



## Construction of the ecological park complex project in Termez, Surkhandarya region

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### ABSTRACT

Today, the topic of ecology is one of the most important topics not only in our country, but all over the world. The same issue was raised at this year's G7 summit. It is noteworthy that environmental reforms are also being carried out in Uzbekistan. In this article, the author discusses the advantages of building an eco-park in Termez, Surkhandarya region.

### Keywords:

Ecological Park, Structure, Construction, Architecture, City, Civilization And Etc.

Termez is a city in the Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan. Archaeological finds, information from Arabic and Greek sources indicates that it is one of the cities. The city's favorable geographical location, strategic location, and location at the crossroads connecting east to west and south to north, all contributed to its rapid development. An important branch of the Great Silk Road also passed through Termez. Termez has a special place in the formation of ancient Eastern civilization. Demand for handicrafts made in Termez was high. There were dozens of caravanserais in the city. At that time, Termez was also known as a major center of culture and science. Termez scholars and scholars contributed to the science, culture, and enlightenment of the Middle East. The road through Uzbekistan to Termez, which connects Uzbekistan with neighboring Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and other countries, plays an

important role in the city's political and economic life. There are more than 2,500 enterprises in Termez, including micro-firms, small and medium-sized enterprises, and enterprises with foreign investment. The ginning of cotton, the production of building materials, and the light and food industries play an important role.

Termez's geographical location, climate, and strategic location attracted the attention of many states and rulers. Therefore, it was attacked by Iranian and Greek, Arab and Mongol invaders, Movarounnahr experienced internal bloodshed, and suffered from the oppression of local rulers. Termez would burn in the fiery battles of the invaders, turn to ashes, rise to its height, and grow in glory and power. He would die again, burn, turn to ashes, and grow again. Therefore, the restoration of Termez did not take place in its original place. During the years

of independence, Termez became more beautiful, the city streets were rebuilt and turned into smooth and wide streets, parks, magnificent and prosperous oriental markets, modern administrative buildings, stadiums, theaters and cinemas, scientific facilities were built and renovated. In short, the appearance of the city has changed beyond recognition, which in turn evokes joy and pride in the hearts of every Termez resident.

Also, Ecological Parks aim at self-sufficiency. Planting rely on native and /or regionally appropriate species to reduce the need for human intervention. Exotic species are avoided, and turf is planted and managed to suit the site and social circumstance. Open meadows that function primarily as a visual resource are planted with a mix of native grasses and allowed to grow to full height. They provide habitat for birds, bees and insects – even when purely ornamental from a human point of view. Compost is an important part of the Ecological Park. Indeed, it is elevated to the status of an aesthetic, as environmental artists work with maintenance departments to develop fascinating patterns for managing the piles of organic matter that come from park leaf and branch debris. These in turn provide subject matter for fine-art photographers. Park compost is also used amend impoverished urban soils in community gardens. Buildings in the Ecological Park are carefully sited to be close to mass transit and bike routes. They are built of recycle or less energy – intensive materials, and make use of solar heating and natural cooling and ventilation. They use composting toilets and rely on natural day- lighting inside. Their restaurants serve organic produce from the park's own vegetable gardens. Parking lots are to the minimum, but where they are necessary; they are paved with permeable materials, such as open paves that allow grass and plants to grow through in honeycomb patterns. Permeable blacktop lets rain sink into the ground without running off. Pathways for foot traffic are differentiated, but favor softer, more organic materials (crushed gravel being preferable, for example). The center of pathway may be paved to accommodate roller skating, bicycling, and wheelchairs, but its edges may

use combinations of crushed gravel, wood timbers, or chips for aesthetic and kinesthetic benefit.

As we enter the 21st Century, our understanding of natural environment has deepened. Rather than the natural setting being the residual undeveloped edges of lots, it is possible to have natural systems such as streams and wetland areas serve as frameworks to guide development that is more responsibly integrated with nature. The use of Eco parks concept has created:

- 1) Open spaces that provide opportunities to unify and strengthen this research community and create a sense of place.
- 2) Succeeded in guiding a set of principles for a sustainable process of intervention involving the location of roads, walkways, structures and utilities, and making natural and cultural values available to users.
- 3) Producing a sustainable site design that involves simple design and management practices that take advantage of natural site features and minimize impacts on the natural environment.
- 4) Producing a process of designing new environments, but also involves renovating drainage ways, revitalizing stream corridors, reintroducing appropriate vegetation to filter runoff and sustaining the ecological diversity throughout the designed site.

Each generation has its own set of ideas about how parks can help cities, their own experience in putting these ideas into practice, and their own frustrations and victories with those models. With increased concern for ecology and the environment, emphasizing sustainability and natural preservation becomes an urgent problem. Despite the recent intensification of environmental concerns regarding human practices, current designs do not usually include sustainable design guidelines. The main objective of design should be to develop and confer ideas of creating ecological sensitivity. By moving into a new aesthetic realm, ecological parks are beginning to generate new types of landscape expression. Ecological parks speak to what is unique about a site and a region, and do

not just replicate a model inherited from Europe. The ecological park also suggests a new role for designers and for design. In picturesque parks, the idea was to create a picture and freeze it. In ecological parks, I believe the role of the designer is more about creating a frame within which social and natural processes are allowed to generate and maintain the form itself. We have to understand that the world we live in today is very different from the mid-19th century world in which the picturesque park first evolved.

Today we think of the world as having limits and resources as finite. We may conclude by stating that the ecological park is emerging in response to these changing social needs. Lastly, ecological parks serve as a vehicle for reconnection. There is a nesting hierarchy of types of reconnection that parks can generate. Parks can provide an opportunity for passive contact with nature. Environmental education programs, waysides, and other types of environmental education generate a deeper understanding.

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