



Landscaping of Preschool Educational Organizations and Nurseries

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the landscape organization, design, requirements and recommendations of the kindergarten area. The importance of landscape organization and principles of organization are shown.

Keywords:

Landscaping, landscape, recreation, plants, kindergarten, playgrounds, climate.

Introduction

The purpose of greening is to create a green climate and sanitary and hygienic conditions, to divide plots with trees, and to introduce children to plants. Green trees in the school perform the following functions.

- Protection from insolation (radiation), dust, and noise.
- Creating conditions for relaxation.
- Improve the scenic view.

Trees and bushes are planted on the border of the plot. Trees and living walls are planted around the sports grounds. Alleys, lawns, bushes, and flowers are planted for recreation. Plant types should be wide. Poisonous and thorny plants are not planted [1-4].

The selection of plants in the children's playground must meet the following requirements.

- Arbours should be tall and shady. In summer, the shaded area should be more than 50% of game activity;
- Bushes within the scope of activity should be trees of medium height with strong growth and vertical growth, and the space under the tree branches should be greater than 1.8 meters;

- A children's playground requires a beautiful and clean green environment and landscape art.

Landscaping design is based on the basic theories of ecology, rationally planning green space, making full use of land resources, and taking high-efficiency energy-saving measures [5-9]. Native vegetation, topography and landscape should be preserved and used.

Methodology

When children are playing, they are open and nature-oriented, especially with plant materials related to activities such as the obstacle plant maze, which directly meets the requirements of children. They have activities, exchanges and recreation in the green space. Can make the landscape feel full of life. Good environment close to nature. Of course, the selection and planting of plants at this time should be suitable for the scale and psychology of children and should arouse interest in children.

Using plant materials as play materials. A "tree shadow" is created on the background of landscape sketches, asphalt, benches, etc.; in three-dimensional landscaping landscape mode. For example, a certain shaded area

should be reserved on the playground for summer activities, and climbing plants such as walls and boulders should be used for summer activities. It can weaken the solid lines of the building form; use barriers to separate the space. It can reduce noise, etc. [10-14].

When choosing plants for landscaping, it is important to use the shape, line, colour, texture and habits of plants wisely to create a picture. Through the changes of seasons and life cycles of plants, a living dynamic picture is formed. For example, common planting patterns in Shanghai include "Cedar Pine + Magnolia, Lagerstroemia Ten Bauhinia + Xuan Sin, Iris Ten Ophiopogon". In spring, you can enjoy Bauhinia, Xuan Xin and Iris. In summer you can enjoy Magnolia and Lagerstroemia flowers. Autumn viewing. Flowers and fruits of Ophiopogon japonicus, bauhinia and other fruits, in winter you can admire the tree forms of evergreens such as cedar and magnolia [15-18].

Children's presence in the open air is determined by the schedule of the day when planting the trees of the kindergarten. Usually, children spend at least 33% of their time in the air, 48% in spring and autumn, and 90% in summer. The kindergarten should have the following grounds and facilities:

- common playground;
- playground and porch for some children's groups;
- corner for animals;
- homestead;
- orchard;
- swimming pool;
- farm yard;

It is recommended to place the following playgrounds and structures in the territory of the kindergarten: a common playground, separate playgrounds for children, a porch, a bed for sleeping and playing in the shade, an animal corner, a vegetable garden, a fruit and berry garden, swimming pool, household yard. The balance of the territory is approximately as follows: green groves - 60%; playgrounds - 20%; alleys and corridors - 8%; devices - 12%. 150-180 trees and 2000-2500 bushes are planted on 1 hectare. 2 rows of trees and bushes are planted on the outer border of the

site. Children's playgrounds are separated from each other by 2-3 rows of living walls. Trees with wide and thick branches are planted to shade the fields. Flowers are planted in the place where parents wait at the entrance to the kindergarten, in physical culture and the general area [17-20].

Flowers are planted in front of the entrance to the building, in the waiting areas for parents, and in front of physical education and common playgrounds. It is advisable to plant annual flowers near the sidewalks, where children can water the flowers. Perennial flowering plants are mainly planted in groups on the lawn.

An area for animals and birds, as well as a farm yard, will be placed in the inner part of the area and separated by trees and bushes. All planned parts are interconnected with 1.5-meter-wide joists. It is necessary to assume that the types of trees and bushes will be colourful because this will give children an opportunity to get acquainted with the world of plants. They should also contain more perennial and long-flowering annual plants. Plants with poisonous leaves and fruits, for example, sumac (Tatum), thorny plants (gledichia, zhida) and those polluting the area (poplar, maple, maple, mother plants of trees) are excluded from the ranks of trees and shrubs. Plants with phytoncide properties (virgin juniper, Streets can have one, two, three or more rows on each side of the pavement. Living walls and coniferous trees are also planted here. Additional trees are planted in the middle where the road is divided into two, and the greening of the islands in the areas that regulate the traffic is of great importance. In the lane dividing the road, if its width is 2-3 m, a lawn will be built, and bushes and flowers will be planted in its background. Kindergartens will mainly place B groups of residential buildings in separate plots located at a distance of at least 25 m from the red lines. , in places where existing buildings are located (taking into account the further arrangement of micro districts), it is allowed to selectively place kindergartens in places separated from intensive traffic.

A nursery or nursery should have a convenient (preferably rectangular) configuration, be dry

and have natural drainage for surface water. A fence with a height of at least 2 m is provided along its perimeter, on the site: a kindergarten building with blind spots, a farm yard, roads, paths, sidewalks corridors, and green areas are located.

Placing the building on the site, especially at its entrances and exits, is of great importance for the rational organization of the landscaping of the territory of the children's institution. It is most reasonable to place the building on one side of the site. In the centre of the site, it is placed only if one or both sides of the site face a busy street: thanks to this arrangement, the kindergarten building is better protected from street noise and dust.

If the main children's rooms (playrooms in the group) are located on the side of residential buildings, the distance between these buildings and the kindergarten building should not be less than 2.5 times the height of the opposite tallest building. Sanitary breaks with the width of the building are determined by the height of the building located on the South side of the kindergarten-kindergarten.

In the plot, the width of the road is 3.5 m and the turning platform with dimensions of 12x5.5 m, including the width of the road, according to fire requirements, is regulated by the perimeter of the building and the nearest permanent road from the facade of the building the distance to the side stone should be at least 8 m.

Optimum placement and orientation of rooms to protect them from solar radiation, excess sunlight and light reflected from the surface of neighbouring buildings, landscaping of front yards, and use of solar protection devices (SZU), including protective layered window panes is done by applying; Sun protection measures are based on local conditions.

Conclusion

Solar protection devices must be designed in accordance with QMQ 2.01.04-97*. It is necessary that solar protection devices ensure the reduction of heat loss from solar radiation in the hot season of the year and do not resist the capture of solar energy by the room in the cold season of the year. It is allowed to protect

one- and two-story buildings from sunlight by means of greening.

Solar protection devices for buildings with a height of 5 and more floors must be made of non-combustible materials, and fixed solar protection structures must allow firefighters (with their equipment) to enter each floor and evacuate people from there, it cannot become tight.

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