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FLOWERING PLANTS USED IN LANDSCAPING WORK

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Annotation
This article, written on" flowering plants used in landscaping work", tells about the number of species on Earth and listed in the Red Book of plants from the most showy species of flowering plants, scientific work on flowers used in landscaping work and conducted practical experiments on them, professor R.H.Eyupav or.X. Reviews of yuldashovs and some bulbous plants about the technologies of their cultivation, the classification of tulip flower varieties about different types of flowers, the methods of their protection from diseases and pests are given. Information about the floriculture companies and contacts carried out in this area is provided in our republic.

Keywords : tomorrow's flower, substrate, stibulation, farforsifat flowers, cinerea Lily, Fuzariosis, floriculture company "Yenia seracilik", AZIA ZERA, Astilba, Solidago, Gelanium, Salvey bukharika, Gazania, Disentra,Iris, Rosa chinensis, Mendel Tulips, Triumph Tulips, Rembrand Tulips.

250 families of flowering plants used in landscaping work 250 families of flowering plants on Earth 13,000 tukum and more than 250,000 species are known among which the landscape of nature is distinguished by its elegance the city grows beautiful and diverse flowers from one of the 17,000 species belonging to 800 categories, including 1,500 species belonging to 50 categories in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
The indicator of the % of the species and constellations of flowers, which is carried out in landscaping work.

Table(1)

	Turkum	Tur
Number on Earth	4000	120000
Number in Central Asia	800	17000
Number in Uzbekistan	50	1500
Percentage when calculated on prevalence on Earth in Central Asia	20%	14.2%
Percentage when calculated on prevalence on Earth in Uzbekistan	1.25%	1.25%
Percentage when calculated on prevalence in Central Asia in Uzbekistan	6.25%	8.823%

In our republic, the species that currently grow a variety of flowering plants, giving us splendor among them, are the following plants:
1.Lola-Tulipa Greigi 2.Holmon isirgaguli-Erytilaria olgae 3.Potato-Dahlia Pinnata 4.Rose-Rosa chinensis 5.Chrysanthemum-Chrysanthemum Coronarium 6.Yorongul-Geranium Collinum 7.Carnation-Dianthus Caryophyllus 8.Barret nartsiss-Barret Browning 9.Yellow nartsiss-sensor Master 10.Tulip-Culer Cardinal with yellow Hosea 11.Siren color giatsint-Amethyst 12.Anna giatsint-Anna Marriya 13.May moviygul-Lapula parvula Nabiev et Zakirov 14.Mixel lola-Tulipa Micheliana T.M.Hoog 15sallagul-Peonia is an example of flowers like albiflora.
Of great importance in the work of landscaping is the scientific work of Doctor of science professor Ayupov Ravshan Hamdamovich from our scientists who studied the types of flowers in the Republic and the technologies of their cultivation. Ayupov developed a practical guide in his scientific work on the' technology of cultivation of Lola Narcissus and giatsint". In doing so, they examined in detail the methods of opening them for different terms to the terms of March 8, Navruz holiday, April 1 and may 9, based on the biological characteristics of each flower, and gave them insights into the methods of processing. At the same time, he informed about the results of practical experience in flower growing in the early term. Among the varieties from flowers, Lola–Tulipa also studied the coefficients of biological reproduction of onions:

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Types Of Tulips	The coefficient of reproduction of onions is average	The coefficient of reproduction of onions is the largest
Darvin gibrids: Parad	3.3	4
Gollands Glori	2.4	3
Red Matador	2.5	4
Average by group:	2.7	3.7
Darvin types group : Most Mayls	2.1	4
Paladin	2.5	3
Paladin	2.3	3
Pandion	2.3	4
Venus	1.9	3
Margaret	2.1	4
Average by group:	2.2	3.5

Ya.X.In his scientific work, written on the topic ”seedling and Floriculture work”, Yuldashov gave information about the cultivation of flowering plants through bulbs, seeds, seedlings and the technology of their germination, as well as about different varieties of flowering plants. He studied their development by dividing perennial flowering plants into 4 types by the type of formation of flower buds:

№	Name of flowering plants	The time of formation of flower buds
1	Nargis, Lola	It is formed in the summer for flowering in the next year
2	Pion, Iris, Primula,Arabis flovers	Keying is formed in the fall so that it blooms in the spring
3	Delfinium, Lyupin, Axilley, Alp qo’qonguli, Akvilegiya flovers	In order for it to bloom in the same year, shoots are formed in the spring
4	Astilba, Solidago, Gelenium, Floks flovers	Flowering flowers in the same year are formed in the summer

The attitude of perennial flowering plants, carried out in landscaping, depending on the conditions of wintering, can be divided into the following groups:

№	Attitude to wintering conditions	Name of flowers
1	Plants that overwinter in open ground without covering the top	Akonit, akvilegiya, veronica,lileynigi,sallagul, binafsha, floks, nargis
2	Wintering plants in the middle zone with the top closed	Nargis flower in the group of Generic Lily,Regale Lily, hydrangea, tagetes
3	Plants that do not overwinter in open ground	Flowering plants Georgina and Kanna

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The quality of yani cultivated campioses used in landscaping they only use the nutrients in their onions to ensure that they develop healthier and better in the process of growing flowers from campiose plants, as well as give quality flowers. Berich by laying additional nutrient elements on them, soil and additional feeding is practically impossible at all. Because, in greenhouse conditions, the period from transplanting campioses from stellages to blocking and giving flowers is only 16-30 days. That is why success in the cultivation of bulbous flowers will depend a lot on the size, weight, health and amount of nutrients in the florets used for planting. To grow flowers in a greenhouse, it is best to grow roses in an open ground area for 2-3 years, which will bring much better results. But in order for the onions to grow in size during the growing season of this campfire, it will be necessary to pluck their flowers every year. It is also necessary to attach special importance to planting different varieties separately, without mixing. Otherwise, they can interfere and negatively affect the quality of the flowers grown. After the inflorescences are dug up and they are cleaned, the onions are sorted by size (sorted into groups), and those that have reached the required size are taken ajar for growing flowers in a greenhouse. In doing so, it will be necessary to attach special importance to the following pointers. The onions of the tulips should look straight, and 4-5 layers should consist of an internal reserve bark, and the pods should be clinging to each other with chips. The dimensions of the campyoses are large, that is, they should not be less than 12 cm in circumference, and the diameter should not be less than 3cm. It is necessary that the weight of the bulbs is greater than 27 grams, but it is advisable that the size of the bulbs belonging to the group of Darwin hybrids should not be less than 30 grams. Onions of giatsints for growing quality flowers, the length of the circle should not be less than 19 centimeters, and the diameter should not be less than 5 centimeters. And it is desirable that the average weight of onions is 80-90 grams. To grow the flowers of the Nazis, it is necessary to choose beautiful, one or two-pointed ones from within their inflorescences. It is necessary that the circumference of the onions is no less than 17 centimeters long and 5 centimeters in diameter. And the fact that it weighs 70-80 grams leads to better results. To grow flowers in a greenhouse, in addition to separating according to the weight and size of the campyoses, it will be necessary to distinguish from healthy ones those campyoses that have symptoms of viral, bacterial and fungal diseases in them. This action is much more important, since the viral disease of the Tulip to produce ola-striped flowers in the open field forms a huge number of “blind” bushes in greenhouse conditions. Often, bonfires with a healthy appearance may have been infected or received mechanical injuries from the inside or bottom base of the Reserve bark. That is why when choosing campioses, it will be necessary to select some of them and cut them down from the center on a sharp knife to check if there are any signs of illness or injury. The Reserve bark of healthy campyoses should be clear, clinging to each other in jeeps. The flower buds, on the other hand, will have to be straight and as in the brochure. It is especially important to pay attention to what the root part buds are and the aunt of the lowest part of the

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bulb. Such control checks are much more necessary, since the storage of campyoses under the influence of nobop temperatures can be the cause of injury to the flower buds and the root part. Carrying out such examinations using a powerful magnifying glass or microscope can be of the same duration. Processing to temperature before planting in flower beds.

Thermal processing of flower beds is carried out in rooms where special flower beds are intended for storage. In such rooms, the temperature should be controlled automatically by air conditioners up to 5-35 0s. Do not forget that if the temperature remains at least slightly different from the desired one, this circumstance will have a very bad effect on the quality of the flowers. If the temperature changes much more than it should, then the bulb of the flower and the flower itself can also suffer great casualties. In addition to their varieties and hybrids, the temperature preservation regime of tulips, Narcissus and Giatsints will also depend on the timing of cultivation in the greenhouse. But the duration of the opening of the flower in the greenhouse, which is necessary for you, is considered one of the most basic factors at all stages. The most complex issue for florists is considered to be the opening of flowers by December and the new year. The main emphasis in this case will be on the choice of varieties that will come to grow flowers in the same terms (especially for tulips and natsiss). In this case, it will be advisable to choose varieties that require a short cooling period (varieties with a cooling time of 10-16 weeks). To speed up flowering, it is also possible to dig up campioses as early as possible (hyacinths and narcissuses). Or the use of short-term high temperature exposure (34 0s) is also not excluded. Another method is to use a combination of different temperatures that stimulate the formation of hyacinths. In tulips and natsisses, however, it is also possible to cool the campyoses before planting. But to carry out such chores, it will be necessary to make sure that the inflorescences have reached the desired phase before storing the inflorescences in the cold. To do this, having selected several inflorescences, they are cut crosswise and checked what the development of flower buds on them is. After the flower bulbs extracted to obtain a fairy-tale flower have cooled at Positive 9 0s, it is never possible to allow them to be stored at high temperatures, since in this case the activities carried out in order to accelerate flowering can give a negative result, or this work will lead to the death of the flowers. Particular importance will have to be attached to this, especially when moving the affected bonfires from one place to another. The implementation of the recommendations given for obtaining flowers in the early or late period of flowering is carried out precisely and at the same time, they are planted in the ground on November 1-2, keeping at 17 0s until November. Methods and conditions for planting rose bushes for growing flowers in the early term. After the flowerpots that have passed the processing given by the temperature have been brought to the planting site, they must be freed from the containers and laid out in a layer of 1-2 rows on the Greens and dried in accordance with the terms of flower cultivation. But it is never possible to warm up flower growers intended for flower cultivation in the early terms. Substrate (soil on which the plant is planted). For

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planting campioses, a mixture of peat with river sand, sand without a mixture of neutral, moisture-retaining and air-permeable sandy soil of any type, peat, gravel can be used. Since the plant uses very little nutrients in the flower growing process, it is not of great importance what nutrients are in the substrate. But the main requirement for the substrate is its neutrality in relation to the reaction (pH=6.5-7) and the absence of salts in the composition of the substrate that slow down the ruvification of the root system. The best substrate for mass flower cultivation is large river sand. If peat, humus or soil are used in combination with sand, then it will be necessary to make sure that they do not contain viruses of diseases of campioses. Giatsint is truly one of the best spring flowers. Even in the distant past, people grew out of his “farforsifat” flowers and cute chic, and legends were worn about him. At the beginning of the 15th century, it was cultivated in the countries of the Middle East and entered Europe in the middle of the 16th century. The ability of hyacinths to give flowers makes it possible to get flowers from them from November to May. Being different varieties of giatsint, they differ from each other in color and structure of the flower. Currently, the Netherlands produces giatsints on a mass scale and sells them to different countries. The annual development cycle of giatsints consists of three main stages: in the first phase, which lasts 3 months (spring growth and end of vegetation), the plant stands in an open ground area. During a period of time lasting 6 weeks until the end of May, nutrient collection will take place in the giatsint onion. For the rest of the time, the plant uses these nutrient reserves. The number of pods of the onion and its mass (weight) determine the amount of leaves, the number of petals and the quality of the gular. The second stage, called Summer rest, begins after the end of the life of the Earth's upper part and roots, and it lasts 2 months (July-August). During this time, it is necessary for hyacinths to stand in the storage area, where optimal temperature conditions are created. A positive result is shown if, after harvesting the giatsint onions, they are stored in rooms where a temperature of 25 0s is maintained.

Iris, gulsafsar-belonging to the gulsafsar family, about 100 species and more than 1,700 species have been identified in the world. Gulsafsars are also of elegant flowers in Idea, the colors are yellow, purple, brown, white, reddish, like a rainbow, and exude charm.

Shirach-attracts your attention with the unusual flowers of the genus, which are part of the shirach family. Albert, Nor, Oggulli, Echison shirachi enter into the sentence of these. These are rare species and are included in the “Red Book” of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The two species of the genus Shalfey, Salvia–salvia bukharika and salvia komarovi-also do not lag behind each other in terms of the large size and beauty of their flowers. Anyone who sees light pink flowers, the size of which reaches 4 cm, will involuntarily enjoy the beautiful product of nature. These are appreciated not only for their piquancy, but also for their healing properties.

Uzbek carnation is a perennial plant that can reach up to 40 cm in height. The flowers are solitary, thick-feathered, pink in color and bloom in may. People have long

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prepared bouquets of her flowers. Carnation is included in the “Red Book” of the Republic of Uzbekistan and has been grown in this garden for many years.

Kholmon isirgaguli is a perennial plant that belongs to the family of Tulips, has a leafy stem, an onion that reaches 40-50, sometimes 150 cm. The flowers are bell-shaped, downward-pointing. It is reddish, reddish-brown in color, 2-8 in size, forming an umbrella-shaped inflorescences. Blooms in April. The flowers are beautiful, ornamental in Idea. In nature, it is distributed in the regions of Surkhandarya, Fergana regions. It grows mainly among bushes, sometimes in lush Rocky and limestone suryls. Included in the “Red Book”of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is difficult to reach the list of these unique wonders of nature. One of the most basic flowers again in the landscaping work, the Gazania flower is a member of the Asteraceae family of the Gazansa family the Gazana flower develops at sunset. Morning or daytime shade can cause the flowers to remain closed for part of the day, and the plants will grow larger than the usual height of six to ten inches.

The sharp vegetation of the skin of plants in the goose gives information about the drought resistance of this flower. The leaves are colored green and grow in a greenish and lanceolate shape. Ovary flowers grow in a variety of warm colors on a red, orange and yellow color wheel. Most flowers are characterized by horizontal or vertical colors over the leaves, sometimes with white and pale pink splashes.

How to plant Gazana flowers. It is necessary to first plant and grow it at home 10 weeks earlier from the seed, and then cover the seeds with a thin layer of soil and make them moist and moist at the transplant stage. Then, they can be held outdoors after the last two months. In their natural habitat in the Rocky birches of South Africa, gazanias grow on low-yield soils. Compost and additional manure are not necessary. In order to extend the flowering time of plants, it is necessary to plant flower soil on well-fertile land.

In place of conclusion, it can be said that the large number of species of plants used in landscaping work is important. On them , it is possible to preserve rare varieties of ornamental plants by creating new varieties of different flowers, developing new methods of their reproduction in the form of practical experiments. We can witness that the morphophysiology of flowering plants in the study asnos is even more of their significant characteristics. Also environmental factors affecting flowers it is necessary to carry out measures to protect their species by preventing various diseases.

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