



Ecological Features and Distribution of Scenic Liana Species

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ABSTRACT

The article about in detail the botanical characteristics of lianas and their occurrence in nature. The scientific literature also describes the characteristics of lianas as an ornamental plant species and their adaptability to nature. The distribution of ornamental liana species in the countries of the world has been scientifically analyzed in terms of its adaptability, beneficial properties for humans and nature. The article also discusses the types of lianas found in Uzbekistan and their decorative features.

Keywords:

Cultivated plants, lianas, botany, ornamental plants, scientific analysis, Uzbekistan, nature.

INTRODUCTION:

As a result of the artificial impact on nature by mankind in the new era, changes in our environment that the natural factors of nature have decreased compared to humans can also be understood through our observation. As a result of natural and artificial factors in our nature biology to get to know the world of various plants that develop it is necessary to refer to the botany course of science. Botany course for biology specialists plays an important role in preparation. Botany is the world of plants - our natural resources comparing their systematic features by studying their diversity, taxonomic units, as well as complex interactions and connections in nature help to form knowledge.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Lianas are long-stemmed, flexible plants that root at ground level and seek direct sunlight by climbing, twisting, tendrils or suckers around tree trunks, and other vertical supports. in the case of using tools, he can expand his place of growth.

If we pay attention to the toponomics of the name of the plant, the word liana does not belong to the taxonomic group. Because the growth of these plants is usually explained by the fact that they are like trees or bushes. This type of normal is derived from the French liana, itself a word from the French dialect of the Antilles, meaning to wrap [1].

Let's focus on the class of monocots or tulips (Monocotyledones or Liliopsida). The main reason why the class is called monocotyledons is that the murta have a monocot. The class has 3,000 genera and about 63,000 species, mostly annuals, biennials, and perennial herbs, with a small number of tree, shrub, and liana forms. Most representatives of this class have adapted to unfavorable conditions by forming rhizomes, bulbs, nodules underground (geophytes), heliophytes adapted to grow in extreme humidity and swamps; are xerophytes adapted to lack of moisture (drought) and ephemerals that spend their development period in a short period of time. The Sesalpinaceae family consists of trees, shrubs, and lianas, plants that are distributed in tropical regions. Some

representatives are cultivated in our country [2].

There is a type of lianas that can be found mainly in tropical forests. Today, lianas are an increasingly important component of tropical forests. Understanding the effects of lianas on other organisms is important for ecology and nature conservation [3].

Lianas are an important but understudied plant life form common to most forests worldwide, particularly in the tropics. Lianas play an important role in many aspects of forest dynamics. This role includes suppressing tree regeneration, increasing tree mortality, providing a valuable food source for animals, physically linking trees together, and thus allowing arboreal animals to move from one tree branch to another tree branch. includes provision. In addition, lianas are widely used by humans [4].

Lianas are a climbing plant in forests, used instead of timber in tropical forests. Although early studies of lianas and nature interactions were conducted by Charles Darwin, the co-evolutionary relationships of lianas and their species are still poorly understood [5].

Several species of different plant families belong to lianas, which can grow up to 60 cm in diameter and 100 meters in length. These systemic parasites use the trunks and branches of tropical trees for support while placing their leaves in well-lit parts of the canopy layer of the forest.

The green leafy branches of lianas use a variety of inherent adaptations to cling to trees. These consist of curls that serve to wrap around the tree trunk, spines or hooks that provide a strong support, and adhesive devices that help the liana stick to the tree - suckers.

The branches on the long, durable and flexible trunk of the liana also help the animals living in the shaded parts of the tropical forests as a means of support to move from one place to another. Although adapted to support some different trees, lianas are increasingly valued as an essential part of the rainforest ecosystem and its health.

Fresh water is stored in the stem of some lianas. These lianas are well known among nomadic tribes as a lifeline when fresh water is scarce.

However, other lianas have a poisonous latex sap that can be used to make poison.

There are both perennial and annual types of decorative lianas used to create landscaped gardens.

Perennial lianas cover one side of the garden for several years and create a unique landscape with their leaves and flowers. They are superior to annuals in their winter resistance, and through this, it is possible to create various forms surrounded by green plants.

Annual lianas differ from others in that they can be planted in any place every year, and by planting different species with different delicate bright colors and complex patterns of leaves, they can create a garden with a unique appearance every time [6].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lianas are a large group of different types of plants belonging to different families. They are united by some common structure, the main stem is flexible, it cannot stand up by itself, the stem must have a support to climb up. They have the ability to keep their body in the desired position by wrapping around a certain support or clinging to the support with the help of leaves, twigs, thorns, roots and other parts. Lianas are moisture-loving plants. They form a large vegetative mass and consume a lot of water, especially at the beginning of the season. Perennial vines can grow in one place for 30 years or more. Therefore, the planting area should be large enough, the soil should be rich in minerals, neutral or slightly alkaline [6]. In winter, the upper part of lianas may be frostbitten due to wind, snow and ice when the temperature is low. The best temporary place for these plants is the wall of the house. The effect is optimal on the eastern and western sides of the selected area, and in winter, the northern and northwestern part of the homestead is often attacked by cold winds. The southern part of the house is a warm part, but in the spring it is very hot and the air cools down at night, as a result, the lianas suffer from temperature changes. The above-mentioned analyzes of climate adaptation and variability of lianas.

In the next main part of the study, scientific analyzes of the biological status of

lianas, which are widespread in different parts of the world, are presented.

The number one type of liana includes five-leaved parthenocissus (Latin *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). This species was originally widespread in North America. Therefore, it is completely stable and completely harmless to nature. As a result of growth, it gradually forms a wooden stem up to 25 meters long [7]. The annual growth is up to 1.5-2 meters, it forms a large green mass, and it has climate adaptability to the extent that it can decorate the walls of the building not only on the western and eastern sides, but also on the northern part of the buildings. This species produces dark green leaves in early June. Therefore, he does not suffer from cold. The ornamental aspect of the species is that it delights the eye with its red, orange leaves and dark blue fruits that attract birds in autumn.

Amur grapes (*Vitis amurensis*). This type of liana looks like a real grape and its vines are edible. The similarity is that we can take for example leaves, curly branches and stems. The homeland of this type of liana is the Far East. The height of the stream is 20 meters. In our conditions, it reaches smaller sizes and requires a lot of attention for cultivation. Another species is a photophilous plant that grows well in garden soils with a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction. The best option for growing this species is planting in a glass greenhouse. True varieties, which have been successfully cultivated for more than 10,000 years in southern Europe, are less common [7]. However, the use of greenhouses makes it possible to obtain low yields by growing varieties that are resistant to low temperatures.

Actinidia came to us from the Far East. There are more than 30 species in nature, most of which are found in tropical regions. In the north-western zones, its three types are growing relatively well. The most famous is *actinidia colomikta* (*Actinidia colomikta*). They are large lianas, up to 15 meters long, they are dioecious and monoecious plants. This liana species discovered a very beautiful sight during the flowering period. Small, i.e. 1-2 cm, bell-shaped white flowers emit a pleasant smell. Its decorative feature is that it wakes up very early

and is characterized by its broad leaves at the end of April. When it is cold, the leaves can fall off, which causes a partial loss of decorativeness. *Actinidia sharp* (*Actinidia arguta*) - larger liana - up to 25 meters long. Widespread in Primorsky Krai, Sakhalin, Korea. There is also a species of *Actinidia polygamum*, which is partially distributed in amateur gardening. It is a low shrub type with a height of 2-3 meters, and the reproduction period of all these species falls on the end of May-June [7]. The garden soil rich in minerals, leafy it is recommended to grow in places with humus and good humidity. It can be planted in roadside ditches to create a wonderful landscape.

Tree pincer is another type of liana native to North America and the Far East. There are about 30 species of it in nature, most of them grow in tropical countries. It grows around trees in gardens. Upward-growing tree pincer (*Celastrus scandens*) growth distribution can grow upward to the maximum extent relative to the tree. Liana winds along supports with a larger diameter, small trees, reaching a height of 10 meters. But the flowering state of this species is very less decorative compared to other species. Another interesting type of liana is the liana of the Far East, there is a species *Schizandra chinensis* found in Primorye - China. The plant is known for its healing properties. Unfortunately, this species is not widespread in the regions. The reason for this is that the young shoots of the species are resistant to spring cold during growth [8].

CONCLUSION

To summarize our research on ornamental lianas and their worldwide distribution, lianas are a life form of plants that have their place in nature. By studying the type of scenic lianas based on more accurate scientific analysis, it is possible to have a more perfect analysis of the location of plants in the biogeocenosis. In addition, some fruit species rich in vitamins, biologically active substances and microelements (*actinidia*) are used not only in the preparation of food products, but also to create a wonderful decorative environment for the walls of gardens with their colorful flowers and leaves of various shapes. due to its

characteristics, it is cultivated in the countries of the world

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