

## CLASSIFICATION OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

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### Аннотация

This article discusses the classification of ornamental plants and the main cultivation of cultivated plants.

**Key words:** landscape, composition, flowerbed, rabatka, border, mixborder, parterre.

In the current environmental situation, it is very important that the city has as many green spaces as possible: this is the landscaping of streets and boulevards; small parks in a residential area; landscaping of the territories of industrial enterprises. The solution to this problem can be the design of landscape flower arrangements.

In the light of modern requirements, the task of floral design includes the maximum approximation of plantings to the natural appearance. The solution of this problem is most successfully achieved when using landscape flower compositions in the design - arrays, groups, individual plants, united by a compositional idea. However, in the practice of garden and park landscaping, other types of flower decoration are also used. These include flower beds, rabatki, borders, mixborders, parterres, as well as special types of decoration: dahlias, rose gardens, syringaria, rock gardens, pergolas, trellises, gardens of continuous flowering.

Here it is advisable to talk about two accepted styles of floral decoration: regular, or geometric, and landscape, or natural. Each style has its own types of flower plantings. For example, flower beds, rabatki, borders, flower beds, parterres are the main plantings of a regular type. Single plantings, groups, mixborders, landscape flower beds, rocky slides belong to the natural style.

For the arrangement of flower beds, ornamental plants are used that belong to many families, have different biological features.

By use, all annuals are divided into several groups.

1. Beautifully blooming summer trees - for the design of various flower arrangements: flower beds, rabatkas, mixborders, group plantings, on a cut, etc., which make up the background for most flower beds. They are mainly valued for the duration of flowering, the brightness and shape of flowers or inflorescences (ageratum, annual aster, alyssum, begonia, petunia, levkoy, salvia, marigolds, zinnia, sunflower, cosmos, verbena, calendula, snapdragon).

2. Ornamental deciduous plants - for planting in small groups and in the form of single plants (amaranth, buckwheat, ornamental cabbage, castor beans, hemp, corn, lavatera, quinoa, chard, nightshade, perilla, wormwood, kochia, cineraria, etc.).

3. Carpet plants - to create "carpets" and decorative compositions (begonia is always blooming, etc.).

4. Climbing, or climbing - for vertical landscaping: walls, balconies, trellises, arches, pyramids, columns (nasturtium, sweet peas, decorative beans, morning glory).

5. Dried flowers - the leaves of the wrapper of the inflorescences are dry, brightly colored. Plants are mostly used to make winter bouquets (acroclinium, immortelle, gomphrena, rodan-te, xerantemum, static);

6. Potted plants used in the open ground in the summer (pelargonium zonal, tuberous begonia, heliotrope, etc.).

The advantage of annuals over perennials is that their seedlings bloom in the year of sowing, and flowering lasts from June to October. Annual plants are used mainly where they want to get intensive flowering and the greatest decorative effect in a short time.

Biennials are herbaceous plants whose development cycle lasts two years. According to the method of wintering, there are wintering in the open ground (lunaria, forget-me-not, etc.) and wintering in a shelter (mallow).

These are plants that reach decorative value in the second year of cultivation, i.e. their seeds are sown in the spring or early summer, and they bloom the next year. According to the timing of flowering, they are divided into plants of spring flowering - violet, forget-me-not, daisy and -summer flowering - carnation, lunaria, bell.

Individual plants ("upstarts") and some species may bloom in the first year of life (for example, viola), but the most powerful development and abundant flowering is observed in the second year. Thus, in the first year, plants develop leaves in the form of a root rosette, and in the second - flowering shoots, flowers and seeds.

According to the method of wintering, biennial crops are divided into wintering in the open ground (pansies, cloves, bellflower, daisy, forget-me-not) and wintering in shelter (mallow, foxglove).

Biennial plants are used for spring decoration of flower beds, and such as carnation, foxglove, medium bell, give a good cutting material.

Perennial plants are plants whose life lasts several years. Here are two main classifications.

According to the method of wintering: wintering in the open ground (tulip, iris, etc.); wintering indoors (dahlias, gladiolus, etc.); wintering with partial shelter (rose, lavender, etc.).

According to the features of the structure of the underground part: bulbous (crocus, daffodil, etc.); tuberous bulbs (gladiolus, etc.); rhizomatous (lily of the valley, etc.); axial (roses, etc.); root tubers (dahlias, etc.).

The category of perennials includes plants with a perennial development cycle. Their shoots die off in the fall and grow back the following spring. These are mainly tuberous, rhizomatous and bulbous plants. All perennials according to the type of flower bud laying are divided into four groups: they form flower organs in the summer for flowering in the next year (daffodil, tulip); autumn for flowering the following spring (peony, iris, primrose, bergenia, arabis); in spring for flowering in the same year (delphinium, lupine, Achillea, alpine aster, aquilegia); in summer for flowering in the same year (astilba, solidago, gelenium, phlox paniculata).

Perennials are an indispensable material for early spring decoration of gardens and parks. Many species of perennials can bloom at the end of April, in May, June, etc. In May, most species of perennials grow back, develop quickly and decorate planting sites with their bright, lush greenery, and perennials such as peonies, lilies, phloxes, tulips, do not have equal flowering beauty with you.

In floriculture, when landscaping certain objects, in addition to beautifully flowering plants, ornamental deciduous plants are widely used, which have their advantages, since their colorfulness and decorativeness decreases during flowering and persists for a long time.

To create highly artistic compositions from ornamental plants, it is necessary to carefully take into account all their decorative and biological features, height, habitus of the bush, color of leaves, flowers, etc.

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