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Artistic-Architectural and Landscape Tools of Creating Green Public Park Compositions

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Abstract

The article examines the use of composition tools such as meter, rhythm, symmetry, contrast, nuance, dominant in the creation of artistic-architectural and landscape environment of green public park compositions.

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Green public park compositions serve to raise the mood of walkers, relieve mental fatigue, enjoy nature, and create feelings of excitement.

According to the volume structure, the views of the green public park will have open, semi-open, semi-closed and closed views.

Indoor scenery is a green park-forest, rich in shade and cool, green with tall trees, and almost no sky or clouds are visible.

The open landscape is the opposite, there is almost no shade, it consists of lawns, flower beds, ponds and paths.

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When creating a green public park, uniformity should be avoided, that is, people walking in the park should pass through different landscapes, watch the "scenarios" and "pictures" of the park, and be happy to see them[8].

In general, park landscapes (landscapes) depend on the architectural-planning structure of parks, and they can be developed in regular symmetrical, free natural landscape or mixed solutions.

If a green public park is formed in a regular symmetrical solution, then in addition to lawns and flower beds, there are more green landscape compositions such as rows, avenues, solitaires, groups, massifs. is used.

In the creation of green public park landscapes, as well as landscape scenarios and paintings, artistic architectural and compositional tools are used in garden and park art, as well as in architecture. They include meter, rhythm, symmetry, asymmetry, dynamics, nuance, contrast, dominant, perspective[5].

Mitr- based on monotonous exchange of similar objects. Repetition makes it easier to perceive the form, makes it clear and obvious. However, with a large length, the metrical composition becomes very monotonous, the viewer begins to tire of it. Eliminating monotony helps:

- ❖ a combination of several metric lines of different structures;
- ❖ selection in the metric series of groups of elements;
- ❖ set the same distances between groups;
- ❖ "revitalize" the metrical line due to the emphasis placed on it;
- ❖ change individual properties of repeating elements.

The most active way to eliminate monotony in the meter is its combination with rhythm.

Rhythm refers to the compatibility of repeated elements and forms, the order and form of repetition, delicacy and formality.

Rhythm is the periodic increase or decrease of elements, forms, plants, movements, colors, sounds or processes in a certain order in time or space. In order to effectively use rhythm, it is necessary to know its types and their characteristics[6].

There are two types of rhythm in landscape architecture:

1) natural rhythm associated with biological characteristics of plants (leaves, branches, flowers and their color);

2) artistic rhythm, that is, the rhythm created by the placement of plants in a row in a certain order of growth or decrease. However, the continuous and repetitive arrangement of the same plants in a row can also touch human meda. Therefore, there are the following methods of artistically enriching the rhythm of the landscape:

- increase the number of repetitive elements, include natural and architectural elements in them, change their material, color and texture;
- complicating the structure of repeating elements;
- adding elements of contrast and nuance, accents to the line composition.

The repetition of plants in a rhythmic series has a quantitative character. The rhythm can be composed of one, two and three parts in a row. In this case, the plants in the parts must be of the same type, age and shape (Fig. 1) [3].



Figure 1. Rhythm tact (rhythm of a movement): 1-one part; 2-two parts; 3-triple measures.

Various rhythmic lines can be created as a result of repeating the beat many times:

- **a simple row**, formed from trees and bushes, usually used to create avenues, living green fences (izgrad), green walls and forest rows; It is possible to create sparse, chain and tight rows by changing the spacing of plants in a row. If the plants are densely placed in a row, a green wall or protective rows are formed instead of a row (Fig. 2);

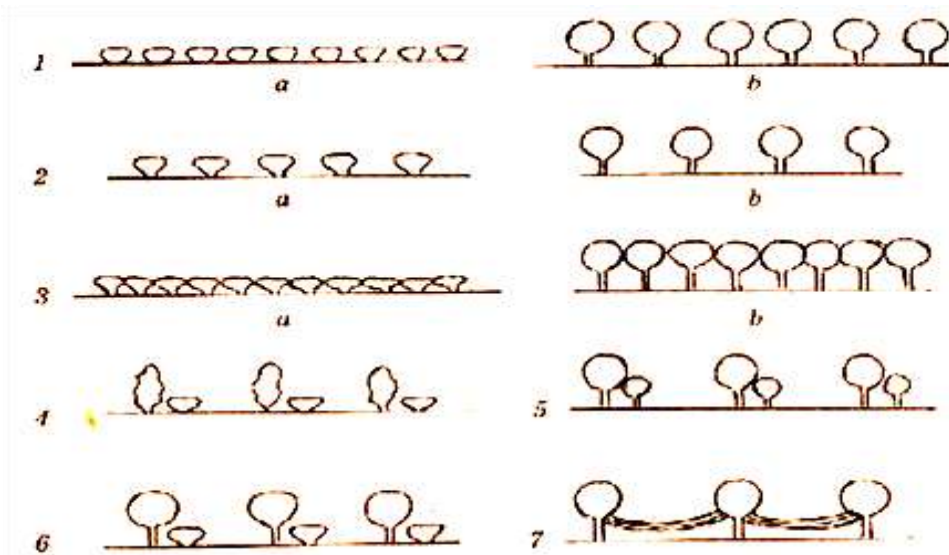


Figure 2. Rhythmic lines: 1-simple line; 2-sparse row; 3-connected row

4-5- complex series; 6-a complex row made of trees and bushes;

7-complex row made of trees and lianas; a-shrubs; v-trees.

- **a complex row** is formed from separate trees or bushes planted in rows of different heights or from a mixture of trees with bushes and lianas;

- **in addition to plants**, the mixed series also includes sculptures, wonderful architectural forms, and elements of park equipment;

- **a rhythmic series of geometric shapes** is created by observing plants and giving them various green geometric artificial shapes (topiary style);

- **an accented, i.e. accented row, a regular row**, after a certain distance, trees of different types or shapes are included, and the row is given a scenic accent;

- **"chord", i.e., a harmonious row of different plants**. Such a series is characteristic of parterres and wide green massifs of the city, in multi-part rhythmic beats, for example, a complex rhythm consisting of three repeating beats of plants of different heights and shapes (Fig. 3);

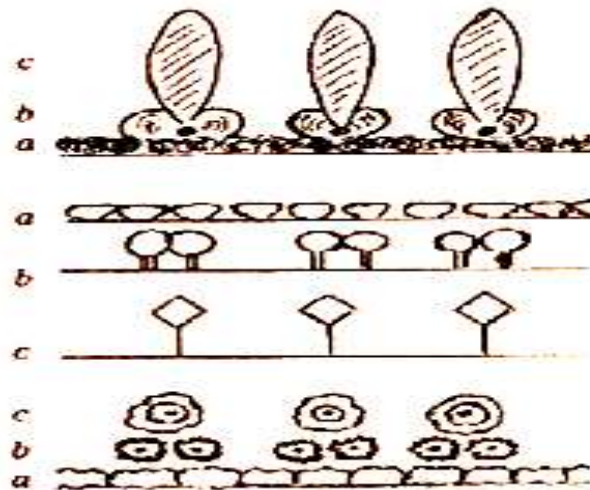


Figure 3. A three-part complex rhythm: a-bustalar; b,c-trees (the view from the facade in the picture above, the view from the ground below).

-seasonal dynamic rows, that is, the rhythm created by periodic repetition in rows of evergreen and deciduous plants;

-according to the planned composition, the rows can be straight, arc-shaped and circular rhythmic rows;

-there are also rhythms in the vertical (vertical) direction, which over time, as the plant grows and matures, the branches of spruce, fir, listvenitsa and other coniferous (khvoy) types of evergreen trees are turned into spade leaves. It is created by growing or observing trees and giving them the shape of chandeliers, large candlesticks, and rattles.

Symmetry is the arrangement of garden elements and plants in a regular order relative to the plan axes or conditional plane. Such equality in the symmetrical compositions of the green public park is achieved due to the equality of the garden elements and the intervals where they are located[4].

In contrast-composition, a noticeable difference between shape, material, volume, plasticity, texture or colors, condition, appearance (Fig. 4). It is because of this difference that a high scenic effect can be achieved in a landscape composition, which is why the contrast tool is widely used in compositions made from most plants. It is possible to show the willow pyramidal forms of trees and bushes, the contrast of a tall tree with a columnar appearance against the background of a flat roof, and the contrast of spherical or egg-shaped trees and bushes with the towers and spires of buildings built in the Gothic style[7].

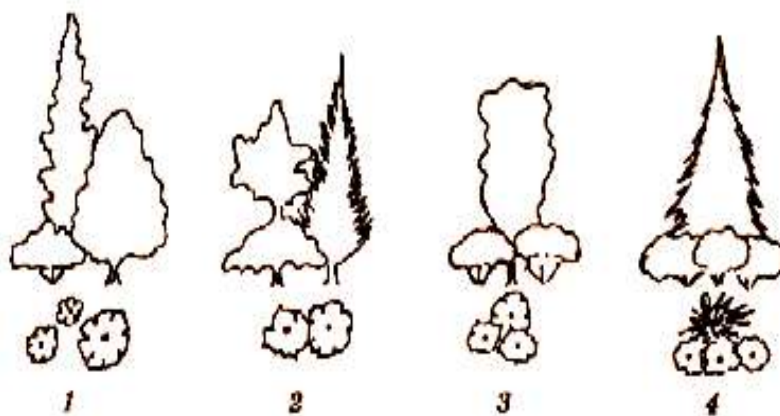


Figure 4. Use of contrast in forming groups: 1-by shape: dome-shaped, column-shaped, umbrella-shaped shapes are in contrast; 2-contrast in the scenic structure of the antlers; 3-height contrast; 4-contrast in the color of the leaves.

The dark green plant stands out against the lighter plant, which is also a contrast. A red flower contrasts with a white flower, and a dark blue purple flower contrasts with a yellow flower. The more flowing leaves of the willow contrast with the broad-leaved, dark green leaves of the linden, the serpentine shoots of the Matsuda willow contrast with the straight, erect trunk of the birch, and the erect pyramidal branches of the camel tree contrast sharply with the spreading-branched sycamore. and so on[2].

During a walk in the green public park, you can see various contrasts of plants: the contrast of trees and bushes, the height and width of plants, the differences in their shapes, the density or sparseness of their branches, the structure, the texture of their leaves, the large -the differences in smallness and plasticity are bound to bring pleasure to a person (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. Green compositions formed by means of contrast and nuance.

The opposite of nuance-contrast is a barely perceptible difference between the forms, size, plasticity, texture or colors of plants in a landscape composition, i.e. mutual harmony, proportionality.

Dominant - the main architectural or landscape-architectural emphasis in urban planning, architecture and landscape architecture, which has a high artistic solution and can subordinate other architectural and landscape forms and elements to itself compositionally. Dominant can be expressed and reflected in the form, color, texture or ideological content of an architectural or scenic landscape[1].

Conclusion. The most important aspect is to study the conceptual principles of its functional use, i.e., the artistic-architectural and landscape tools of creating compositions of green public parks in the project plan.

According to the results of the research, it should be noted at the end of the conclusion that the correct selection of composition tools in the architectural-planning organization of green public parks serves to expand the artistic-aesthetic image of the park landscape, that is, to meaningfully form its scenic image.

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