

The Choosing Methods Of Landscaping For Boulevards, Streets And Avenues (Plants In Architectural Planning)

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Abstract: In this article, trees and plant species that can be used for landscaping in the country are selected for air purification and noise suppression. In addition, dense and non-dense areas directly illuminated by the use of landscape design methods. This landscape design method is effectively used in the protection of buildings.

Index Terms: landscaping, gardening, trees and plant species, air conditioning, noise suppression, more, area, park.

1 INTRODUCTION

The combination of landscaping and landscapes has long been a favorite of our people. Indeed, every year March-April a month is being decided to hold a month of improvement and landscaping in our country and a nationwide charity khashar, which will be held from 18 to 19 March. Landscaping of the cities and districts of the Republic, as well as other landscaping areas used to be important has always been important. Landscaping and landscape works have not only existed today, but have been with us ever since. This can be seen in the example of administrative and territorial division of the cities of Khorezm in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figure 1). The administrative and territorial division of cities directly affected the planting of greenery.

2 RADIATION INTENSITY OF PLANTS

Here we will comment on the concept of the area, more so the alley. Mausoleum [Arabic - place, place; status, position]. Small town, neighborhood of town and suburbs. In some literatures this word is also referred to as the "Arabic quarters." More [fors.suckle-village]. An administrative-territorial unit in Central Asian khanates when referring to ancient artifacts: in rural areas, in several villages, and in large cities, with several makhallas. The second meaning of the word "ten" is; decade; ten days." Hot-caps of Uzbek cities (asphalt, reinforced concrete, brick, granite, marble) play a leading role in shaping the microclimate in summer days. In the summer, the dry surface of soil, sand, asphalt, concrete, roofs and walls can reach 30°C 79-80°C at 35-40°C in the early afternoon (Kuzmichev, Pechinitsin1979). A long-standing surface throughout the day produces heat even after sundown, resulting in increased

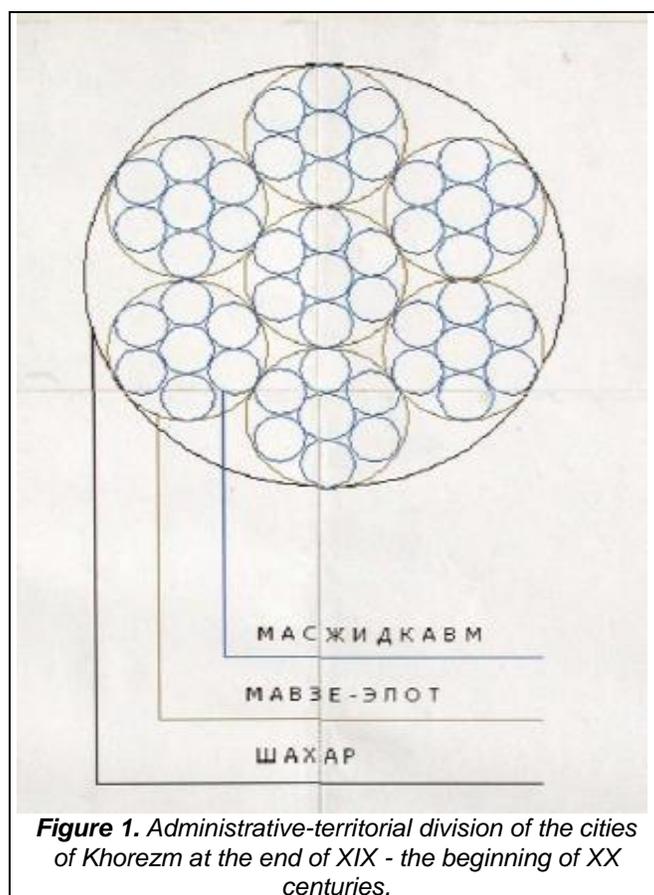


Figure 1. Administrative-territorial division of the cities of Khorezm at the end of XIX - the beginning of XX centuries.

temperatures and temperatures. The effect of green plants on the reduction of radiation temperatures is enormous. For example, summer temperatures in urban environments are much higher than in areas with less irradiated and rapidly cooled plants. In the summer, under the thick branches of the tree there is always a pleasant coolness. Even in the shade of a tree, the radiation temperature is 35°C lower than in the open space, and the temperature is lower than 40°C. Temperatures under the green trees are 2-35°C lower than in the open space, and in large arrays this difference can reach 16°C. In usual sunshine on open city days on sunny days the radiation intensity (correct and uncovered) is about seven times larger than that of blue plants. Compared to urban areas that are not green on park parks, radiation levels are reduced

by 21% and by 17%, respectively. A five-foot canopy sidewalk between the sidewalk and the carriageway can reduce the temperature of pedestrians by two times for 1° to 6° degrees. The leaves of the trees have their own thermal properties. They have the ability to absorb, repay and transfer heat from both the heat and the spectrum of the sun in different trees. Young oak trees contain 96.8% of solar radiation, pine 96%, mixed forest containing juniper, poplar and oak 97-98%. Thermochemical functions of trees contribute to this. The best protection from overheating is provided by dense, tall, horizontal unified, high-stem, well-ventilated trees from below, as well as shade to the walls of buildings. The leaves illuminated by the sun heat up strongly. However, the temperature of the leaves in the shade is lower than the ambient temperature, which is why leaf plastics evaporate moisture. Therefore, large tree leaves have the ability to transmit over 300l of water a day due to their face size. As a result of intense evaporation, the effect of cooling the surface of the tree and the surrounding environment becomes apparent.

- Large leafy tree species (oak, lip, catalpa) evaporate water (Figure 2).

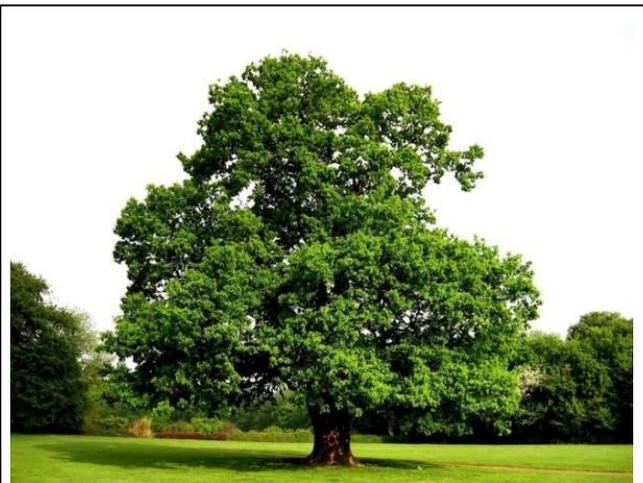


Figure 2. The oak tree.
The leaf is wide and evaporates a lot of water.

- Leaves with thin leafy leaves (glaucoma) less water evaporate.

The effect of the plants on the humidity of the air is propagated at a distance of 20 trees. Better conditions could be achieved if trees were to be compacted and separated by dense grass fields. This solution allows air circulation as the radiation temperature difference between open areas and dark dense areas reaches 30°C and humidity is 20%.

One of the main tasks of green plants (trees) is to create shade and reduce solar radiation. Here the selection of tree species is important: for example, the shade of lipstick and chestnut trees is twice as thick as that of jasmine and white acacia. Soybean mode is especially important for cities with dry and hot climates.

Ventilation of streets, parks, squares, especially during the summer months is also important for creating comfortable conditions.

The intensive planting of trees in the boulevard is contrary to the air circulation on the street, where the air is humid.

The difference in air temperature beneath the massive green

leaves and the outdoors generates local winds in the shaded part of the array on sunny days. This feature of trees should be used as a means of ventilation in the construction of adjacent buildings and in the planning of various sites and resorts.

2.2. The structure of the trees planted in the air, and clean facility.

As you know, trees and shrubs absorb carbon dioxide from the air and enrich it with oxygen. Together, the trees absorb 8 kg of carbon dioxide per hour, the same amount of carbon dioxide released by the lungs of two hundred people over that time. In other words, 50m^2 of blue crop per person provides optimal urban air conditioning. However, most of the carbon dioxide is absorbed into the atmosphere and a small part of it is absorbed by plants. For this reason, the nature of the plants varies depending on the greenery and bushes. If we take 100% of the efficiency of an ordinary fir tree, the efficiency of ordinary pine will be 164%, lipid-450%, and berlin-teria 69%. Many harmful impurities present in the air penetrate through the respiratory system of the human body and poison the body. When it is windy, the city's atmosphere is cleaned up to some extent by air movement. However, one of the important tasks of the modern city - the fight against the negative impact on the environment - is to create green zones and forest areas that absorb harmful gases. The summer air in Uzbekistan is characterized by excessive dusting, which is caused by the specific physical properties of loamy soil, as well as by the desiccation of the khamsin from the desert. The trees improve the ventilation of city streets and help to clear the air. Full-blown greenery ensures dust removal, with 40-45% reduction in air saturation with harmful microflora. Even during the winter months, when the trees have fallen off the trees, they perform a dust-proof function. At the same time, it is important to remember that other important measures to reduce air pollution are to keep the dust to the highest levels in the industry and to improve the streets. During the summer, dust should be regularly removed from the trees and bushes. Failure to do so can lead to gradual destruction of trees and shrubs. Heavy absorbers are coniferous (juniper, pine, spruce). These trees are supposedly a biological indicator of air pollution, as they show obvious signs of damage (necrosis, leaf stroke), and warn the person of the excessive contamination of the air with harmful additives. In most areas of Uzbekistan, strong winds are common all year round. They carry large quantities of dust, sand particles into the sky and distribute them over great distances. Some of the dust is dirty in the courtyards, in the rooms, and in the cities and other settlements. The greenery reduces the wind flow through them three times. The impact of a 50m wide slope on wind speeds can be felt at great distances both on and off the wind. This is particularly important in areas with strong wind activity. Research carried out in the country and abroad shows the important hygienic significance of the electrical state of the air. Organic substances excreted by plants greatly influence the ionization of the air: increasing the concentration of negative ions most favorable to human health. In young plants, light ion concentrations are higher than in older plants. Smooth and aromatic plants, which divide wood and flower plants, are important for enhancing the ionization of air. Ionization in the blooms is 60% higher than average for pine-leaf plants with white birch, ordinary pine, birch, Siberian cystic acid, simple siren, American maple, biota, western camel, oak, fine leaf

lipstick; The flowers are geranium; In large cities, their intensity is increasing year by year. Loud and prolonged noise protects the nervous system, making it nervous and energetic. Under the influence of noise, pulse and breathing are increased, and blood pressure is increased. In large cities, it can reduce human life by several years. According to the sanitary standard, the cumulative noise equals 40 decibels. Over the past 30 years, the noise in cities has exceeded two or more times. Vertically merging tree rows should be effective in combating noise and must be properly positioned against the protected object. Deciduous tree species absorb 25% of noise and return 75% of noise. Trees block sound waves, so an alley with an intensive traffic axis will not only protect street lodges in the noise, but will also increase the noise in the homes, if not blocked by a row of trees along the carriageway. The width of the noise-reducing region should not be less than 10m and should consist of several dense lines. The best effect is achieved by the use of small leafy trees (small leaf blossoms, pygmy horns, piglets, etc.). They should be planted near the source of noise, and should be represented by the fairy-tale composition of trees, shrubs and living fences. Vegetation is better absorbed by plants of different size groups. Urban air contains ten times more harmful germs than field air. In urban parks and parks, there are less bacteria than on the streets, which are communal and industrial, as well as interference with traffic that always affects people. In large cities, their intensity is increasing every year. Long and loud noise disrupts a person's nervous system, making him nervous and anxious. Under the influence of noise, pulse and breathing are accelerated, blood pressure is increased. In big cities, life can be cut short by a few. By sanitary standards, the cumulative noise equals 40 decibels. In the last 30 years, the noise in cities has more than doubled. The effect of flying phytoside fractions on the amount of microorganisms depends on the composition of plant associations. For example, there are 170 bacteria per cubic meter of pine, 1806 bacteria in the birch, and 1,400 bacteria in the juniper forests (conifers). The amount of plant extracts can be quite large. One hectare of coniferous forest emits 4 kg of organic matter with atmospheric properties, and the deciduous forest allocates 2 kg to the atmosphere per day. Under the influence of plants, the germs in the air are reduced by 67% per day. It is worth noting. Strong aromatic plants do not always have antimicrobial activity. (rosemary, wormwood, some wormwood, many roses in the garden, etc.) Especially satin cedar, mojjeveltnik, lemon, tangerine, grass oak, sweet maple, simple cheremuha. These plants kill simple microorganisms within 3 to 5 minutes, beetles, fruit tissues, European grasshoppers, Caucasian alkalis, always blue coriander, pyramidal, math cypress in 6-15 min, less effective - ordinary quince, laurel, cedar pine, Greece walnut, tartar maple, hanging birch, silver poplar, lecaran acacia kill for 15 to 30 minutes. Therefore, phytotoxicity of wood plants should be considered when selecting tree varieties for landscaping. The effectiveness of the transplanted tree as an air ambulance is ensured only by the correct selection and placement of trees and shrubs, taking into account their biology and ecology. In the creation of sanitary green crops, it is necessary to take into account the wind regime, the saturation of air with transport and industrial emissions, their altitude, their chemical and physical composition. The structure, width, height, and sex of plants are closely linked to these factors. Wide beds with spiked, curved leaf tops (oak, pine, black walnut,

mulberry, white poplar, Plato, fine leaf lox, barbaris, catalpa, soap tree, caracas, etc.) better adsorb and retain dust. They themselves absorb and process harmful chemical compounds well. The coniferous rocks better absorb and process the dust than the leafy trees, especially in the autumn, when the snow is low and in the early spring when there is a large amount of dust in the settlements. Green plants are not only aesthetic, but also have psychological significance. The richness of the flowers, the smell of the flowers, the rustling of the leaves - all of these have a positive effect on the microclimate of plants and have a very positive effect on the person, his mood and nervous system. Plants can be used extensively in urban transportation and pedestrian traffic regulation, separation strips, construction of "security islands", etc. The plants are also successfully used to "hide" old buildings and other sights of the city.

3 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that when placing trees, their ecological and biological characteristics should be taken into account: light, soil, moisture, time and space. The distance between the trees and the habitat elements should be chosen over time, taking into account the variation of the tree top. It is not necessary to over-intensify the plants, otherwise the trees will interfere with each other, and most importantly, their main task - carbon dioxide and environmental improvement will be sharply reduced.

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