



The Principles of Plant Placement in the Interior

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ABSTRACT

Plants are an important element of good design, they make the space more lively, interesting and cozy. There are various types of plants that differ in size and shape, as well as in placement in space. The article considers examples of plants selected for different rooms in accordance with the conditions of their placement.

Keywords:

plants, interior, horizontal landscaping, vertical landscaping, phyto wall, microclimate, space.

Introduction

Before creating compositions from plants, you need to understand exactly what types of landscaping can be created in the interior. In general, there are only two of them: horizontal and vertical landscaping. Horizontal landscaping in the interior is the placement of plants on window sills, shelves, tables. In addition to traditional flower arrangement options, there are unusual ways of landscaping, for example furniture with built-in planters. This arrangement of greenery looks original in any interior. Vertical landscaping in the interior is the placement of plants on special vertical devices (hanging planters, racks and supports for flowers) and vertical structures of the room (walls) [1-4]. Vertical gardening allows you to completely unload horizontal surfaces, and structures for vertical placement of plants are often an interior decoration in themselves [5-9].

Plants in the interior are arranged with different goals and objectives. In addition to

decoration, they can perform a number of other functions. For example:

- *space zoning*: by creating a partition filled with green vegetation (for example, ivy, ferns, money tree, lavender, etc.), you can divide the space into zones. The partition lets in light and does not visually reduce the space;
- *creating a focal point*: plants have a natural feature to attract attention. If you need to emphasize some feature of the interior, you can place a container with a flower in that place;
- *filling empty corners*: green spaces are ideal for filling empty corners in a room. By bringing a portion of greenery into the interior, flowers improve the appearance of the room and do not clutter up the space;
- *space decoration*: this is the main purpose of flowers in the interior. Thanks to the variety of vegetation types, you can create countless variations for decoration;
- *adding texture*: using greenery in the interior is an opportunity to add structure. The structure makes the room more stylish, pleasant to find and increases visual interest.

Main Part

One of the modern trends in interior gardening is the placement of plants on the walls of the

room, the so-called phytowall or green wall (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Phytowall. Vertical gardening in public spaces

The design of the phytowall is a wire frame filled with a substrate. The frame is attached to the wall, after which plants are planted on its entire surface. Planted plants are watered

automatically using drip irrigation. A phyto-picture will help to decorate the interior - a reduced version of a phyto-wall, applicable in almost any room (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Examples of phytopictures

Consider examples of plants for various interiors:

- *public premises*: the most basic criterion for choosing landscaping for offices (shops, restaurants, cafes, etc.) is the

unpretentiousness of plants. These plants include: sansevieria, monstera, chlorophytum, aspidistra, zamiokulkas (dollar tree), dieffenbachia. These plants are showy and not whimsical (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Plants in the public interior

- *living room*: one of the factors in choosing plants for a house or apartment is the functional purpose of the greened room (living room, bedroom, kitchen, etc.). Let's take a closer look at the landscaping of each room.

- *plants for the hall, hallway*: the space of the halls, hallways are insufficiently lit. It is best for such interiors to suit fairly large plants that are undemanding to light conditions (for example, anubias, aglaonema, various ferns, monstera). (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Plants in the hall, hallway

- *plants for the living room*: the living room is usually the largest and brightest room, so the choice of plants is almost unlimited. Plants can be arranged both vertically and horizontally; fairly large plants can be placed (for example: dracaena, ficus, monstera, various palm trees);

small flowers can be grouped into groups forming green zones; climbing plants can be placed in hanging planters (ivy, tradescantia, zebrina, philodendron). If the living room is not a bedroom at the same time, you can place strong-smelling fragrant plants in it (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Plants in the living room

- *plants for the bedroom*: small-sized plants that adapt well to low-light conditions are suitable. Such, for example, as *senpolia* (violet), *clivia*, *begonia*, *ivy*, *nephrolepis*, etc. To maintain a comfortable microclimate, you can place plants that purify the air and emit phytoncides (for

example: *aglaonema*, *tradescantia*, *spathiphyllum*, etc.). For placement in the bedroom, it is necessary to select plants that do not emit strong aromas that provoke insomnia or headache (*Fig. 6*).



Fig. 6. Plants in the bedroom

- *plants for the kitchen*: when choosing plants for the kitchen, it is necessary to take into account factors such as high humidity, drafts, temperature changes, various odors [7-10]. Capricious and exotic plants are not suitable for the kitchen, more unpretentious ones will

do, such as *balsam*, *maranta*, *cyclamen*, *geranium*, *kalanchoe*, *begonia*, as well as plants capable of bearing fruit (coffee tree, various types of citrus, decorative pepper). Growing fruit plants can not only decorate the room, but also bring practical benefits (*Fig.7*).



Fig. 7. Plants in the kitchen interior

- *plants for the bathroom:* those that prefer high humidity are suitable - cyperus, adiantum, vriesia, various orchids, ferns, etc. (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8. Plants in the bathroom

Conclusion

When choosing plants, it is necessary to focus, first of all, on the microclimate of the room (average temperature, humidity), lighting conditions and the size of the room.

Summing up, the following conclusions can be made:

- there should not be too many plants in the room so as not to overload the space;
- the amount of vegetation should correspond to the size of the room;
- a tall plant increases the height of the ceiling;
- the wide crown of the tree visually reduces the height of the ceiling;
- the size of the plant together with the container should correspond to the size of the furniture and the room. For example, miniature plants in vases will not look harmoniously in a large hall. And a tall palm tree is out of place in a small narrow room;
- for a group composition, it is necessary to choose no more than one bright flower that stands out strongly against the background of other plants;
- it is ugly to place colored vegetation on a patterned background. Compositions with

- large green leaves look good against this background;
- it is necessary to adhere to the contrast between the background and vegetation;
- it is undesirable to use too bright pots for flowers, because they will distract attention from the plant;
- it is necessary to observe the contrast between the flower and the container, pot. Green spaces contrast beautifully with white, beige shades;
- plants in the interior emphasize the beauty of wallpaper and the combination of different textures on the walls, ceiling and floor;
- plants in the interior help to beat unsuccessful design places;
- compact indoor plants in the interior will replace live bouquets.

Plants in the interior are a beautiful decor that will become a bright design detail. Properly selected views can change the visual perception of a room. Flowers help to correctly produce zoning and create the right mood.

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