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ART DECORATIVE APPEARANCE OF CHILDREN PARK

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Abstract: *Have You ever wondered how the world looks through children's eyes?*

Have you ever tried to navigate and to perceive the forms in the expanse in a way typical for children?

The goal of each specialist – landscape designer is to create a volumetric-spatial composition by the power of different means. Namely, the composition of a children's park should be adjusted to necessary dimensions for the child, i.e. the segments should meet children's criteria.

The placed parts should not direct children towards ready games, but to wake up innovatively and creativity in them. To be grouped and organized into collective games, but when necessary to be able to isolate themselves.

By establishing compositional solution, the landscape designer sees the layout of the artworks (murals, mosaics, panels, sculpture) on defined places in the park. The synthesis is manifested in a form of specially accentuated parts. However, art has significant place, especially in cases with higher education requirements.

Works of art can be an integral part of a landscape composition. The interaction between landscape architecture and art (stained glass, murals, mosaics, sculpture), is called a big fusion.

Keywords: *design, art, landscape, children's park.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Children's park – Most frequently the word park is used for a place in the city with elements from nature, place for entertainment. Depending on the way of usage and geographical location, the parks are divided into several kinds, but in our study we shall review the children's parks.

Children's park is a place with a specific design, where children can amuse themselves, to climb on slides, to play with sand, to swing, to run, but under the parents' control. It is supposed that the parks are safer than the other places, even than the home environment. Children's park can be closed or open. Some locations are intended for children, while some areas are intended for other age groups.

The children need games. Their voluntary and often non-perceived character creates pleasant feelings and helps physical, psychological and mental development of children.

Children's parks are realized on two basic principles- on separated specialized zones, that are limited, connected with big city parks and on special parts.

Functional-basic organization of children's zones for playing in the parks depends on the specific role they play in the common system of city elements for recreation in a green system.

The organization of the space in a children's park has its specific characteristics, one of which is dimensioning of the space composition, which should be suitable for the children's age.

The best parts in free green areas from microclimatic point of view, should be separated into zones where the children can play and rest.



Figure 1. Children's park

Each detail in this zone should be given meaning and accurately planned, but most attention should be paid to specific children's resting in any respect. Here, special attention should be paid to the selection of a screen that does not generate dust, to the trees, having in mind good insulation of plateaus and objects, toxic and thorny vegetation is not allowed, while free spaces and some plateaus are covered with trample-resistant grass.

On such areas it is desirable to organize combined playgrounds for children, where the children through playing will have opportunity to practice sports. The zone for children's passive resting should have its own entrance and to be connected to the main alley, i.e. to the park main entrance.

2. ARRANGING WORKS OF ART IN THE CHILDREN'S PARK

Rules for arranging the works of art in the children's park:

- Conditions for normal perception of exhibits
- Lighting of the works
- Vegetation in the children's park
- Kinds of floors and floor coverings.

Big synthesis finds its place in free open areas, where representative functions create conditions for perception of the works of art.

By establishing compositional solutions, the landscape designer sees the layout of the works of art (murals, mosaics, panels, sculpture) on definite places in the park. The synthesis is

manifested in the form of specially accentuated parts. However, art has significant place, especially in cases with higher education requests.

The need for objects – specimens in the park is a result of the tendency to avoid repetition in the landscape and the world of objects. Picturesque works, in different techniques (zgrafito, mural) and in a different genre (figural compositions, architectural segments, animated characters), find their place in the children's park.

Usually, the selected theme should be in accordance with a functional purpose of the zone in the children's park.



Figure 2. Children's park

The children's park in the zone for active playing, as a place for social framework, can be successfully arranged with landscapes, portraits and other abstract works, works of painting techniques, and some genres of sculptures applied in the children's games, and a small plastics with educational purpose.

The small plastics is one of the primary manifestations of human activity, which in its roots has creativity, rituals and activity of the ancient man. That art undergoes significant metamorphose in different epoches and styles, but today it manifests in many different variants that have strong decorative application. As an independent genre, the small plastics is first determined by a formal sign: the work size max. 40 cm.

The small plastic is intimate, narrative, and the storyline comprises life variety. The advantage of the small plastics is that it can fit in the open space, due to its non-binding with a definite environment (as it is a case with the big sculpture) and because of that it can be in a direct contact with animals.

The works of art can be taken in a hand and carefully viewed. As a monument, or freely placed form, they can be placed in different places – as a highlight in the park, as a content to complement the whole theme, as a source for inspiration for the entire educational content, with definite symbolism etc.

Plastics offers a large number of other materials – bronze, ceramics, wood, glass, metals etc.

Genres of ceramic board and independent ceramic plastics are close to fine arts ; the board is close to painting, while the independent plastics – to the small plastics , as a genre of sculpture.

Independent of knowing means of expression from other genres, ceramic boards manage to keep the material influence. Besides the plastics, this kind of works has ability to carry color, texture (when glazing) and to have scenic qualities. The board is “three-dimensional picture”. The application in the children park is defined as a small synthesis. But, there are works, as a decorative glassplastics, glass panels, and objects which as a kind are on the boundary between applied and fine arts.



Figure 3. Children's park

Conditions for shaping with vegetation

Vegetation composition plays very important role. Vegetation should meet all requirements that provide harmonic couple of vegetation with the landscape around us.

The vegetation that takes part in the composition in the children's park , should fulfil the following basic tasks:

- To provide complete layout on floors up to periphery in order to be isolated from all negative external influences.
- To provide necessary shadows along pathways, places and areas for different sport activities.
- To have emphasized aesthetic qualities
- To use flowers – yearly and perennial – in such a way that they form groups or expositional parts with cognitive aim.
- Thanks to decorative qualities, to provide lasting effects in the park.

Rules for arranging works of art in the children's park

From the point of view for arranging works of art, we talk about exhibits and exposure, and all this to be as an open museum.

The exhibits can be flat, volumetric and panoramic.

Flat exposure is arranged for front view of limited number of observation scores.

Exposition plate can be vertical (wall), horizontal or inclined (special cupboard). Vertical plane is more suitable for mural, zgrafito and relief.



Figure 4. Children's park

Comfortable observation of vertically placed picture is a subject of optimal angle of 270 and horizontal angle of 50-550. Maximal limit for observing distance is determined by the artwork author, in order to comprise it completely by the eyes. The observation moves from the general to details, for which from the general viewing, the observer comes closer in order to see the details. In practice, the following rule for dual height is confirmed: the distance from the object up to the point with possible total view equals twice of the object height.

Illumination of works of art in the park

The works of art in the park, besides with natural light, should be illuminated with artificial lighting as well.

For flat compositions, dispersed and even lighting is necessary. Their arranging should match the size and theme of the work, also the works background, in order the light to fall from the sides, not directly.

Large number of compositions need directed lighting of spotlight type, in order to show light-shadows.

Removal of reflexions from surfaces and missing of flash is an important requirement. The special lights for scenic performances should have the spectrum of daily light and give evenly dispersed light.

Providing of higher lighting of exhibits in relation to the background, and the colour, is realized due to the use of special lamps.

The small exhibits should be placed in special cabins – displays or boards with a background in contrast to material of which the objects and the lighting are made of. These cabins also provide protection of theft.



Figure 5. Children's park

Layout of the floor, i.e. pathways

The foundations of the pathways and surfaces for playing have functional and aesthetic role. They are too big surfaces in the enterior and are basic carrier of color. On their background, the entire design of children's toys is designed, it is a design of urban equipment. Tiles materials. PVC-tiles have the same qualities as PVC surfaces.



Figure 5. Children's park

Natural terracotta tiles have warm, sandy shade of color, and are very resistant to wearing, and are less prone to cracking from glazing than ceramic tiles.

They are waterproof, resistant to chemical agents, naturally not sliding. They are produced in square, rectangular and hexagonal forms and have smooth or texturized surface.

Stone plates. They are processed from naturally hard kinds of stones – marble, granite, sient, with thickness of 2 to 5 cm. Untreated stone plates are especially appropriate material for external use with suburban and “traditional” houses. Polished stone plates are very expensive material used in representative public or apartment buildings. They should be put by an expert.

3. CONCLUSION

The synthesis is manifested in a kind of specially accentuated parts. Anyway, art has important place, especially in cases with higher requirements for education.

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