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LANDSCAPE COMPOSİTİONS BASED ON EVERGREEN SHRUBS İN THE LANDSCAPİNG OF CİTY STREETS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
Expansion of types of ornamental trees and shrubs used in landscaping, search and expansion of varieties and types of shrubs that can adapt to the conditions of our country, the use of science-based care technology are some of the pressing issues of our time.	

Introduction

Today, one of the main problems in urban planning is the organization of landscaping work on a scientific basis. Landscaping of residential areas - cities, districts, villages and towns - is one of the main means of improving these places. The landscaping scale indicates the culture of the population. Demographic studies show that people settle in green areas, and migration from these areas is rare. All over the world, gabions are used as barriers in European countries such as Germany, France and Italy. Expansion of types of ornamental trees and shrubs used in landscaping, search and expansion of varieties and types of shrubs that can adapt to the conditions of our country, the use of science-based care technology are some of the pressing issues of our time. The implementation of greening on a large scale was also studied at the level of the CIS countries. Mainly used in gabion landscaping in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Planting greenery in residential areas and improving the microclimate are among the leading ideas of our time. In order to continue the reforms carried out in all areas, the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2022-2026, known as "New Uzbekistan", was developed, and the Road Map project was created for its implementation. This strategy includes seven priorities. On August 31, 2021, the opening ceremony of the "Park New Uzbekistan", dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the Republic of Uzbekistan, took place. The general view of the park with an area of

104 hectares is in the form of five kings of trees, corresponding to the directions of the strategy of action. Quiet zones have been created here where people can relax in the bosom of nature. There is a growing demand for seedlings of decorative tree species in large quantities during the landscaping of cities and villages of our republic. This poses important challenges for seedlings, such as breeding high-quality and inexpensive ornamental seedlings that meet standard requirements, as well as developing a technology for rapid cultivation.

Material And Research Methods

The objectives of the research include:

1. To study the bioecological features of evergreen shrubs;
2. Study of the phenological phases of evergreen shrubs;
3. Creation of a composition from evergreen shrubs;
4. Development of technology for the care of bushes planted in the composition;
5. Development of technology for shaping evergreen shrubs;

Practical significance: study of the bioecology of evergreen shrubs based on phenological observations; consists of training technology care and shaping.

Research methods. Phenological observations of I.N. Beideman "Methods of studying plant phenology", "Vegetative propagation of plants", developed by M. Brouz for the purpose of vegetative propagation of trees and shrubs, assessment of picturesqueness by N.I. Made in Shtonda style.

Research Methods

Scientific research is carried out as follows.

1. Examine the current state of the issue. The study of the theoretical foundations of evergreen shrubs. Scientific literature, foreign literature, dissertations, articles, Internet information and other sources on the topic are studied and compared with their current state.
2. Determination of the parameters of soil and climatic conditions of the place of experiments - is studied on the basis of data from the center of meteorological observations of Uzbekistan, research and design institutes and available data in the scientific literature. . Climatic conditions are described by years of research and long-term averages of temperature, precipitation, and relative air humidity. The state of the soil, vegetation cover are described mainly on the basis of scientific literature and the results of a morphological study of the soil surface.
3. In order to determine the biological and ecological characteristics of evergreen shrubs growing on the territory of Tashkent, their phenological phases were studied. In order to determine the dynamics of annual growth, the height is measured every month and entered in a special table.
4. The technology for the formation of evergreen shrubs has been studied and recommended.
5. Caring for compositions created from evergreen shrubs.

Results of Research

Buxus sempervirens L. Shamshod An evergreen, highly branched shrub or tree. In nature, its height reaches 3-8 (10) m. In the botanical garden. F.N. Rusanov Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan introduced one species and one form. Buxus sempervirens (No. 76981) entered the botanical garden from Sochi (arboretum) in 1987. Now he is 30 years old. The bark is silvery yellow, smooth. Young shoots are tetrahedral, green. The leaves are opposite, simple, oblong-ovate or elliptical. Often narrowed towards the base, small, slightly pointed, 1-3 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, dark

green, shiny above, yellowish green below. Rounded, mostly with lowered edges, leathery, on short petioles, very densely spaced. This species is pruned every year. It does not bloom in Tashkent conditions.

Boxwood evergreen f. angustifolia (Mill.) Kirchn. evergreen, long-leaved form. In nature, it is an evergreen tree 3-8 (10) m high. No number, unknown origin. The bark is silvery yellow, smooth. Young shoots are tetrahedral, green. Leaves opposite, simple, oblong-ovate or elliptic, rarely narrowly elliptical, rhomboid or rounded at the base, mostly narrowed, slightly pointed at the apex, 3-4 cm long, 1-2 cm wide. Above dark green, shiny, below yellowish green, entire, mostly with a curved down edge, leathery, on short petioles, very dense. It grows well in Tashkent conditions, bears fruit singly, sometimes gives a good harvest in some years, when there is a lot of sun (Appendix 25). Fruiting depends on weather conditions in spring. Flowers inconspicuous, yellow in axillary inflorescences. Pistillate flower during flowering is usually single (Fig. 1.8, a). Fruits are triangular yellow capsules, ovate-spherical, 5-10 mm long and up to 6 mm wide, horny. There are 3-4 seeds in one box (Fig. 1.8, b). Blossoms in March, fruits ripen in June-July.

Berberis Julian Schneid. S.K. Circus Julia. In nature, it is an evergreen shrub growing up to 2 m in height.

It was first brought to Tashkent in 1949. But the first samples were frozen in the winter of 1973/74. 25 years. This species was introduced for the second time in 1962 and grown from seeds obtained from Valentine University. He died at the age of 25. Currently, there are 3 plants of different ages in the Botanical Garden. Here, from seeds obtained from Yalta in 1986, 2 samples of experimental plants No. 75471 were grown. Plant No. 90855 was grown in 2005 from seeds brought from Slovakia. At the age of 7, he reached a height of 1 m.

Discussion of The Results

Recently, the method of vegetative propagation of ornamental species and forms has become widespread, which makes it possible to preserve the valuable properties of woody and shrubby plants. The essence of vegetative propagation of plants is to obtain a whole plant from its part. In this case, the offspring will inherit all the features and characteristics of the mother's body. Cuttings from annual shoots take root quickly. Green cuttings make it possible to economically use mother liquors and quickly propagate economically valuable and highly decorative woody plants for landscaping.

Conclusion:

Having studied the current state of the problem, it is necessary to create a landscape composition of evergreen shrubs with a beautiful view, to determine the bioecological features of the forms of shrubs with a scenic feature, to determine and scientifically substantiate the formation technology. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to determine the optimal variant of landscape compositions and recommend for landscaping.

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