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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FORMATION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTIC SOLUTIONS OF RECREATION AREAS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: in this article, the theoretical foundations of the formation of architectural and artistic solutions of recreation areas of Uzbekistan are studied on the basis of the principles of Environmental Design, natural-landscape environment, anthropogenic factors, ecological interior concept, spatial composition, anthropocentric approach and laws of perception of architectural space. The importance of compositional tools such as landscape, climate, geoplastics, rhythm, proportion, color, and light is revealed in the design of recreational spaces in mountainous areas.

Keywords: ecological design, recreation, ecological interior, anthropocentrism, landscape architecture, architectural space, geoplastics, spatial composition, mountainous regions, aesthetic environment.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены теоретические основы формирования архитектурно-художественных решений зон отдыха Узбекистана природно-ландшафтная среда, антропогенные факторы, концепция экологического интерьера, пространственная композиция, антропоцентрический подход и закономерности восприятия архитектурного пространства на основе принципов экологического дизайна. В статье раскрывается важность композиционных инструментов, таких как ландшафт, климат, геопластика, ритм, пропорции, цвет и свет при проектировании рекреационных пространств в горных районах.

Ключевые слова: экологический дизайн, рекреация, экологический интерьер, антропоцентризм, ландшафтная архитектура, архитектурное пространство, геопластика, пространственная композиция, горные районы, эстетическая среда.

Introduction: Today, the integration of ecological and aesthetic factors in the formation of recreational areas in the mountainous and recreational regions of Uzbekistan is considered one of the important issues. In modern architecture, the creation of spaces harmonized with the natural environment and capable of meeting human psychological and functional needs has become a priority task. Therefore, the concept of ecological design is emerging as an important theoretical basis in the design of recreational complexes.

In the formation of ecological design, natural and climatic conditions, landscape characteristics of the territory, ecological sustainability, and the harmony of the aesthetic environment are regarded as the main criteria. Especially in recreational areas located in mountainous regions, strengthening the relationship between humans and nature while preserving the natural landscape and creating a modern architectural environment has become highly significant.

The concept of ecological interior design is considered one of the important theoretical directions in shaping the modern architectural environment. Within this concept, space is viewed as an integrated system perceived by humans. In this context, enclosing elements such as the “floor,” “wall,” and “ceiling” perform not only constructive but also aesthetic and psychological functions.

According to the anthropocentric approach, humans are regarded as the central element of the spatial environment. Architectural and landscape compositions are organized by taking into account

human visual perception, movement trajectories, and psychological comfort. This concept aims to create spaces that are comfortable, safe, and aesthetically refined for people.

In recreational environments formed in mountainous regions, the direct relationship between humans and nature becomes stronger. Therefore, the natural silhouette of the landscape, the horizon line, mountain relief, and atmospheric flows become important components of architectural composition.

In designing recreational complexes, the geoplastical characteristics of the territory are of particular importance. Natural relief forms, water bodies, valleys, and wind directions determine the functional and aesthetic qualities of recreational areas. During topographical analysis, elevation points, water flows, aeration directions, and landscape dominants are identified. Based on these factors, pedestrian paths, observation platforms, recreation zones, and ecological routes are organized.

To ensure harmony between architecture and landscape in mountainous regions, it is important to achieve a balanced combination of contrast and proportion between architectural forms and nature. Excessive imitation of natural forms may create a sense of artificiality. Therefore, modern ecological design recommends the use of contrasting yet balanced compositional solutions.

Spatial composition is considered one of the main tools in shaping the recreational environment. The open or closed character of a space directly affects human visual perception. The width of visual angles, panoramic views, silhouettes, and perspective elements determine the psychological perception of space.

Semi-open interiors are considered the most comfortable environments for mountainous regions. In such spaces, a person feels both protected and connected with nature at the same time. In particular, esplanades open to mountain views, observation platforms, and water cascades enhance aesthetic expressiveness.

Computer graphics and three-dimensional modeling technologies provide opportunities for the preliminary visual evaluation of modern architectural environments. This helps reduce compositional errors during the design process and determine the realistic perception of space.

Compositional Elements of Ecological Design

In shaping the artistic expressiveness of ecological interiors, compositional elements such as line, form, texture, color, light, and space play an important role.

Line and Form: Horizontal lines evoke a sense of stability and calmness, while vertical elements express activity and dynamism. Diagonal compositions, characteristic of mountainous landscapes, add movement and expressiveness to space. The correspondence of form to function is one of the main principles of ecological design. The harmony between architectural volume and landscape ensures aesthetic integrity.

Texture and Color: The texture of natural materials plays a major role in the aesthetic perception of the ecological environment. The harmonious combination of stone, wood, grass, and water surfaces strengthens the natural character of space.

When selecting colors, the seasonal and climatic characteristics of the territory should be taken into consideration. In mountainous regions, calm and neutral colors harmonizing with the natural color palette are predominant.

Light and Space: Natural light is one of the most important components of ecological interiors. The interplay of light and shadow enhances the emotional expressiveness of space, while wide open areas and panoramic windows ensure the integration of interior and exterior spaces.

Compositional Principles

In ecological design, the principles of proportion, balance, rhythm, emphasis, and repetition serve as important methodological foundations. Proportion determines the harmonious relationship between spatial elements, while balance ensures the visual stability of the composition. Rhythm and repetition integrate natural and architectural elements into a unified system.

Focal points shape aesthetic dominants within recreational areas. Such dominants may include observation towers, water structures, monumental staircases, or natural landscape objects.

Conclusion: The concept of ecological design serves as an important theoretical and practical basis in the formation of recreational complexes in Uzbekistan. Architectural environments created with consideration of the natural and landscape characteristics of mountainous regions contribute to satisfying human aesthetic, functional, and psychological needs.

Recreational spaces formed on the basis of ecological interior concepts strengthen the harmony between humans and nature and help preserve the ecological sustainability of the territory. The use of modern compositional tools, landscape architecture, and digital modeling technologies further improves the architectural and artistic qualities of recreational complexes.

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