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# INVITATION PROJECTS FOR ARCHITECTURAL ROUTES ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT

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**Key words: landscape design, landscape architecture, landscaping system, art-object, small architectural form, ornamental tree, landscaping standardization, plant composition, flowerbed, basket, curb, planning styles, landscape devices, landscape organization, landscape solutions.**

**Abstract:** This article focuses on the development of landscape design projects that have an aesthetic appearance that attracts the roadside side areas of the Aral Sea tourist routes. As a result of the study of tourist routes along the Aral Sea in the Republic of Karakalpakstan; visually unattractive views of tourist roadsides were identified and photographed, public service centers using innovative landscape and design solutions to address the identified problems, as well as recreation areas, ornamental plant species used in extreme landscaping, small architectural devices and landscaping solutions projects have been developed.

The island problem is multifaceted and the problems are interrelated, making it increasingly difficult to solve due to declining sea levels.

Changes in ecology lead to an increase in various diseases that threaten human health, shorten human life, and the biological crisis leads to the extinction of flora and fauna species, changes in the composition of river and lake waters, increased salinity and decreased soil fertility.

The opposite effect, due to the large withdrawal of water for irrigation, occurred in the Aral Sea region, where a significant decrease in water flow resulted in a sharp drop in sea level and a significant reduction in its area [1-5].

Since the middle of the last century, as a result of the steady increase in irrigated land and the construction of reservoirs in the Aral Sea basin, the increase in urban and industrial facilities, population growth, the Amudarya and Syrdarya began to flow less and less water into the Aral Sea. As a result of the increase in the amount of evaporation from the surface of the island, the water level of the lake decreased, causing the main part to dry up. As a result, Central Asia has faced serious

environmental and socio-economic challenges. It should be noted that the sharp decline in the water level of the Aral Sea and the formation of a large area without water, ie the Aral Sea, have a significant impact on air pollution [1-5].

The island problem is multifaceted and the problems are interrelated, making it increasingly difficult to solve due to declining sea levels.

In order to improve the living conditions of the population in the cities and villages of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the priority direction of improving the system of state and social construction of the State Program Action Plan for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 Implementation of new constructions, the draft normative-legal document approves the targeted program for the implementation of new constructions in the cities and villages of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which envisages the construction of a modern town with all the necessary infrastructure in Muynak district [6].

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 16, 2019 on measures for integrated socio-economic development of Muynak district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

In his speech at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev once again drew the attention of the international community to the Aral Sea region and said: “I would like to draw your attention once again to the catastrophic consequences of the Aral Sea. The Aral Sea region has become the center of an environmental tragedy. To improve the current situation, we are doing a lot of work here to create two million hectares of new plantations and forests, to form a layer of soil.

In order to ensure the implementation of this practical work, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 No PF-5326 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan." As the executor of this decree, the main goal is to increase the efficiency of the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to strengthen its role in attracting foreign investment in tourism, the development of access and domestic tourism [7].

At the initiative of our country, the United Nations Multilateral Partnership for Human Security Trust Fund has been established for the Aral Sea region. We hope that this fund will serve as a base platform for the international community to provide practical assistance to the population living in a difficult ecological zone.

“We propose to adopt a special resolution of the United Nations General Assembly declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovation and technology. It would be expedient to celebrate the date of approval of this important document as the International Day for the Protection and Restoration of Ecological Systems. ”- President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev [8].

In order to develop the ecological and tourism sectors of the Aral Sea region, a number of proposals are being implemented, including the

development of innovative landscape design solutions for the Kungrad-Muynak highway. developed [9-11].

These include a green recreation area for hunters and tourists at the entrance to the Hunters' Village at 21 km from the town of Moynak on the Kungrad-Moynak highway, and the Grass Camp project is 23.6 km from the town of Moynak on this highway. The project was developed at.

At the entrance to the village Hunters' Village, the project area "Hunter's Station" is designed for an area of 4850 m2.

The study of the organization of the architectural environment in the regions began with the analysis of the dimensions and landscape of the area. Boundaries, objects, location were measured. The measurement plan was implemented in the form of a real situation based on the area, and plant inventory work was carried out in the selected area.

Through this, the analytical basis of the "Hunters' Station" and "Grass Camp" projects was developed.

The idea of the plan is related to the size and location of the entrance to the Hunters' Village "Grass Camp". Functional zoning of the area was carried out, the main compositional axes and nodes were identified, the scenario of the green area was developed. The substantiation of the project proposals was based on the general landscape-planning decision and the structure of the plots in accordance with the functional purpose.

This functional segmentation of architecture in the context of tourism was designed based on a common perspective, based on a simplified approach. Some types or functions of architecture, originally designed at the request of the local population, may, in certain circumstances, serve visitors. In addition, depending on its specific feature, the same architectural structure can perform different functions, for example, rest and amenities are combined [9-11].

Figure 1, located 21 km from the town of Moynak on the Kungrad-Moynak highway in the village of Ovchilar, located on the Aral Sea tourist route. The main area of the project will occupy the left side of the road in the direction of Kungrad-Moynak. The project includes a green recreation area, bus stops, Stella entrance to Hunters' Village, minimarket, a cafeteria and dining area, as well as parking areas.

The more popular and scientifically based landscape of the "grass camp"


*Figure 1. General history*

will have a significant impact on the transformation of the Aral Sea landscape and increase the flow of tourists. Paradigm New landscape patterns have been invented in terms of social planning of landscape change.

The idea of the plan came from a study of the needs of foreign tourists and travel agencies. Functional zoning of the area was carried out, the main compositional axes and nodes were identified, the scenario of the green area was developed. The substantiation of the project proposal was based on the overall landscape planning decision and the structure of the plot in accordance with the functional purpose.

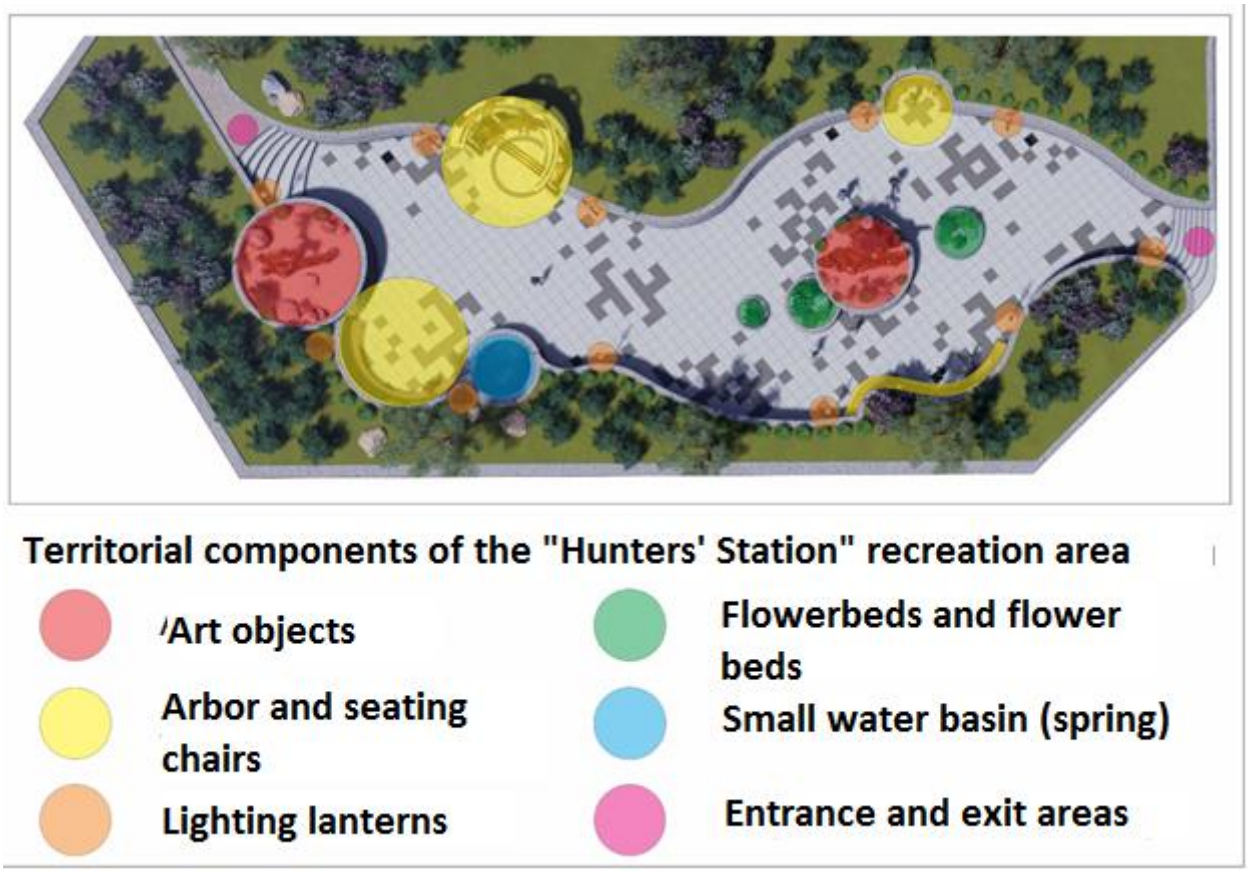
This functional segmentation of architecture in the context of tourism has been designed based on a common perspective, based on a simplified approach. Some types or functions of architecture, originally designed at the request of the local population, can serve visitors in certain situations. Figure 2 shows the general history plan. In addition, depending on its specific feature, the same architectural structure can perform different functions.

Figure 3 below shows the components of the Hunting Station recreation area.

The dimensions of the constituent areas are distributed as follows:

- Green recreation area - 2000 m / sq;
- Shopping and dining area - 1200 m / sq;
- The green area in front of the stele of Hunters' Village - 400 m / sq;
- Allocated area for parking - 850 m / sq;
- The total area of stations on both sides of the road - 400 m / sq each;


*Figure 2. General history scheme*




In addition, the design solution of the area project will include a bicycle lane and a sidewalk along the highway. According to the standards, the width of bicycle lanes is 2.2 meters and the width of sidewalks is 1.5 meters.

*Figure 4. Top view*

The green recreation area of the Hunters Village station area is shown in Figure 4.

According to the name of the hunters' village, a young Karakalpak hunter who went hunting in the area created a monumental composition with a statue of an eagle on horseback with an eagle in one hand and a hunting weapon in the other.

*Figure 5. Art object "Hunter statue"*

"Hunters' Village" station. The total area of the designed stations on both sides of the road - from 400 $m^2$ each.

Figure 6 shows that some types of architecture, designed based on conversations with locals and tourists based on their ideas and wishes, also serve visitors in certain situations.

Territorial solution of the shopping center, dining area and parking at the station "Hunters' Village".

*Figure 6. Top view*

Figure 7 depicts an art sculpture of a roadside stella and saigas in front of it in Hunter Village. One of the main reasons we use such art sculptures is that the saigas responsible for this area are declining. A young Karakalpak hunter on a stella is pictured on horseback with an eagle in one hand and a hunting weapon in the other. Stella's height above ground level is 8m. is formed.

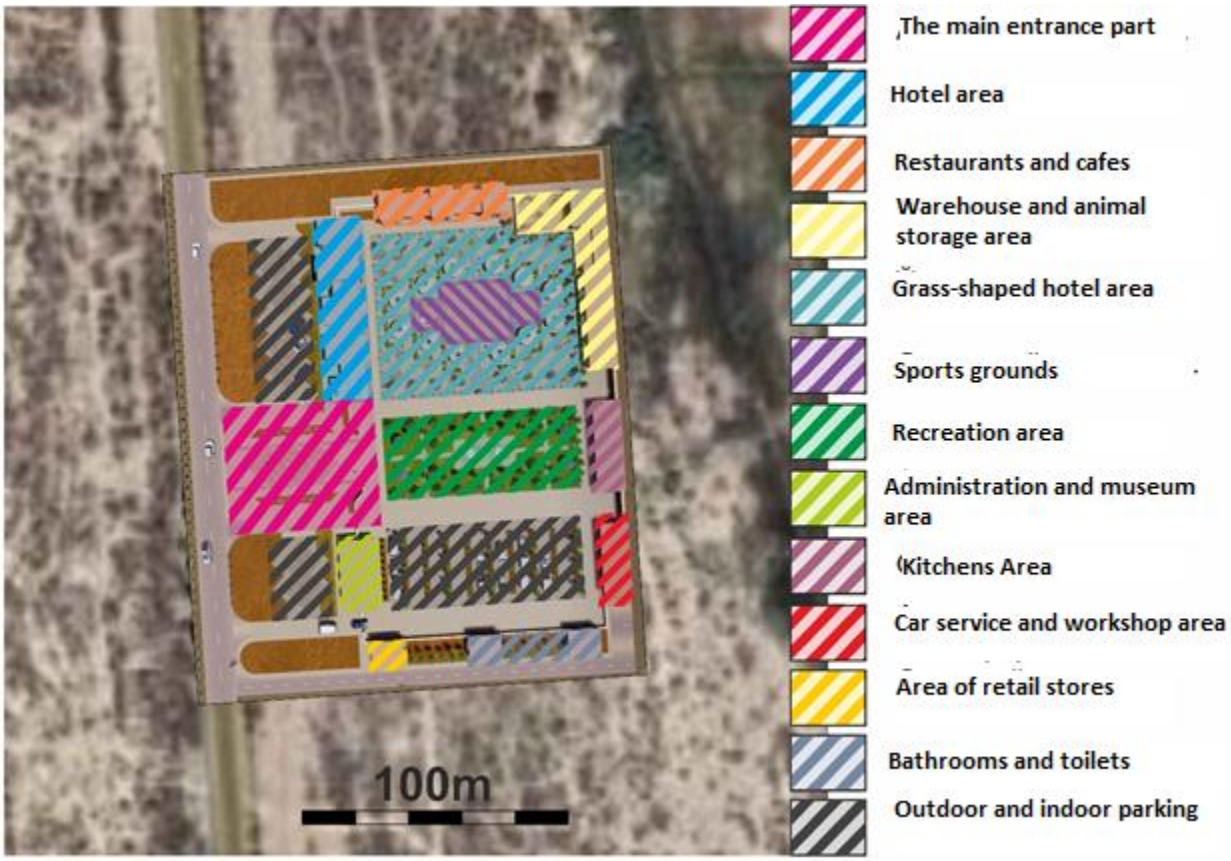

*Figure 7. Composition of the introductory group*

Proposals for landscape design solutions around highways focus mainly on the selection of plants, the improvement of the system of small architectural forms. The main purpose of the creation of small architectural forms and the development of proposed projects (Figure 7) is to develop tourism, improve the design solution of recreation areas and stations located along highways, create convenience for passengers.
At the same time, in order to increase the tourist attractiveness of the Aral Sea region and the number of infrastructure facilities, a project proposal for a tourist camp "Grass Camp" has been developed in accordance with the region.

The project includes a camping and hotel area, outdoor and indoor parking lots, lawns and pavilions, a sports field and common kitchens, small shops, a warehouse, a pet storage area (for tourist trips) and sanitary areas.

Structural indicators:

- Hotel and camping area - 2300 m $^2$;
- Dining area - 800 m $^2$;
- Area for trade and shops - 1000 m $^2$;
- Areas for storage and storage of animals - 1100 m $^2$;
- Area for grass camps and sports grounds -4500 m $^2$;
- The area of the green recreation area, consisting of pavilions and fountains - 1200 m $^2$;
- Area allocated for sanitary and economic areas - 400 m / sq. M;
- Indoor parking area (including green vegetation area) - 1600 m $^2$;
- Parking area in the outer area - 1400 m $^2$;
- Roads and sidewalks, green border areas will be created in the remaining areas;




In addition, Karakalpak national ornaments were used in the development of design solutions for the regional project [7-8]. In design solutions, national ornaments were stylized in the organization of architectural environments. In the architectural environment of the "grass camp" every detail is designed on the basis of nationality and modernity.

The design solutions of each area are designed based on the type of service, hotel, dining area, shops and stores, warehouses, animal shelter, grass camps and sports grounds, gazebos and fountains, green recreation area, sanitary and economic, parking The interior of each of the squares was created in harmony with national values and modern architecture (9, 10, 11, 12 Figures).

*Figure 9. General view of the area.*

*Figure 10. General view of the area.*


*Figure 11. Small architectural forms of the area*

*Figure 12. Small architectural forms of the area*

Today, in creating a comfortable and harmonious environment, architects strive to use natural conditions, whose main task is to create a functional and holistic structure.

“Grass camp” is a unique complex functional and spatial structure of interconnected parts of the territory, which in the same way interacts with hotels, dining areas, shops and stores, warehouses, animal shelters, grass camps and sports grounds, gazebos and fountains, green recreation area, sanitary and economic, parking spaces are part of the systemic structure of camping. As in any work of art, in this project the compositional structure is clearly read.

Open green spaces are one of the external goals in enhancing and developing diversity, artistic expression and aesthetic qualities in project improvement.

In the project "Grass Camp" architectural monuments and objects of outdoor landscape architecture, small architectural forms emphasize the coherence of the existing environment. Project solutions are subject to the use of small architectural objects, a common idea and methodological concept and are

consistent with its purpose reveals the specificity of natural conditions, the specificity of nationality.

In the project "Grass Camp" a comfortable and aesthetic design space was created by combining objects.

Seats, urns, night lighting lamps, fences, lawns, gazebos and bus stops are small architectural forms in this project are small architectural forms for decorative purposes.

Concluding on small architectural forms, art objects in new modern forms are widely used, but we can see that they lack experience in the field of creating national forms. Today it will be necessary to develop a project of modern and national architectural forms.

In short, the project "Hunters' Village" and "Grass Camp", created on the basis of research to increase the tourist attractiveness of the Aral Sea region and the number of infrastructure facilities, will preserve the national spirit in small architectural forms and art objects and present them in a modern way. . Art objects, the creation of small architectural forms in a modern interpretation and its novelty is that such national forms and ornaments have so far been interpreted in two-dimensional form or engraved on one object, which suggests that the ornament itself has a three-dimensional appearance in the proposed projects.

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