

MODERN PROBLEMS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**Mirzaakhmedov Abdukhalim Takhirovich***Fergana polytechnic institute, candidate of technical sciences,
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Abstract: *The article shows the history of the origin of landscape architecture, the development of society with the description of relative climate, political, cultural-historical, socio-economic, material-technical and other conditions, as well as modern problems.*

Key words: *landscape architecture, garden - park art, multi-decorated landscape, decorative gardening, boulevards, English fence, artistic decoration of the environment.*

It is impossible to understand the modern problems of landscape architecture without studying the historical experience of its development. The evolution of the development of landscape architecture is inextricably linked with the description of the relative climatic, political, cultural-historical, socio-economic, material-technical and other conditions of the development of society. From ancient times to the present, the mainstay of landscape architecture has always been plant science and horticulture. Information about the first gardens goes back thousands of years. They attribute the appearance of flowering plants, which provide the most decorative landscape, to this period (110 million years ago). Excavations of ancient graves show that Neanderthals in Iraqi Kurdistan, who lived between 100,000 and 60,000 years ago, buried their dead with flowers, and paintings on the walls of caves in France reveal bouquets of living flowers that ancient people gave to their loved ones [1-10].

The complex of leading architectural-landscape solutions, architectural-planning compositions, agrotechnical principles and styles characteristic of garden-park art objects of this period, formed in a certain historical period, is called a stylistic style in garden-park art. There are mainly 2 types of styles in the practice of universal horticulture: regular (regular) and free (landscape, landscape or scenic) methods, which have been historically formed and widely used in practice. A combination of these two methods has also been used in practice. However, there are also national methods in the construction of gardens and parks, which include Italian, French, English, Chinese, Japanese, Moorish and Iranian garden and park styles. The history of the development of gardens is closely related to the development of culture.

Agriculture and horticulture. The garden of a Greek palace in Sicily, with its symmetrically arranged trees, planted by Canophon in the 14th century BC, was modeled after the "pleasure gardens" of Persia. The history of decorative horticulture of the ancient world is directly related to the political history of different regions of the world. As the great empires began to crumble, decorative horticulture naturally became diseased and faded away. Endless wars, invasions, feudal separation typical for the early

Middle Ages did not allow for the creation of large parks and gardens. People could feel relatively safe only within the walls of the castles of the nobles or churches. Therefore, only small castle gardens and church gardens of the European Middle Ages were created. The emergence of huge eastern empires was usually accompanied by the development of horticulture.

Most of the rulers who created huge state structures celebrated their success by creating a garden when they won. In particular, the experience of Chor Bagh was transferred to Movura Nahr and its capital Samarkand in the fourteenth century as a result of Amir Temur's invasion of Persia (Iran), and later in the sixteenth century, the Great Mongols transferred the experience of Chor Bagh to India, where During the Babur period, the famous Taj Mahal, Agra and other gardens were created. The Arabs also adopted the landscape plan of the Char Garden from the Iranians and, in turn, introduced it to the Spanish, where the Alhambra and Generalif Gardens still flourish.

Garden art reached its most advanced stage during the Renaissance (XIV-XVI centuries). Villas of Du Este, Aldobarandini and others were excellent examples of garden art of this period. By the end of the 15th and 16th centuries, almost all European countries, including Russia, began to analyze the methods of garden art of the Renaissance.

The flourishing period of horticulture in Uzbekistan is related to the period of Timurid rule. In particular, 15 gardens were established around the city of Samarkand, the great capital of Timur's state (Bogi Navo, Bogi Dilkusho, Bogi Nav, etc.). At the moment, the names of the beautiful gardens of the Timurids, Bogi Shamal, Bogi Baland, etc., remain in the memory of the people, and a modern city has been built in their place. Indian culture gave rise to Buddhism, in which gardens began to be built inside temples. Along with the new religion, gardens inside Buddhist temples appeared in China and Korea, and later in Japan. In the 14th century, the Portuguese began to establish trade relations with other countries in Europe. It was a period of great geographical discovery, which brought, among other things, to Italy and the Netherlands a great quantity of garden plants from Asia, Africa, and America [11-20].

At the beginning of the 18th and 19th centuries, the art of gardening reached its highest level in England, where landscape gardening developed and presented the world without exaggeration with the most beautiful gardens (Stowe Park, etc.). The plan of the most effective gardens of America was adopted from arboretums, England, France, Holland, and Spain. At the same time, the rapid and comprehensive development of industrial production in European countries and the USA at the end of the XVIII century and the beginning of the XIX century led to the migration of a large number of people from the countryside to the city. Over several decades, large and small cities have increased their population two, three or more times. By the end of the 19th century, a single ring zone of settlements, arranged in a chaotic style, appeared around the industrialized cities. Industrial suburbs seem to squeeze the old advanced city centers

between iron bars, where trams and highways are no longer suitable. Automobile fumes and harmful factory emissions have worsened the already poor conditions of the large, densely populated residential areas of city centers. The transfer of landscape design to the construction of parks and the system of greening of urban and suburban areas led to the emergence of a new trend in urban construction in the environment of landscape design.

The 19th century, which passed under the growing development of means of communication, allowed people living on different continents to easily communicate with each other. Now all the good things that appear in one country quickly become the wealth of other countries. Landscape architecture and landscape design methods have also become international. English fence (border) made of herbaceous plants and green meadows have been accepted both in Uzbekistan and other countries. Dutch tulips are grown in southern countries, Himalayan plants found their day in many European countries and North America. Plants in landscaped Chinese and Japanese gardens have adapted to local conditions in Europe, America, India and Uzbekistan. But for now, the development of landscape architecture is different in different countries. The successful development or insufficient development of landscape architecture depends on many conditions and factors: natural, cultural-historical, socio-economic, political, material-technical, etc.



Technical and exact sciences played a major role in the organization of elements of inert forms of landscape architecture (engineering structures, artificial water bodies, roads, pavements, avenues). Artistic decoration of the landscape environment (sculptures, small decorative, lighting, musical, poetic and other forms) occurs due to achievements in the field of creativity and literature, development of construction and other technologies. In the development of landscape architecture, the material and technical achievements of the economy and society play a major role. That is why the development of landscape architecture is more dependent on the socio-economic development of society than other spheres of activity. With the increase of society's cultural level and material capabilities, landscape architecture is becoming more and more popular[21-23].

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