



PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZING RECREATION SPACES IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: - This article describes recommendations for the classification of resort complexes for construction in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. Recommendations on seasonal availability of places in mountain resorts of the republic have been developed. The effectiveness of recreation, the ease of use of the resort area and facilities largely depends on the level of transport service to health complexes, and recommendations for their rational solution are given. Differentiation of the areas allocated for the organization of recreational facilities in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan according to the size and greenness, the size of the complex and whether it is included in the resort or not, as well as an analysis of the functional use and natural conditions of the recreational facilities, and recommendations are given.

KEYWORDS: Recreational facilities, optimal capacity, mountain slopes, resort structures, winter sports, ski area.

INTRODUCTION

Today, along with the rapid growth of society, recreational needs are also increasing. The relevance of this article is determined by the imbalance between the demographic capacity of the population and recreational areas. According to the selection of the capacity of recreational areas, according to the choice of seasonality and assortment, the terrain with

complex relief, the need to provide recreation for different categories of the population is the reason for the establishment of resorts from groups of recreation centers of different profiles. It serves to use the territory more appropriately, expand functional zones, cooperation of service enterprises, shorten

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the length of all types of communications, and use industrial construction methods.

The factors that determine the optimal capacity of the resort are: the size of the area suitable for recreation, the convenience of transportation, the convenience of cultural and household services, geological and seismic features, etc. In practice, according to the territorial resources of recreation zones, their capacity may differ significantly.

It is much easier to choose a very convenient area for a small complex in the conditions of complex displaced terrain, the completeness and variety of services can be achieved in medium and large, the area belonging to 1 place can save costs by 7-10% and 25-30%, respectively. If a separate complex is part of a large resort or resort with a centralized system of cultural and household services, it may be appropriate, even if it has a small capacity, and separate resort structures (where needed) is more useful to create. own household appliances).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this work, the main requirements for the selection of an area for the construction of a resort are highlighted. Techniques for placing complexes in various structural forms of relief are proposed, practical recommendations are

given. Places for the construction of recreation centers should be selected in areas with high landscape quality, among large green areas, near rivers, reservoirs, and in places where there is no air and soil pollution.

The size of the plots should allow for the placement of a very large complex of structures, where landscaping and engineering equipment are economically justified, and the area proposed for construction should have convenient transportation, be close to slopes suitable for winter recreation.

When placing a resort at the foot of the mountain slopes in an amphitheater view, taking into account the ease of access to skiers and transport services, the main development is located in the middle or lower line of the slope ("Avarioz" in France, "Megeve" in Lebanon, "Sidars" in Lebanon ") is recommended to summarize. The development is carried out in groups, between which skis are passed from the slopes of the mountain. In resorts with limited flat land, accommodation and service buildings should be placed on the slopes adjacent to the amphitheater, and the latter should be left for pedestrians ("Bakuriani" in Georgia, "Dombay" and "Arxyz" in Karachevo).



Figure 1.

Kurchevel resort in France

(It was built in 1946 in the Tarentaz Valley in the Savoy region)

When placing resorts on a slope, residential buildings and service buildings in the middle of the slope - in the most illuminated and favorable microclimate zones, along the relief ("Chimbuloq", resort, "Snezhny" in Switzerland) or along horizontal lines (Courchevel in France) should be planned (Fig. 1). In the first case, the development is carried out on terraces or leveled areas, and in the second - in two groups, between which elevators and service buildings are installed. The main ski area is under or above the buildings, roads and warehouses are created on the northern slopes.

When organizing the functional and architectural structure of resort complexes, it is necessary to study the area norm, the role of transport, the level of greening of the territory and water supply. Correct organization of services to vacationers, rational use of the valuable resort territory requires dividing the territory into zones, taking into account the functional goals of individual institutions or structures.

In a complex of resorts of one profile, it is recommended to allocate the following:

- the area of dormitory buildings (high-rise comfortable buildings and low-rise pavilions sectors and with seasonal activities throughout the year);
- territory for public buildings and structures (with cultural and public service networks, sports and administrative and commercial buildings);
- the area of economic structures (farm center, parking lot);
- living area of service personnel.

In the complexes consisting of various recreation facilities in the residential area, depending on the nature of the organization of recreation, there are sectors of dormitory

buildings of the sports and tourist type, establishments with a source of noise (such as motels, camping sites) and buildings intended for recreation. Families with children should be distinguished. Progressive methods of planning resort complexes in mountainous areas include sufficient isolation of networks with convenient interconnections, compact placement of the main resort development (especially capital structures), combining high-level landscaping with maximum preservation of the natural landscape. Provides development of resort areas according to the principle.

Based on this, in addition to the traditional form of zoning the area by the main types of recreation, it is proposed to adopt the zoning according to the level of intensity of use expressed by the total number of stays per night: in the complex itself (in the area 5-8 minutes from the community center) according to the limit of high concentration of vacationers 120 people/ha and less than 10 people/ha outside. Areas of high concentration should have a high level of greenery, and in areas of low density, it is recommended to preserve the natural appearance of recreation areas for vacationers. This principle of economical construction provides various conditions for recreation.

The composition of the recreation center depends on the capacity, nomenclature and functional connection of the buildings, and is mainly determined by natural conditions and character of development. The integrity of the composition and the unity of architectural and artistic expressiveness or in complex ensembles are ensured by various construction methods, scale and harmony with the surrounding nature. The latter is often achieved by coordinating the placement

of architectural volumes with the relief, which grows where the relief moves upward. Maximizing the opening of buildings by arranging galleries, loggias, shaded terraces helps to harmonize architecture with nature. Then, the role of the garden as an outdoor recreation area is emphasized, which allows not only to improve sanitary and hygienic conditions, but also to enrich the landscape of the resort area. Irrigation of the territory, creating reservoirs, cascades and waterfalls as much as possible is of particular importance. In connection with the surrounding nature, an important architectural role is played by natural building materials, as well as landscaping elements (small forms, lighting, coverings, sidewalks, playgrounds, etc.).

CONCLUSION

Thus, the effectiveness of recreation, the rationality of using the resort area and facilities largely depends on the level of transport service to health complexes. Increasing the activity of mountain resorts can be achieved by using new types of high-speed transport. The document recommends dividing the traffic into internal and external connections of the resort, restricting the entry or passage of transit vehicles through the resort area, building parking spaces on the outer border, building detours for transit, and using canopies for internal connections of the resort. It is 5-10 times shorter than roads and very economical to use.

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