

Greening and Development of Flowering Plants in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

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Abstract: *Many plants have phytocidal properties (volatile substances released from the plant that kill bacteria). Parks, gardens, and boulevards are a particular artery that purifies the city's air. To some extent, trees and bushes balance temperature variations, improve air humidity on hot days, and offer ameliorative and moisture-preserving capabilities. Green plants are particularly effective in masking various industrial and city noises.*

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Green plants are an important component of residential area aesthetics. Apart from their aesthetic value, they play an important role in keeping towns and villages free of smoke, used gases, dust, and so on. Many plants have phytocidal properties (volatile substances released from the plant that kill bacteria). Parks, gardens, and boulevards are a particular artery that purifies the city's air. To some extent, trees and bushes balance temperature variations, improve air humidity on hot days, and offer ameliorative and moisture-preserving capabilities. Green plants are particularly effective in masking various industrial and city noises. Complex green building (landscaping) solutions also address the issue of converting forest regions outside of cities and near significant population concentrations into landscaped avenues. The greening of plants, factories, children's institutes, and other locations is highly valued. New residential areas will be available only after landscaping work is done. All of this is a clear illustration of the population's living standards improving and cultural levels rising.

Green plants are extremely important in mitigating various industrial and city disturbances. Green building (landscaping) Complicated solutions also involve the issue of converting forest regions outside of cities and near significant population centers into landscaped avenues. The greening of companies, industries, children's institutions, and other locations is highly valued. New residential areas will also be available only after landscaping work is completed. All of this is a clear illustration of population betterment and cultural advancement. To carry out these responsibilities, the following tasks must be completed: precise selection and cultivation of attractive plant kinds, right distribution of them by region, and the addition of trees, shrubs, flowers, lawns, and lawn plants in green construction. In the greening of residential areas and the building of various green facilities, it is required to effectively integrate these plant types.

Floriculture goals and tasks include: assessing the population's desire for flowers, designing decorative, new sorts of flowers, researching the biological features of flowers, planting flowers, agrotechnics of flower care, and different species of flowers in open ground and greenhouses. Planting and caring for flowers on open ground and greenhouses is required to give the population with beautiful flowers all year, to fill the yard, streets, and adjacent alleys with lovely flower seedlings, and to develop beautiful and decorative flower beds that are always open.



Floriculture: growing flowers in greenhouses all year and getting a variety of flowers on the eve of holidays and preparing large quantities of decorative flowers and other floricultural matters, methods of studying different types of flowers, methods of growing flowers from seeds, soil preparation, sowing seeds, paying attention to humidity, multiplying sprouts, sorting, curing and carrying them to their permanent place, transplanting cuttings in various ways demonstrates how to propagate plants, divide seedlings, prune, and weld.

Flowers from the marigold and marigold families have a particular place among perennial plants. Many of them can be utilized to form lovely bouquets starting in early spring. Many bulbous flowering plants, such as tulips, daffodils, marigolds, and crocuses, have a brief growing season that begins in spring. With the arrival of autumn, new bulbs take root and spend the winter dormant before beginning to grow slowly in early spring. These plants' bulbs are placed in the ground in the fall and take root by winter. Daffodil and tulip bulbs take root in 20-25 days, whereas tulip bulbs take root in 30-45 days.

The bulbous family includes Gulisunbul (hyacinth). Around the world, 3000 variants have been identified. They are primarily classified into six classes based on color. The most prevalent colors are white, orange, pink, and purple. Their height ranges from 20 to 50 cm. The flowers are brown in color, 1.5-3 cm across, and grouped in clusters.

The potato flower (georgina) is a member of the complicated flower family, and it is native to Mexico and California. The stem is robust and branching, measuring 50-200 cm in height. Flowers of various colors bloom from the end of June until the beginning of July. Potato root tubers multiply by division.

Kashkargul (astra) is an East Asian flower that belongs to the complicated flower family. There are currently 600 Kashkargul species. They are classified into groups based on the size of the shrub, the arrangement of the flowers in the bouquet, and the color. Marigolds come in both annual and perennial varieties. Annual plants are propagated through seeds, while perennial species are propagated through bush division. The plant grows to a height of 50-150 cm and blooms in early July.

The plant ilongul (gladiolus) is a member of the rose family. South Africa is my home country. The stem is broad and straight, standing 40-150 cm tall, and the flowers are stunning in a large bouquet. Gladiolus blooms open from the bottom up, so gladiolus can be pruned as soon as the lower flowers open. The remaining flowers in the vase will continue to open while standing in water. The flowers have various colors. It blooms in our climate between the end of May to the beginning of June. The flowers are classified into groups based on their size: (small-flowered, medium-flowered and large-flowered). The plant grows from bulbs. During the blossoming season, the planted bulb of the flower dies and is replaced by a new one, or multiple bulbs.

Rose flowers in open ground in our climate from April to the end of November. Its aroma and beauty draw people in. Flowers grown in greenhouses can be picked even in the dead of winter. Namatakka is propagated by grafting from cuttings and seeds. In our climate, namatak seeds are gathered in July. In late November and early December, it is crushed, mixed with sand, buried in wet ground, and sprinkled. In March, it begins to sprout. The rose seedlings will be ready next year when the grafting is completed in August. Pascal, Mercedes, Sophie or Lauren, Burgundy, Norita, Angelica, Gloria yaey (pis), Roz Gojar, Karina, Sonya, Super Star, Baccarat, Ave Maria, Zvezda Vostoka, Queen Elizabeth, Almaatinskaya aromatnaya, and others are among the most extensively planted cultivars in Uzbekistan.

The olive family's nastarin (siren) is a shrub or small tree. The plant grows to a height of 2-4 m. It has lovely flowers that are white, purple, dark purple, and fragrant. The plant blooms in April and



retains its look even after it has finished flowering. Nastarin is propagated through seeds, cuttings, and bush division.

Greening farms is critical to enhancing our republic's landscape. Each of them has greenhouses on our Republic's territory. Every city grows ornamental flower seeds. For 12 months of the year, the Republic of Karakalpakstan supplies all types of flower seedlings, ornamental tree seedlings, potted flowers, and ornamental plants.

Nowadays, forestry farms focus in flower cultivation. They can support the growth of thousands of rose seedlings. Additionally, attractive plants and trees will be grown in these farms.

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