



Ecological And Educational Function Of Expositional Parks

M.B. Akhmedova

Master's student, Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

A.V. Vetlugina

Associate Professor, Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article delves into the multifaceted role and importance of parks as essential green spaces that offer substantial environmental and social benefits. Parks are highlighted as vital areas for recreational activities, providing a natural retreat within urban settings, and as educational resources, fostering environmental awareness and learning. The study underscores how parks contribute to the well-being of urban populations by offering spaces for physical activities, relaxation, and social interaction. Moreover, in many countries, prominent parks are integral to the cultural life of cities, hosting events, and festivals that enrich the community's cultural experience. These green spaces are instrumental in shaping eco-friendly urban environments, promoting biodiversity, and mitigating urban heat island effects. Furthermore, parks are shown to have significant economic implications, enhancing property values, attracting tourism, and stimulating local economies. The article concludes by asserting that the strategic development and maintenance of parks are key to fostering sustainable urban growth and improving the overall quality of life in cities.

Keywords:

Gardening system, ecology, exhibition parks, floriculture, tourism industry.

Introduction

Urban parks play a pivotal role in shaping the environmental and social landscape of cities. The city's landscaping system is usually represented by park areas, squares, boulevards, embankments, and the landscaping of public spaces. In urban planning practices, terms such as water-green diameter and green wedges have long been established to describe these green spaces. From an environmental standpoint, green spaces are crucial for regulating temperature and humidity conditions within urban environments. Parks, as the largest green spaces, are particularly significant from both environmental and social

perspectives. They offer residents a place for recreation, social interaction, and entertainment, serving as essential hubs for community engagement. Parks also attract tourists, turning famous parks into notable tourist attractions that drive economic growth. This article examines the multifaceted functions and benefits of urban parks, highlighting their role as green, socially significant spaces that are crucial for environmental sustainability and economic development. Through a comprehensive analysis, it underscores the importance of integrating parks into urban planning and policy to create livable, sustainable cities. History knows many

examples of successful marketing projects implemented in parks that have sociocultural significance. This includes Disneyland Park, Hobbiton Park, Legoland Park, etc.

However, in addition to the entertainment function, no less important is the information and educational function, which can help attract an older population to the parks.

Materials and methods

One of the types of parks that create conditions for visitors to relax in the lap of nature at the same time as educational activities are exhibition parks and museum parks. Usually, these are organized open-air exhibitions located in green areas or exhibition pavilions. Exhibits may include a variety of achievements in science, technology, art, culture, various collections, etc. Typically, exhibitions are located in the central part of the park, and remote spaces can be used for quiet recreation areas, attractions, sports grounds, etc. Such exhibition parks can be either permanent or seasonal or related to an event [1].

It is believed that the first World's Fair was held in London in 1851 in Hyde Park. For the exhibition, the so-called Crystal Palace was specially built - a huge building for exhibitions, where modular structures were used. The project of the Crystal Palace became revolutionary for that time and, one might say, was itself a kind of exhibit and symbol of the exhibition. There were old trees inside the building that were preserved, as well as a large fountain.

Subsequently, World Exhibitions were also held in Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Brussels, New York and other cities. It is known that they demonstrated the achievements of science and technology combined with entertainment events. So, for an exhibition in Paris Gustave

Eiffel designed the famous tower, and the Ferris Wheel became the "decoration" of the exhibition in Chicago. The famous World's Fairs had a huge impact on the subsequent development of theme parks.

However, there are many examples of local exhibition parks in different countries that are very successful. As a rule, they perform a recreational and educational function.

Thus, one of the famous exhibition parks, Park Minimundus, is located in Austria. The purpose of organizing this park is to allow visitors to get acquainted with the architectural styles of different eras and countries [1]. The park houses more than 150 small copies of world-famous architectural and technical structures from more than forty countries.

The park contains smaller copies of buildings such as the Parthenon (Greece), the Taj Mahal (India), the Sydney Opera House (Australia), the Great Wall of China (China), the Arc de Triomphe (Paris), the Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy), the Eiffel Tower (France), St. Peter's Cathedral (Vatican), Tower (Great Britain), etc. Thus, the park performs an educational function, because all models are created according to the drawings of real buildings, using original materials (marble, sandstone, granite, etc.), surrounded by landscape, and descriptive plaques located next to each exhibit enable visitors to obtain detailed information about each object.

There are also similar miniature parks in other cities. So, In Istanbul, on an area of more than 6 hectares, there is a Miniaturk miniature park, where models of architectural objects from both Turkey and other countries are exhibited. In the Netherlands, in Madurodam Park, built in 1952 and welcoming tens of millions of tourists, a miniature model of a Dutch city is presented.



Fig. 1. Park Madurodam [2,3]

By visiting the park you can learn the architecture, culture, and history of Holland in

just one hour. These parks also aim to provide information.



Fig. 2. Madurodam Park [4]

In many cities around the world, among exhibition parks, there are special parks dedicated to demonstrating the achievements of landscape gardening and floriculture.



Fig.3. Miniaturk Park [5]

Yes, in Germany in Egaparkone of the largest garden and park complexes Floriculture and horticulture exhibitions are held, where landscape design professionals can present their compositions. The park has gardens of perennial and annual flowers, a rose garden, a lily garden, a dahlia garden, aquatic plant garden.

In the Netherlands, Keukenhof Park is opened every spring in spring, which combines the functions of entertainment, as well as exhibitions and flower trade. This is a royal flower exhibition park, where tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, etc. began to be grown in the mid-20th century. The park is considered a tourist attraction and one of the most photographed places in the world.



Fig. 4. Keukenhof Park

In London, on the grounds of the Royal Chelsea Hospital, the world-famous flower exhibition organized by the Royal Horticultural Society is held annually, which attracts

thousands of visitors. For several days, this exhibition becomes a platform for the presentation of creative garden design ideas by landscape architects from all over the world.



Fig. 5. Chelsea Flower Show – 2018 [6]

One of the largest and most prestigious flower exhibitions features various zones with gardens created in different genres with exquisite floral compositions. Here gardening is presented as an Art. Many ideas replaced each other from year to year, reflecting the trends of their time. Thus, the landscape solutions of recent exhibitions reflect environmental problems and sustainable development trends. The work uses sustainable materials and considers the possibilities of water conservation, active use of rainwater,

economical irrigation systems, recycling of structures, etc. Thus, the designers focus the attention of visitors not only on fashionable creative solutions but also on trends that respond to the current challenges of our time. The city of Namangan has also the International Flower Festival attracts a large number of people interested in landscape art, both from Uzbekistan and abroad, and also allows you to see unusual flower arrangements and

exhibitions, and take part in various interesting events.

Thus, exhibition parks, depending on the focus of the exhibition reflect the cultural and original traditions of a particular country, present current new selections, and trends in garden landscape design, and introduce works of modern art and scientific achievements.

Conclusions

Currently, exhibition parks are not only places for placing an exhibition, obtaining information, and new emotions, but also places for communication, relaxation, etc. To create a highly artistic space of a park complex, it is important to achieve a harmonious combination of planning solutions with the features of the natural landscape, a combination of architectural elements with natural elements, spaces of different types, materials, lighting design, etc.

Educational theme parks are an important component of the global tourism industry, often becoming an alternative to historical attractions. At the moment, there is a tendency towards the creation of different types of theme parks as the most progressive type of urban park. If we consider a park as a tourism object, then the creation of a unique park in a populated area can not only have an impact on the cultural sphere but also increase the tourist flow and attract investors. This positions the image component of the city in a new way, its attractiveness for tourists and citizens, and provides the opportunity to gain new knowledge and acquire new emotional experiences.

References

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