

## **Eco-Physiological Characteristics of Ornamental Plants Found in Bukhara**

***Rashidov Negmurod Elmurodovich***

*Bukhara State University, Associate Professor, Department of Botany*

***Mangliyeva Marjona Rashid qizi***

*Bukhara State University, 2nd year student of the faculty of Botany and Plant  
Physiology*

### **ABSTRACT**

*In this article, ornamental plants in the territory of Bukhara and their care are discussed and the sources related to the topic are highlighted with the help of relevant literature.*

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Landscape plants, decorative plants - a group of cultivated and wild plants belonging to different botanical families used to satisfy people's aesthetic needs. Decorative plants greening of cities and villages, recreation. It is grown to decorate gardens, social, industrial buildings and residences, to make bouquets. It is characterized by its beauty, the color of its leaves, flowers, fruits, and the strange shapes of its body (hanging branches, umbrella-like, column-like).

According to a number of characteristics, for example, according to the life form, trees, shrubs, shrubs, herbs, according to the shape of the stem, erect, creeping, low, spreading, hanging. divided into 'sadigan and others. Decorative plants. depending on biological characteristics and agrotechnical requirements, it is divided into: trees and shrubs, perennial, biennial, annual, spike (cereal-flowered), bulbous and other plant groups. Decorative trees and shrubs, needle-leaved, always includes green and deciduous plants. Oak , chestnut, maple, acacia, white birch, willow, poplar, cypress, on alleys, streets, ponds and lakes.

Perennial landscape plants include parks, boulevards, includes ornamental and fruit bearing plants. A lot in countries with a warm climate 2 years remain in the open field in the winter and transplanted in the greenhouse .There are different types of storage. Some perennials are annuals in colder climates grown as a plant. They are from roots, rhizomes, bulbs in spring is grown. Perennial plants grow in one place for 3-5 years or more. Propagated from cuttings and seeds.

Biennial landscape plants are good-looking flowering plants, the first year of flowering, the second year of flowering and produces a fruiting stalk. This group is also assigned a two-year term some perennials are also included. Of these, mainly in the establishment of a flower garden is used. One-year landscape plants are sown from seeds and during the growing season plants lasting one year, flowering in the first year, but to the cold resistant plants are also included (mas, heliotrope, itogiz, function, lobelia and others).

Annual plants with beautiful flowering, patterned leaves, "carpet" includes a group of ampala and other plants that form and have hanging branches. Extending the growing season of most annual plants in warm climates and for early flowering, it is planted in greenhouses and orangeries in March-April, then transplanted into the open ground, some are planted directly into the open ground. To thesesamarigold,

marigold, marigold, poppy, nasturtium, petunia, tobacco flower, includes velvet, ipomea and others. Grain flower decorative plants belongs to the congeners.

About 250,000 species of flowering plants are known in the world, and they are widely distributed on earth. Flowers differ dramatically in terms of morphological, biological and economic characteristics.

Landscape plants themselves are divided into groups:

1. Annual decorative plants.
2. Biennial ornamental plants.
3. Perennial ornamental plants.
4. Indoor plants.
5. Early growing plants.
6. Trees and shrubs.

Annual plants are plants whose entire life cycle is completed in one growing season, one year from the seed, which germinates, grows, flowers, sets seeds, and dries up. Because some flowers in this group have a very short growing season, they are planted several times to keep them blooming all summer. Most of the flowers in this group of ornamental herbaceous plants are relatively easy to propagate from seed. Accordingly, they are very convenient to create a decorative flower bed. Annual plants with a long vegetation period are divided into spring and autumn. Spring annuals grow in spring and summer and complete their life cycle in 1-5 months. The seeds of fall annuals germinate immediately in the fall, develop vascular leaves, and thus overwinter under the snow. In the spring, they continue to develop, bloom, give seeds and then wither. This group includes winter rye, wheat, as well as many weeds (jag-jag, sedge, etc.).

**Pinus** (lat. Pinus) is a type of coniferous trees belonging to the pine (Pinaceae) family. According to modern data, there are about 120 species of pine trees in the world, which are naturally distributed in the Northern Hemisphere from the Equator to the Arctic. It forms forests in the plains in temperate and subarctic climates, and grows in the mountains near the subtropics, tropics and equator. It is not only a source of fat, but is also used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Pine is a light-loving tree species, but often forms pure plantations - pine forest. The reason for this phenomenon is that pine is one of the least soil-demanding tree species and can grow in such infertile soils where other trees are almost impossible to grow.

**Picea** (lat. Picea) is a family of trees belonging to the pine family (Pinaceae). There are about 35 tall evergreen trees (up to 30 m high) with a beautiful crown. Spruce is one of the main symbols of the European New Year and Christmas.

**Cedar** (lat. Cedrus) is an oligotype of trees belonging to the pine (Pinaceae) family. Distribution in nature is in the southern and eastern.

**Carnation** (Dianthus) is an annual, biennial and perennial ornamental flower belonging to the carnation family. More than 300 species are known. Distributed in Europe, Asia and Africa. It grows in steppes, meadows, sandy lands. The stem is divided into joints. Leaves are opposite, sessile, straight lanceolate or pointed. The flowers are actinomorphic, the flower organs are located in a circle. The flower is located close to the calyx. The flower is in one flower, large, thick, layered, fragrant, different colors (red, pink, yellow, white, etc.). Many types of carnations are ornamental, so they are propagated by planting. One-year and two-year Dutch carnation (*D. caryophyllus*), widespread in Southern Europe, was the basis for the creation of decorative varieties of carnation. In the industrial floriculture of many countries, it is grown in open ground and in greenhouses. The flowers of the perennial feathery type are small, very fragrant, collected in a thick inflorescence. It is very important in floriculture. Cloves are propagated from seeds (seeds are planted in greenhouses in January-May) and cuttings (roots are taken in November-March). Scenic in Uzbekistan cultivated as a plant.

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