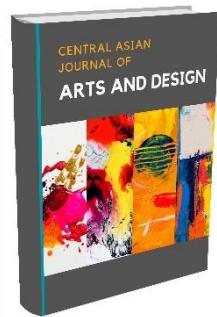




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Flowers and their Composition Elements

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Abstract

The article describes the description of flower beds, their types, areas of use, compositional structure, types of plants and small architectural forms used in flower beds.

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It's hard to imagine most landscape design objects without flower beds. Flowerbeds are divided into several types, which include flower beds, flowerbeds, groups, flower beds planted individually or in groups against the background of lawns.

The use of quiet and bright flowerbeds and lawns is of great importance in shaping the areas of public buildings of special importance: architectural monuments, memorials, museums, theaters, palaces of culture, flowerbeds and other landscape compositions used in landscaping the front and surroundings of concert halls.

A flower garden is a set of landscape elements with different sizes of compositions that adorn the surroundings of important architectural objects and courtyards, gardens and parks with annual and perennial flowers. In addition to flowers, flower beds usually include lawns, sidewalks, and small architectural forms. Landscape elements used in the decorative decoration of flower beds, alleys, squares, memorials, quiet recreation areas and walkways, crosswalks and courtyards can be square, rectangular, polygonal, oval, circle, segment, ribbon and other shapes.

The flower beds will consist of flowerbeds, rabatas, mix borders and curbs of different sizes and shapes, designed against the background of green lawns, and will consist of the following components:

1. Flowering plants of different shapes
2. Corridors

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3. Lawn

The ratio of flower garden components to the area occupied by flowers, sidewalks and lawns in a 3: 5: 8 ratio is common in practice. In the following years, large architectural environments and large flowerbeds were formed, which gave a view of the city squares, usually with more space for lawns and less space for flowers.

In the 60s and 70s of the last century, carpeted flowerbeds, flowerbeds with intricately geometrically shaped shapes and structures (e.g., flowerbeds such as any symbolic paintings and intricate arabesques) were common among flowerbeds formed on flat ground floors in front of large public buildings. Nowadays, the flower beds have a simple and integrated geometric structure, taking on the appearance of bright, contrasting colored landscapes in the background of the lawn. The fronts of large public facilities in Tashkent, Amir Temur Avenue, Mustaqillik Square, the National Park of Uzbekistan and other new parks are proof of this.



In shaping flower beds, it is important to pay attention to their scale and shape, to avoid small Islamic elements, to achieve color harmony and to harmonize them with the green environment.

To achieve a solemnity in the flower beds, it is recommended to plant a pure type of lawn plants, wrapping them with flower borders of one color. In the landscaping of monuments and memorial monuments, the use of flowers ahirantes, maidens, gratsilis, roses, geraniums, the curb is made of sagebrush or sawdust, and for lawns green alternant era or meadow ryegrass is used.

It is easier and more beautiful to put into practice a simple floral shape, which is more difficult to perform and has a more complex appearance than floral patterns.

It gives a very picturesque look with compact daisies, daisies, summer potatoes, large massive flowerbeds made of sedges, curved gulidavid, perilla, curbs made of coastal yellow. An annual flower of a variety of pure colors of low height is a good material for the composition of bright flower beds.

There are specific rules for creating flower beds, which are mainly:

1. The brightest, most eye-catching part of the flowerbed is the central flowerbed, which must be located in the middle of the flowerbed. Flowerbeds can be in the form of a separate landscape composition, delimited by a monument, monument, pool or designed in a lawn fund.
2. Flower shapes used in flower gardens should not be crushed and mixed with each other, as they will break the integrity. It is better to form flower beds with a larger picture and simpler shapes.
3. Flower beds should not have a large number of flowering forms, the perimeter should be decorated and hollowed with more lawns and curbs.

When creating flower beds, it is recommended to use all their types: flower beds, rabatkas, ornaments, groups, curbs, arrays, solitaire.

Below we will dwell on these types of flower beds.

A flowerbed is a part of a flowerbed or a separate flower arrangement of the same name. It is a flowerbed with various geometric complete shapes, slightly higher than the lawn or aisles around the middle part and edges, partially sloping from the center to the periphery and formed from purely ornamental (flowers of different colors, leaves ornamental) plants.



In the dry and hot summer conditions of Uzbekistan, flower beds require constant watering. That's why we work on the surface of flower beds, usually on a flat or even slightly sunken surface.

In order not to make the middle part of such flat-surfaced flower beds look ugly, taller flowers and plants, sculptures or ceramic grooves are planted in the central part, and low-lying ornamental plants are planted in the outer parts. The border of the flowerbed is bordered by grass or a curb made of evergreen beresklet. Nowadays, rhombus or circle-shaped flowerbeds are common on lawns, the edges of which are bordered by rhythmic slag-shaped borders.

In special ceremonial places (memorial compositions, monuments, etc.) it has become a tradition to border the edges of flower beds with curbs made of decorative natural stones, especially light red stones.

Flowerbeds are divided into the following types depending on the group of plants used in them:

1. A flowerbed with a carpet-like appearance, i.e. a flat-bottomed flowering or leafy ornamental plant of different colors. They are pruned in order to keep the height of the plants flat and to maintain the shape of a clearly shaped flower bed.
2. Flowering flower beds, a composition composed mainly of large flowering plants, partially leafy ornamental, annual and perennial outdoor wintering and non-wintering plants. Annuals are of two types: ovate and eggless.

Flowering in Uzbekistan lasts from late February to early March (purple, dastargul) to mid-November (small-flowered daisies). During this period, the plants planted in the flowerbeds of the most important objects are changed up to three times (purple, flowering or leafy ornamental; in the sequence of small-flowered pearls).

Rabatka is a linear flowerbed in the form of long grooves, ribbons or ribbons, planted mainly with flowering or deciduous ornamental plants (Tables 32-33). In other words, rabatkas are long-striped flowerbeds that are planted around sidewalks and alleys, squares. Their width and length vary, depending on where and for what purpose the rabatkas are planted. Rabatka levels are usually flat. Rabatka in the form of a ribbon up to 3 meters wide, 5-8 rows of perennials or 8-13 rows of annual flowering or leaf ornamental plants are planted in the flower bed [9].

Rabats made of perennials are planted on the edges of flower beds, in the form of frames. Rabatkas can be one-tier or two-tier, depending on the location and processing. One-level rafters will be located at the edges of corridors and alleys next to the fence or building, and two-level ones will be located in the middle of the alleys.

Long rabatkas are cut into several pieces, so as not to be boring. Among them are planted small flowerbeds, corridors, large-sized lowland plants (palms, dratsena, bananas, agaves) with a square or circular shape. They decorate continuous, long rabatkas with unique rhythms and accents.



A group is a part of a flower garden, a specific form of flowering plant, usually a group composition planted from plants of the same or the same species. For groups, high-growing, flowering plants, shrubs, or trees are often selected, which are usually planted close to each other.

The group composition can be planted against the background of lawns or as a flower element. Depending on the type of plants in the groups, they can be pure or simple, mixed and complex in structure. Groups of plants of the same species are called simple (pure), mixed when composed of different plants, and complex when planted from different trees and shrubs.

There are two types of groups depending on their location:

1. Front wall groups - used to give a green landscape to walls, fences, tree trunks and poorly visible objects. To do this, use tall-growing plants (cannabis, pruned leafy daisies, tall-growing daisies).
2. Free-growing groups - plants of different heights are selected for planting in a free natural landscape or on a regular basis on the lawn.

As mentioned above, groups are usually composed of one species or one genus of plants and, if necessary, several (2-3) species and varieties, depending on height, color, shape, density of branches and other scenic features, mutually compatible, contrast or nuance is created in the links.

Soliter is a solitary composition planted separately from the annual or perennial flowering plants in the background of a lawn, flowerbed or field (Table 36). It is planted in parks or squares, in groups, flower beds, rabatka, at a separate distance from the small architectural forms, individually.

Requirements for solitaire composition:

- The plants selected for solitaire should be beautiful in all respects, if ornamental deciduous plants are chosen for them, they should have such qualities as dense foliage, beautiful shape, uniqueness of shape, color of leaves, if flowering plants are chosen, they should be full and continuous flowering;

➤ The place chosen for soloists should be good, visually visible from all sides.

Solitaire compositions, like groups, can be formed not only from flowering or ornamental deciduous, herbaceous plants, but also from beautiful and graceful trees and shrubs.

The curb is a part of flower beds, a form of composition of flowering plants. A linear green composition planted from annual or perennial flowering or deciduous ornamental herbaceous plants that are cultivated along the edges of flowerbeds, sidewalks, fences, lawns, alleys.



In some cases, curbs are also called frames or frames. The width of the curbs will be 10-40 cm, depending on the type of plants selected for them and where the curb is processed, and the number of rows of plants will be 1-5. Rows are planted flowering, carpet, annual or perennial low (up to 25-35 cm), leafy ornamental herbaceous plants.

Curbs serve for landscaping and architectural decoration of landscaped areas. They give a complete decoration and landscape to the look of the flower beds.

A parterre is a ceremonial flat flowerbed or lawn composition used in front of buildings or at the entrance to gardens and parks. The floors are arranged with a floral composition and consist of several elements that are integrated into one. The elements of the ground floor are lawns, specially selected ornamental grasses and flowering plants, corridors, small architectural forms.

On the ground floors, flowerbeds and rugged lawns, which retain their brightness and beauty for a long time, play a key role.

In recent years, portable flower vases and vases have been used to decorate the streets near important public buildings, intersection areas, asphalt and concrete pavements, and floors with green and bright colors. Such vases and vases are made of cast concrete or plastics. They are usually planted with ready-made plants. For this purpose in the conditions of Uzbekistan are planted geraniums, compact daisies, chlorophytum, cetkreaziya, kyzylgul, gratsilis, Springer sarsabil-guli or cocoons.

The correct choice of plants is important in creating this or that form, composition of flower beds. In this regard, in addition to knowledge of the biological and landscape properties and agrotechnics of plants, architects must also have a high artistic taste and compositional skills.

When choosing plants for the ground floor and flower beds, it is necessary to pay attention to their height. If there is no monument or other architectural vertical device in the center of the flower garden, tall, visually effective plants such as agave, palm, dratsena, banana, etc. are selected for the center of the flower garden, the lowest for the edges of the flower garden and the lowest for the edge. In such a location, the plants do not block each other, and the flower bed (flowerbed) looks very productive. When choosing plants according to the period and time of flowering, it is preferable to choose the plants that bloom the earliest and periodically long-flowering.

During the years of independence in greenhouses and greenhouses in Tashkent and regional capitals, the use of flowers and plants pre-planted in special pots or peat bags (geraniums, daisies, marmaras, polyanth roses, ahirantes, setkreaziya, chlorophytum, normushk, Springer sarsabilguli) gives. When choosing plants depending on the color of the flower or leaf, it is advisable to choose plants that give the most beautiful and quiet flower landscapes.

When choosing flowers by color, it is recommended to observe the following:

- A) color contrast;
- B) the law of color nuance;
- C) the importance of neutral tones.

According to the law of color contrast, an attempt is made to achieve a combination of the most beautiful flowers. They plant a red flower side by side with a green flower that contrasts with it, an orange flower with a blue flower, and a yellow flower with a purple flower. Red, orange and yellow flowers are the most active, warm colors. Of these, the orange is the hottest. It is a color that is very attractive, eye-catching, creating a warm atmosphere. Green, blue, and purple are passive, cool colors. Inside them is a blue chill. Tones like these give stability to flower beds.

To soften the contrast a bit, flowers of neutral tones are planted between groups of flowers that provide contrast.

Flowers of all dark (dark red, dark blue, dark orange) colors are placed close to the viewer.

The law of color nuance means that the tones of all colors change slowly, that is, the colors do not contrast with each other, but different tones (shades) of one color, or dull and sometimes pale. Based on this law, you can use different shades of flowers of any color when decorating flowerbeds with flowers.

The importance of neutral tones should also be considered. Neutral colors are white and black. White and its various shades look good from a distance, often using contrasting colors to partially soften them. White dissonance softens colors, loses disharmony. For example, if red and purple collide, they look heavy and unattractive, and when white is added between them, the landscape becomes much softer and more neutral.

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