



The Role of the Junction in Landscaping Landscape Architecture

Kamalova Dilnoza

Doctoral Student of Kharazm Ma'mun Academy

Madiyarova Raushan

Teacher of Karakalpak State University named after Berdak, Nukus City

Annotation: The circuit in drawing science embodies smooth, smooth, spectacular views and in life we can fly in a lot of planes, details, bodies and shapes. Landscape architecture, on the other hand, is the most beautiful and unique section of architecture, according to the type of buildings a landscape project is made. Let's analyze, studying the location of the junction in the landscape project, its importance.

Key words: grip - is said to smoothly move a straight line to a circular arc or one arc to the other. Project proposals are drawings, drawings of some kind of building, interior or landscape that the project took.

In drawing science, i.e. the role of grip in methods of drawing details:

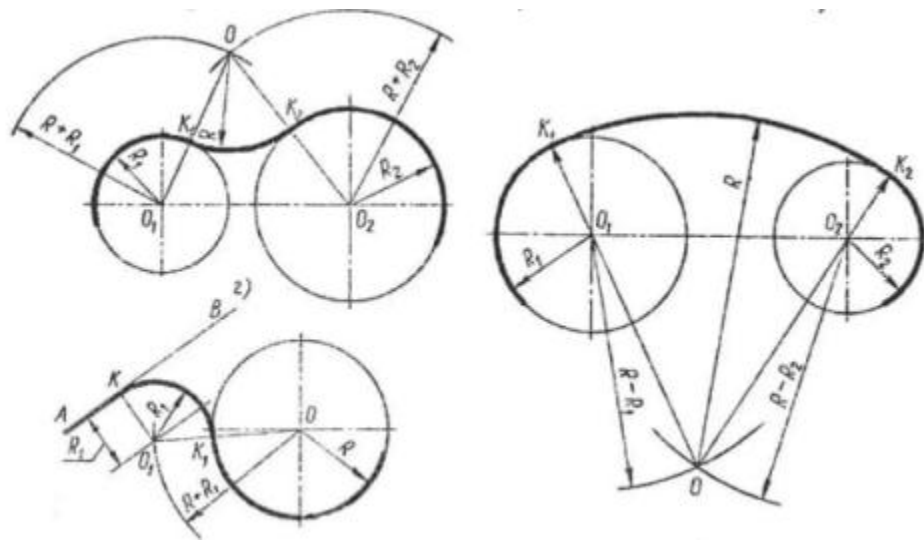
A circuit is said to be the smooth transition of a straight line to a circular arc or one arc to the other. For these lines, the point that is generally called the confluence or transition point. To make a grip, you will need to find the grip center and grip point. A junction of a straight line and circular arcs often forms junctions.

To pass a straight line that is urinating on the circle. To pass a straight line T, which is an urination to a given point of the circle, it is sufficient to pass a traced straight line perpendicular to the radius OA, based on the first rule.

Two circles are adjacent to a given arc of Radius R3. External circuit. The center of the R3 radius in question is found at the intersection point of the auxiliary circles drawn with radii R1+R3 and R2+R3, respectively, from the Centers O3, O1 and O2.

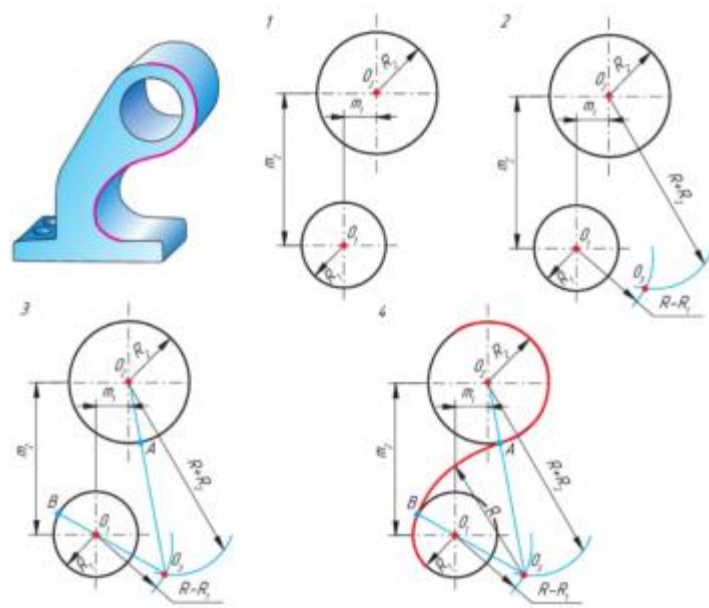
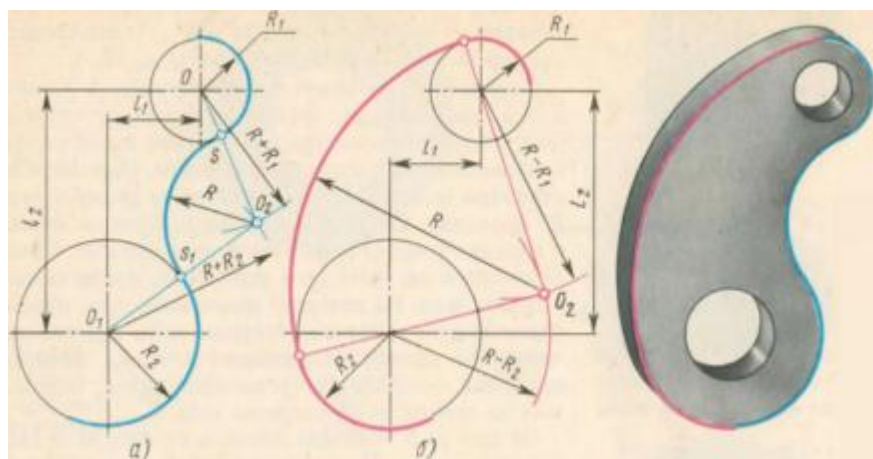
Internal junction. The center of the R3 radius in question is found at the intersection point of the auxiliary circles drawn from the O3, O1 and O2 center with radii R3-R1 and R3-R2, respectively. (Form 1)

Mixed (internal and external) circuit. The center of the R3 radius in question lies at the intersection point of the auxiliary circles drawn from the O1 and O2 centers with radii R3-R2 and R3+R2, respectively. For all of the above cases, the K and M eclipse points lie in the Rays connecting the Centers of the eclipse circles based on Rule 3. (Form 2)



(1,2-forms)

In the above rule, formula i.e., we can configure the shapes of the details through the methods of drawing the circuit. (Form 3)



(Form 3)

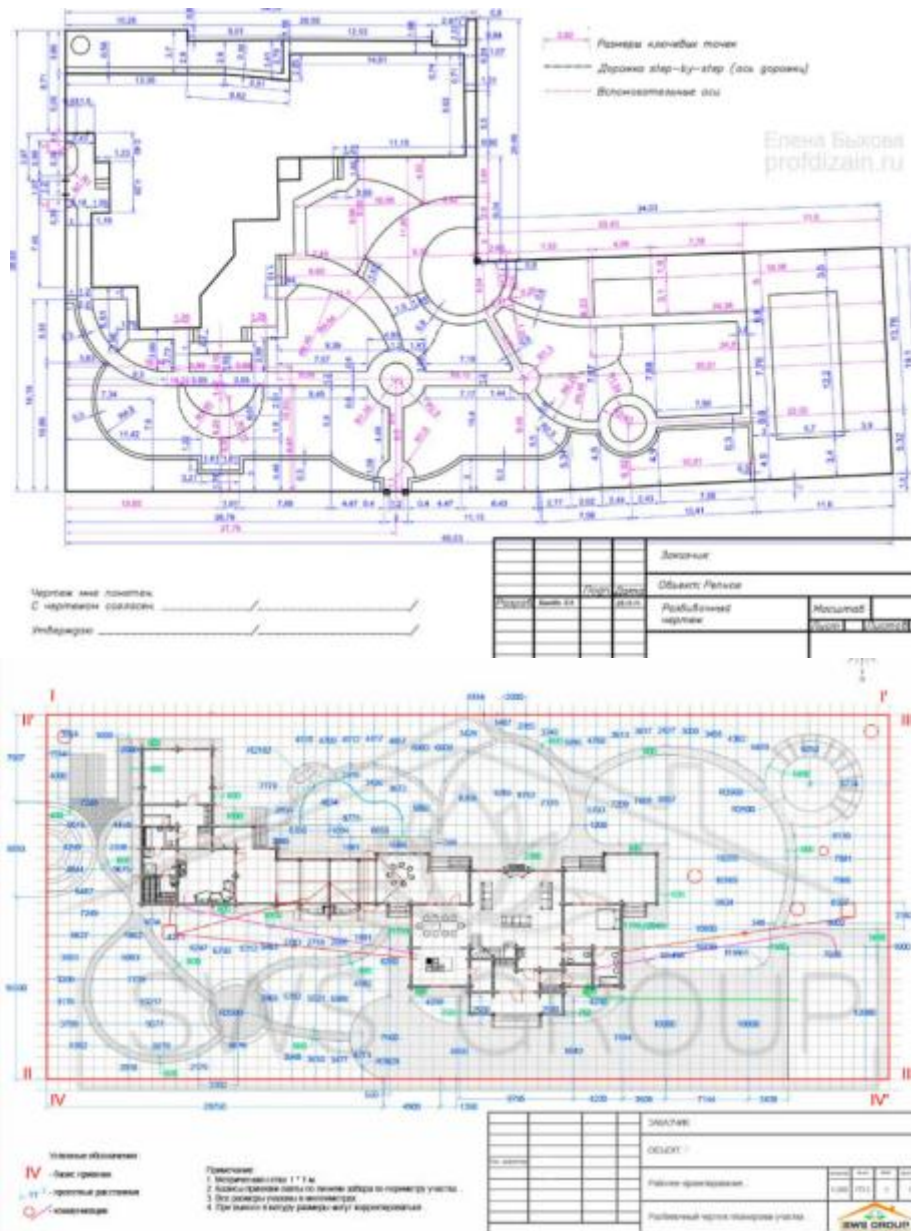


The role of contiguity in the design of Landscape Architecture objects:

After the materials of the project received analysis work are studied and the project program is approved, the design organization begins to work on the project of the object. To do this, a three-stage process of the project is usually determined: project proposal, technical project and working drawings. In addition, for large or large objects, in addition to the three-stage design process, project proposals and architectural-plan solutions, layouts are developed.

The graphic materials of the project proposal and the technical project include the master plan of the object, the general view of the fragments of the main object and the plants used the dendrology of their properties. The master plan uses conditional marking of the territory (buildings, squares, corridors, waterworks, sculpture site, etc.) as well as the place of trees, shrubs, flowerbeds.

We will tell the above stages of the landscape project that the rail of the junction occupies a very important place. In the technical project and working drawings in the landscape, we can consider the processes of scratching the junction (Figure 4)



(4,5-forms)



In addition, in the Dendron project (Form 5), the names of all plants selected for planting in the area, varieties, number of age plantings, planting green compositions are clearly indicated and a table of application for plants is developed.



Dubai Burdj caliph landscape, Dubai City Park



Versailles

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