

таких "професійних" представників різних порід займаються спеціалізовані клуби службового собаківництва, які стали з'являтися в Росії ще на початку 20-х років минулого століття. У будь-якому такому клубі є зоотехнік, який відповідає за племінну роботу, а також фахівці з дресирування і керівники різноманітних секцій. Співробітники клубів службового собаківництва організують виставки і змагання, реєструють цуценят, проводять семінари та зустрічі для членів клубу, займаються вдосконаленням існуючих порід і виведенням нових, допомагають їм в закупівлі необхідного інвентарю та харчування для вихованців, тренують собак відповідно до нормативів. Велике значення в службовому собаківництві має і племінна робота, за якої ведення найсуворішого обліку, а також грамотного відбору особин є неодмінною умовою розведення ідеально відповідають стандартам доберманів, німецьких, вівчарок, боксерів, ньюфаундлендів, ризеншнауцери і представників інших службових порід. Аналіз показав, що існує багато різних причин, чому люди, займаються кінологічним спортом, більшість з них залучені в хороші почуття, а не в отримання нагород. Ці причини включають в себе: поліпшення їх зв'язку з вихованцями (36%), соціальні аспекти участі (40%), користування (31%), можливість для фізичної активності собак (40%) і людей (52%)

або що люди просто отримали задоволення від часу, проведеного зі своїми собаками і задоволення від командного участі (34%). Тільки 13% відзначають, що це була конкуренція і досягнення, яке послужило причиною, їх участі в даному виді спорту.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE LANDSCAPE AND VEGETATION ON THE PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL STATE OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE

Completely healthy person with good eyesight perceives landscape and different characteristics of the ground surface relative to his body as a natural thing .He could be stressed out and excited or at the limit of adrenaline only in the face of strong differences of height, surrounded by high cliffs and sharp rocks on the cliff. In such circumstances even completely healthy person feels fear, discomfort and blood pressure drops.

As for the visually impaired and blind, they are doubly affected by this stress, as mainly they are based on their sense of space, and their sense of balance without one of the most important senses - sight. On the one hand, their eyes do not see the danger or see it poorly, but they feel it very strongly.

With regard to the organization of landscape and vegetation in the urban environment, due to

lack of large areas intended for rest, in addition to the city's parks, it could be a very interesting idea the organization of small gardens for recreation and walks. These gardens might be useful for all populations.

The expansion of urban development forces to look for new ways of naturalization and greening the urban environment. Current trends of landscape architecture and design development make small gardens the priority. Synthesis of landscape architecture, painting and sculpture leads to the emergence of new types of small gardens that stressed an importance of semantics, dynamic forms and elements, search for new textures and materials.

Typology of small gardens. A number of sources had spoken about the allocation of types of small garden but had taken into account only their location and importance in the structure of the city [1,2,3], had focused on the gardens in the residential cottage building [4,5]. In the past few years, however, many publications came out to identify new approaches and principles in the organization of a small garden, based on the principles of modern art [6]. Thus, systematization of types of small garden becomes necessary.

Under the small garden means a geographically isolated area, formed on the basis of the principles of landscape architecture and design. The area of small garden can be 0.2 to 5-6 (10) hectares [1].

Typology of small gardens. Small gardens can be differentiated on several grounds:

- On *the basis of urban* development are distinguished urban and suburban ones.
- The gardens *in residential buildings* include: the gardens of residential groups, neighborhoods, yard garden, gardens by the individual cottages, cottage and garden plots.
- Depending *on the length of rest* are distinguished: small gardens for a short rest; long rest; daily batch of stay; stopovers.
- By *functional feature* small gardens can be: sports; quiet holiday; transit traffic; demonstration (exhibition); festive and ceremonial (garden for weddings, parties, holidays, take guests); multifunctional.
- Taking into account *the planning characteristics* small gardens are divided into: the formal (regular); free (picturesque); combined (combining the techniques of formal gardens and free ones).
- On a *regional basis* small gardens can be divided into: English, French, Italian, Russian, Japanese, North American, etc.

- Small gardens can also be differentiated *by geographically*: alpine, Mediterranean, taiga, desert, etc.
- *On grounds of the landscape* are distinguished: rocky; water; hilly; Flat; mountain, etc. garden.
- For the *duration of the exposition* small gardens are divided into: gardens with permanent exposition; gardens with temporary exposition.
- On *biological characteristics* are distinguished: natural gardens; ecological gardens.
- *On the basis of vegetation* gardens are divided into: dendrogardens, conifer gardens, climbing plants gardens, collection gardens, monogardens (rose gardens etc.), flower gardens, berry gardens, vegetable gardens etc.
- Small gardens can also be differentiated *by colors*: monochromatic gardens (white, red, green, and so forth.), polychrome.
- *By semantic features* small gardens are divided into: kinetic; artifacts gardens; installation gardens; gardens with artificial elements.
- According to *the location in the building* gardens are divided into: roof gardens and other artificial substrates; gardens on balconies and terraces; courtyard gardens and kurdoners; conservatories, winter gardens, stylobates etc .
- *By the demographic characteristics* are distinguished the following gardens: for children, youth, adults, older people, people with disabilities and for all population groups.

The planning and compositionally spatial characteristics of organization of small gardens' particular types. Designing of small gardens has its own specifics. A differentiated approach based on multivariate style, planning and compositional decisions, especially the functional purpose of placement in the structure of the city and beyond, as well as the level of detail and elaboration of elements of landscape design (topography, paving, small architectural forms, exterior landscaping, etc.) [7].

Coming back to the typology mentioned above, let us consider the small gardens by the demographic characteristics, as we are interested in a group of people with disabilities, namely the blind and visually impaired people. Planning structure of the garden depends on the demographic supplies its visitors. The gardens in residential districts and inhabited court yards are mainly designed to the elderly and children, and should be as close to housing as possible. This

also applies to the visually impaired and the blind people, who cannot travel long distances without a guide or related products, gadgets. Therefore, nearby gardens, that is well-equipped and conveniently resolved from the point of view of design and landscape architecture can solve the problem of leisure and rest of this population group in their free time. In addition these gardens would attract more people and provide them with an interesting pastime.

The terms depend on the visual perception of spatial organization of small garden [8]. In urban gardens with unfavorable environments (urban highways, etc.) it is important to make the area visually isolated, to create a diverse range of internal visual landscape paintings.

This visual range must contain more saturated colors of vegetation, flowering plants. It would help visually impaired people to guide color accents in the space.

If possible, reveal perspectives on the natural environment (park zone, rivers and reservoirs). Depending on the size of the territory in small gardens it is also possible static and dynamic perception. Transit and walking areas are characterized by dynamic, rest areas - by static perception.

For the visually impaired persons the close objects are very important. In constant, it is very hard to perceive the distant ones for them. Thus, the near objects and static perception have a great influence on general psycho-physiological perception.

In recent years it becomes popular a sensory touch garden.

This is a very useful type of garden for people with impaired mobility, the disabled and autistic, and all population groups.

It is a new fresh insight at landscape designers and other professionals working with these groups of the population and their health problems.

Sensory garden - is structured in a special way the space that helps the blind or visually impaired person to recognize familiar places and makes the journey pleasant and easy. Properly designed, this garden can be stimulating, relaxing and soothing at once.

In those gardens the visitors or people who require rehabilitation can restore their physical and mental strength.

In this case for planting it is better to use trees, shrubs, perennials and vines that have a strong flavor and interesting texture of the surface of the leaves or stems and bright colors.

At the same time, designers should avoid planning the plants with thorns or prickly leaves.

It would be good to plant the plants, rustling in the breeze: a dwarf bamboo or willow «Nana». Evergreen shrubs with soft leaves, such as citrus and khebe has a significant place in sensory gardens. They are used to identify the areas of changing direction.

Paving of grounds arrange in a manner that the zones of different directions and different areas are allocated the texture, color or shape. It would be better to border the lawn with a stone or brick for convenience.

The aromatic flowerbeds, planted with fragrant herbs and flowers could give a right direction. Pergolas and arches, wrapped with climbing roses would isolate the boundaries of sunny and shaded areas. Flower gardens could be distinguished by a low border of clipped boxwood or brilliant cotoneaster.

Garden of different sensations. In sensory gardens people should be given the opportunity to touch the plants. They can touch the rough trunk of an old tree, pat some resilient lawn, put their hands in the cool jet stream or fountain, and press the palm against the warm stone.

The plants should be selected in such way as to withstand for a long time frequent stroking and touching. The visitors can also take pleasure in tactile sensations by touching of a delicate flower, lacy leaves, springy moss, rough bark, leaves and succulent spiny seed pods.

It is interesting that people can test sensation from touching different kind of surfaces on the one plant. A classic example is the rose with its delicate petals and thorny stems.

However, it is also necessary to consider there are plants that can be dangerous for people with visual impairments. For example, the agaves or roses covered with thorns, but they should not be excluded from the range of sensory garden. These plants could be planted in inaccessible for the accidental touch areas, for example, in the background of flowerbeds.

A lawn could be an excellent addition to the garden of different sensation where it is always a pleasure to walk barefoot or lie down. In addition it is also possible to make the water bodies with water lilies and other water plants that the visitors can touch and feel the different tactile sensations.

It is remarkable that not only the fingers can help us to feel the garden. Unique pleasure a man can get if he walk barefoot on a plush elastic moss cushion and touch it with his toes. And it is not just pleasant, but also a natural medicinal sources for many illnesses and bad moods.

Garden with medicinal properties. The combination of "garden for the blind" is the image of

raised flowerbeds with special signs where people can read Braille the names of plants. But the blind and visually impaired people do not require special treatment and they want to be treated like ordinary people.

It is better to imagine a beautiful garden, which, thanks to careful design and sitting of plants would be comfortable and cozy for such person.

In this garden the visual images are sidelined, giving way to a sense of smell. It is important to be able to hear the rustle of leaves, the murmur of brook, tweet and insects chirping. Moreover, visually impaired people could catch the smells of essential oils that emit allocated petals or leaves of plants. They may vary by time of day and season, lighting plants ambient temperature.

Well-chosen plants in the garden have a healing effect on the body. Many species secrete phytoncidal substances that are detrimental to microorganisms, and have a calming effect. Their healing properties able to prevent many diseases.

It would be good to place such plants close to recreation area, where people like to spend your free time. The aromatherapy will have healthy affect to the mood and feeling.

Language flavors. While designing the garden it is necessary to consider the flavors - because the colors fade, and the smell helps visually impaired and blind people to orient themselves in space. These people are characterized by the olfactory acuity and sensitive smell detection. Therefore, the use in each zone defined fragrance will help them to orient quickly in the territory.

The herbs are indispensable for the aromatic garden. You may plant thyme and lavender along the path, and then each trip will be shrouded in cloud of fresh scents. The bushes are also very important- lilac, honeysuckle, rose and pure white jasmine.

Some herbs, such as thyme, roman chamomile, semolina could be planted in the crevices between the boards of decorative paving, and they will smell to the touch. It is better to put plants with a sweet smell on the sunny lawns: as a rule, they are particularly expressive smell afternoon.

As for conifers, softwood pine, fir, junipers and arborvitae are leading by a pleasant resinous aroma. In the second place are different kinds of lime, hawthorn and acacia.

It is better to plant the plants with a strong smell in areas well blown by the wind. Hyacinths, daffodils and white lilies can provoke an attack of allergy or bronchial asthma.

Relaxing time on a bench next to the aromatic plants is a real pleasure. Especially if they

are placed in large containers along the garden paths, and they can easily be touched without stooping.

It is notable that for such garden it is important to choose undemanding plant. All planting should be shredded by mulch bark or gravel for keeping down weeds and retain moisture.

Voice accompaniment. While creating a garden design it is necessary to use such elements, which would help to fill the garden with sounds. Squirrels, who settled in the trees, can chirp, run on a tree or jump from branch to branch. Birdsong can fill the garden with the enchanting sounds. For these purposes it is important to place and maintain baths, feeders and birdhouses in the garden.

World of sound in sensory garden enhances the experience and enhances the perception. Many plants produce sounds with little wind or collision: bamboo stems collide, grass rustle, palm leaves tremble. Some people make natural sound maracas or shakers from seed pods of some plants. Fallen leaves also make unusual rustle underfoot.

Among the devices that create sounds can be identified waterfalls, fountains, streams, water millstone. raised pond with a fountain will be perfect complement to this garden. It would be very nice to relax on a hot day, dip the hands in the pleasant coolness of the water and listen to her babbling and rustling sedge.

Conclusions. Every day society is becoming closer to people with limited mobility, and it is encouraging. New approaches to landscape design, using of different planning compositions, architectural or design solutions allow to organize the new authentic gardens and parks, for all groups that carry not about only beautiful views, but also harboring a variety of different tactile, olfactory and sound objects and vegetation that contribute to a good rest, interesting pastime for blind and visually impaired people. And most importantly, these gardens could offer them the opportunity and hope of independent travelling, relying on his sense of space and on the "blooming" path of movement defined by landscape designer.

Plants play a role of "composite marker", that draws a visual background, guide backwards and frame, thereby releasing from the variety of the environment a fragment of the architectural and spatial composition, which is designed by architect-designer as an accent.

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КЛАССИКА, КЛАССИЦИЗМ И «НЕОКЛАССИЦИЗМЫ». ПЕРИОДИЧНОСТЬ И ПРИЧИНЫ ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЙ

Постановка проблемы. В истории архитектуры обнаруживается ряд периодов, когда ордерная архитектура возрождалась, но не в своем первоначальном виде, а каждый раз с какими-либо формальными изменениями. Нами высказывается гипотеза о том, что причиной таких «возрождений» является, с одной стороны, исторически сложившаяся «нормативность» и типизация ордерных решений, а с другой - способность ордерного языка решать разнообразные архитектурные задачи и передавать своими средствами различные культурные значения и смыслы, актуализировавшиеся в разные исторические периоды.

Цель исследования. В работе, которая будет далее продолжена, ставится цель определить и изучить цикличность (периодичность) и причины возрождений классической архитектуры в рамках разных периодов истории.

Гипотеза: гибкость и приспособляемость ордерного языка к решению новых

образных задач и его способность периодически возрождаться в творческой архитектурной практике обусловлены, на наш взгляд, тем, что он ведёт свое происхождение из двух альтернативных источников: древнегреческого и древнеримского, которые представляют собой «диалектическую пару». Нов каждую эпоху для формирования имели значение особенности сложившейся ментальности эпохи и предыдущий архитектурно-строительный опыт, а также сложившийся ареал влияний других культур.

Анализ последних исследований и публикаций.

Вопросы, связанные со значением античного ордерного языка и его периодическими возрождениями в разные периоды развития архитектуры рассматриваются в работах А.Г. Габричевского, В.С. Горюнова, А.В. Иконникова, Н.В. Кожар, М.Б. Михайлова, М.В. Нащокиной, А.И. Опочинской, А.Б. Раллева, Г.И. Ревзина, Е.И. Ремизовой, К. Сандева, Вл. Седова, В. Стародубцевой, А.А. Тица, И.В. Уткина, В.Л.