

Basics of Landscape Design as a Designer Activity

Ruziboyeva Durdona Qamariddinovna

*Samarkand State Architecture and Construction University named after Mirzo Ulugbek
(SamSACU). Independent researcher*

Abstract: This article is devoted to the issues of landscape design. Using the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities of students of architectural universities in practice for their professional growth, the historical experience is considered, special attention is paid to the methodology of execution of project tasks, for their effective implementation. The arguments about increasing the landscape literacy of the masses are given, for the purpose of harmonious interaction of society and nature, preservation and competent use of earth resources and popularization of this profession as a whole.

Keywords: landscape, design, project, design activity, methodology, environment.

Introduction. Since time immemorial, the human need for knowledge has been the engine of science. His studies and ideas about the natural environment gave rise to opportunities for its transformation. The centuries-old development of human spatial thinking, the promotion of hypotheses and guesses by him, as well as various experiences to date have become the basis of theoretical and practical knowledge for studying various disciplines in Landscape design.

What is landscape design? This is a teaching that combines four directions: philosophy and botany, design and architecture. The project is drawn up in each specific case, taking into account the peculiarities of the terrain, the relief on it, climatic conditions and the financial capabilities of the customer. It is important to think about and create such landscaping that could please the eye and touch the soul. The well-kept garden is a pleasant place to relax. With the help of landscaping, you can completely protect yourself from neighbors, hide from the prying eyes of street passers-by, protect the house territory from dust and wind. In the garden, you can grow trees and plants that yield crops, you can plant medicinal herbs in it. The possibilities of gardening, in principle, are limitless.

If landscape design was carried out, every corner of the house territory will be used to advantage. There is a place for a large group of adults to relax here, and for children's games. With the help of vertical gardening, you can easily hide unsightly places, isolate some corner for a private holiday. It will be safe to move around such a garden in the light and in the dark. But most importantly, there will be a healthy atmosphere around, which will have a favorable effect on everyone without exception.

Main part

The main purpose of this article is methodological recommendations for students of Landscape Design and those who plan to do it professionally in the future[1].

Improvement of methodological knowledge is a necessary basis along with other mandatory disciplines, such as “Small architectural forms of landscape”, “Landscape design of space” and are the basis for further growth of a landscape designer as a professional. Also acquired

theoretical knowledge and practical skills of an academic nature, they are necessary for the implementation of design activities at a high professional level in the future, allowing you to perform high-quality projects with a graphic image of the specified objects.

The following are methodological recommendations aimed at the formation of the following competencies:

- project activities: the ability to perform reference samples of the design object or its individual elements in the layout, material.

As a result of mastering the main educational program, the student already has an idea about:

- the main methods of drawing execution for solving project tasks;
- rules and norms of pre-project and post-project preparation for the promotion of your product on the market of goods and services;
- presentations of the created author's sample of the design object in the material;
- skills of creating author's samples of the design object in the material for solving professional problems[4].

Materials and Methods

During the study of Landscape Design, lectures, seminars and practical classes are provided, including excursions, work on the development of compositional and environmental solutions, performing household chores. Which, in turn, is designed to acquire basic knowledge of the landscape.

It is worth noting here that future designers, at this stage, need to develop and strengthen the habit of critical thinking and self-development.

While studying at universities, there are quite a lot of tasks for independent learning. For example, the planned educational, educational and research, research work of students, performed in extracurricular (classroom) time according to the assignment and with the methodological guidance of the teacher, but without his direct participation (with the partial direct participation of the teacher, leaving the leading role for the work of students).

Individual topics of the theoretical course are worked out by students independently in accordance with the plan of independent work and when writing an abstract on one of the topics proposed by the teacher. In short, all theoretical knowledge is aimed at:

1. Study and systematization of official documents — laws, resolutions, decrees, regulatory and instructional and reference materials using modern Internet resources.
2. Study of educational, scientific and methodological literature, materials of periodicals with the involvement of electronic means of periodic, scientific, methodological information.

The purpose of the lecture module is to form the designers ' idea and cause-and-effect relationship about the fundamental knowledge in the field of landscape design. Also about the historically formed ways of their perception and achievement, the ability to creative and critical thinking in socio-cultural and professional activities, the formation of a modern style of scientific and practical thinking[2]. Mastering professional terminology, knowledge of the stages of pre-project work and methods of its implementation; acquisition by students of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and skills that form the basis of landscape activity and a system of practical skills necessary for the practice of landscape design – all this is an elementary necessity for a landscape designer.

Tasks of these lectures:

- to form the skills of analyzing the landscape art of various eras;
- to form the ability to apply methodological techniques for conducting pre-project work;

- to form knowledge in the field of the history of the development of the main directions of modern landscape architecture. Garden design styles.

But since landscape design is a product of a thought process, and its effectiveness often depends on a large amount of practice, there is not enough theoretical research to fully understand this area. an example of landscape design of a household territory

Results and Discussion

Project graphics are a tool for visual materialization of a design and artistic idea. The central place among the professional means of a designer and artist is rightfully occupied by a graphic image. With the help of a graphic image, the designer models the layout of the details of the projected object, its shape, and design scheme, optimal technological and ergonomic parameters.

Graphics as a form of fine art originated in ancient times. Any image, whether it is a project or a drawing, is always associated with a certain graphic solution, with the choice of material (ink, watercolor, soft materials, gouache) and methods of its use. The designer must also possess visual means — line, chiaroscuro, tone, correctly select his own technique, method of image for each graphic material. Naturally, the main theme of his graphics is form and space. A deep study, practical development of various means and techniques of depicting form and space are necessary for a future specialist. Linear and tonal graphics are the main technique of execution of a drawing, sketch, and drawing.

When performing a specific landscape project, the designer's task is to create a real object based on the specified conditions. This is a huge amount of work, which includes a review of analogues and prototypes, drawing up a psychological and social portrait of the consumer, understanding the historical and artistic content of the object (place), drawing up a scenario of consumer behavior taking into account its social and psychological characteristics, developing a design concept, developing sketches, etc.

It is necessary to take into account that any project consists not only of artistic and theoretical and design, but also of the economic part. In this part of the project, it is necessary to carry out all economic calculations convincingly and competently, make an estimate and, if necessary, give an opinion on the profitability of the project.

Conclusion

Conclusion: In the conditions of the modern world, in the period of mass urbanization, global warming and environmental disasters, it is advisable to form an idea of the fundamental knowledge in the field of landscape design among the masses. It is necessary to introduce the ideas of harmonious interaction between society and nature, value ecological orientations and universal values for the preservation and competent use of earth resources and the popularization of this profession as a whole.

References:

1. Vergunov A.P., Denisov M.F., Ozhegov S.S. Landscape design: textbook.manual. / A.P.Vergunov, M.F.Denisov, S.S.Ozhegov. - M.: The Highest League, 1991.
2. Bogovaya I.O., Fursova L.M. Landscape Art / I.O.Bogovaya, L.M.Fursova — - Moscow: MGUL Publishing House, 2003.
3. Nefedov V.F. Landscape design and environmental sustainability / V.F. Nefedov. - St. Petersburg: Stroyizdat, 2002.
4. Razumovsky Yu.V. Landscape design: educational method. Handbook on landscape design / Yu.V.Razumovsky. - M.: MGUL Publishing House, 2004.
5. Sokolskaya O.B., Teodoronsky V.S., Vergunov A.P. Landscape architecture. Specialized objects / O.B.Sokolskaya, V.S.Teodoronsky, A.P.Vergunov. - Moscow: Akademiya, 2008.

6. Sycheva A.V. Landscape architecture: A textbook / A.V.Sycheva. - Minsk: Paradox, 2004.
7. Teodoronsky V.S., Bogovaya I.O. Objects of landscape architecture / V.S.Teodoronsky, I.O.Bogovaya — - Moscow: MGUL Publishing House, 2003.
8. Teodoronsky, V. S., Zherebtsova, G. P. Greening of populated places. Urban planning fundamentals / V. S. Teodoronsky, G. P. Zherebtsova. - M.:Academy, 2010.
9. Viollet-le-Duc, E. Conversations about architecture in 2 volumes [Electr. pecypc]: monograph. - Electron. dan. - St. Petersburg: Lan, 2014.
10. Bakushinsky, A.V. Linear perspective in art and visual perception of real space [Electr. pecypc]: monograph. - Electron. dan. - St. Petersburg: Lan, 2014.
11. <https://zemstroy35.ru/stati/dlya-chego-nuzhen-landshaftnyj-dizajn.htm> 1