

DOI: 10.58168/ScTrRea2025_20-32

УДК 712.00

PARK DESIGNING ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ ПАРКОВ

Минина Е.Д., студентка СПО, **Minina E.D.**, student SVE, group SP1-группа СП1-232-ОТ, ФГБОУ ВО 232-ОТ, «Voronezh State University of Forestry and Technologies named after G. F. Morozov», Voronezh, Russia.

Голубев Е.С., преподаватель СПО **Golubev E.S.**, teacher SVE at the кафедры иностранных языков Department of Foreign Languages ФГБОУ ВО «Воронежский «Voronezh State University of Forestry and Technologies named after G.F. Morozov», Voronezh, Russia.

Abstract: This article discusses the park designing. This is a multifaceted process that requires careful planning and consideration of many nuances. The article highlights the most important aspects of park designing – the presence of plants, animals, landscape style, and others. The article also highlights the importance of parks for city residents and infrastructure. The article is written in English.

Keywords: park, designing, landscape, rivers, space, garden

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается проектирование парков. Это многогранный процесс, который требует внимательного планирования и учета множества нюансов. В статье указаны самые главные аспекты проектирования парков – наличие растений, животных, стиль ландшафта и другие. В статье также отмечается важность парков для жителей города и инфраструктуры.

Ключевые слова: парк, проектирование, ландшафт, пространство, сад
Статья написана на английском языке.

Park designing

The park project

Park designing is the process of creating an attractive and functional space for recreation and entertainment. Planning a park design project in a landscape or regular style and zoning the territory with various spatial area assignments is a prerequisite for creating a unique atmosphere in the park. When designing a park, it is important to provide convenient paths and paths that will ensure comfortable movement around the territory. Proper organization of routes helps to create a pleasant experience for visitors and allows them to easily navigate the park space.



Recreation park project

The creation of a modern park is a complex process that includes many elements that form a unique atmosphere and functionality of the space.

The main idea and creation of the park project is to preserve the main park area. Recreation and leisure areas for the residents of the city will be created inside. They will be created in open spaces and in public spaces. Designing a park and recreation areas with a well-designed and thoughtful zoning of the space.

To create an attractive atmosphere, you can use various elements of landscape design: cozy gazebos, decorative bridges, cozy benches and original sculptures. These details add personality to the park and make it more friendly to visitors.

The park creation project

Playgrounds for children and fitness areas for adults are an important aspect of the design. These spaces promote active recreation and physical activity, creating conditions for health and fun.

Park design is a multifaceted process that requires careful planning and consideration of many aspects. The purpose of the park is not only to provide a place for recreation and entertainment, but also to create an attractive and functional space



that can inspire and delight visitors.

Landscape parks designing

This park design includes a variety of elements such as green alleys, playgrounds, flower gardens, fitness spaces, fountains and ponds. It is important to create a harmonious combination of these elements to create an attractive atmosphere. Landscaping can include flower beds, waterfalls and streams, which adds aesthetic value and diversity to the park space. This approach allows you not only to decorate the territory, but also to create a comfortable place for relaxation and active pastime. [2, p.35]

Designing parks and gardens

Flower beds and gardens add vibrant accents to the overall landscape. Properly selected plants blooming at different times of the year provide visual appeal throughout the season, and a variety of shapes and textures creates interesting compositions.

The central group of the park consists of the following plants: willow, viburnum, plum with red leaves, elderberry, magnolia, jasmine, hibiscus, larch.

Middle composition: phlox, delphinium, aster, majestic geranium, juniper, silver cineraria leaves, burgundy geyhera leaves.

Small group: horned violet, bluebell, aster, hybrid carnation, iris.

Depending on the location of the group, the color effects and selection of plants may change. This list is an example on the basis of which you can work through each individual group.

Design and improvement of the park

Parks are important element of urban infrastructure that performs many functions: from recreation and recreation to improving the environment and creating a comfortable urban environment. The design and improvement of the park require an integrated approach that takes into account both the needs of users and the environmental characteristics of the territory. [1, p.120]



Improvement of parks

Park improvement project

When designing a park, the following features must be taken into account:

1. The park territory should be divided into zones with different functional purposes, for example, a recreation area, a sports area, a children's entertainment area, etc.
2. It is necessary to provide a sufficient number of green spaces to create a pleasant atmosphere and improve the ecological situation.



Park design project

Before starting the design, it is important to conduct a detailed site analysis: –

Topography: Studying the terrain helps determine how the water will drain and which areas may be flooded.

1. Climate: Consideration of climatic conditions (temperature, precipitation, wind) affects the choice of plants.

2. Soil: Analyzing the type of soil (sandy, clay, etc.) will help determine which plants will grow better.

The choice of landscape style depends on the preferences of the customer and

the surrounding architecture. It can be:

1. Classic: Symmetrical shapes, neat paths and traditional plants.
2. Modern: Minimalism, geometric shapes and the use of modern materials.
3. Natural: The use of native plants and natural forms.

Creating a functional layout includes:

1. Zones: Define different zones (recreation, games, vegetable garden) for maximum convenience.

2. Paths: Designing comfortable and aesthetically pleasing paths for movement.

3. Ponds: The inclusion of ponds, fountains, or streams to create an atmosphere.

The selection of plants should be based on:

1. Climate: Selection of species resistant to local conditions.

2. Seasonality: Accounting for blooms and foliage at different times of the year to create layering.

3. Sustainability: Using native species to support biodiversity and reduce the need for care.

Sustainable landscape design includes:

1. Rainwater collection systems: The use of rainwater catchments for irrigation.

2. Composting: Creation of compost pits for processing organic waste.

3. Biofiltration: The use of plants for wastewater treatment.

Infrastructure development includes:

1. Lighting: Aesthetic and functional lighting for safety and atmosphere creation.

2. Furniture: Installation of benches, tables and seating areas.

3. Accessibility: Providing convenient access for people with disabilities.

Landscape architecture and design. Plants and animals as elements of landscapes, gardens and parks.

Consideration of floral and faunal elements of architectural landscapes of artificially created, man-made complexes - gardens and parks is the purpose of this section. Let's start with the landscape and floral elements: individual flowers, bushes

and trees. Some individual plants of gardens and parks, due to their beauty and attractiveness, become independent floral elements of landscape architecture and design. Quite a lot of people study and photograph them, so we can't ignore this function of plants in gardens and parks.

However, when describing any element of landscape architecture, after the full name of the photo, you can give a brief botanical description of the plant that forms the basis of the composition of a certain element of landscape architecture in question, paying special attention to the description of the appearance. Moreover, the description of the “appearance” of the object should correspond to the time of the year shown in the photo. Without a photograph of a landscape element, any descriptions of a plant will not be accepted for publication, nor will separately photographed plants unrelated to their immediate surroundings within a particular element of the landscape be accepted. [p.4, 64]



Landscape floral design with an emphasis on bright contrasting colors



Hydrangea in landscape design

That is what we should pay attention to:

1. The plant we like should be photographed together with the element of the landscape of which it is a part. For example, a beautiful flower can be part of a flowerbed, so one photo should include a flower and a flowerbed. In other photos, it

is worth showing the flower itself, its beauty and charm – you will get a compact group of photos of a particular flower, a floral element of landscape architecture. Even if this flower is very large and is a loner, it still grows within some element of the landscape.

2. The name of the relevant element of landscape architecture or garden or park design should be included in the general full title of the publication. For people who love fresh flowers, shrubs or trees as part of landscape architecture and design, this requirement is completely normal.

3. Faunal elements of architectural landscapes are quite different. The adaptive capabilities of animals are much, several orders of magnitude higher than those of plants, therefore, almost all animals living in gardens and parks are wild. They have settled in our gardens and parks of their choice and are able to leave them at any moment. It only depends on us whether our gardens and parks will remain as vibrant and prosperous or not.

In the previously mentioned characteristics of garden and park plantings, the types of spaces and brief characteristics of the main landscape elements in each of the spaces are given:

1. The open space includes lawns and stalls, flower beds, flowerbeds and planters, mixborders;

2. Semi-open space - edges and hedges, curtains and ordinary plantings, tapeworms;

3. Enclosed space – groves and transitional forms: arrays and bosquettes (green cabinets, walls and arcades), monosades, labyrinths and topiaries.

Birds are the most prominent group of animals in landscape gardens of different types of spaces, with butterflies taking the second place. The abundance, mobility, and brightness of birds and butterflies is an important factor in attractiveness, but the ability of birds (and some insects) to make a variety of sounds distinguishes them from fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and most insects. Due to their bright coloring and flight, birds and butterflies are more likely to catch the eye, but unlike

butterflies, it can be very difficult to identify a bird by its appearance.

The size and general shape of the body of many closely related species are very similar, the plumage color varies depending on gender, age and season and can be difficult to distinguish in the shade or against the sun.

Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the voice. There are many signals in the bird language dictionary that birds can use to communicate without even seeing each other. Of course, it is difficult to learn to recognize birds by their voices, so it will be enough if over time we, friends, can get acquainted with the simplest, characteristic sound signals and songs, most often heard in the gardens and parks of our hometown.

Recordings of bird voices can be of invaluable service to all of us in this regard, the publication of which will be welcome. Not only copyrighted audio or video recordings will be accepted for publication, but also recordings borrowed from other sources, of course, if there are mandatory links to the author's source of information. The recording of an animal's voice can also be done in the wild.

So, since animals living in gardens and parks are an important component of their landscape architecture, the characterization of these living elements is not only appropriate, but also necessary. But this is not a zoological characteristic, but a landscape-faunal one. It includes a single photo or a compact group of photos of this animal, the full title of the publication (the name of the photo topic and the answers to all questions: what, where, when), the name of the audio or video recording with a link to the author's source of information. If this publication is part of an album, then its title must precede the full title of the publication.

American garden: principles and features

The American garden is a unique trend in landscape design that combines harmony with nature and practicality. It focuses on natural shapes, textures and plants, which allows you to create secluded and functional corners on the site. That is how American landscape design works.

Historical roots and evolution of the style

The emergence of American landscape design is associated with the movement for the preservation of natural landscapes in the 19th century. One of the pioneers of this trend was Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed Central Park in New York. His works were inspired by the natural beauty of nature and the desire to create gardens that would blend harmoniously into the environment.

In modern landscape design, the American style has evolved, remaining true to the principles of environmental friendliness, minimalism and functionality. Spacious lawns, curved paths and relaxed color schemes have become symbols of this trend. [3, p. 58]

Basic elements of an American garden

The American garden stands out due to several characteristic elements that help create a unique atmosphere of comfort and natural harmony.

1. Spacious lawns. Lawns occupy an important place in the design of the American garden. They serve not only as a decorative element, but also as a functional recreation and entertainment area.

2. Paths and recreation areas. American landscape design often uses winding paths leading to various functional areas: gazebos, barbecue areas, or ponds.

3. Local flora. One of the key principles is the use of plants adapted to local conditions. This not only reduces the cost of care, but also supports the ecosystem of the region.

4. Water elements. Ponds, fountains and small streams are an integral part of the American garden, which create an atmosphere of privacy and relaxation.

Principles of environmental friendliness

One of the key aspects of American-style landscape design is its focus on sustainability and minimal interference with nature. Gardeners strive to create systems that would not require large resources to maintain. Here are a few principles:

1. Minimal use of water. In regions with arid climates, xeriscaping is an approach that uses drought—resistant plants.

2. Organic farming. Natural methods of pest control and plant fertilization are often used in gardens.

3. Local materials. The construction of paths, gazebos and other architectural elements uses materials extracted in the immediate vicinity of the site.

How to create an American garden?

If you want to arrange an American garden on your site, you should consider a few practical tips:

1. Space planning. Creating a balance between open spaces and green spaces is an important element of American landscape design.

2. Selection of plants. Focus on the local flora that will thrive in your area.

3. Zoning. Divide the garden into functional areas: for relaxation, active games, privacy or outdoor dining.

Landscape design of a park in the USA



Balboa Park in the USA

The American Garden is the combination of natural beauty, harmony and functionality. It is designed to become a place of relaxation and enjoyment, without requiring complex maintenance.

The American garden is a style in which every detail is thought out in order to emphasize the unique beauty of nature and provide comfort to its owners. Among the

plants often found in American gardens, we can find: lavenders, rudbeckias, hosts, maples, oaks, juniper trees and others. [5, p.48]

Conclusion of the article

In conclusion, it is safe to say that the design of gardens and parks plays a key role in improving the quality of human life. Well-planned landscapes not only beautify the environment, but also promote physical and psychological health, create opportunities for recreation and recreation, and also play an important role in the ecological balance. The skill of a landscape architect lies in the ability to harmoniously combine functionality, aesthetics and environmental sustainability, creating spaces that inspire and bring joy.

Список литературы

1. Cullen, G. The Landscape of Architecture: An Introduction to the Design of Parks and Gardens / G. Cullen. – London: Thames & Hudson, 1995. – 280 p.
2. Dunnett, N. Rain Gardens: Managing Water Sustainably in the Garden and Designed Landscape /N. Dunnett, A. Clayden. – Portland: Timber Press., 2007. – 188 p.
3. Francis, M. The Meaning of Gardens: Idea, Place, and Action / M. Francis. – Cambridge: MIT Press, 2011. – 283 p.
4. Treib, M., Olin, M. Designing with Plants /M. Treib, M.Olin . – New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2012. – 176 p.
5. O’Connel, M. J. The American Garden: A History / M.J. O’Connel . – New York: Harper Collins, 2014. – 283p.

References

1. Cullen, G. The Landscape of Architecture: An Introduction to the Design of Parks and Gardens / G. Cullen. – London: Thames & Hudson, 1995. – 280 p.

2. Dunnett, N. Rain Gardens: Managing Water Sustainably in the Garden and Designed Landscape /N. Dunnett, A. Clayden. – Portland: Timber Press., 2007. – 188 p.
3. Francis, M. The Meaning of Gardens: Idea, Place, and Action / M. Francis. – Cambridge: MIT Press, 2011. – 283 p.
4. Treib, M., Olin, M. Designing with Plants /M. Treib, M.Olin . – New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2012. – 176 p.
5. O’Connel, M. J. The American Garden: A History / M.J. O’Connel . – New York: Harper Collins, 2014. – 283p.