Main composite techniques design landscape objects

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ABSTRACT

The problem of using composite techniques is one of the complex and multifaceted in the city landscape. The article discusses the techniques to help achieve balanced, harmony composition.

Keywords: Landscape objects, composition, symmetry, asymmetry, rhythm, contrast, nuance, landscape, color, color circle, flower bed.

Introduction

The most important compositional methods for designing landscape objects are rhythm, symmetry and asymmetry, contrast and nuance. An example of a rhythmic repetition of individual elements and distances between them can serve as allest landings. The steady impression of the rhythm is formed when the elements are repeated at least 4-6 times. To avoid emotional fatigue, the rhythmic ranks include sculpture, flower beds, fountains, alternate groups of various types of trees and shrubs (for example, three pyramidal fir and five lilac bushes). Rhythm may not only be horizontal, but also vertical - in multi-tiered plantings, in the composition of mixboraders, in vertical landscaping. Rhythm, which repeats the same objects through the same intervals, is simple (for example, allery planting of trees). Simple rhythm compositions are characteristic of regular style. At the emotional level, this kind of rhythm causes a feeling of stability and calm. The complex rhythmic rod is obtained if the dimensions, the distance and the form of the components of the elements are changed in a certain way: increase or decrease.

Main part

Complex rhythm is characteristic of the compositions of the landscape style. Rhythm is an active means of organizing movement, orientation in space, emphasizes the feature of the zoning of space [1]. Another reception of the organization of the landscape is the choice of the main spatial axis as a kind of "visual corridor", which will connect the most expressive landscape places. In the park it can be a central alley, in a small garden - a walkway. There are two fundamentally different types of compositions: symmetric and asymmetric relative to the visual axis. In the landscape composition, we most often encounter the symmetry of elements relative to the axis: Floral discounts are symmetrically arranged along the tracks, trees and benches - along the alley. The beauty of symmetric compositions is in equality of parts, staticness and completeness. They are appropriate where special representativeness is required, solemnity (for example, with an administrative building). Symmetric compositions will help achieve a sense of solidity, stability. In landscape design, some deviation from symmetry is often found - disymmetry. It is usually caused by a practical necessity (for example, the unequal use of sites on the sides of the central track). Asymmetry involves the placement of the elements differ in size at different distances relative to the main axis. The beauty of such compositions is in visual equilibrium and the cooding of parts (for example, in the Japanese garden of the group of stones,
the plane of the Earth is visually bated by gravel). The asymmetric garden plan emphasizes the peculiarities of the landscape and structures, provides the best overview of small forms, allows you to create an interesting walking route. For harmony, proportionality is very important - the proportionality of the components of the composition. Aesthetic scale can be based on any proportion system or a theory of proportionality Picture 1. An example of a golden cross section of a human figure. The most famous system of proportions is a golden cross section (segment or area are divided into part so that the smaller part belongs to more, as big - to the whole segment as a whole) (Picture 1); [2]. Golden section can be used when planning flower beds and individual elements, as the basis for the proportions of architectural forms when calculating the ratio of the width and height of the facades. Proportionality is the proportionality of the components of the ensemble, the harmonic ratio between its components [3].

The scale is the most important means of architectural composition, means of achieving the artistic expressiveness of garden-park ensembles. The proportionality of park spaces is predetermined by the general proportions of the plan, the internal proportions of the clearing and other open spaces of the park, the composition of the main volumes. Genuine proportionality occurs under the condition of unity, proportionality of all elements of the planning structure of the Park, when all these principles receive aesthetic expression in the appearance of spaces in the form of holistic proportional systems. Plant foliage structure is also an important element in landscape design. Nature did not create clear geometric lines, this invention of a person.

Each natural element is closely related to any geometric shape. Crowns of trees have a different form, but each of them can be represented in the form of a ball, cone, pyramids, and so on. Low stranded shrubs, flower beds and herbs have a plane shape. Linear form have tracks and borders. When choosing trees and shrubs, we are based on contrasts: big - small, cone-shaped - spherical and so on (for example, straight paths are combined with round flower beds). When planning the landscape, you should not use a large number of different elements, to achieve a variety it is better to use the law of scaling. Geometric forms are interesting in the design of paths, borders, lawns. In the center of the composition you need to position anything original (for example, an interesting shape tree, a bright flower garden arranged in the flower bed). Tripped trees and shrubs will look good at the corners of a square and rectangular flower bed or at the end of the tracks. The nature of the surface expresses the texture of the crown of trees, which can be coarse (oak), medium (elm, linden) or thin (birch, iva).

One of the features in the garden-park architecture is to create dynamic and static compositions. Although, in fact, the landscape is always dynamic in time. But, creating landscape panoramas, we can "draw a quiet peace", or add the dynamics of a rapid flow, a winding stream or a multi-tiered waterfall. Another technique of landscape design, based on comparison of several sharply different spatial forms in relation to a friend, is a contrast (for example, light - dark). A pronounced contrast is: the shading of pyramidal trees with molding or spherical, thick darkness of the forest array with a bright paragon and others [4]. From a huge variety of contrasts, two main varieties can be distinguished - one-time and consistent contrast. If the elements according to any sign differ slightly and the similarities between them are expressed more than the difference, then nuissance combinations arise. To create a nuissary composition, use low color transitions, shapes, textures, illumination (for example, in color: a monophonic flower garden chosen from plants with flowers of various shades of yellow (or white, red, blue).

The nuissal combination of colors soothes, however requires a long time for perception and does not look at a high distance. Some types of gardens, such as traditional Gardens of Japan
and China, are entirely built on nuance color combinations. For "monochrome" gardens ("dark blue garden", "Blue Garden", "Red Garden") Pick plants with a certain coloring flowers and foliage. In the time of Amir Timur (XIV-XVII.) The device of such gardens received a poetic name (for example: "Bagi-Jehan-Numo" - "Garden of the World Map" or "Bagi Dilkusho" - "Garden Film Heart" and so on) [5].

In landscape design, the depth of the landscape is a reality. Using the prospects' laws, you can change the depth of space, strengthen its expressiveness. Using a linear perspective, you can illusively increase the depth of space. For this you need:
- create intermediate plans in the form of lateral scenes from wood groups or solitizers, guiding a view to the horizon;
- as you remove from the point of observation, placing volumes that decrease in size.

In addition to the linear perspective, air is used. The effect of the air perspective depends on the purity of the air, gas supply, saturation of water vapors. The most clear image of the subject is observed in clear weather at low air humidity. The properties of the air perspective are used to increase the depth of the space as follows. In the far plan, trees are planted with a soft circuit of the crown of cold tones, complement them with blue and blue stains of flower beds. Installed two laws of mixing colors. According to the first law, there are additional colors in the spectrum, which when mixed with each other in a known proportion give a feeling of white. Such additional colors of the spectrum are, for example, red and green, blue and yellow. You can mix red color with a specific shade of green and as a result of getting white. According to the second law of mixing colors, each color when mixed it with some other (but not additional) gives a color located in the spectrum between these two colors (Picture 2). For example, a red color with yellow with yellow gives an orange color, which is located in the spectrum. Picture 2. Colors in the spectral circle between red and yellow colors.

The harmonious color combinations include not only contrasting (red and green, yellow and purple), but also nuance combinations, differing in lightness within one particular color (pale pink - pink - brightly). If a chromatic pattern is placed on a chromatic background, then the color of the pattern is as if it is summed up with a contrasting background with color and perceived already as a new one (for example, on a red background, orange color looks like yellow, yellow - green, and green is noticeably pigeon).

On a bright green background, red and blue colors acquire a purple shade, yellow becomes closer to orange. To make a beautiful landscaped composition, you need to know the laws of mixing colors. On the palette, the new color tone can be obtained mixing paints; The landscape uses the effect of spatial mixing. The flower garden in which small multicolored spots are combined, from afar perceived by the eye as a "averaged" color spot - this is the result of a spatial mixing. With spatial mixing from the main, clean colors are intermediate. For the perception of the composition, the peculiarities of the psychological effects of color per person are important. For example, the red color excites, but with a long perception generates fatigue. Yellow causes joy, but with long-term exposure - anxiety.
Green and blue soothe, blue and purple can coagulate. At the same time, all color accents in the garden are included in a natural green background. Thus, creating a harmonious landscape must provide all the features of composite techniques.

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