

ART PRINCIPLES IN PARK ART AS A FACOR FOR STREET LANDSCAPING IN CITES

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Abstract

The street network as an element of urban and spatial planning of settlements forms the skeleton of the settlement and creates conditions for orientation in the general landscape.

Roads should be traced not only as convenient roads but also for economical construction. In comparison to this important functional significance there is aesthetic visual quality of the roads.

In the theory of park art, term composition means - arrangement of individual plants or combined with dead materials so as to form a harmonious whole subordinate to the artistic idea. The main theoretical works in park art are closely related to the principles of the general theory of composition.

Key words: park, design, street, principles, art

Introduction

The green system is an important spatial structural and functional part of the settlement and the upland territories, which solve a number of tasks for improving the environment.

"Designing a street according to its likely use is a reasonable but unusual practice," says Plato in 1917. We strongly believe that streets, squares and public spaces are a vital element in every region and city. a component that contributes to the revival of the city.

The organization of places for extra-urban recreation is unthinkable without good transport links at these places in urban areas, i.e. branched rational network of roads.

Suburban roads should be tracked not only as convenient roads but also for economical construction. In comparison to this important functional significance there is aesthetic visual quality of the roads. In order to successfully solve these problems, it is necessary to introduce

rational principles and methods of landscape design on the roads, which consists above all in linking the roads with the characteristics of the local landscape environment as well as in the rational use of the natural and artificial components of the landscape, such as existing vegetation or newly formed plantations.

Road vegetation has a major impact on the overall picture of the landscape. Therefore, considerable attention should be paid. Planning and designing it is an integral part of the profession of landscape architects.

In the series of methods for achieving ecological balance in the urban environment, the planning and construction of the green system occupies a certain place. This activity accompanies modern urban planning both as a science and as a practice, but a concrete approach is needed on a case-by-case basis.

Materials and Methods

Current research is the necessity of a complex analysis of the development and assessment of the current state of the park structure of a part of the highways and the street network of the Republic of Macedonia and their compositional decision as well as the determination of prognoses for their development and the hypothesis for its long- in terms of sustainable development and globalization determine the relevance of the survey.

The subject of research is the motorways and the street network.

The subject of the study is the state of the art, the forecasts and the models for development of the park system of part of the highways and the street network.

In order to achieve the main goal and to solve the assigned tasks, it is necessary to apply a system of methods which includes:

1. Mathematical and statistical methods - collection, processing, systematization and interpretation of statistical data
2. Natural Surveying Methods - Visual analyzes of the street network of some of the larger cities in the Republic of Macedonia.

Results and Discussion

The road from the earliest times to today is a factor that has a significant impact on economic, political and cultural development.

The best indicator of the strength of the state is its infrastructure. So it is said that if you want to find out what economy is in a given country, ask what kind of construction it is, this is your fastest and most reliable indicator.

In recent years, thanks to the continuous improvement of the road system, great attention has been paid to the negative impact of road construction on the natural environment. According to the requirements for sustainable development, road construction should try to reduce the environmental degradation.

Also, the preservation of the environment, landscaping, history, culture and other factors must be thoroughly reviewed to make the road a new bright landscape for the natural landscape.

The composition is one of the most important concepts in all arts originating from the Latin composition, which means the presence and connection of elements or parts of a work of art in a single system.

The main theoretical works in park art are closely related to the principles of the general theory of composition.

The combination of vegetation in landscape design is also subject to the principles of unity, expediency, proportion, balance, and so on.

Knowledge of the elements is of great importance for the formation of the road composition (line, offset and shape, value, paint, direction, size) from which artistic principles are established (expediency, color, scale, proportionality, equilibrium, symmetry and asymmetry, contrast, shade, equality, diversity, repetition (rhythm), categorical contrast), and they are the regulators of any project work that defines the interrelation of the elements in it.

The construction of different types of roads of all categories should not cause landscape disturbance; their tracing has to coincide with the natural features such as the existing indigenous or also tonic plantations - forest massifs, groups as well as individual specimens of decorative tree species.

The rhythmic path of the road must fit harmoniously into the surrounding landscape.

Disagreements about the organic connection between the roads and the natural landscape are in the cases where the track of the road corresponds to the nature of its main natural components - the relief of the surroundings, the outlines of the river, the water surfaces, as well as the edges of the forests and small forests.

The long stretches of roads in Macedonia are not inconsistent with the main components of the area - the shape of the relief, the rectangular fields, the network of agro-protection plants, the irrigation channels, etc. - unlike the others, they are biologically supplemented.

But if these straight roads are too long, monotonous, they can be annoying and reduce the driver's attention. You have to intervene there with vegetation.

The green system is a spatially connected green area with a certain functional purpose (biological, recreational and aesthetic, etc.) and with a significant role in the macro-structure of the city.

The functional and territorial organization of the green system aims to link all green areas, categorize them according to various signs and normalize them by means of certain indicators. Such an organization is based on several principles:

- All existing and projected green areas should be bound in an overall spatially connected system;
- Territorial organization of the green system should be in tune with other local functions and systems - to separate the incompatible and to connect the compatible ones;
- The park building of the linear objects and the pedestrian zones should be established in directions and connect with the traditional routes and the service areas;
- The green areas for short-term recreation should be arranged near or in the directions of the pedestrian streams and around the public centers;
- Coastal parks and forestry parks should have the opportunity to organize a connection both with the settlement green system and with the natural environment;

The Territorial Organization aims to identify the most appropriate territorial structure of the green system, following the following principles:

- Uniformity in the location of large green fields;
- The territorial link between the existing and the planned green areas in an overall spatially connected system harmonizing with the settlement;
- Continuity of the green system in the settlement and suburban range with penetration into the central city areas;
- Complexity in solving the system of urban and suburban green areas, united in one unit;
- Territorial direction of the park-controlled pedestrian zones along traditional routes;

- Quantitative norms with the development of relevant indicators according to the complex requirements of the housing environment, the market economy and the land restitution.

The green system as an element of the living environment affects the individual local functional systems - labor, living, recreation, transport, public service and others.

The requirements for the transport-communication system are:

- Not to disturb the integrity of the green system of the settlement;
- keep territories with valuable landscapes and vegetation from major transport communications;
- Provide safe-hosted pedestrian access to kindergartens and schools;
- provide the necessary easement for different classes of streets;
- To divide the pedestrian from the traffic with plant towers (rows, planted vegetation and screens).

The green system as an element of the urban landscape includes the aesthetic-compositional requirements in the formation or, more precisely, the criteria for aesthetic assessment of the green areas in the settlement.

The green system as a structuring element in the settlements includes:

- The green system as structuring;
- The green system as a necessary environment for the development of other functional systems;
- The green system as a specific environment for the development of recreational subsystems.

In the formation of the planning structure of a city, a system of main streets, which are the backbone of the overall town-planning solution, are involved. In the process of population development under the influence of a complex of natural geographic conditions and socio-economic factors, the main street network develops and transforms.

The artistic principles and elements are a guide for designers in organizing elements for a visually satisfying landscape.

Knowledge of design elements and principles is essential for designing an open surface (landscape) and working in the road design process.

The elements of the compilation are the visual qualities that people see and react when they look at the space in our case this is the road. Visual effects can forbid many different

emotions and feelings and the more positive these feelings are, the more likely people are to enjoy and use space.

Perhaps the most common element in the composition is the line. The line creates all shapes and patterns and can be used in different ways in building the landscape.

Landscape designers use lines to create patterns, create spaces, create forms, control movement, establish dominance, and create a cohesive theme in the landscape.

Line properties determine how people respond to the landscape, emotionally and physically.

The appearance is created by the contour of the enclosed space, and the shape is the three-dimensional mass of appearance. The shape of the structure, the plants and the garden elements also determine the general theme of the space. Formal geometric shapes include circles, squares and polygons.

Form is the most durable quality of plants. Ordinary plant forms are well established and standardized, and the shape is the most conventional and recognizable plant features.

The form can also be created by concentration of plants where the total mass forms a different shape. A strong form that contradicts the rest of the composition will have a greater emphasis on the composition. Strongly opposite forms should be used carefully - one or two works well and as a focal point, but if too much is used, chaos is created.

The texture refers to how rough or fines the surface of the plant feels and / or looks. The texture is used to provide variety, interest and contrast.

The greens, flowers, bark, and the whole structure of the branch have a texture. The shape and size of leaves often determine the perception of the structure of the plant. A plant can be described as rough, medium or fine texture.

Acute textures are dominant and tendencies dominate in color and shape, and the fine texture is finer for other textures and tends to unite the composition.

Coarse-textured plants attract attention and are prone to keep it, because the bright and dark shadow contrasts provide more. The slim texture exaggerates the distance and creates a feeling for a larger, more open space. Strong texture minimizes the distance that plants look closer to and the space feels less, more radiant.

The bold colors increase the contrast and make the texture ugly, and the reduced colors can smooth the texture. Coarse-textured paper such as coarse rocks and large trees tends to make the plant material look medium-textured.

Paint is the most visible element in the landscape and is often the focal point of most of the Demure fans; however, it is also the most temporary of an element that often lasts only a few weeks a year in individual plants.

The use of colors is determined by the theory of colors (using a color wheel) to create color schemes. The simple description of the color wheel includes the three basic colors - red, blue and yellow; the three secondary colors (when mixing two basic colors) green, orange and violet and the six third colors (when mixing one primary in the adjacent and one secondary color) as red-orange.

The color theory explains the relationships of the colors to one another and how they should be used in the composition. The main color schemes are monochrome, analog and complementary.

Color can also be used to attract attention and direct views. In bright colors a focal point can be created. For example, light yellow, which has the highest intensity, also has the greatest contrast with other colors (often described as "color pop") and should be used moderately. The small amount of intense color has as much visual weight as much weaker or weaker colors. The color scheme of the garden changes as the seasons change. Summer colors are usually different and brighter with more flowers, and winter colors tend to be monochrome and then more leaves. Color is also influenced by the quality of light, which changes from the time of the day and the time of the year. The brighter, more intense summer sun makes the colors more intense and intense, so the filtered winter light makes the colors stranger. When selecting a color scheme it should be different at which time of day the garden will be used. Since color is temporary, it should be used to emphasize more desirable elements such as texture and shape. Studying the color of the target plan is useful for choosing a color. The drawings are drawn with color schemes that show the size and the proposed location of different colors.

Physical and psychological comforts are two important principles that have been achieved through the use of these principles. People feel more psychic comfort in a landscape that has order and repetition.

The organized landscape with predictable design (signs of human care) is easier to read and tends to make people feel comfortable. Psychological comfort is also achieved through a sense of satisfaction that a spectator captures from a heterogeneous or harmonious landscape. Consumers feel psychic comfort, work better and feel safer in a landscape that is proportionally compatible with the human dimension.

Proportions. The relative share is the size of an object relative to another object. The absolute proportion is the scale or size of an object. An important absolute percentage is the human scale (the size of the body), since the size of the other objects is considered to be relative to man. Vegetable materials, garden items and ornaments should be related to human scale. Other important relative proportions include the size of the house, the yard and the area where it is to be planted.

Proportions the plants. Proportions can be found in plant material in relation to humans, surrounding plants and the house. When all the trees are proportional, the composition feels balanced and harmonious. Feeling of equilibrium can also be achieved through an even distribution of open space and planted space. The use of significantly different plant sizes can help achieve dominance (accent) by contacting a large plant. Using plants of similar size helps to achieve rhythm by repeating the size.

The human dimension is also important for the psychological comfort of empty and open spaces. People feel safer in small open spaces, such as patios and terraces. An important conception of spacious comfort is the enclosure. Most people feel light with some overhead protection that points to the ceiling. Overloading must not be solid; in fact, an unintended breeding, such as tree branches, provides a good psychological enclosure that allows the light to pass through to the sky.

Red. The order generally refers to spatial layout and organization of design and most often works through balance. Balance is a concept of equal visual attraction and weight, usually around a real or represented center axis. The shape, color, size and texture also affect the balance. The balance can be symmetrical, asymmetrical and perspective. Order can also be achieved by massive elements or elements in different groups, located around a central point.

Symmetric balance. Systematic equilibrium is achieved when the same objects (mirror) are placed on both sides of the axis. This kind of balance is used in formal design and one of the oldest and most used concepts of spatial organization.

Asymmetric balance. Asymmetric balance with the same visual weight of uneven forms, colors and textures on both sides of the axis. This equilibrium is informal and is usually achieved by masses of plants that seem to have the same visual weight over the total mass. Mass can be achieved by combining plants, structures and garden ornaments. In order to create a balance, the features of large sizes, thick shapes, bright colors and coarse textures look heavy and should be used moderately, while small sizes, rare shapes, gray or protruding colors and fine textures look easier and need to be used in larger quantities.

Repeat. Repeat is done by reusing elements or features to create patterns or sequences in the landscape. The repetition of lines, shapes, colors and textures creates waves in the landscape. Repetition should be used with caution, too much repetition can create monotony and too little can create confusion. Simply repeating is the use of the same objects in a single line or grouping of geometric shapes such as a square in an organized branch.

Repetition can become more interesting by using a change that is a small change in the sequence of the ordinary, for example, the use of a square shape according to circular shapes of every fifth circle.

Grading, which is a gradual change in some functional features, is another way to make the repetition more interesting. An example may be a square shape that gradually becomes smaller or larger.

Unity. Unity is achieved by linking elements and features to create a limited character in the composition. Unity is sometimes called harmony, a concept of general fit. For comparison, scattered piles of plants and unrelated garden elements are opposed to unity. Unity is accomplished through domination, inner bonding, unity in three (described below), and the simplicity of outlining colors, textures and shapes. Although paper and plants can be delayed by merging similar features, some variety is important for interest creation. The easiest way to create unity is by using a design theme or design style. Design themes and styles have a well-defined set of features that have retained their popularity over time as many of them are visually satisfying.

Application of Design Principles and Elements. Although it is useful to know the elements and principles of design, it is sometimes difficult to understand how to apply them. Each country presents challenges and opportunities for individual projects and expressions and requires a unique implementation of elements and principles.

The research as elements and principles have been applied in an existing design that is attractive to you is a good place to start. The best way to create a good design is to get ideas from projects that are attractive to you and adapt to our specific conditions

Conclusion

Knowledge of the elements is of great importance for the formation of the road composition (line, offset and shape, valer, paint, direction, size) from which artistic principles are established (expedience, color, scale, proportionality, equilibrium, symmetry and asymmetry, contrast, shade, equality, diversity, repetition (rhythm), categorical contrast), and they are the regulators of any project work that defines the interrelation of the elements in it.

Road vegetation has a major impact on the overall picture of the landscape. Therefore, considerable attention should be paid. Planning and maintenance is an integral part of the profession of landscape architects.

The street network as an element of town planning of settlements forms the skeleton of the settlement and creates conditions for orientation in the common urban landscape.

The main task of the communication transport system is to provide the best conditions for fast, convenient, safe and economical transport, while respecting environmental protection requirements.

The siting and shaping of the street network is of fundamental importance for the architectural, artistic and aesthetic layout of the settlement.

The streets should be designed so that when designing them, a landscape architect will be involved who will articulate the elements and principles of a correct compositional solution.

Streets are one of the cornerstones of the urban landscape, and for the normal functioning of this landscape it is inconceivable that all of its components are in ecological unity.

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