

DEVELOPMENT OF FLOWERING IN UZBEKISTAN AND APPLICATION TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT:

This article is based on the study of traditional (local) and foreign innovative practices of floriculture development in the territory of Uzbekistan. Appropriate scientific conclusions are given on the basis of the study and comparison of flower beds, their shape and range, design experiments. Suggestions and recommendations for the development of this area have also been developed.

KEYWORDS: Floriculture, Floriculture, development of floriculture in Uzbekistan, measures for further development of floriculture in Namangan region, Flowers and their types, foreign experience in floriculture, flowers in landscape architecture and design.

INTRODUCTION:

Today, due to the improvement of living standards and the constant increase in the aesthetic value of the population, the demand for recreational gardening and floriculture in the world is growing.

As a result, the art of floriculture is actively developing as an aesthetic and ecological priority. Our historical art of gardening and floriculture, which we inherited, rose to a high level of art in Central Asia during the Timurid period. A lot of practical work is being done in our country to restore and further develop it on the ground. New parks, alleys, parks and gardens are being created. However, efforts are required to pay sufficient attention and effort to the systematic and effective

formation and improvement of the art of floriculture, the development of its theoretical and practical foundations.

To study the ways of formation and development of the national art of floriculture in the scientific research on the rational use of horticulture and floriculture of the peoples of the world, the creation of new species and varieties suitable for hot and dry climates, landscape architecture and design. an integrated approach to creating floral compositions is becoming increasingly important. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 830 of October 16, 2017 "On measures to further develop floriculture in Namangan region" [1] is a proof of our opinion.

According to the decision, a special center for floriculture development was established in Namangan, and its regional branches were established.

Reconstruction of existing parks in Namangan, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Andijan, Navoi, Urgench, Nukus and other cities and district centers of Karakalpakstan to identify and improve the effective directions of floriculture in the country during the years of independence. Work is underway to develop their alleys and flower arrangements. Issues such as the study of foreign experience in the art of floriculture, their introduction in our country and their harmonization with the local traditional art of floriculture are becoming more and more important.

Despite the lack of popular literature on floriculture in the country for the general public,

the number of publications in the education system and for research is not small. They are published in the form of textbooks, manuals and guidelines.

In particular, H.Buriev, A.Abdurahmanov, A.Jononbekova's "Floriculture" (Tashkent, 1999), E.Nematov, E.Ashurov, I.Mukumov's "Open field floriculture" (Samarkand, "Sogdiana") , 1999 - y.), AG Kiyatkin's "Tips for Amateur Florists" (Tashkent, "Mexnat", 1992), SXKhushvaqtov's "Flower Land of Uzbekistan, Garden Design and Floriculture" (T., 2017) and foreign literature ; I.S.Kuzmichev, V.Pechenisynlardin "Ozeleneni gorodov i sel Uzbekistana" (Tashkent, 1979), T.I.Slavkina, O.Ch.Podolsayalarin "Dekorivnoe sadovodstvo" (Tashkent, 1987), M.F. .Kirev VP Gryazeva's "Lighting in rural areas" (Moscow, 1989), Helga Gropper's "Plans of sadov dlya nachinayushix sadovodov" (Moscow, 2009), EK Tudor's "Landscape design and landscaping" (Kharkiv -Belgorod, 2012), NVAgafonov and others "Decorative gardening" (M., "Kolos" 2000), A.A.Bartashevich, S.A.Titov "Garden plot: Architecture, interior, oborudovanie "(Minsk, "Urajay ", 1990), I.E. Botyanovsky's "Spravochnik svetovoda "(Minsk, "Urajay "1985), Walter Shimanan's "Mini-vodoemy "(" Lik press ", M., 1998), German Ritveger's Sad u doma. Planning options and facilities "(M., " Shterbuk Biznes ", 1997), Karin Graynef, Angelika Weberlardin "Light, decorative handicrafts and wood in our garden. A short encyclopedia "(M., " Shterbuk Biznes ", 1998), A.V. Lazereva's " Svet v sadu i landshaftniy design "(M., " Adelant ", 2000), V.V.Linning koroleva svetov "(M., " Adelant ", 2000), Sh.A. Kholova, KSSafarov's "Floriculture and lawn construction"(T; 2019).

The desire for flowers is a sign of innate love for nature, which is inherent in man and passed down from generation to generation.

Floriculture is the cultivation of ornamental plants for the purpose of planting in

gardens and alleys, parks, parks, landscaping, and making bouquets. It enters the field of agriculture. Floriculture is divided into two types: outdoor and heated. In the open field (field) floriculture is annual (cauliflower, dogwood, gulbeor, and fragrant tobacco), biennial (butterfly, buttercup, and clove) and perennial (lily of the valley, peony, phlox, etc.). Flowers are grown. In heated floriculture (greenhouse, greenhouse), delicate and beautiful flowering, evergreen plants (tulips, carnations, chrysanthemums, palms, ficus, etc.) are grown. Combining floriculture in open and heated areas will ensure year-round flowering.

In Uzbekistan, there are farms that supply flower and ornamental seedlings, cuttings and their seeds, as well as flowers grown in pots, and special companies that sell flowers and seedlings.

Floriculture entered our republic from the Far East, China and India via the Great Silk Road, and first spread to Samarkand, then to Bukhara, Kokand and other cities. Since 1920, a 12-hectare Botanical Garden has been established at the Central Asian State University, where more than 60 flower varieties have been grown. After the number of flower varieties was increased to 300, the garden was transferred to the Academy in 1943, and a new Botanical Garden was established, covering an area of 80 hectares.

By 1977, 15 botanical complexes were established in Uzbekistan. The largest of these, the Tashkent Floriculture State Farm, had 1,279 hectares of arable land. The area of Oynavoy hot buildings was 5.9 hectares.

In Samarkand region, floriculture was initially carried out by the R.R. Schroeder Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology. Qualified florists were trained by the college of the same institute, as well as Tashkent Agrarian University [2]. There are many specialized flower farms in the country that

grow flower seeds, seedlings and onions. They are now organized in every province.

Various ceremonies, celebrations, receptions, meetings are not without flowers. So, flowers accompany us in our daily lives, in our happy days.

Traditional methods of floriculture include growing flower seedlings in greenhouses, conservatories, and conservatories.

As a result of floriculture, 1.5-2 million seedlings of various flowers are grown annually for the beautification of the population and the city, as well as for the decoration of newly built areas with flowers.

Depending on how and where they are organized, flower beds are divided into ground floor, solitary, flowerbed, rabatka, curb, mixborder, alpine and rockery (rock garden) [5].

The following is a table of flower beds and their types, taking into account all their peculiarities:

Flowerbeds and their types: Parterre gardens are a relatively large type of flower garden, located at the entrance (front) of the garden and alleys, which consists of lawns, sidewalks, small architectural forms, flower beds, rabots and individual shrubs. In a parterre garden, the main part of the total area is occupied by a lawn, and the remaining elements of the lawn are scattered inside the lawn [6]. Flowerbeds - have a clear geometric shape (triangle, rectangular circle, square) and are convex, rising 15-20 cm above the level of corridors and lawns. The perimeter of flowerbeds is like raygras, brown or beta. will be surrounded by a lawn of perennial grasses. Flowerbeds are the most common type of flower beds, which are located in the center of the square, around fountains, architectural objects (statues, etc.) [7]. Rabatka is a narrow, elongated flowerbed that forms around roads and sidewalks. The width of the rabat is usually

about 1 meter. Long rabatas can be cut every 5-10 meters and individual perennial shrubs (roses, etc.) can be planted in the middle [8]. The curb is a flower garden surrounded by beautiful flowering annuals and perennial ornamental plants. The width of the curb usually does not exceed 0.5 meters. As a curb or "living frame" (sometimes called a green frame), perennial slow-growing and low-growing shrubs (samshit, Japanese bereskleti, magonia, dwarf or gooseberry) growing cypresses, etc.) and are periodically pruned [9]. Mixborders are a collection of perennial and annual ornamental plants planted in groups around buildings and walls. On mixborders, the flowers are chosen so that the flowers in the group bloom from early spring until the onset of cold days. In this case, the annual flowers are planted among the perennials. Mixborders look even more scenic when surrounded by a border that does not shed perennial leaves and is pruned [10].

Groups are flowering plants, large flowerbeds that are made up of groups of flowers and vary in shape.

The groups are pure or mixed varieties, grown mainly from perennials.

Floriculture is developed in foreign countries, especially in Europe. In Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Bulgaria and other countries, floriculture is an important sector of the economy, and its products are exported. For example, the Netherlands specializes in the cultivation of tulips, lilies, sunflowers, and Germany in the industrial cultivation of roses and cloves. Floriculture is well developed in France, Germany, England, the Netherlands, Turkey, Greece, and Bulgaria, especially in the Kazan Valley in Bulgaria, where more than 500,000 flower seedlings are sold abroad in gold. In addition, Bulgaria is famous all over the world for its rose oil. To get rose oil, a lot of land has to be covered with roses, which is interesting to say that 1 kg of oil requires 500 kg

of flower petals or about three million flowers [6]. Japan, one of the countries of the East, has also made great strides in this area. The word bonsai means "tree in a pot or shallow pot" in Japanese.

In Japan, along with the art of creating dwarf trees-bonsai in pots, the art of creating dwarf landscapes on a flat patnus is also well developed.

There are many types of dwarf landscapes, but three types are more common.

1. A stone in Bon-seki-patnus;
2. A water-soaked stone in Syui-seki-patnus;
3. Landscape in Bon-key-patnus.

The stones needed for tiny landscapes are found in nature and are not processed artificially.

One of the most innovative ways of organizing floriculture is the Chinese method of teaching - "Feng Shui".

Feng Shui is an ancient Chinese teaching with a history of thousands of years, a broad theory and theory of how people can live healthy, happy and successful lives in harmony with nature. is the sum of practical knowledge. In the bosom of nature, man unknowingly (under the influence of inexplicable natural factors) his soul is revived and energized.

That is why Feng Shui teaches that "Whoever has a garden and a flower garden in front of his house, he will be directly in nature and will have extra strength." [6]

Flowers are also a great decoration in the garden landscape. Regardless of the shape and relief of the area where the garden is located, it is divided into three parts [12]:

1. Architectural part;
2. Garden and vegetable crops area;
3. Part of the protection or boundary.

To make the garden a real "paradise", it is not enough just to plant ornamental plants - flowers, trees, houses built to the taste of the

owner of the garden, sidewalks, gates and windows, ponds.

In each region of the country requires the rapid construction of residential and industrial buildings, the pursuit of a prosperous life, and the establishment of modern mechanized, chemical-equipped, and high-tech flower farms.

The role of the city landscaping department and various nurseries in landscaping city and district centers and alleys should be significant.

From ornamental shrubs such as roses, nasturtiums, bulldozers, Japanese quinces and other creeping flowers, it is advisable to propagate by cuttings such as Tekoma, klimatis, caprifol.

In the floriculture, the stems that are wrapped and clinging are of particular interest. Such plants (teca, plush, hydrangea, etc.) create a unique landscape in the vertical landscaping. In our country, along with other agricultural crops, we have a great opportunity to develop floriculture.

On February 11, 2019, a Resolution was adopted aimed at developing and expanding floriculture in Uzbekistan, as well as developing measures to attract investment in the floriculture and horticulture market of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with this Resolution, the international exhibition of floriculture and horticulture "FLOWERS GARDEN EXPO UZBEKISTAN" was organized on May 24-26, 2019 at the "Uzbekistan Exhibition and Trade Center". This exhibition is one of the effective ways to develop and expand cooperation between Uzbek and foreign companies, as well as to attract investment and exchange experiences in the market of floriculture and horticulture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The exhibition includes the following sections: flowers, plants and seeds; floristics and design; garden decorations; horticultural equipment

and machinery; garden and landscape design; greenhouses; barbecue and accessories; examples of gardens; garden tools and equipment; decorative items and accessories.

We mentioned above that in 2017, a special republican center for floriculture development was established in Namangan under the Namangan khokimiyat. It is gratifying that the center now has branches in regional districts. There is also a floriculture business in each district.

We would like to make the following suggestions and comments on the development and promotion of this field in our country, the use and development of floriculture in landscape practice.

- Strict implementation of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 16, 2017 No 830 "On measures to further develop floriculture in Namangan region";
- Introduction of science-based methods and resource-saving technologies of flower growing;
- Organization of laboratory cultivation of ornamental and shrub flower seedlings in accordance with the natural and climatic conditions of each region;
- Carrying out research work for the introduction of innovative technologies in the process of flower growing;
- Organization of advanced training of specialists involved in the care of flower seedlings in special training courses;
- Preferential allocation of land for floriculture businesses in the regions, including for the establishment of plantations and greenhouses for the care of local and foreign flower varieties for farm clusters;
- Development of drought-resistant and virus-free varieties of floriculture, exchange of experience and cooperation with leading countries in the field of floriculture;

- Development of floriculture in other regions of the country, care of local and foreign flower varieties, organization of flower beds based on modern landscape and design, study of the secrets of floriculture, exchange of experience with advanced countries, organization of floriculture, income take measures to increase and attract national and foreign investors to the national floriculture market;

- Regular holding of flower festivals and festivals, flower festivals and encouragement of floriculture companies in the cities of the republic;

- Invite and exchange experience of foreign florists and florists in the republic, including the Netherlands, the Netherlands and France;

It is important to keep in mind that creating lawns around them is also important to create a green background for those flower beds. Therefore, it is impossible to create flower beds without lawns. Therefore, it is expedient to carry out floriculture and flower gardens in the country in conjunction with landscaping.

In conclusion, the peoples of the world in scientific research on the rational use of horticulture and floriculture, studying the ways of formation and development of the national art of floriculture, the creation of new species and varieties suitable for hot and dry climates. Consists of. It is important to comprehensively apply the new varieties to the landscape architecture and design. At the same time, with the steady growth of the lifestyle and aesthetic culture of the population of Uzbekistan, the population's demand for recreational gardening and floriculture is growing.

Modern innovative methods of floriculture in foreign countries are based on the cluster approach to the creation of new varieties and selections of flowers in accordance with modern needs, their mechanized system of planting, care and cultivation. deals with complex tasks such as packing, delivery, loading,

transportation. This, in turn, will contribute to the development of our economy.

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