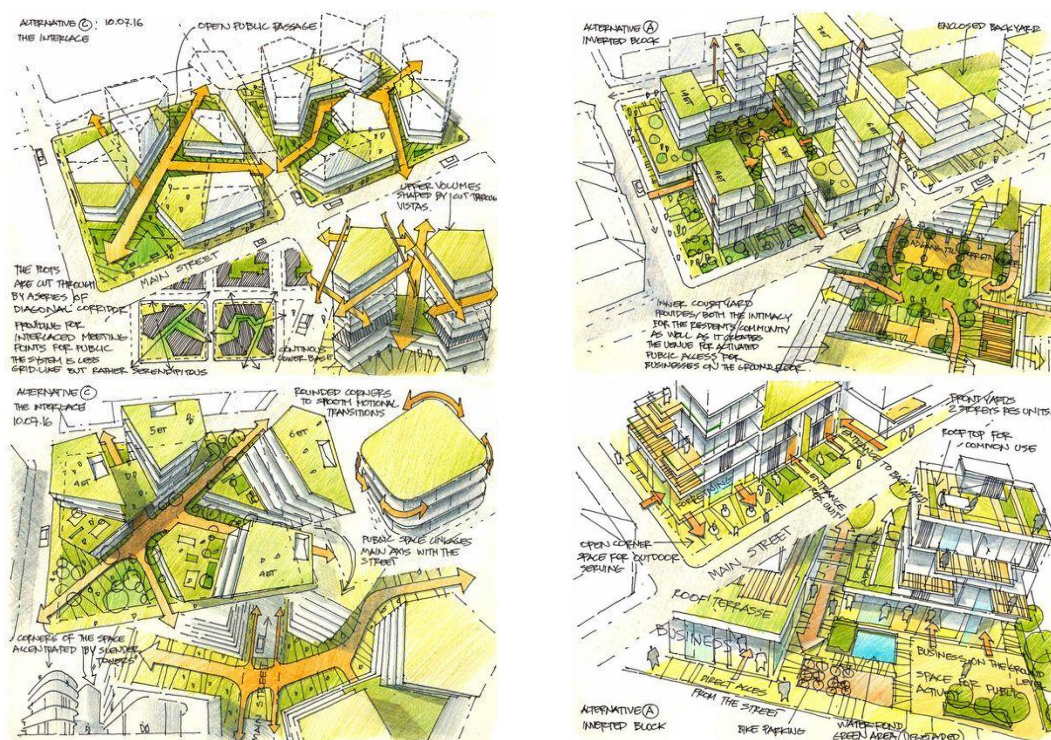


Figure 4. Architectural-landscape and recreational organization of residential areas

Residences are considered to be the primary part of the mass housing of the rural settlement, where the household, cultural, educational and recreational needs of the population are met [4].

In order to achieve quality in the architectural-landscape and recreational organization of residential areas (Fig.4), it is necessary to observe the following sequence of stages of landscape-recreational organization of residential areas:

- at the pre-project stage, the organization of construction and the analysis of the composition and proportion of the socio-demographic structure of the population (children, youth, adults and the elderly), the density of the population, the needs for types and forms of recreation, the nature of natural conditions, the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the planned area taking into account the condition and ecology;



● at the design stage, it is necessary to solve the issues of landscape-recreational zoning of the territory according to the types and criteria of recreation and the architectural-planning organization of landscape elements, recreation grounds, water facilities, plants, and forms of landscaping of the outdoor environment. The selection and planting of plants in greening should be carried out taking into account the functional, sanitary-hygienic and aesthetic factors of creating an environment of open spaces and the possibility of using traditional methods of landscape organization.

Landscape organization plays a key role in the environmental regeneration of southern cities. It helps to create a comfortable and healthy environment for people to live, preserve biodiversity and improve the quality of life.

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