A Study of Climatic and Aesthetic Factors Underpinning the ion of Tree and Shrub Species for Urban Green Spaces (A Case of Deylaman County)

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The rapid growth of urban populations, due to the high birth rates and urban migration, has increased the consumption of resources and contaminated them to the same extent and nowadays not only disturbed the inter-city economic and social balance but also caused regional ecological imbalances in which They have also encroached on the natural environment more and more on its citizens. A sustainable city is a space that most of the inhabitants of this city are satisfied with living in this space, and enjoy the natural resources of their region in a desirable and self-sufficient manner. The present study aims to study the climatic and aesthetic factors in the ion of species The tree and shrubs of the greenery of the city of Deilman were made. This research has a quantitative approach and, the point of view of using the results and findings, is a type of applied research. First, the boundaries and boundaries of the areas of green spaces studied were extracted using Google Earth. Data related to the determination of trees and shrubs in the areas concerned. Climate and meteorological information has been taken the Deylmann Meteorological Administration over the past ten years for the minimum and maximum rainfall, temperature, frost, and other weather data. The results showed that the average annual temperature in 1966-2007 in the region was 13.23 degrees Celsius, which was at least 13.2 degrees in 2007 and the maximum was 21.24 degrees in 2014. Twelve species of elm, maple, alder, hornbeam, asparagus, shamshad hirkani, lagra, sagas, rainbow, yew, bellor, rash, C.horizontalis, Christmas pine and C.cashmeriana were among 107 species identified valid sources. Were ed by the expert group. A researcher-made questionnaire was distributed among ordinary people in the city of Dilman. In order to confirm the formal and factual validity of the questionnaire, experts' opinions and Cronbach's alphabet were used. The results showed that most

respondents used chrysotile trees for the city streets and parks, C.Horizantalis for the boulevards, the roadside roadside, C.cashmeriana to the schools along with other species They were. The results of this research confirmed the work of previous researchers regarding the preference for native plants in their area of non-indigenous plants, and also showed that in northern cities green color predominates, people tend to use non-colored trees. Green. Considering the results of this research and similar research in other cities, it is necessary to use the results of this research in the design of urban spaces as well as further and more comprehensive research.

Keywords : Green space, native trees, elm trees, maple, alder, hornbeam, asparagus, shemshad hirkani, laggar, sagas, rainbow, yew, blurred, rash, C.horizontalis., Christmas pine, C.cashmeriana