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Evaluation of The Visual Landscape Quality of Parks: The Case of Serik/Antalya[#]

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A R T I C L E I N F O	A B S T R A C T
	The visual perception of landscapes is expressed as seeing the qualities of the landscape. This level of perception varies depending on the socio-cultural and economic structure of the people and the environment in which they live. The fact that the environment in which people live has a variable visual structure also constantly affects their landscape perception. Parks are one of the important urban landscape areas in cities. The existing structure of the parks located in the urban landscape areas affects the visual perception value of these areas on the users. The aim of the research is to evaluate the visual landscape quality value of the parks in the city of Serik in the direction of user opinions. In this context, the photographs of the selected parks within the boundaries of the research area were taken from certain points. The questionnaire form prepared with these photographs was applied to the park users on a voluntary basis. The data obtained from the questionnaire forms were digitized and analyzed. Within the scope of the analysis, the data belonging to the socio-demographic structure of the participants and the answers they gave to the propositions about the parks were determined by descriptive analysis (frequencies and descriptives). Whether there was a statistically significant difference between the sociodemographic structure of the participants and their answers to the propositions was analyzed with parametric tests (independent sample t-test and one-way analysis of variance). At the same time, the relationship between the visual landscape quality assessment criteria of the parks was examined by Pearson Correlation Analysis. The results of the analysis show that the features of the parks due to their planning, design and maintenance affect the visual landscape quality values. In this direction, suggestions have been developed to increase the visual landscape quality value of the parks.

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Introduction

Visual connections that people form with their environment have an important place in landscape planning, landscape design and landscape management (Martín et al., 2018; Vukomanovic et al., 2018). People who are in constant interaction with their environment perceive the effects of stimuli coming as a result of this interaction with all their sense organs (Çakcı and Çelem, 2009). Perception is the most basic mechanism in the process of selecting, structuring, interpreting and associating information received through the senses with its environment (Kalın, 2004; Güngör and Akyüz, 2020). The changing visual structure of the environment constantly affects the perception of the user (Kaptanoğlu, 2006; Acar and Güneroğlu, 2009). At the same time, the level of perception of individuals varies depending on their characteristics, cultural structure, social group and experiences (Surat, 2017).

According to the Europe Landscape Convention; "Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors" (Council of Europe Landscape Convention, 2000). Therefore, the landscape has a very complex structure consisting of concrete and abstract elements (Arı, 2005; Polat et al., 2022). In this context, different methods are used to define landscapes and reveal their potential. One of these methods used is visual landscape quality assessment (Benliay and Altuntaş, 2019; Polat et al., 2022). Evaluating the visual landscape quality assessment with the right criteria will ensure success in future landscape applications (Güngör and Akyüz, 2020).

Urban green spaces, which are one of the spatial and functional components of the urban environment, have an important role in increasing the quality of urban life (Kısar Koramaz and Türkoğlu, 2014). These spaces have many

benefits such as improving microclimate, reducing urban heat island effects, controlling urban pollution, providing recreational activities, and providing psychological well-being (Yuan and Bauer, 2007; Escobedo et al., 2011; Neuenschwander and Hayek, 2014). Especially the pandemic period in recent years, has caused people living in urban areas to feel the need for more urban green space. And it has caused people to understand the importance of green spaces once again in terms of continuing their lives in a healthy way (Güngör and Bütüner, 2021; Güngör and Doğan, 2021).

Parks are one of the places that are located in urban green areas and are especially important for individuals living in cities (Güngör and Çakın, 2021). Environmental problems in today's cities increase the importance of parks. Because parks contribute to eliminating the longing for nature, reducing the negative effects of urban life and creating healthy environments (Özdemir, 2009; Konakoğlu and Bekar, 2021).

One of the effects of the parks in the urban space on the society is the visual resource value of the parks. The park user primarily evaluates the park by perceiving it visually. The visual appreciation obtained from this visual perception increases or decreases the user's participation in the activities offered in the park (Tilt, 2010; Bogenç et al., 2018). Users' visual preferences depend on many variables. Especially the social and cultural structure of the region and the users is the most important factor that shapes these preferences. In addition, the demographic profiles of users (age, gender, occupation, income, etc.) also affect their visual preferences (Özgüç, 1999; Bogenç et al., 2018).

In recent years, in many studies on visual landscape quality assessment have been investigated the relationship of various visual landscape features with appreciation, and the relationship of perceptual features with physical and conceptual features. Moreover in some studies have been investigated the relationships between the beauty of the landscape, the degree of naturalness and physical, psychological, managerial, demographic and conceptual characteristics (Surat, 2017). In this context, the aim of the research is to evaluate the visual landscape quality value of the parks in the city of Serik in the direction of user opinions.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Serik is located in the south of Türkiye and east of Antalya. Serik, which is a district of Antalya, is surrounded by Manavgat in the east and Aksu in the west. While Burdur and Isparta provinces are located in the north, the Mediterranean is located in the south. Serik district has a surface area of approximately 1220 km². The district has a 22 km long coastline to the Mediterranean. The center of the district is 8 km inland from the sea and has an altitude of 26 m. The altitude increases as it moves towards the north of the district, which is built on a plain (Serik Municipality, 2021).

The Mediterranean climate is dominant throughout the district, with hot and dry summers and mild and rainy winters. Due to the fact that the region is located in the Mediterranean, Mediterranean plant species are seen on the coastline and its immediate surroundings. In addition,

maquis and red pine (*Pinus brutia*) constitute the common vegetation type of the region (Serik Municipality, 2021). According to TUIK 2022 data, the population of the city is 134 953 (Figure 1).
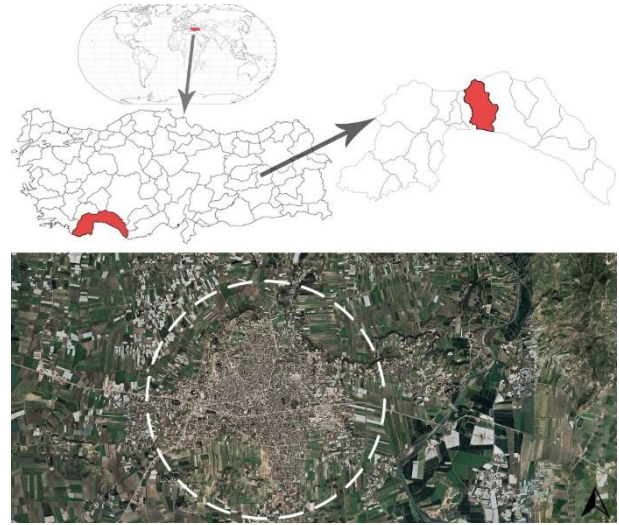

Figure 1. Location of the research area (Google Earth, 2021)

Methods

The research conducted in order to assessment the visual landscape quality of Serik urban parks in line with user opinions was carried out in 4 stages. In the first stage, the literature related to the research topic was scanned. In this context, projects, articles, books, thesis on urban, open green space, park, visual landscape quality were examined. In the second stage, the parks in the city of Serik were examined and Şehit Teğmen Fikret Dinçer Park, Serik 9 Mart 1926 Park and Serik Ali Aksu Park were determined as research areas. At this stage of the research, the parks were visited and the features of the parks were recorded on the observation forms and photographs were taken from certain points.

In the third stage of the research, a questionnaire form consisting of 4 sections and 45 questions was prepared. The studies of Elinç (2011), Çelik (2013), Gültürk (2013), Yazıcı (2019) and Demirhan (2021) were used in the preparation of the questionnaire form. In the determination of the sample size, since the number of individuals in the target population is certain; $n= Nt^2pq/d^2(N-1)+t^2pq$ formula was used (Yazıcıoğlu and Erdoğan, 2014).

In order to prevent data loss in the study, the sample size was determined as 246 people at $\alpha= 0.05$ significance level and $d= \pm0.05$ sampling error with $p= 0.8$ and $q= 0.2$ probability. In this context, a questionnaire form was applied to 246 park users face-to-face and online at different days and times of the week in the research area. Volunteering was taken into account in the application of the questionnaire forms and simple random sampling method was used.

In the last stage of the research, the data obtained from the survey studies in the SPSS program were digitized and analyzed. In this context, the data of the sociodemographic structure of the participants and the answers of the participants to the propositions about the parks were evaluated with descriptive analyzes (Frequency and Descriptive). In addition, whether there is a statistically significant difference between the sociodemographic

structure of the participants and the answers they gave to the propositions was analyzed with the independent sample t-test and one-way analysis of variance, which are parametric tests. At the same time, the relationship between the visual landscape quality assessment criteria of the parks was examined by Pearson Correlation Analysis.

Results and Discussion

Socio-Demographic Structure of Participants

In the research, 55.7% of the participants are women and 44.3% of the participants are men. When the marital status of the participants is examined, 60.2% of the participants are single while 39.8% are married. The average age of the participants is 30.78. Participants have different levels of education and employment status. Education levels of the participants; 29.7% of them are associate degree, 28.0% high school, 24.4% undergraduate, 9.8% primary school and 8.1% postgraduate. 51.6% of the participants are working, 25.2% are students, 11.0% are housewives, 5.7% are retired. In addition, 72.4% of the participants reside in the district of Serik (Table 1).

Participants' Assessment of Park Propositions in terms of Visual Landscape Quality

Propositions about the planning, design and functional and aesthetic functions of the parks were presented to the participants. Accordingly, the proposition "Park designs should create a sense of safety" has the highest mean value with an average value of 4,366. In addition, "Structural and plant materials have an important place in terms of reflecting the identity of the parks" ($\bar{X}$: 4.297; Sd. 0.9548), "Plant designs increase the visual quality of parks" ($\bar{X}$: 4.220; Sd. 1.0344), "The plant materials in the parks should form a holistic structure together with the other structural elements in the park" ($\bar{X}$: 4.199; Sd. 1.0366), "Park designs should emphasize the social and recreational aspect of the area" ($\bar{X}$: 4.130; Sd. 0.9853) propositions have high mean value (Table 2).

Participant Opinions on Visual Landscape Quality of Parks

The visual landscape qualities of Şehit Teğmen Fikret Dinçer Park, Serik 9 Mart 1926 Park and Serik Ali Aksu Park, which were determined within the research area, were evaluated by the participants. In the prepared questionnaire form, 9 parameters (Naturality, View, Recreational Activity, Park Maintenance, Safety, Openness, Layout, Harmony, Diversity) were presented to the participants on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Serik Şehit Teğmen Fikret Dinçer Park

When the mean values of the parameters of the visual landscape quality assessment of Şehit Teğmen Fikret Dinçer Park are examined; the openness is 3.175, the layout is 3.069, the park maintenance is 2.959, the recreational activity is 2.841, the diversity is 2.821, the safety is 2.760, the harmony is 2.699, the naturality is 2.606, the view is 2.398 (Table 3).

Serik 9 Mart 1926 Park

According to participant opinions, when the mean values of the parameters of the visual landscape quality assessment of Serik 9 Mart 1926 Park are examined, it is seen that the diversity ($\bar{X}$: 3.065) parameter has the highest mean value. Mean values of the other parameters; the view is 3.041, the safety is 3.028, the park maintenance is 3.020, the layout is 2.943, the openness is 2.886, the naturality is 2.870, the harmony is 2.858, the recreational activity is 2.768 (Table 4).

Serik Ali Aksu Park

According to participant opinions, when the mean values of the parameters of the visual landscape quality assessment of Serik Ali Aksu Park are examined, it is seen that the openness ($\bar{X}$: 3.179) parameter has the highest mean value. Mean values of the other parameters; the park maintenance is 2.520, the safety is 2.463, the layout is 2.443, the recreational activity is 2.431, the view is 2.346, the naturality is 2.256, the diversity is 2.248, the harmony is 2.240 (Table 5).

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of participants

		Frequency (*f*)	Percent (%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
Gender	Female	137	55.7		
	Male	109	44.3		
Marriage	Married	98	39.8		
	Single	148	60.2		
Age				30.780	10.611920
Education Level	elementary education	24	9.8		
	high school	69	28.0		
	associate degree	73	29.7		
	undergraduate	60	24.4		
	postgraduate	20	8.1		
Employment status	Working	127	51.6		
	Student	62	25.2		
	housewife	27	11.0		
	retired	14	5.7		
	unemployed	16	6.5		
Residence address	Serik	178	72.4		
	outside of Serik	68	27.6		

Table 2. Users' level of participation in the propositions for visual landscape quality of parks

Propositions	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly Agree		X̄	Sd.
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Plant designs increase the visual quality of parks	9	3.7	15	6.1	11	4.5	89	36.2	122	49.6	4.220	1.0344
The plant materials in the parks add aesthetic value to the park	16	6.5	26	10.6	11	4.5	77	31.3	116	47.2	4.020	1.2370
The plant materials to be used in the parks should be preferred from the natural vegetation	11	4.5	29	11.8	27	11.0	74	30.1	105	42.7	3.947	1.1889
The plant materials used in the parks should have a certain diversity in terms of species	6	2.4	38	15.4	31	12.6	95	38.6	76	30.9	3.801	1.1125
The plant materials in the parks should be a certain harmony visually.	12	4.9	29	11.8	16	6.5	73	29.7	116	47.2	4.024	1.2052
Plant materials used in the parks should be in a certain hierarchy	15	6.1	28	11.4	43	17.5	82	33.3	78	31.7	3.732	1.1957
The plant materials in the parks should be compatible with the topography of the land	6	2.4	33	13.4	24	9.8	88	35.8	95	38.6	3.947	1.1145
The plant materials in the parks should form a holistic structure together with the other structural elements in the park	9	3.7	13	5.3	19	7.7	84	34.1	121	49.2	4.199	1.0366
Structural and plant materials have an important place in terms of reflecting the identity of the parks	7	2.8	12	4.9	8	3.3	93	37.8	126	51.2	4.297	0.9548
Park designs should emphasize the social and recreational aspect of the area	8	3.3	14	5.7	15	6.1	110	44.7	99	40.2	4.130	0.9853
Park designs should create a sense of safety	3	1.2	8	3.3	13	5.3	94	38.2	128	52.0	4.366	0.8258

Table 3. Participant opinions on visual landscape quality assessment parameters of Şehit Teğmen Fikret Dinçer Park.

Parameters		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Deviation
Naturality	Count	53	69	65	40	19	2.606	1.2101
	Percent	21.5%	28.0%	26.4%	16.3%	7.7%		
View	Count	64	80	53	38	11	2.398	1.1587
	Percent	26.0%	32.5%	21.5%	15.4%	4.5%		
Recreational Activity	Count	39	60	68	59	20	2.841	1.1932
	Percent	15.9%	24.4%	27.6%	24.0%	8.1%		
Park Maintenance	Count	42	50	66	52	36	2.959	1.2993
	Percent	17.1%	20.3%	26.8%	21.1%	14.6%		
Safety	Count	47	61	58	64	16	2.760	1.2170
	Percent	19.1%	24.8%	23.6%	26.0%	6.5%		
Openness	Count	27	42	73	69	35	3.175	1.1978
	Percent	11.0%	17.1%	29.7%	28.0%	14.2%		
Layout	Count	35	51	62	58	40	3.069	1.2902
	Percent	14.2%	20.7%	25.2%	23.6%	16.3%		
Harmony	Count	47	62	72	48	17	2.699	1.1845
	Percent	19.1%	25.2%	29.3%	19.5%	6.9%		
Diversity	Count	41	58	75	48	24	2.821	1.2090
	Percent	16.7%	23.6%	30.5%	19.5%	9.8%		

1-5 liking level

Figure 2. Serik Şehit Teğmen Fikret Dinçer Park

Figure 3. Serik 9 Mart 1926 Park

Figure 4. Serik Ali Aksu Park

Table 4. Participant opinions on visual landscape quality assessment parameters of Serik 9 Mart Park.

Parameters		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Deviation
Naturality	Count	47	51	62	59	27	2.870	1.2807
	Percent	19.1%	20.7%	25.2%	24.0%	11.0%		
View	Count	24	58	74	64	26	3.041	1.1457
	Percent	9.8%	23.6%	30.1%	26.0%	10.6%		
Recreational Activity	Count	38	61	83	48	16	2.768	1.1281
	Percent	15.4%	24.8%	33.7%	19.5%	6.5%		
Park Maintenance	Count	28	58	70	61	29	3.020	1.1899
	Percent	11.4%	23.6%	28.5%	24.8%	11.8%		
Safety	Count	42	46	54	71	33	3.028	1.3043
	Percent	17.1%	18.7%	22.0%	28.9%	13.4%		
Openness	Count	38	54	77	52	25	2.886	1.2034
	Percent	15.4%	22.0%	31.3%	21.1%	10.2%		
Layout	Count	39	61	55	57	34	2.943	1.2924
	Percent	15.9%	24.8%	22.4%	23.2%	13.8%		
Harmony	Count	38	57	74	56	21	2.858	1.1850
	Percent	15.4%	23.2%	30.1%	22.8%	8.5%		
Diversity	Count	34	59	47	69	37	3.065	1.2951
	Percent	13.8%	24.1%	19.1%	28.0%	15.0%		

1-5 liking level

Table 5. Participant opinions on visual landscape quality assessment parameters of Serik Ali Aksu Park.

Parameters		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Deviation
Naturality	Count	89	66	47	27	17	2.256	1.2468
	Percent	36.2%	26.8%	19.1%	11.0%	6.9%		
View	Count	64	82	62	27	11	2.346	1.1132
	Percent	26.0%	33.3%	35.2%	11.0%	4.5%		
Recreational Activity	Count	59	79	62	35	11	2.431	1.1327
	Percent	24.0%	32.1%	25.2%	14.2%	4.5%		
Park Maintenance	Count	55	70	71	38	12	2.520	1.1418
	Percent	22.4%	28.5%	28.9%	15.4%	4.9%		
Safety	Count	58	74	65	40	9	2.463	1.1270
	Percent	23.6%	30.1%	26.4%	16.3%	3.7%		
Openness	Count	28	54	61	52	51	3.179	1.3001
	Percent	11.4%	22.0%	24.8%	21.1%	20.7%		
Layout	Count	68	70	54	39	15	2.443	1.2201
	Percent	27.6%	28.5%	22.0%	15.9%	6.1%		
Harmony	Count	74	81	55	30	6	2.240	1.0858
	Percent	30.1%	32.9%	22.4%	12.2%	2.4%		
Diversity	Count	85	72	48	25	16	2.248	1.2153
	Percent	34.6%	29.3%	19.5%	10.2%	6.5%		

1-5 liking level

Table 6. The relationship between the place of residence of the participants and the visual landscape quality assessment

	Groups	N	X	ss	Independent Sample t Test		
					t	sd	p
Harmony	Serik	178	2.52	0.929	-2.094	244	0.037
	outside of Serik	68	2.79	0.833			
Diversity	Serik	178	2.63	0.979	-2.412	155.573	0.017
	outside of Serik	68	2.92	0.758			

Table 7. The relationship between the visual landscape quality assessment criteria of parks

	M	Sd.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Naturality	2.58	1.02138	1	.763	.692	,592	.543	.567	.645	.644	.557
View	2.60	.88873		1	.787	.669	.666	.588	.686	.699	.643
Recreational Activity	2.68	.93401			1	.694	.636	.651	.790	.777	.576
Park Maintenance	2.83	.92814				1	.722	.649	.783	.705	.562
Safety	2.75	.89097					1	.606	.625	.599	.550
Openness	3.08	.91420						1	.735	.660	.560
Layout	2.82	.99409							1	.839	.588
Harmony	2.60	.90997								1	.643
Diversity	2.71	.93036									1

Correlation is significant at the P<0.01 level

In the research, an independent sample t-test analysis was made to determine whether the responses of the participants to the visual landscape quality assessment parameters of the parks differ according to the region of residence.

According to the results of the analysis, it is seen that there is a statistically significant difference between the visual harmony and diversity of the structural and plant elements of the parks in the urban and the place where the participants reside. Accordingly, the participants residing outside of the Serik think that the structural and plant elements in the parks are harmonious (t: -2,094 df: 244 p: 0,037) and have a certain diversity (t: -2,412 df: 155,573 p: 0,017) (Table 6).

The relationship between the visual landscape quality assessment parameters of the parks was examined by Pearson Correlation Analysis. In this context, a highly positive and significant relationship was found between naturality and view (r=0.763, P<0.01), view and recreational activity (r=0.787, P<0.01), recreational activity and layout (r=0.790, P<0.01), park maintenance and layout (r =0.783, P<0.01), layout and harmony (r=0.839, P<0.01) (Table 7).

The relationship between responses of participants to the propositions for the parks and to the visual landscape quality assessment and the frequency of using the parks was evaluated with the one-way analysis of variance. Accordingly, there is a statistically significant difference between the answers given by the participants to the propositions and to the landscape quality assessment parameters and the frequency of using the parks.

Participants who use the parks every day think that park designs should create a sense of safety. Especially those who don't go to the parks do not take the safety of the parks much into consideration compared to the others. In other propositions, it is seen that the mean value of the propositions increases as the frequency of parking usage decreases (Table 8).

When the relationship between the frequency of use the parks by the participants and their responses to the visual landscape quality assessment parameters is examined; It is seen that the mean value of the scores given by the participants decreases as the frequency of use the parks decreases. When this situation is evaluated together with the field observation forms, it is seen that especially the participants who use the parks more frequently evaluate the visual landscape quality values of the parks more realistically. When the general average of the visual landscape quality values of the parks is evaluated, it is seen that the openness of the parks has the highest mean value (Table 9).

Table 8. The relationship between the propositions for parks and the frequency of park use

Propositions	frequency of park use	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	P	Significant Difference	
Plant designs increase the visual quality of parks	1	34	3.647	1.3458	3.920	0.004	1-2 1-3 1-4	Tukey
	2	94	4.287	1.0013				
	3	88	4.318	.8782				
	4	21	4.571	.8106				
	5	9	3.889	1.2693				
	Total	246	4.220	1.0344				
The plant materials in the parks add aesthetic value to the park	1	34	3.471	1.3759	3.176	0.014	1-4	Tukey
	2	94	4.043	1.2608				
	3	88	4.136	1.1664				
	4	21	4.524	.8136				
	5	9	3.556	1.3333				
	Total	246	4.020	1.2370				
The plant materials in the parks should be a certain harmony visually.	1	34	3.500	1.3085	2.772	0.028	1-4	Games-Howell
	2	94	4.085	1.2671				
	3	88	4.068	1.0912				
	4	21	4.524	.9284				
	5	9	3.778	1.3017				
	Total	246	4.024	1.2052				
Structural and plant materials have an important place in terms of reflecting the identity of the parks	1	34	3.765	1.1562	4.152	0.003	1-3 1-4	Tukey
	2	94	4.245	1.0943				
	3	88	4.489	.6432				
	4	21	4.476	.8729				
	5	9	4.556	.5270				
	Total	246	4.297	.9548				
Park designs should create a sense of safety	1	34	4.441	.6126	2.499	0.043	1-5 2-5 3-5 4-5	Tukey
	2	94	4.383	.8812				
	3	88	4.364	.7905				
	4	21	4.524	.6016				
	5	9	3.556	1.3333				
	Total	246	4.366	.8258				

1: Every day, 2: A few days a week, 3: A few days a month, 4: A few days a year, 5: I don't go

Table 9. The relationship between the visual landscape quality parameters and the frequency of park use

Assessment Parameters	frequency of park use	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	P	Significant Difference	
Naturality	1	34	2.21	.91015	3.675	0.006	1-3	Tukey
	2	94	2.47	.99029				
	3	88	2.79	1.07486				
	4	21	2.95	.87741				
	5	9	2.11	.89753				
	Total	246	2.58	1.02138				
View	1	34	2.32	.68404	7.721	0.001	1-3	Tukey
	2	94	2.35	.85357			1-4	
	3	88	2.85	.92629			2-3	
	4	21	3.19	.66309			2-4	
	5	9	2.33	.78174				
	Total	246	2.59	.88873				
Recreational Activity	1	34	2.36	.79293	6.970	0.001	1-3	Tukey
	2	94	2.47	.96822			1-4	
	3	88	2.98	.87215			2-3	
	4	21	3.13	.72630			2-4	
	5	9	2.15	.92962			4-5	
	Total	246	2.68	.93401				
Park Maintenance	1	34	2.55	.68107	3.930	0.004	1-3	Tukey
	2	94	2.65	.93507			2-3	
	3	88	3.07	.98966				
	4	21	3.14	.78579				
	5	9	2.74	.70273				
	Total	246	2.83	.92814				
Openness	1	34	2.69	.61377	2.655	0.034	1-3	Games-Howell
	2	94	3.07	.87112			1-4	
	3	88	3.21	1.01638				
	4	21	3.35	.92782				
	5	9	2.85	.86781				
	Total	246	3.08	.91420				
Layout	1	34	2.33	.79561	7.673	0.001	1-3	Tukey
	2	94	2.70	.96840			1-4	
	3	88	3.12	.99447				
	4	21	3.22	.76255				
	5	9	1.96	1.05993				
	Total	246	2.82	.99409				

1: Every day, 2: A few days a week, 3: A few days a month, 4: A few days a year, 5: I don't go

Conclusion

Urban green spaces are important areas for cities because of their many benefits such as aesthetically gaining value, socializing people, reducing environmental pollution in the city, providing opportunities for sports and recreational activities to individuals living in the city. For this reason, urban green spaces should be planned in such a way that individuals living in the city can easily access them. In addition, planning, design and maintenance-repair processes should be carried out in harmony in order to increase the qualitative value in the services offered by urban green spaces.

At the same time, making studies on the preferences and demands of potential users during the planning/design phase of urban green spaces will increase the use of these spaces and the user satisfaction from these spaces.

As a result, it is seen that the visual landscape quality value of Serik urban parks is low. It is not enough to improve only a single parameter to increase this. Because it is seen that there is a positive and significant relationship between parameters such as naturality, view, recreational activity, park maintenance, safety, openness, layout, harmony and diversity. Therefore, the parameters should be considered as a whole during the planning and design of parks.

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