



## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org>



### The Main Directions of Design of Modern Gardens

**Shamsieva Rafaat**

teacher of "Landscape design and interior", Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering (Uzbekistan) [rafoatshamsiyeva@mail.ru](mailto:rafoatshamsiyeva@mail.ru)

**Gaybullaeva Mattar**

teacher of "Landscape design and interior", Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering (Uzbekistan) [muattar.gaybullayeva.92@inbox.ru](mailto:muattar.gaybullayeva.92@inbox.ru)

#### Abstract

This article presents data and examples from the world experience of using various types of basic and modern trends in the design of modern gardens. When arranging modern gardens, the specific features and flora of garden species are explained in detail.

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### *Article history:*

Received 14-Feb-2023

Received in revised form 17 Feb

Accepted 20-Mar-2023

Available online 17-Apr-2023

**Key words:** Modern gardens, petunia, calendula, Iris, urban, rural, intellectual, landscape, landscape design.

Currently, there is a possibility of registration and registration of plots of any size at a high level: on territories with an area of several hundred and even a hundred square meters, as it was a hundred or two hundred years ago, today's landscape design reflects the philosophy and worldview of its time. For this reason, the style used nowadays is much more democratic and easy to implement than the classic one. To some extent, it is identical to the previous directions, but enriched with new ideas and modern technologies.

A wide variety of modern gardens are common in European countries. In general, modern gardens in Europe are understood as gardens intended for special purposes and performing certain thematic and decorative functions. The main typology of modern gardens G.V. Firsova and N.V. Kushinov are divided

E-mail address: [editor@centralasianstudies.org](mailto:editor@centralasianstudies.org)

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved..

into the following groups [2]:

1. Natural ornamental gardens, such as gardens consisting of flowers of the same family, lawn flat gardens, plants that love water and liquid, mosses, continuously blooming gardens;
2. "Dry gardens", small gardens consisting of sand, gravel, natural stones and planted with plants temporarily resistant to soil moisture, such as ochitok, milkweed, tolstyanka, cactus;
3. Small sculpture gardens;
4. Rocky gardens (rockeries, rock gardens, rocky ridges);
5. Small roof gardens;
6. Melon gardens.

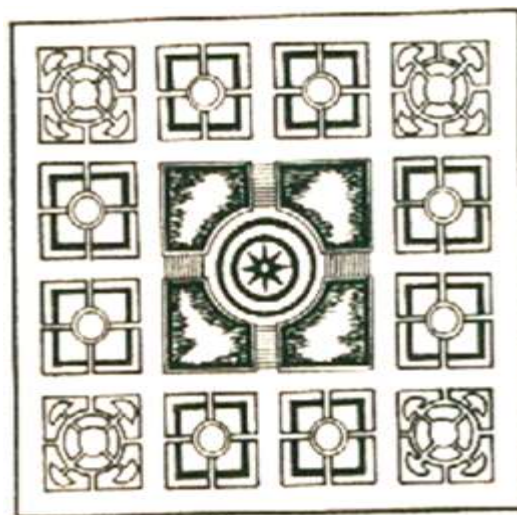
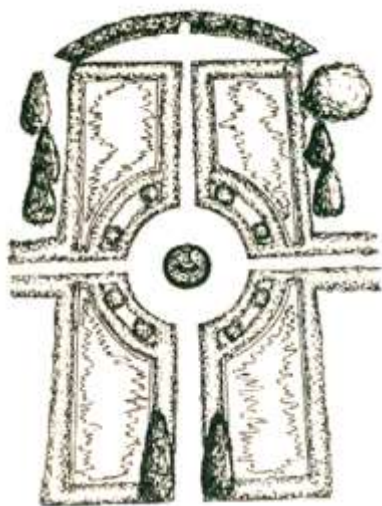
Now let's focus on these parks separately.

Rocky gardens are small gardens for recreation, in which natural stones and various compositions of them occupy a leading place in the garden landscape.

Nowadays, from the fact that stony gardens are known and popular all over the world, their diversity and appearance are formed. These include "Alpine lawn", where alpine vegetation is mainly planted, rocky art gardens - "architectural rockeries", decorated in stepped, retaining plots, gardens "mountain oasis", reminiscent of the landscape of a mountain oasis, garden "mountain stream", garden "mountain edge", garden "rocky ridge". "Rocky indoor garden", "decorative rockeries", "rocky mixborders", "small rockeries", "rock gardens" and other new types of rocky gardens appear [2].

Stony gardens are used in the courtyards of large public buildings, in the courtyards of resorts, parks, and in certain areas of parks.

A parterre garden is a garden of regular layout with flat grassy areas, flat flat flowerbeds and ponds. A garden with a regular planning composition, dominated by smooth lawns, smooth flowerbeds and ponds. Trees and shrubs used in the garden are usually planted along the perimeter of garden stalls and along the edges of flowerbeds, giving them correct artificial geometric shapes, such as a cube, sphere, cone, in an observational style [11] (Fig.12).



**Figure 1.** Villa ganberail parterres water; **Figure 2.** Of the Lane villas geometric flowerbeds pareteri and water .

One of the characteristic types of parterre gardens is the parterre garden-a labyrinth reminiscent of French and Italian gardens of the XVI century. The parterre garden is distinguished by the bizarre shapes

of flowerbeds and an abundance of spectacular patterns and decorative elements that rise slightly above ground level. Parterre gardens are usually designed to observe the garden and enjoy it by getting up from a second-floor window, balcony or bay window. In some cases, garden-labyrinths are developed from pruned boxwood (boxwood), and empty flat areas are filled with multi-colored perennial grasses or, more correctly from a historical point of view, filled with colored sand, captured small pieces of brick or gravel [1].

A water garden is a garden consisting of properly selected and planted aquatic plants for ponds (lakes and ponds), which is usually cultivated in low-lying, shady and lush terrain areas. When organizing such gardens, it is necessary that the waterproofing of the reservoir is performed at a high quality level, the types of aquatic plants are correctly selected, regular water replacement is ensured, and the issues of artificial lighting of the water surface are resolved. It is of great importance that such a reservoir will not be too deep.

**Garden-reserve** (garden - reserve) - in such a garden, the composition of plants growing freely in nature is of leading importance, while the intervention of landscape architecture should be almost imperceptible, mainly natural elements of the landscape are important. In England, such gardens exist under such names as “sanctuary garden” (“sacred garden”), “sanctuary garden” (“Reserved garden”).

The moss Garden is one of the smallest Japanese gardens, and the garden landscape is completely formed by mosses and a variety of stones. There are no bright colors in the garden, mostly there are green, golden, bluish shades that change depending on the humidity level. Plants should cover the soil as if it were a carpet. A thin layer of earth is enough for green mold. You will be pleased with the appearance of green mold that forms on the thin ground above paved gravel or stone paths. Creating such gardens in regions with a hot climate and without moisture is hard work [2].

**Roof gardens**-In many European countries, including America and Japan, architects are responsible for the design and construction of gardens on the roofs of large public buildings and some residential buildings. Such gardens are arranged not only for scenic pleasure, but also for recreational, that is, recreational purposes. They also help to reduce the air temperature on the upper floors, protecting the air from dust, harmful gases, sunlight, and the roof from sunlight. When arranging roof gardens, it is necessary to provide hydro and thermal protection, which is strong and durable. The figure below shows the pruning of the roof garden shown on it (Fig.14). Landscaping of the roof garden: 1 - hydro protection; 2 - gravel or other mineral material; 3 - filter layer; 4 - substrate). A light wall is treated around the garden to protect the plants on the roof. However, the method of “hydroponics” in the form of a substrate can be used for growing plants [3].

In order to decorate the roof gardens, you can use shallow decorative pools, small fountains that spray water around the perimeter. Lawns, flowerbeds made of groundcover plants, as well as some plants and small tree species used in vertical landscaping can be used in the landscaping of roof gardens. The easiest way is to install various exotic plants installed in containers on the roof.



**Figure 3.** View of the roof gardens

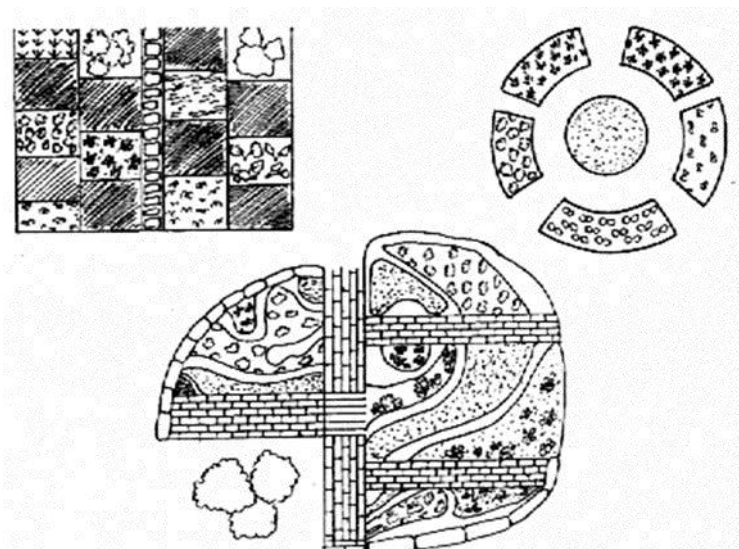
**Mood gardens** - are a kind of Chinese small gardens in which, when a person walks, his heart opens, spreads, accumulates strength for reflection and reflection. Such gardens in China are also called “literary gardens”, because in them a person, left alone, immersed in thoughts, fantasizes about something, writes them, lifts the mood.

**A continuously blooming garden** - for this purpose, a separate place is allocated, where flower varieties are selected and planted in such a way that they bloom alternately one after another throughout the year, that is, from early spring to late autumn. To do this, choose annual and perennial herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees. In autumn, flowering plants are usually planted in a dense group composition so that their color is noticeable, usually turning into white, whitish-green or lemon color.

**Melon gardens** - are a kind of country gardens or gardens in the “country” style, which are usually designed with beds-flowerbeds of regular geometric shape on a regular plan. Since the main task of the melon garden is aimed at a useful material purpose, it is necessary to ensure the possibility of processing plants in it, destroying weeds, replacing, harvesting. For this reason, it is necessary that the width of the garden beds be about a meter. It is better to make a border from low-growing shrubs, for example, border plants that follow the borders of flowerbeds. In the images below, A. Specific projects of small country gardens that Kurus worked on are presented (Fig.3).

Since the flower beds in them rise sharply above ground level, even children can take part in getting closer to them and taking care of them. The height of such flower beds is up to a meter, and the width is 120 sm. ni organizes. To prevent the soil from waking up in them, the walls of the flowerbed are fastened with antiseptic boards. On the lower part of such flowerbeds, the remains of the anchor, sod, rotted leaves, straw, compost are placed, and on the topmost-a layer of cultivated soil [3].



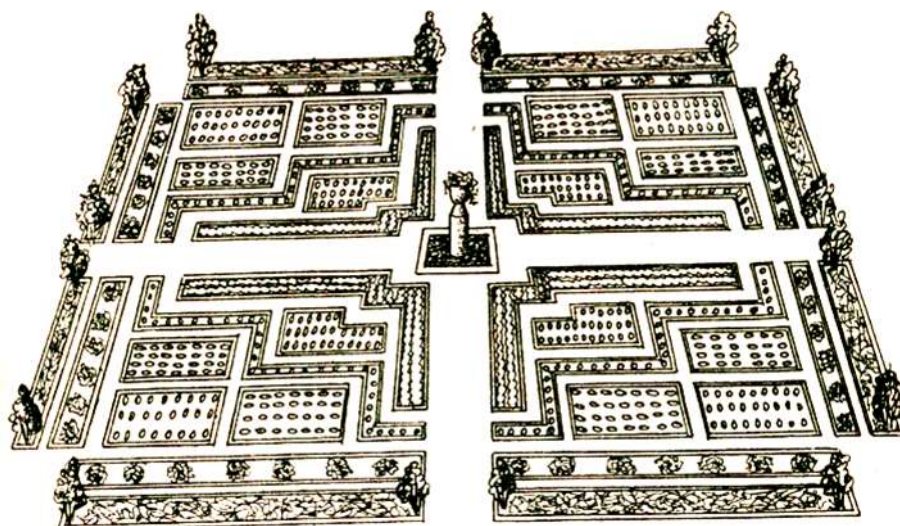


**Figure 4.** Various types of melon orchards

From ornamental plants, good results are also obtained by Planting Moorish mallow, cinnia izyashnaya, cosmos twofold, marigold erect, not limited to the type of plants that will be planted in the garden of melons and greens (for example, salad greens, cabbage, dill).

Plants such as ornamental pumpkins, tomatoes of red, yellow, golden color, bell peppers can also be planted in a melon garden.

There is also a modular view of the melon garden, in which all the flowerbeds and rows are processed in a small form in the “quarter” style with a layout in regular geometric shapes. The spaces between the beds are separated by paved or gravel paths. The original view of such a magnificent melon garden was created in France on the Villandi theme (Fig.16), where a show called “Melon Day” is held annually in September. Up to 250,000 different crops will be planted at this exhibition [3].



**Figure 5.** Melon orchards in Villandry central part (France)

So, a melon garden is a useful, that is, a synthesized kind of a fertile garden with a recreation garden. In it, flower beds, stalls are replaced by beds, flowerbeds planted with melon crops. However, in such a garden it is also possible to create sufficient conditions for walking and relaxing, sitting and

talking, observing nature. That's why we recommend such a garden for use in houses with courtyards in villages, in the courtyards of public buildings. I think that such a garden is ideal for our Uzbek oriental dishes.

**Sculpture garden** - in such a garden, more attention is paid to sculptures than to flower beds, groups of trees, shrubs or parterres. In some cases, plants serve as a backdrop for sculptures. For example, such landscapes can be seen in the “sculpture garden” created on the banks of the Seine in Paris, or in the “modern sculpture park” in Stockholm.

The most difficult task when designing sculpture gardens is the choice of viewing points. In the sculpture park, decorated in the style of Bomarse in Italy, there are sculptures called the “Garden of Monsters”. This garden is actually a typical decorative Green Garden, which houses a large number of different sculptures that are in harmony and proportional to nature [3].

The scale of artificial small gardens formed in the interiors of buildings and structures also expanded significantly over the next thirty years. In 1967, the architects K.Roh and D. Dinkelu are breaking up a huge winter garden inside a large office building of the Ford Foundation in the USA. Exotic plants appeared in the garden. Cozy and quiet green recreation areas will be organized in the building of the New York International Financial Macro-region. Gardens in interiors are addressed by J.Portman's efforts in this area have brought new meaning. In 1973, he managed to create a picturesque indoor green environment in the lobby of the Hyatt Hotel in San Francisco, offering stunning views of various trees, lawns, fountains, ivy. This approach to the interior environment eventually showed its viability. In the architecture of the 1970s and 1980s, the style of giving beauty to the lobbies of buildings with the help of extensive and natural (even artificial) small green spaces has become a widespread tradition. In the former Soviet Union, such a lobby first appeared in Moscow in the International Trade Center that opened in 1980 [5].

The original style of organizing a small green landscape environment in multi-storey buildings was developed in Tajikistan in 1976 in the city of Dushanbe. In an 11-storey residential building with 100 apartments made of reinforced concrete, a special column was built into which fertile soil was filled in and it was recommended to plant perennial trees and shrubs on it. The earthen pillar measures 3x12 meters and is located inside the building. All apartments are adjacent to this column with their small courtyards. A two-storey house with a green courtyard was named “Hanging Garden”.

The lobbies and courtyards of hotels built in Uzbekistan in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara in cooperation with Indian firms and Uzbekistan are decorated with elements of the natural landscape: fancy plants suitable for interiors, outdoor pools, elements of Uzbek and Japanese gardens and small fountains.

The lobbies of almost all public buildings that are currently being built in the USA and Western European countries are difficult to imagine without a small garden, at least they have a smaller garden. The lobby garden of a new office building built in Chicago has the shape of two quaint little trees on granite pedestals and a vibrant environment around them. A number of new gardens have been created in the lobbies of the Manhattan Center skyscrapers in New York. Bamboo gardens, palm gardens, flower garden, rocky gardens, Ivy garden... Beautiful from each other, These gardens are located one after another, where you can sit and relax, have a snack, drink sweet coffee in paper cups and relax for a moment in the wind of these gardens after the humid and hot summer weather on the streets of New

York. The most gigantic small garden in the USA was designed by architect Cesar Pelly in the lobby with window openings of the International Financial Center in New York. A small woodland consisting of tall palm trees placed in square sections of granite floor was arranged in it. On the other hand, the Wood table top has a mirror finish [5].

### LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Mirziyoyev S.M. Report at an expanded meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers devoted to the main results of the socio-economic development of the country in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017. Narodnoe Slovo, January 16, 2017
2. Adilova L.A. Landscape architecture. Textbook.-T., 2000.
3. Vergunov A.P., Denisov M.F., Ozhegov S.S. Landscape design.-M.1991.
4. Likhachev D.S. Poetry of gardens.-L., 1982.
5. Uralov A.S. About the creation of the architectural program of the traditional Uzbek garden // materials of the Republican scientific and practical conference on new issues of research of traditional architecture and landscape architecture of Uzbekistan.-Samarkand: Samdaki, 2010
6. Aslidinovna, S. R. Modern Traditions in the Development and Modernization of Garden Parks. *JournalNX*, 232-235.
7. Aslidinovna, S. R. (2023). Modern Traditions of Garden and Park Modernization. *Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*, 4(1), 64-67.
8. Erkinovna, K. D., & Sergeyevna, K. G. The Reconstruction of the Architectural Landscape is a Means of Optimizing an Urban Environment. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(4), 238-240.
9. Karimova, D. E. Creation and Use of Vertical Gardening in the Interior of Apartments. *International Journal on Integrated Education*.

### Web sites

1. <https://cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/1065/1042>
2. [www.Journalnx.com](http://www.Journalnx.com)