



**CHARACTERISTICS OF DECORATIVE AND POISONOUS GAS-RESISTANT
TREES FOR THE STREETS OF TASHKENT**

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Annotation:

Particular attention is paid to the improvement of the ecological and sanitary environment of our capital, the improvement and landscaping of local roads, as well as research on the development of effective and optimal methods for organizing parks and alleys where residents can enjoy cultural recreation as a priority.

Introduction

The city is a natural anthropogenic system, the main factors of which are man and the natural environment. The central element of the urban ecosystem is green spaces that perform sanitary and hygienic, architectural, aesthetic, emotional, psychological and other functions. Their resistance to the impact of anthropogenic factors depends on weather and climatic conditions, the level of environmental pollution, the age of plants, the spread of pests and diseases, and the methods of urban greening.

The main object of ecological research of urban green spaces is tree and shrub vegetation, which is the most important and most sustainable component of urban ecosystems. Tree and shrub monitoring data are used to develop practical recommendations for the reconstruction and improvement of urban green spaces, the conservation and protection of green spaces.



Material And Research Methods

Research program

1. Having studied the current state of the problem, species with a beautiful landscape, resistant to diseases and pests, long-lived species are selected. All information on the topic is collected using scientific literature.
2. The dust collection feature of landscape trees and shrubs will be studied, it is recommended to produce landscape trees of sanitary and beautiful appearance for environmental ecology.
3. The ecological features of deciduous trees and shrubs have been studied.
4. The aesthetic features of trees and shrubs on city streets have been studied and recommended for planting.
5. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is recommended for landscaping in offices, entertainment venues, workplaces, factories and factories, in residential areas, avenues, parks, reflecting the picturesque view.
6. When landscaping picturesque tree forms, trees and shrubs with high dust absorption, aesthetic characteristics are determined;
 - it is recommended to produce dust-absorbing pads of selected types and shapes;
 - studied and recommended for production landscape trees with high aesthetic characteristics;

Research methods

These tasks are performed as follows.

1. Examine the current state of the problem. To study the theoretical foundations of the sanitary-hygienic and aesthetic properties of trees. Scientific literature, foreign literature, dissertations, articles, Internet information and other information on the topic are studied and compared with the current situation.
2. When studying the sanitary and hygienic properties of trees and shrubs studied in summer cottages, the aesthetic properties of resistance to poisonous gases, forestry scientists of the Republican Research Center for Landscape Horticulture and Forestry A.A. Khanazarov, Sh.T. Yusupov, E.S. Aleksandrovsky, R.A. Sultanov and E.K. The manual "The main ornamental trees and shrubs used in landscaping the territory of Uzbekistan", published by Batman, is analyzed. Dendrological characteristics of ornamental trees and



shrubs, picturesque features of trees, spreading of leaves, and the appearance of flowers are also being studied [10].

3. When studying the sanitary and hygienic features of trees, A. Gayimov's textbook describes the creation of a beautiful landscape around residential areas and buildings, structures, sanitary and hygienic, aesthetic features of trees, ornamental trees and bush placement schemes are used.

Results of Research

Characteristic trees, decorative and resistant to poisonous gases

Trees cover city walls just as effectively as stone walls. Trees, buildings, and strategic locations are close to your home and neighborhood, as well as major highways and airports.

Derevya proizvodyat oxygen:

Vzrosloe listvennoe derevo za sezon proizvodit stolko kisroda, skolko 10 chelovek vdykhayut za god.

Derevya ochenchayut vozdukh:

Derevya pomagayut ocheshchat vozdukh, ulavliвая pil в водухе, снижая темеруту и поглощая загрязняющие вещества, такие как окис коробона, двуокис серии двуокис Азота. Derevya udalyayut eto zagryaznenie vozdukha, snyaya temperature vozdukha, dysha i zaderzhivaya chastitsy.

Derevya dayut ten i prokhladu:

Ten derevev snijaet need and conditioning letom. Zimoy derevya sderzhivayut silu zimnego vetra i snijayut raskhody na otoplenie. Research has shown that often cities with dense trees can literally be "islands of heat" with temperatures above 12 degrees Fahrenheit, in the surrounding areas.

Derevya boryutsya s erosiey pochvy:

Derevya boryutsya s erosiony pochvy, sokhranyayut dodevuyu vodu i sokrashchayut stock i nakoplenie nanosov posle hurikanov.

Derevya uvelichivayut stoimost nedvijimosti:

Stoimost nedvijimosti uvelichivaetsya, kogda derevya uluchshayut ownership ili okrestnosti, potomo chto ecological status more stable than dachnyx plots. Derevya can increase the cost of your home by more than 15%. According to the results obtained in the selected experimental plots, one can see the previous and current state of objects located in the Nalangyoch massif.

The former state consisted of dry garbage dumps and closed areas, and now the agrotechnical state of these areas has been landscaped on the initiative of the President personally on the basis of the National Green space”, Program “Prosperous Neighborhood” This agrotechnical event was carried out in a broad and long-term perspective.

Recreation and landscaping zones have been created on this territory for residents and residents of the microdistrict.

This object has the following features

1. Vertical placement
2. Playgrounds
3. Artificial surfaces on playgrounds
4. Corridors
5. Lighting systems in corridors
6. Fruit trees
7. Seats
8. Besets
9. Football field
10. Lighting systems
11. Irrigation systems
12. Training grounds
13. Flowers
14. Junipers
15. Natural lawns

The designed object consists of the following aesthetic pleasures and comfort Better than beauty, it improves the ecological environment and improves the sanitary and hygienic environment in living quarters.



Figure 1. Study of the growth and development of trees and shrubs in a green field.



Figure 2. Condition of seedlings at the 1st facility planted in 2022



Figure 3. Condition of seedlings at the 2nd facility planted in 2022

Table 1. Results obtained at the object of the experimental site №. 1

The object is m. c	Object length m.	How many rows planted	According to what scheme is planted	The name of the seedlings planted in the facility	Age of seedlings
30 m.	12 m.	From 4 lines	2x4	Apple (Malus)	1 year



Table 2. Posajeny mojjevelovye derevya po krayu rabochey zony object № 2.

The object is m. c	Object length m.	How many rows planted	According to what scheme is planted	The number of seedlings planted in the facility	Age of seedlings
60 m.	3 m.	From 2 lines	1x1	30 pcs	3-year Kirapis

Table 3. Results obtained at the object of the experimental site №. 3

The object is m. c	Object length m.	How many rows planted	According to what scheme is planted	The name of the seedlings planted in the facility	Age of seedlings
30 m.	20 m.	From 5 lines	4x3.4	Apricot	1 year

Table 4. On the roads, the ecological environment and the planting of plants resistant to toxic gases were organized and results were obtained. 4-Object

The object is m. c	Object length m.	How many rows planted	According to what scheme is planted	The name of the seedlings planted in the facility	Age of seedlings
67.5 m.	7.5 m.	From 4 lines	2x2	Chestnut maple	1 year
30 m.	4.5 m.	From 3 lines	2x2	willow	1 year
5 m.	4.5 m.	From 2 lines	1.50x1.50	Psirda plum	1 year
36 m.	4 m.	From 3 lines	2x2	Paper tree	1 year
168 m.	4.5	From 4 lines	2x2	Chestnut	1 year

Names of seedlings planted at this facility, as an assortment outside the schedule, i.e. as a combination, the following:

1. Yasen
2. Maple Semenov
3. Chestnut cone
4. Paper tree
5. Eldar pine



6. Psyrda Plum
7. Cornus
8. Salih EGPT
9. Joglan Royal
10. Fraxinus
11. Salix white
12. Altirun
13. Crimean pin

Many studies have been carried out on the influence of various factors on ensuring that ornamental shrubs planted to create green spaces do not lose their aesthetic properties. The environmental conditions have a great influence on the development of organisms of existing bushy plants. The appearance of shrubs, i.e., the change in their taxonomic indicators in form, the life expectancy of shrubs are not the same, depending on environmental conditions.

Appropriate forms and biological properties have been developed against various kinds of long-term external influences that create certain conditions for the growth and development of plants. This process is very suitable for species introduced from distant countries to regions with a harsh climate. In these cases, local climatic and soil conditions are studied and clouded. The habitat of landscape plants consists of all the elements of the surrounding landscape known to us. Living conditions include fertile or barren areas, saline, rocky areas, humid or arid areas, irrigated or semi-arid areas, cold, hot, hot or moderate temperatures.

Timely study of the above effects and their application in scientific and practical fields can give good results in the balanced development of the plant world.

When placing landscape shrubs, pay attention to their growth in height. Because they should be able to show each other without overlapping each other in the process of landscaping squares and squares. In height, shrubs grow to over 2.0 m, up to 2.0 m, 1.0 m, 0.8 m and 0.5 m. Another aesthetic aspect of landscape plants is that they live longer in the process of growth and development.



It is known that in order for deciduous shrubs to live for a long time, it is necessary to have good climatic conditions and soil composition at the required level. These are very long-lived (more than 100 years) species: evergreen cypress, boxwood, blackberry; long-lived (50-100 years) species: Japanese quince, spindle tree, Kazas fir, nastarin, mountain pine; medium-living (25-50 years) species: Japanese euonymus, babovnik, coral tree and short-lived (up to 25 years) species: chamomile, forsythia, spirea, amorpha, almonds, are divided into snowberry bushes. Short-lived plants lose their appearance and shape after a small growth. It may not give a good aesthetic appearance.

The successful growth and development of landscape plants depends primarily on the creation of conditions through the organization of care for them and on how these conditions meet the needs of plants and their normal growth. Breeds are very adaptable and therefore easily tolerate changes in external conditions. Thanks to these characteristics, they quickly adapt to new conditions. It is possible to expand the conditioning zone, and it is easier to take care of them outside their natural habitat. To better imagine the importance of green trees in the city, we remind you: 1 ha of trees or bushes is 220-280 kg. absorbs carbon dioxide and 180-220 kg. releases oxygen to The Arboretum reduces the amount of dust in the air. Dust on city streets compared to parks and avenues.

Discussion Of The Results

The environment cannot be imagined without plants. Their significance in improving the sanitary and hygienic state of the environment is diverse and very large. Plants reduce wind speed and noise, regulate temperature, purify the air from various waste and dust. All this serves to create a healthy environment. Proper placement of picturesque shrubs on the facades of buildings and buildings under construction shows their beauty.

The ecological beauty of decorative leafy shrubs and lilies of the valley lies in planting them in combination with other plant species or perennials to create a landscaped green area.



Conclusion:

This is a composition of a simple facade. Trees and handicrafts with decorative leaves have the property of *vydelyat fitonsidy*, open air. *Blagoustroystvo i ozelenenie v hradostroitelstve yavlyaetsya sostavnoy chastyu obshchego complex meropriyatiy po planirovke i razvitiyu naseleennykh punktov.*

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