

THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL PARKS OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL PARKS THAT EXIST TODAY.

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Abstract: Article Creating a garden, gardening is one of the greatest discoveries in the history of human development. From primitive times, man considers the garden a symbol of life and abundance. In all ancient religious myths, heaven is compared to an eternal garden. For this reason, Eastern poets describe beautiful gardens and green cities as "paradise-like", "paradise-like". The gardens created by our great grandfather Amir Temur occupy a special place in the history of world horticulture. All the historians who study the history of Sahibqiran recognize the potential of the Sultan of Turan in the art of horticulture and describe and classify the gardens created by him in their works. The owner proudly said: "I have a garden that stretches from Bukhara to Samarkand." They also say: "Make a garden even if you are a king, make a garden even if you are a pauper, one day you will taste its fruits."

Key words: Garden, garden, waterfall, fruit trees, Uzbek national park, water, history, nature, national park.

Introduction: Humanity has been improving irrigation networks since the ancient Sumerian kingdom. This, in turn, encouraged the development of horticulture. The ancient sages, eager to discover the secret of the distant stars, recognized nature as a symbol of beauty, sought to derive spiritual pleasure from it, and in the end tried to create gardens based on the exquisite creations of nature. The legends about the hanging gardens created by Shamuramat-Semirama, the queen of Ashshura (Assyria) in 811-781 BC, and the Garden of Eram, built by the Egyptian king Shaddad, still excite people. Horticulture is closely related to the history of the people, its culture, science, literature and art, history and experience of agriculture. The geographical area inhabited by a certain nation, its cultural and scientific development, literature and art,

the level of agriculture and suhora industries are reflected in the gardens created in the past. The gardens created by our great grandfather Amir Temur occupy a special place in the history of world horticulture. All the historians who study the history of Sahibqiran recognize the potential of the Sultan of Turan in the art of horticulture and describe and classify the gardens created by him in their works. The soil of Samarkand, praised as Firdavsmonand, has been considered a land of gardens since time immemorial. Istahri, who came to this land about a thousand years ago, wrote down the following information: "If you climb a hill and look around, in Samarkand Sogd, as well as in Samarkand itself, you will see greenery and pleasant places. There are no treeless mountains and dusty steppes nearby. Samarkand Sogd is the most beautiful among the three places we have mentioned, because it continues unbroken from the right and left sides along the Sogd (Zarafshan) river until the border of Bukhara. It's just big, you can walk through the green fields and gardens for eight days.

These are integrated gardens surrounded by constantly flowing streams, and there are ponds between meadows and fields. Both banks of the river are covered with blue-green trees and fields. Green trees protect the crops, and after the fields are pastures for livestock. Every city and village here has a fortress, which shines like a green cloth dress among the green fields, woven with water channels and decorated with the glitter of castles. Sogd is the most fertile land of God's lands, with the best trees and fruits, and gardens, ponds, and running water in every inhabited place. It is rare to see a street or a house without a flowing water ditch. " The overflowing water from the large paradise pool or fountain in the center of the garden flows along four paradise ditches directed towards the horizon and forms the four paradise gardens - "Charbog". And each garden consists of 4 more chamans - "Chorchamans". If we equate the size of 1 chaman to one module, then "Charbog" turns out to be an orderly geometric garden created on the basis of an architectural module. The green world in the meadows includes ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, flowers that bloom one after the other from early spring to late autumn, as well as vineyards and orchards. Among the scenic trees are poplars, willows, maples, cypresses, willows, alders, and shamshads. With their

help, open and closed alleys were formed in the garden. From fruit trees, planting different varieties of apples, apricots, peaches, pomegranates, pears, cherries, figs, mulberries and almonds, creating a separate vineyard, from flowers, always spring, roses, violets, sausan, gulira'ano, lily, shabboi, gultokhoroz, argun, it was a tradition to plant flowers such as roses and hanjarii. The architectural solution of the Uzbek National Park should be developed in the regular composition of "Chorbog", in which the presence of straight roads and avenues, ditches and canals, ponds, winding fountains, in short, flowing water and shaded environment should be of great importance.

Our grandfather Amir Temur left a lot of wise words about the health of nature and people, beautification of deserts and development of agriculture. "...I ordered the construction of mosques, madrasahs, houses, and baths in every city, the construction of bridges over the roads for foreign travelers, and the construction of bridges over rivers. Whoever clears a desert, or makes a garden green, or improves any waste land, they shall not take anything from it in the first year, but in the third year, the tribute shall be collected in accordance with the law.

In the agricultural oases of Mowarunnahr, in particular, in the Zarafshan valley, dozens of irrigation networks were built and agricultural areas were expanded. Churches and shrines were improved. Yeski Anhor canal in Kashkadarya region was built by Amir Temur in honor of his victory over Sultan Bayazid. According to historian Hafiz Abro', Amir Temur saw the destruction of agriculture and development in the Murgob Valley in Khurasan, so he dug 20 canals from the river and laid the foundations for agriculture and development. According to his instructions, bridges were built over Kohak-Zarafshan, Amudarya and Syrdarya. A canal was also dug from Syrdarya and Ohangaron. According to the owner's order, irrigation works were carried out in Bukhara, Samarkand, Shahrisabz and Fergana. Such creations were continued in other regions of the country. He built a 42 km canal in remote Karabakh. 12 gardens have been established in the city of Mug'an in Azerbaijan. During the time of Amir

Temur, unique gardens were created and unique names were given to them. The first information about them can be found in the works of historians, poets, and tourists of the past. Also, the gardens of Amir Temur are depicted in miniatures of medieval artists. These parks were of two types according to their structure: Charbogs are geometric (quadrangular) in shape, and each side is approximately 1 km long. The ditches passing through the stage separated them into 4 equal parts. There was a minaret at each corner of the surrounding high walls. In the center is the Palace. The gates of such parks are built facing the city. Gardens with a non-geometric structure, built in natural groves and thickets. Such parks were intended for the ruler to hunt, and the main part was kept natural, untouched. Palaces and tents were built for recreation only in a small part of them. Ponds were dug and fountains installed. The flora and fauna of this type of gardens is extremely rich. THE GARDEN IS HIGH. The owner built it for his granddaughter (Mironshah's daughter) near the Cho'ponota mausoleum in the North of Samarkand (near the current airport). Gardening masters and architects from Iran, Azerbaijan and other countries took part in its construction. In the middle of the garden is a luxurious mansion built of Tabriz white marble, surrounded by vines, fig groves and olive groves, giving a beautiful refreshment to the garden. THE GARDEN IS PARADISE. In 1378, Sahibgiron married his beloved wife Khairunisa in the West of Samarkand. In some written sources it is called "Garden of Paradise". There was a luxurious palace built of white Tabriz marble on an artificial hill surrounded by a moat in the middle of the garden. The palace was entered through several drawbridges. On one side of this park is a zoo where various animals are kept. GOVERNMENT GARDEN. This garden was 13 km south of Samarkand, on the left side of the present-day large tract of Uzbekistan. After returning from victorious campaigns, Amir Temur rested in this garden and received foreign soldiers. It had ditches, four ponds, and a large palace. The palace is built on an artificial hill, surrounded by a moat. It is entered through two drawbridges. Goodbye. (Recreational garden) was built in 1397 in honor of Tukalkhanim, one of Amir Temur's wives. This park is located 5 km east of Samarkand, on the right side of the Panjakent road (on the site of the ancient Khijduvan

village). It is surrounded on all sides by a 900-meter high straw wall. In the center of the four gates of the garden was a luxurious palace. The palace has three floors, each floor has a fountain. On the walls of the palace there are paintings from the wars fought by Sahibgiron. Dilkusho village is located in the place of this garden. Bogijahannoma (Mirror of the World). Amir Temur built seven farsakhs (42 km) from Samarkand, at the foot of Zarafshan mountain (approximately in Urgut district). It had a palace and a fortress. The territory of the park is very large, and the missing horse was found after 6 months.

Garden. It is located at the foot of Cho'ponota hill, in the north of Samarkand. According to historical sources, there was a luxurious porch (koshk) and a throne made of precious stones in the garden. Amir Temur's grandson Mirzo Ulug'bek improved this garden. This garden place is still called Bogi Maidan. Garden type (meaning garden). This garden was built by Amir Temur in the South of Samarkand in 1404. It is located in the village of Lolazor. This garden is rectangular in shape, surrounded by a high thatched wall, and a minaret stands at each corner. In the center, there was a larger palace than in other gardens, and a large pond in front of it.

Maple garden. Amir Temur built it in the East of Samarkand (on the southwest side of Konigil, in the place of the present Koshtamgalik hill). There were many wonderful sycamores in it. The palace is located in the center of the park. Garden Wind. Amir Temur built it in 1397 for his granddaughter (Mironshah's daughter). This garden was in the West of Samarkand. The palace in it was rectangular in shape, and each side was 1500 steps. The walls are covered with marble, and the floor is made of ebony and ivory. The area where this garden is located and the stream there is still called Bogi Shamol. Our grandfather Amir Temur built many other gardens and palaces around Samarkand. For example, Boghibuldu, Boghizogan, Boghinakshijahan, Boghi Amirzada Shokhrukh, Bogcha, Boghidilafroz, Boghiisheroi, Gulbog, Lolazor, Bedanakurgu, Chumchuklik, Gozkhana and others The architectural solution of the Uzbek National Park is made in the regular composition of "Chorbig", in which the

presence of straight roads and avenues, ditches and canals, ponds, winding fountains, in short, running water and shaded environment is of great importance. Garden design should be square or rectangular (1.5-2 squares or 2x2; 2x3; 3x3; 3x4; 4x4, etc.) creating gardens with symmetrical composition; and on the slopes, divide the garden area into flat steps made in regular planning solutions. The length of the garden should be greater than its width, so that the eyes of those who walk in it fall on the beautiful scenery in the distance, lawns and flower beds.

The garden is bordered by green walls and isolated from the environment, i.e. giving it the symbol of "paradise". The garden gate is designed in a unique and elegant manner. The garden has a multi-functional palace where cultural and educational events and concerts are held. In the center of the garden is a "heavenly pool" with clear water, the palace is located in the middle of it and it is connected to the surrounding area by bridges. Placing a garden shed on a natural or artificial base, platform or stylobate. The building of the palace is higher than the level of the garden, i.e. above the level of the "paradise pond". side avenues are transverse to each other, i.e. perpendicular to each other..

An important novelty of the park is the construction of the "second sky" above the side streets. The Uzbek national park should have the above functions and architectural qualities, or rather, these qualities should be among its most important architectural and landscape principles. These qualities should be among the important features of the national Uzbek park, as well as the various architectural forms of the water world in the garden (flowing water in ditches, water gushing from fountains, quiet pond water, if the garden is located on a slope and the field is divided into flat steps, water flowing from waterfalls).

Summary

Modern Landscape Parks The world is an example of conscious interaction with nature. The unconscious desire for nature has always felt itself. will be comfortable and

safe. In such parks, artificial green trees are designed to implement special design solutions. These landscape-architecture spaces should not resemble urban culture. Historical architectural objects located in the territory of such a complex It has a positive effect on the formation of a new consciousness of the religious significance and the modern foundation. Plants can be used to create large-scale patterns, not colors and textures. It has been proven that modern gardens can be created even in tall buildings.

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