



Main Trends in Landscape Art in a Sustainable Development

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Abstract: *The article highlights the natural and climatic conditions of the Jizzakh region, the essence of the concept of sustainable development, the ecological role of green spaces, the situation in the landscape construction of urban planning, the influence of the garden and park landscape on the climate of the urban environment, ecology, ways of organizing city parks, green spaces, issues taking into account architectural requirements in their design.*

Keywords: *sustainable development, parks, gardens, landscape architecture, ecology, exhibitions, urban development, environment.*

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The concept of Sustainable Development first appeared in 1987 and is still a subject of great interest and controversy.

The essence of sustainable development lies in meeting the needs of the population today, providing an opportunity for future generations to meet their own needs¹.

The concept of sustainable development emerged from the combination of three main aspects - "Social + Economic + Environmental".

Scientifically based methods for assessing the natural and climatic conditions of a hot climate are currently being developed in our country, as well as a number of research institutes around the world².

The climatic conditions of our country allow the use of the space outside the building, taking into account the large number of hot days a year. At the same time, hot climatic factors in one way or another have a negative impact on the human body and encourage it to take measures to create favorable living conditions³.

This means that scientists, economists, architects, climatologists, doctors should be involved in this work. We also believe that specialists should be involved in the development of the following issues:

¹ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.

² Жонузаков, Абдувахоб Эсиргапович, and Гулбахор Уктамовна Миразимова. "Городские парки и некоторые вопросы ландшафтно-экологического аспекта." *Academy* 11 (62) (2020).

³ Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

- Analysis of factors that determine the climatic nature of an urban development project (including microclimate, construction physics, communal hygiene, human physiology, etc.);
- Study of modern scientific materials and urban planning practice, as well as the experience of the development of folk architecture;
- Development of original observations of the microclimate of the urban environment;
- Specialists in related fields of science, for example, studying the influence of urban planning methods on the formation of the local microclimate.

As a result of such studies, it will be possible to create a climate model of the urban environment and develop materials for basic urban planning projects. These include: microclimate zoning maps, biochemical characteristics for a specific area, development of basic rules and regulations for the use of solar devices, "wind shadow", excessive humidity, dust storms, neutralization of the negative impact of a hot climate on the human body and the harmful effects of industry⁴.

By the 21st century, the situation in the landscape construction of urban planning has also radically changed. Landscape art began to embody not only decorative, but also environmental aspects, as well as more global principles of our planet. This is due to the deterioration of the ecological situation on our planet, the reduction of natural areas of land, the growth of cities and other reasons. The task of gardening art has become more serious: the restoration of the biosphere is becoming its number one priority⁵.

Exhibitions are one of the types of gardening art. It should be noted that the number of exhibitions in the world practice of garden art is growing: some countries hold dozens of such events on their territory and are truly leaders in the field of floriculture, parks, and garden exhibitions. Examples include the Netherlands, UK and other countries⁶.

The same exhibitions and the historical generalization of the period of their activity can be divided into many directions: the presentation of the latest breeding works, private gardens, the original design of public spaces, the manifestation of the specific cultural traditions of a particular country, but to some extent the exhibition. Of course, the organized exhibitions are unique in themselves, because people can come to the exhibition, get acquainted with the decorations that make up and clearly distinguish one from the other⁷.

On the other hand, an exhibition is a place where visitors visit and gather a lot. It is no secret that it is easy for people to understand their actions, consciously or unconsciously, have a negative impact on the environment in this area, to change their views on new principles of development in their positive activities, and most importantly, to determine the modern path of development. Here they come to their own conclusions, and their ecological culture rises to a new level⁸.

⁴ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 155-158

⁵ Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 90-91.

⁶ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43

⁷ Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

⁸ Esirgapovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147.

There are several main directions of development of landscape gardening art of the late XX and early XXI centuries⁹:

- Adding natural elements to the artificial landscape. Relief, for example, is formed as an artificial element in geoplastics¹⁰.
- Exhibitions, sports complexes, memorials, water parks are being created.
- Single-function theme gardens and parks appear.
- Garden - the introduction into the art of the park of the practice of placing artificial environments on roofs or interiors of buildings.
- Greening gardening art (the idea of preserving the naturalness of the park landscape). In cities with an urban environment, "natural" corners appear¹¹.
- Landscape "economy" or landscape "aesthetics" seeking to get rid of maximum adaptations by placing structures underground in the landscape. Often the roofs of buildings are covered with grass and flowers, leaving only the part of the building that needs to be exposed to sunlight¹². Visitors will be able to get away from the urbanized fund with greenery and dense shrubs located along the periphery of the garden¹³.
- Creation of mini-parks.
- Expansion of stylistic directions (supermatism, avant-garde, innovation, etc.).
- Possibilities of using traditional and new materials: concrete, colored glass, fabric, etc.
- Interaction of Eastern, European and American methods and styles. Plots in the spirit of Japanese gardens are becoming more and more popular in Europe. In the East, the use of European and American methods of landscape gardening is expanding.
- Creation of new examples of gardening art (business parks and industrial gardens). The idea behind the business park is to try to transform the entire area into a continuous integrated landscape with a park or nature view¹⁴.
- Turning to the traditions of the past, creating landscaped courtyards, "green roofs", the use of topiary and ephemeral arts in the construction of gardens and parks.
- Development of the theory of "attraction", ie harmony of incompatibility, frame effect, perception effect, goal-surprise.

⁹ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса Хазрати Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

¹⁰ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.

¹¹ Xurramovich, K. A. (2021). The problem of protection and use of architectural reserves of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1220-1223.

¹² Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

¹³ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 148-151.

¹⁴ Qudratovich, B. B. (2021). Personnel Issues in the Application of Nanotechnology in Construction and Architecture. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 248-250.

This means that sustainable development is the effective and rational use of the benefits of nature, the development of our cities, the transfer of the diversity of ecosystems to future generations without harming the environment¹⁵.

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¹⁵ Namazovna, S. D. (2021). Harmony Of Art In Architecture Of Uzbekistan. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(05), 87-94

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