



Growing the upper and lower parts of the plant

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ABSTRACT

This article presents ideas about the art and methods of creating artificial forms of autumn trees and shrubs for gardeners and architects in the organization of landscape design.

Keywords:

garden, landscapes, art of topiary, Baroque, Central Asia, Ashkal al-ard, green artificial zoo.

The growth process of all trees and shrubs is not the same under natural conditions. They basically come in two types, depending on the order and speed of growth: can be divided into low (radical) growths (Fig. 3) and high (vertical) growths. Shrubs usually have branches and twigs that grow from the bottom of the bush. As a result, they have long branches that grow from the bottom, that is, from the base. This form of growth and development is typical of many flowering shrubs, for example, shrubs called forsythia or weigel, which belong to the jimalosts, grow in this way.

Some species of trees and some other shrubs have a steep growth pattern. In doing so, they quickly grow upright and produce long rod branches from the top to the sides.

In many species of plants, such as the European white pistachio or the concave chestnut, such an appearance of growth pattern is noticeable. But in other plants, such as samshit or tis, such a state of growth is less noticeable.

The developmental forms of plants depend on their genetic level, and the upper shoots of tall upright plants produce hormones (auxins) from themselves that inhibit or prevent the growth of shoots in the lower part of the plant body. The shoots located in the upper part of the plant body develop faster than those in the lower part. As a result, the lower branches do not shed leaves or lose them significantly. Therefore, it is necessary to keep the shoots at the top of the plants as short as possible



Figure 3. The shape of a forsythia bush growing from a low bottom.

Accelerate plant growth

In late summer, autumn and winter, the buds of trees and shrubs begin to develop the necessary conditions for the growth of next season's branches. If two buds on a plant branch are located opposite each other, they are called

"suprativ" buds. If the buds are on one or the other side of the shoot, leaving certain distances from each other, the arrangement of such buds is called "sequential or successive buds." (4-расм).

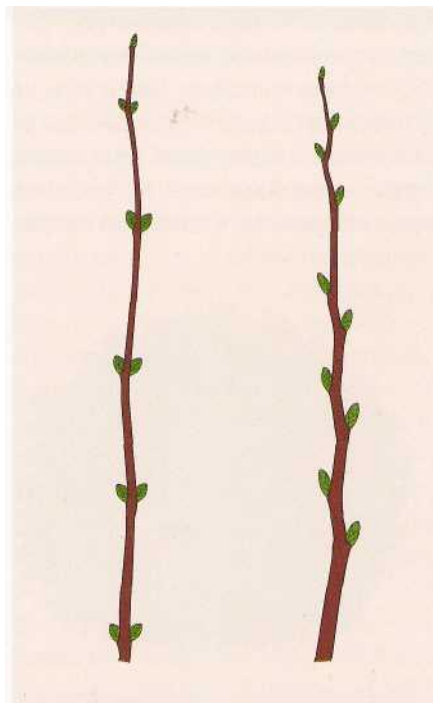


Figure 4, the location of the buds on the shoot: suprativous buds on the left, consecutive buds on the right.

When observing the plants, if it is necessary to cut the branch, it should be done over the bud on the branch, because if this is done, no new branches will grow from the bough at the top of the shoot, leaving only a small stump.

Some plants have "sleeping" buds hidden under their bark. It is precisely such plants (these include, for example, samshit, tis) that are convenient to use for shape tracking, because they are easy to cut, even if you cut the old boughs short, and even if they are resized later, these plants will feel good. In this case, it is best to keep the distances between the buds on the branch as small as possible, as it is desirable that the leaves and buds grow compactly.

The size and structure of the leaves

The surface of the plant formed as a result of pruning, that is, the shape of the plant created by such a decorative observation, looks more beautiful to the eye if the surface is removed smoothly. Such a decorative effect is easy to achieve by observing plants with small leaves. Some species of samshit, as well as arboreskens, come to such plants. If the leaves of the plant have a large size (for example, lavrovishnya bush), it is difficult to achieve a smooth exit of the surface. It is also possible that the big or large leaves of the plant have withered inside, which can be felt by their color and even detached and give an ugly appearance. (Figure 5).

When observing plants with large leaves, it is important to use a "secator" that handles the roses, rather than ordinary scissors. In doing so, each branch is observed separately and the leaves remaining on the branch are not injured. At the same time, of course, the size of the leaves is inextricably linked with the size of the observed plant.

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