



Geobotanical classification of houseplants, ecology of main genera and species

Choriyeв Jahongir Olimjon og'li

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy 2nd year students of Biology(by type)

Qodirova Muxlisa Turg'unovna

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy 2nd year students of Biology(by type)

Khurramova Mukhlisa Ikramovna

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy 2nd year students of Biology(by type)

ABSTRACT

Houseplants are ecologically pure plants that are widely used today for aesthetic pleasure. They are widely used in decoration. This article provides information on the origin of houseplants, their geobotanical classification, their growing conditions.

Keywords:

Houseplants, Kitab as-Saydana fit-t-tib, Hamsa, inflorescences, avocados, methods of reproduction, ampel plantse

Houseplants are rare plants that require certain conditions for growth and development, give people aesthetic pleasure, and are now widely used as ornaments in their homes. The interest in houseplants has long been known to our people, including the inner walls of large cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench, Surkhandarya, as well as Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa". Miniatures of the famous works of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur show flower-like images. It follows that houseplants have been known since ancient times. Abu Rayhan Beruni's Kitab as-Saydana fit-t-tib provides information on the healing properties of some species of houseplants. According to some sources, the Great Silk Road was also involved in the spread of houseplants, and extensive trade was carried out along this route. In other sources, pilgrims to Mecca also brought houseplants. Most of the houseplants come from tropical and subtropical

regions of Asia, Africa and America. Many of them grow in their homeland in the form of large trees and large shrubs. There are more than 80 families, 160 genera and more than 300 species of houseplants in Uzbekistan. Botanical gardens play an important role in the introduction of many houseplants in Uzbekistan. Most of them are perennial bulbs, rhizomes and nodes, depending on the climate and soil conditions of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, Namangan, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions have a special place in the cultivation of houseplants. Many houseplants grow well from seed. However, tulips, gladiolus, roses are sold and decorative gifts are enjoyed by dividing them into bulbs. Among houseplants, cactus is the most popular. Then sarsabil, begonia, cormorant, geranium, violet, aloe, ficus. Houseplants are mainly adapted to grow in hot and humid conditions. As signs of their

adaptation to the conditions: the leaves are broad and green, the stem is relatively thin and green, the flowers form small inflorescences (shields, umbrellas, twigs), the flowers change

color, the growth of generative organs slows down; rapid flowering, variability of leaf shape, susceptibility to disease, high water demand, etc

Table 1. Methods of reproduction of houseplants

T/r	Plant name	seed'	Plant stalk	leaf	rhizome	bulbous	Plant nodes	other methods of reproduction
1	cactus							Separating buds
2	geranium	+	+	+				quickset
3	tulipa	+				+		
4	chrysanthenum	+			+		+	
5	begonia	+						quickset
6	Camellia	+						quickset
7	aloe	+	+					
8	viola	+			Some types	+		
9	oleandir							quickset
10	kolonxoe	+	+					Separating buds

Table 2. Types of houseplants by importance

scenic	spice	poisonous	fructiferous	Leaf ampulali	Flower ampelulali
viola begonia ficus bactris	Aloe kolonxoe	oleandir	lemon apesin avocado kiwi paiflora	Ampel Dichondra	ampulali petuniy Lobeliyaa Pelargonium Bachopa, kaprepo,Petuniya

Houseplants grow mainly in pots. They are thinner than other plants and require special care. Their care also varies depending on the seasons, temperature, indoor air and other factors. Many houseplants bloom mainly in the spring. It is recommended to take care of the flowers at this time. Spring is rainy, humidity is high. Being in the rain is good for them. The reason is that the flower pots are small and we can not give them mineral nitrogen, phosphorus

and potassium. Sometimes there is yellowing of leaves, the appearance of black spots, rot of the body (dry stem). Due to the high content of nitrogen in the air during rainfall, the natural assimilation of nitrogen is observed. then the flowers are a good opportunity to absorb the necessary substances. Watering the flowers can be too much due to the hot weather. However, this is also harmful. As a result of a decrease in the nutrient unit, the flowers may wither

without reaching the root system. Due to the high nitrogen content in the air during the rainy season, natural assimilation of nitrogen is observed. This is a good opportunity to get the necessary substances for the flowers after the winter. If the weather is hot, watering the flowers can be too much. But it is also harmful. Lack of nutrients in the water can cause them to rot in the body, or due to a lack of nutrients in the soil, the flowers can dry out without air in the root system. It is also effective to mix a teaspoon of lemon juice and milk in clean water and spray it on the leaves or in flower pots. There are many such methods. It is recommended to use them once a week, depending on the condition of the flower. In order to maintain relative humidity, we can maintain relative humidity by circulating the wind where the flowers are, and sprinkling water on the ground. If air conditioning is available, it is well protected from heat. To care for plants you need to know about their species. The amount of protein and vitamins is also important for houseplants. To provide them naturally, you need to use aqueous feed made from banana peel, rice water, egg shells and other protein-rich products.

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