



The Principles of Landscape Design in Making Compositions

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the principles of landscape design in making different compositions.

Keywords:

Landscape, gardens, contrast, rhythm, nuance, harmony, unity.

It is necessary to know the basics of landscape design of the site to plant all kinds of plants creating harmonious and balanced appearance of natural scene. They will allow you to correctly express the desired ideas in creating compositions and avoid the chaotic and disorderly placement of elements. Knowing how correctly arrange in space the territory of the form of different sizes and textures, you can create an excellent composition of the entire landscape design of the garden plot. Particular attention should also be paid to color, lighting and location in space.

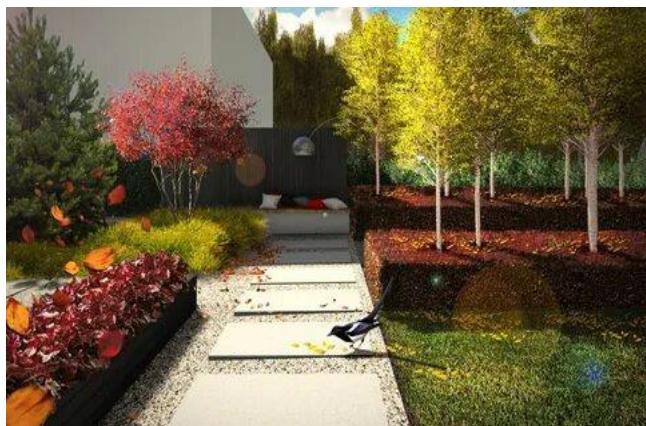
Unity and harmony of space in landscape design - The territory of the site is most often divided into zones: a garden, a vegetable garden, a playground, parking, a recreation area and much more. According to the rules of landscape design, everything should look like a single whole, and at the same time not violate the individuality and functionality of each zone. To achieve this, you should choose something unified, as a result of which the entire territory will look holistically. For this purpose, you can use a repeating shape in each zone or dominant colors (no more than 3). Also, submission to one or another style of landscape design often appears this role.



The rhythm of the site is created with the help of repeating elements to set natural and alive landscape. For this creation, hedges, garden paths, flower beds, borders, and decorative elements are most often used. All this enlivens the composition, giving a sense of movement. Elements can be located on the territory systematically or randomly. The first option can be considered on the example of topiary and garden paths, and the second is

clearly visible when using regularly repeating elements.

Contrast is one of the main rules in the basics of landscape design. Its essence lies in the selection of an object against the general background. To do this, it is advised to use elements that are very different from the main mass in color, shape or texture. They play a major role in the composition making the scenery interesting and eye-catching. But these elements, in no case, should not destroy the integrity of perception. Therefore, adding them to the flower bed, a designer should pay special attention to the direction of the general theme.



Nuance differs from contrast in the point that it attracts with its expressiveness due to the gradation of the relations of the homogeneous qualities of the subject. This is expressed in a slight difference in shape, color or texture. For example, a flower bed where you can plant coniferous plants of different shapes and colors, or flowers of the same color with different shades. This combination calms and creates a feeling of harmony; therefore it is most often used in a recreation area or near an artificial pond.

It is very important, when a designer creates a composition, to take into account the rules of landscape design in respect of proportions. To do this, designers are most often used to using the "Golden Section" rule, which is as follows: When dividing a segment into 2 parts, the larger part refers to the smaller one, as the entire segment refers to the larger one - 3:5:8. For example, you want to create a composition with a tree. In order to

maintain balance in it, the tree must be 8 m high, bushes 5 meters high which must be located next to the tree, and a plant 3 meters high is added to all this. The distance between plants should also correspond to 3:5:8. Using such a simple calculation, any flower bed will look balanced and harmonious.



The principle of mandatory hierarchy of components also contributes to the integrity of the composition. In any composition, there is always something important, something secondary. One dominates, the other obeys. A designer should know which one the most important. At the same time, it must be borne in mind the smaller the area of the garden is, the more acute the issue is. For example, the simplicity of the planning lines allows you to fill the garden with a more decorative plant design. On the contrary, a complex layout with an abundance of beautiful lines will stand out against the background of more concise vegetation. You will have to choose: either a platform with a mosaic on the paving, or a bright flower garden around. Note that decoratively complex English mixborders and the famous natural flower beds are simple in form.

All compositions in the garden are related to each other as dominant and subordinate. If, upon entering your garden, the guest does not know where to turn his head first, then you

made a mistake with the placement of accents, you could not highlight the main thing. A bright spot and a spectacular flower garden cannot be used in the same view "frame". Around the corner, behind the fence, something new may appear, but not left, right and straight at the same time. There is a rule that for one or two dominant groups in the garden there are three to five additional ones.

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