Improvement Of The Environmental Situation Of The Aral Region Through Landscape Design

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Abstract: This article is based on the climatic conditions of the Aral Sea region. Development of measures to eliminate the negative environmental consequences of the decline of the Aral Sea, which is currently a global problem, by creating a landscape image of the area adapted to the conditions (salinity, drought and toxic gases), and research to improve the area research study.

Index Terms: Aral Sea, basic elements of composition, compositional factors, fields, horizontal, landscape, landscape design, natural landscapes, man-made landscapes, relief, dendrology, woody plants, morphology, families, classes, sections, groups, trees, shrubs, landscape technology, paths, shading, water pools.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region are administratively located on the territory of Uzbekistan (Karalkapalistan) and Kazakhstan. More than half of the Aral Sea is located in Uzbekistan. So far, the decrease in sea depth has been 80-110 cm per year. This led to problems with drinking water. The sustainable use of the water of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, the main source of water in the Aral Sea, has become a requirement of the time, and a law on water and water use has been adopted in our country. The world community has proposed various solutions to the problems of the island. One of them was implemented by Kazakhstan in 2003-2005. The dam separating the Small and Big Aral was built, and the water flowing from the Syr Darya accumulates on the Small Aral. Water level increased and salinity decreased. However, this is happening in the south of the Aral Sea. Currently, as a result of the segregation of the Aral Sea, the water of the small shallow northern part is weakly mineralized (8–13 g/l), and the much larger shallow eastern part is significantly saline (68–72 g/l). Scientists around the world have recognized the Aral Sea problem. In June 2013, Peter Zavyalov, deputy director of the Institute of Oceanic Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences, gave a lecture on the situation in the Aral Sea. Studies have shown that evaporation also increased spontaneously as the surface of the water contracted. Because of the wind, dust and salt particles reached the air, reaching permanent glaciers on the peaks of the Tien Shan and Pamir Alai mountains, reaching even the Arctic and Antarctic glaciers, which accelerated the melting of glaciers. According to the study, 250 kg of salt per hectare of irrigated land in Karakalpakstan is consumed during the year and up to 500 kg in some areas. Dry sahara can reach from 15 to 75 million tons of dust per year. Salt dust spreads tens or even hundreds of kilometers from Aralkum and it rains on natural meadows, oases, gardens, cities and villages. An unfavorable environmental situation led to a sharp decrease in productivity and livestock production.

The drying of the Aral Sea also affected the climate: the climate becomes more continental, the temperature in winter drops by two degrees, and the temperature in summer reaches two degrees. As a result, the early cold days came and the ripening of crops began. The environmental crisis in the Aral Sea region has also begun to affect public health. The incidence of cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases (pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma, bronchitis) has increased. The incidence of anemia in the region has increased by almost 20 times compared with 60 years. Therefore, the design of landscape design in accordance with national and international requirements, taking into account recommendations and functional, artistic and aesthetic factors to improve the climate and ecological environment through an integrated approach to landscape design using saline, drought and toxic gases in the Aral Sea region. Providing project proposals using the latest achievements of modern trends is one of the most important issues of our time. This requires research, taking into account all the above problems and shortcomings, as well as presenting scientifically based results and substantiating the relevance of the topic.

2 METHODS OF RESEARCH

Environmental degradation of the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region led to some deterioration in agricultural production due to the deterioration of ecosystems, the 1960s and current environmental conditions, differences in flora-fauna or increased salinity of depleted species. Salinization of the soil causes severe damage to residential, office buildings and paved roads. In 1986, 78% of housing was unavailable. The catastrophe caused contamination of drinking water and increased the incidence among the population. Mistakes made when using the waters of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya led to an environmental disaster in the Aral Sea. Adilov’s Legislative Assembly “Landscape Architecture”, part I-II of the handbook, describes the classical and modern development of the theory of landscape architecture and its requirements. K.D. Rakhimov A.S. Uralov’s guide to the parks of the countries of the East in the Near and Far East: Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Iran, Turkey, Movarounnahr, North India, Pakistan, China and Japan. The gardens and palaces of the Amir Temur and Temurid era in Central Asia were compared with the parks of the Babur and Baburid era in North India. Charkab-style Central Asian gardens are widely described. Sattarova K.D., Talipov M.A. The theoretical and practical foundations of landscape design and floristry are described in the textbook “Landscape Design and Floristry” as part of the landscape architecture of urban,
rural recreational, industrial, residential and indoor and outdoor environments. Various styles of architectural and landscape design are considered, including lawns, bouquets, flower beds, climbers, rockeries, mixers, the basics of the formation of rock gardens and winter gardens, garden, architectural and decorative forms. In the works of Nigmatov (2005) and others N.G. Harin and M.P. Petrov (1976) gives a more complete and comprehensive description of desertification, given the complex of natural geographical and anthropogenic processes. They argue that desertification should be understood as a combination of natural geographical and anthropogenic processes leading to the degradation of ecosystems in drylands and the degradation of all forms of organic life. Such events lead to a decrease in the natural and economic potential of each region. Understanding and solving modern problems of garden art cannot be solved without studying the historical experience of its development. The evolution of gardening and the development of gardens are inextricably linked with a description of the relative climate, political, cultural, historical, socio-economic, and material-technical and other conditions for the development of society. From ancient times to the present day, the basis of gardening art is plant growing and gardening. The history of the development of cultural landscapes is associated with the development of culture. Early gardens appeared in warmer countries, such as Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, India and, at the same time, Iran, China, Japan and other countries that serve as protection from sunlight on hot days. The first stage of gardening, developed in the form of simple gardening in order to make a profit and satisfy needs, eventually moved to decorative gardening. In the very early stages of civilization, complex irrigation systems were developed, resulting in a green oasis and an oasis in the semi-desert and desert. The basic experience of improving the environment with the help of park and landscape design tools is not directly related to the human environment, but applies to all areas, from local areas of the city to the country and the planet. The landscape covers the goal of creating an environmental design, from the urban environment to the urban, rural environment, landscape-ecological, landscape-recreational and landscape-aesthetic qualities. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the features of the landscape organization of territories at different levels of design:

- The level of landscape design - the areas directly surrounding the person, including squares, parks, boulevards and beaches, pedestrian and transport streets, residential and garden gardens, various parks, green spaces around buildings, etc. Here is a landscape designer or landscape architect he designs landscape elements - earth geoplastics, plant composition, water features and solid floor coverings, improving the aesthetic appearance of the area using small architectural forms, art forms and installations. As a rule, there is no clear distinction between landscape design and landscape architecture. One can do the same to another. The difference is that landscape architecture plans more functionality, landscape design also takes into account its functionality, but more attention is paid to the implementation of new ideas to improve the aesthetic appearance.

- The level of landscape architecture - Designs the landscapes of parks, recreation areas and bases, tourist complexes, resort complexes and other outdoor areas. In addition to landscape planning issues, landscape recreation is an important part of the territory, namely the correct placement of vacationers in the landscape design using the aforementioned landscape design tools.

- The level of landscape planning of the city - landscape design is closely related to the structure of urban planning, and urban landscape planning should take into account the social, environmental, aesthetic, functional planning factors that affect it. Here, the landscape architect does not participate in the design of the urban environment, whose task is to find a balance between production and planning of green spaces, as well as to determine the optimal ratio between the parameters of open and built-up spaces. The result of this work is the layout, uniform distribution and functional areas of landscape space systems, as well as the landscape and recreational organization of urban spaces, as well as environmental rehabilitation schemes for urban space, urban landscape design schemes, and floral schemes.

- The level of landscape planning of a region (country) - where the activities of a landscape architect are less effective without knowledge of the fundamentals of economic geography, regional planning of ecology, landscape recreation and aesthetic planning of territories. Currently, landscape planning in Uzbekistan is part of the district-planning scheme. However, growing environmental problems indicate the need to protect natural and land resources, as well as the need for an in-depth study of the problems of landscape planning and restoration of disturbed lands and the development of adverse lands and their allocation for independent activities aimed at improving the environmental sustainability of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Landscape planning plays an important role in enhancing the social, economic, ecological and aesthetic comfort of the environment.

The basis of all reforms carried out in the country is the welfare of the population and the socio-economic prosperity of the state. To this end, our country deserves attention in all areas of science and sports, healthcare, small business, architecture and construction, beautification and beautification, cultural and educational activities. Not only the greening of cities around urban areas, but also the effective use of landscape solutions in rural and remote areas creates a natural environment for the convenience of work and study, as well as the role of man in the development of society. This strengthens the connection of human activity with the environment and stabilizes its role in public life. Normalization of green spaces in newly created residential areas, rural and urban areas, and their proper and planned organization is one of the key aspects of improvement and improvement. Landscaping is a green area per square meter of living space. Meters per meter. The normalization of such zones depends on the size of the regulated zone and climatic conditions. If the village is large or large, the total area of green space per person is less, and the area of the city or village is less. Green areas are areas where trees, shrubs, flowerbeds, lawns or European plants are planted. Their role in improving the ecological and hygienic environment is diverse and very important. Plants control wind speed, thermal conditions and remove air from various debris and dust. All this contributes to a healthy environment. Bushes of trees absorb and respond to noise. This is especially important in areas where the
The spherical shape of the branches gives the trees a static character and has a weak effect. The appearance and shape of these trees give the impression of complete satisfaction. This is the power storage coefficient. A well-defined appearance and shape of a thin form maintain good mental balance and help maintain strength (black juniper, birch, permanent green candle) An umbrella-shaped elongated and static tree with horizontal branches soothes. Creates a sense of protection, a sense of patronage to a person under a tree (pine, oak). The curved down form of the horn gives the impression of complete silence, a static state of depression and sadness. This is a calming factor that holds back desire and willpower (fibers, edges, curved forms of birch, etc.). There are also rare branches in the structure of one body. Their appearance is one of the most exciting factors that attract attention and affect the human imagination. The first look at the open environment is, of course, the natural landscape. Human activity has always changed him. Until the last century, artificial structures filled the landscape without destroying it. But since the middle of the last century, landscape degradation has spread throughout the world. Dry landscapes result from the destruction of building materials, coal and other minerals. Significant changes will occur locally, even for ordinary economic purposes, especially if they are spontaneous. Targeted conservation of natural landscapes is a complex and factorial task. In recent years, real projects based on computer technology have been developed. For example, the Massachusetts Agricultural Center in the United States has developed an interesting program called “Connecticut Ocean Development.” Over the past century, leading aesthetic trends in architecture have been reflected in landscape gardening art. This was evident in the ever-changing artistic direction of park structures and small architectural forms. Not surprisingly, the twentieth century left its mark on the art of the garden and park. Numerous cities around the world, urban or suburban decorative amusement parks, are often cozy, well-groomed, beautiful, but only in some cases have independent architectural value, and often buildings and ensembles create an open environment. Currently, there is a clear distinction between the preservation of objects in the landscape, the reconstruction of the historical landscape from valuable architectural monuments. Such an integrated approach can be seen in the Chigi museum ensemble, formed around the famous Preobrazhensky and Pokrovsky cathedrals. The art of gardening is on the rise. It is recognized as an important area of architectural specialization and is directly related to solving all the problems of creating and improving the spatial environment of human life. The main trends of modern trends in the landscape of the Aral Sea region and their relationship with socio-economic development. Population growth and the comprehensive development of human activity contribute to an ever-changing environment around us. Such changes go beyond time, causing global problems. Inadequate use of water resources, deforestation, violation of nature and the growth of desert territories. The world is particularly concerned about the sharp decline in the Aral Sea watershed, which until the 1960s was one of the largest closed ponds, 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 contains 38 species of fish and rare animals. Gazelles number up to 1 million heads and contain 636 rare species of flora. Unfortunately, many species of flora and fauna that existed have disappeared. On September 16, 2013, at the initiative of the current President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and IFAS (International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea), the Program of Actions to Eliminate the Aral Sea and Prevent Damage to the Aral Sea Ecosystem was distributed as an official document of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly. Of course, changes do not occur suddenly or spontaneously - this is an evolutionary process. The main task of landscape design and architecture in the development of society in these evolutionary processes is to plan a constantly expanding environment, to restore the destroyed landscape environment and its integration with elements of green architecture and zoning. As we know, the modern design and architecture of the park have evolved and developed over a long history and include various traditions and styles, landscape devices and design elements. In the cultural, educational, climatic and socio-economic conditions that vary by region and people, these methods have been adapted, improved and updated for these regions. For example, in addition to the usual horizontal gardening, vertical planting methods are used in addition to the natural cultivation of trees and shrubs, giving them different types of artificial green forms (tapik art) and so on. There are two main planning methods that have been widely used in modern landscape gardening of landscape design in shrubs and flowering trees. The first is a systematic regular method, which in the literature is also called the classical method (classical), and the second is the free style method. In addition to the two different planning methods mentioned above, contemporary mixed art and landscape design are often used in combination. The park is divided into functional parts and uses a free-style landscape style in places for regular visits, tranquility and walking in places where public visits and events are held. In our century, modern landscape design and gardening were formed because of combining nature and human ecology, creating a number of new gardens in idea and direction, called "Modern Eco-Gardens". Experts in the field divide them into different groups and zones, depending on the nature of the newly created parks, parks, parks, recreation areas and cultural landscapes in general. This was reported by A.S. Uralov and L.A. The book "Landscape Architecture", in collaboration with Adilova, is detailed. Gardens are created as part of the nature of the designed area. The beauty of the nature of the area designated in the gardens of this group will be crucial, especially in the local vegetation. In these gardens, plants that are difficult to maintain, require additional energy and are not native to this area, are not used. In these gardens, ecological beauty and the use of local flora are of utmost importance. Gardens as part of the building's engineering system. One of the most dynamically developing areas of modern architecture today is the creation of a garden inside the building and its use as an element of the building's engineering system. The garden is not only aesthetic, but also performs other functions: insulation, wastewater treatment, improved ventilation and indoor climate. Every year, buildings and floors of buildings in large cities are growing. As a result of such urban development, where land prices are higher than construction prices, there is not enough open space for the urban landscape. One of the best solutions in this environment is the new green wall technology introduced in France. According to this technology, plants will not grow on the ground, but on the outer walls of the building. Green walls now adorn the interiors of high-rise buildings. In short, small gardens and original flower gardens now occupy their place not only on the ground, but also on the walls and facades of the building as winter gardens. We must use the best practices of modern landscape art in creating the landscape of the Aral Sea. Especially when designing large areas, we should use local ornamental plants adapted to the climatic conditions of the Aral Sea, using the experience of "gardens created as part of the nature of the designed territory." Of course, green building is a long process. This method is not only economically viable, but also very effective for stabilizing the environment. At the same time, it is advisable to create green protective barriers to protect the wind from local ornamental vegetation, to prevent the evaporation of various dust and salts, and to protect green areas between the Aral Sea desert and residential areas. In addition, the created greens will improve the reclamation status of the soil, while the microclimate created by the greens will promote the growth of plants that are more difficult to maintain. In the Aral Sea region there are very few plant species that can be used to create parks in areas with higher salinity. In such conditions, the aesthetic appearance of greenery is rather complicated. The solution for this situation is "Gardens formed as part of a designed engineering construction system" and indoor greenhouses. It is advisable to use such parks for administrative and public buildings, educational institutions, kindergartens and hospitals in urban and regional centers. Residential areas will also be very beneficial for their health if they create indoor gardens in the form of conservatories, which, unlike conservatories, will have adverse environmental conditions rather than cold winter temperatures. The creation of indoor gardens or indoor greenhouses, especially in schools and kindergartens, along with air conditioning, temperature control and aesthetic makeup, is also important for planting young plants in botanical gardens when they engage in wildlife. The implementation of the idea of "artistic landscapes" in the Aral Sea region in our country, along with cultural recreation, interesting and meaningful recreation for the population, is one of the important factors in attracting foreign tourists. When designing these parks, we will be able to design these large open-air parks and indoor mini-rides. The style of the theme park is the same, that is, it is made in the mixed style of park and park art. In terms of structure and organization of landscape devices, theme parks are practically indistinguishable from multifunctional parks. The main difference between theme parks and 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 the theme park in the Aral Sea region is the creation of "seaside" mini-parks with national monuments, buildings that reflect Uzbek or Oriental tales and heroes that will attract many visitors, especially children. Therefore, the designer is the first and most important factor in ensuring the success of the project, choosing the main idea that plays a key role in the design of the theme park. Only then will there be many visitors in the park and they will also have fun. The use of landscape design solutions in the design of green spaces of the Aral Sea and the main directions and methods for solving
problems when choosing plants resistant to salinization, drought and various gases. Our region has a sunny nature and a large amount of dust. The proper and regular organization of green spaces is critical to tackling this adverse environment. Mountain and foothill areas of the Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya regions are the most favorable places for vegetation growth, and the formation of the landscape is relatively easy. The remaining areas are semi-desert, steppe and arid zones and require landscape ornamental plants suitable for climate. The environmental, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences of the problems of the Aral Sea, one of the biggest global environmental problems of the modern world, which is especially worrying for the countries of Central Asia, contribute to the sustainable development of the region, a healthy lifestyle for future generations and environmental degradation. The purpose of landscape design and architecture to solve these problems is to improve the landscape of the Aral Sea region, the integration of ecological, aesthetic and functional quality of the living environment with the help of scientific achievements, using modern agrotechnical achievements, new technical and technological capabilities.

3 RESULTS

The situation is deteriorating from year to year due to the fact that the Karakalpak region is in a very harsh climate and the Aral Sea is drying up. Under these conditions, one of the measures to protect against environmental pollution is regular landscaping with the maximum possible use. As you know, plants play an important role in cleaning and maintaining the air content. The salinity of the soil in this area is very salty, and due to the proximity of groundwater, trees grow very slowly and in many cases dry out. This may present a number of problems for landscape design, but this does not mean that it is impossible to plant landscapes at all. This requires loving care and the development of science and technology. It is impossible to grow ornamental plants on saline soils. True, but in gardening today there is a method called "hydroponics" (hydro-water, Greek diarrhea, work) for growing plants even in the absence of soil. Such and similar methods should be used to cover lawn coverings when planting greenery. Such plants include: birch, alfalfa, mulberry, saxaul, chameleon, chalk, dyes, oats, as well as in sandy areas with low salinity: acacia, linden, sand, gilditsia, oak, . confiers and shrubs: pine (Pinus Pallasiana), resistant varieties of virgin juniper (Juniperus virginiana), eastern biota and so on. Thanks to such climatic plants, we can create compositions and create a variety of parks and parks, parks and parks. It is advisable to use a mixed style of landscape art when creating parks, as well as arranging the entrance to the park, public visits, sports and other venues on a regular basis, with landscapes for recreation areas, theme areas, bicycle areas, recommended. In the design of the functional areas of the park, plant compositions are also organized in different ways. For example: the environment in the open air is created in the form of ordinary sections, is planted in rows and is planted symmetrically around the perimeter of green spaces. Annual and perennial flowering plants are widely used in the design of such functional zones. They are used to create different types of hats, floral frames and shelving. Drought and salinization resistant flower plants include: basil species (Ocimum gratissimum), stachis (Stachys), sellosia (Celosia), zinna (Zinia), Portulaca grandiflora and so on. Let's look at the Catalpa tree, which has been acclimatized for many years in Karakalpak region. The weather in the region is good in winter, despite the hot summers. Despite the rare use on the Catalpa plantation, this is a very beautiful decorative tree, and its use in the landscape of roadsides gives a good result. It has a surprisingly large diameter of 20 cm and a beautiful fragrant flower in the shape of a single heart. Under good conditions, the height can reach 10 m in diameter up to 6 m. Catalpa belongs to the bigonion family and has about 11 species. Some come from North America, while others come from China. We can see the species of this tree as ordinary catalpa (Catalpa) and magnificent catalpa (catalpa speciosse). As you can see in the picture, it has a very nice aesthetic appearance. When creating an architectural composition, this tree can provide very convenient and expected results, especially in a regular composition, rhythmically. It is also effective in expressing dynamic forms in a composition. It offers a number of possibilities for creating quantitative representations in colors. Project proposals for the creation of green areas in areas adjacent to the Aral Sea are based on traditional and modern technologies of landscape design. Over the years of independence, much has been done to develop landscape design and garden art. In this regard, the Department of landscape design and interior was created in Tashkent and Samarkand state architectural and construction institutions to ensure compliance with the decree of the Ministry of Agriculture dated August 13, 2013 No. 223 "On approval of the Landscape Development Program in the Republic of Uzbekistan". Student enrollment has begun. As a result, many parks, gardens, parks, parks and gardens in the country are consistently organized. It is advisable to use a mixed style of landscape art when creating parks, as well as arranging the entrance to the park, public visits, sports and other venues on a regular basis, with landscapes for recreation areas, theme areas, bicycle areas, recommended. In the design of the functional areas of the park, plant compositions are also organized in different ways. For example: the environment in the open air is created in the form of ordinary sections, is planted in rows and is planted symmetrically around the perimeter of green spaces. Annual and perennial flowering plants are widely used in the design of such functional zones. Landscaping zones should create a closed and semi-open environment using various groups of trees and shrubs, roses and arrays. In such places, we rarely use flowering plants, and trees and shrubs are surrounded by lawns. We use local erioairs that are resistant to salinity and drought to form meadows. Creating a combination of tall, local ornamental, flowering shrubs and perennials for the landscape of the park further enhances the aesthetic features of the park's peaceful relaxation. The use of modern agrotechnical achievements and technical and technological innovations in the landscape of the Aral Sea region, as well as the introduction of effective methods of energy supply for landscaping, are vital. As you know, the salinity of the Aral Sea region is high. In this case, along with plants resistant to salinity, we can also plant plants that reduce soil salinity. This will allow us to increase the number of plant species in our park or green areas. To improve the water content, we use aquatic plants such as azolla (Azolla), pistia (Pistia), Eythornia (Eichhórimia crássipes), which contain various toxic substances, salts, industrial waste and water purifiers.
4 CONCLUSION

We also use seasonal annual and perennial flowers to create parks, beautiful landscapes and colorful landscapes at the entrance to the park and in public viewing areas. These decorative flowers and herbs are planted in large areas and need regular maintenance and watering. In this case, it is advisable to use the technology of "smart gardens", which is effective and will allow efficient use of labor and water resources. That is, watering plants, park lighting, fountain pumps, fire safety systems and much more - all this is automated, computerized and controlled from the main server. Take, for example, daily watering of decorative flower plants, our automated system drips flowers every morning through special hoses located along the rows of plants. At the same time, mini-pumps with very low power operate at the same time every day using an automated server. The fountain operating system is similar, which is automatically activated in the morning, and in the evening the fountain pumps stop. The lighting system is also one of the most important functional systems of our fleet, and for its creation we need to use modern technology. We need to install special types of energy-efficient parking lights that collect sunlight, and when it is not (at night) emit light. The park lighting system is also connected to the main server, so some lights are turned off to save energy when they are not needed. Pumps, fire safety systems and various surveillance cameras require a lot of energy to operate, even if they are based on energy-saving technologies. In the Aral Sea region, the most effective way to provide the park with electricity is to use solar and wind energy. In areas where solar and wind energy will be used, a separate zone will be allocated for solar panels and wind turbines, and a building with a storage and distribution of energy will be designed next to it. The area should be open and surrounded by trees and trees. The building in which the devices are located will hide from the eyes of park visitors through twisted vegetation or green fences. It is advisable to design such energy-saving zones in the recreation area of the park, since most of the total area of the park will be reserved for a quiet zone. When designing small parks or parks, there is no need to design solar panels or wind turbines separately. We can design solar panels with solar panels, such as roofs in the park, various sheds and solar panels. We must design wind turbines that collect wind energy as a decorative landscape device for the park's recreation area, but it is desirable that the sidewalks, cameras and beds next to this block are located twice as high as its height. In a word, the implementation of these measures will help us achieve effective results in the creation and improvement of the Aral Sea landscape. In particular, the modernization of its material and technical base will help create a variety of parks, parks, parks, parks, parks, as well as create a favorable microclimate, making the rest more enjoyable and meaningful.

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