THE IMPORTANCE OF GROWING LANDSCAPE FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION'S SOIL CLIMATE CONDITIONS

Teacher at Karshi State University

Umirova Durdona Muqum qizi

Annotation. The importance of growing ornamental flowers in the soil-climatic conditions of the southern region is very great, as it not only ensures the ecological stability of the regions, but also improves their aesthetic appearance. These regions are characterized by high temperatures, strong sunlight, and relatively arid conditions. Therefore, the selection of flowers suitable for the climate ensures their long-term viability. Adapted ornamental flowers play an important role in maintaining soil fertility, combating erosion, and mitigating the microclimate.

Keywords: Southern region, soil-climatic conditions, ornamental flowers, ecological sustainability, aesthetic value, adapted plants, green areas, economic efficiency, microclimate, resistant flowers.

Introduction. The soil and climatic conditions in the southern regions are unique, with high temperatures, low rainfall, and strong sunlight. These conditions require a unique approach to growing ornamental flowers. In recent years, the importance of ornamental flowers in maintaining ecological balance, expanding green spaces, and creating a healthy and comfortable living environment for the population has been increasing. In particular, by selectively growing flowers that are adapted to the natural conditions of the region, resistant, and require little care, not only aesthetic beauty is created, but also soil fertility is maintained, air quality is increased, and the microclimate is softened. Therefore, the issue of growing ornamental flowers in the southern regions is one of the urgent issues of ecological, economic, and social importance.

The purpose of the research: To adapt the violet to off-season cultivation in the Kashkadarya region and determine the optimal planting dates. To study the

biological and medicinal properties of flowers. Although it is currently the last days of autumn, seasonal flowers are ready to be planted in greenhouses. Viola is a species of flowering plants belonging to the Violaceae family. It is the largest in this family and includes more than 680 species. Most species are found in the temperate northern hemisphere, but some are also found in widespread areas such as Hawaii, Australia, and the Andes. In particular, Viola tricolor, a wildflower of Europe and Asia, is called the sea flower. 14 wild and 3 cultivated species are grown in our republic. The Violet type of Viola is included in the state register. Naturally, the planting process is an interesting process for everyone. Initially, a substrate is prepared for planting. A mixture of biohumus or manure (over a year old) was prepared and poured onto each 30-meter-long stand. It was leveled with boards. Then a solution of copper sulfate mixed with water was sprinkled on the mixed substrate. It was left covered with polyethylene for 4 days, after removing the polyethylene, weeds were removed. Seeds were prepared for sowing in the biohumus mixture. Viola seeds in the greenhouse were imported from Holland in special bags. The seeds were sown by hand in a scattering manner. If two or three seeds fell in one place, they were thinned. 200,000 (two hundred thousand) seeds were sown in 5.5 stands in each 30-meter stand to a depth of 15-20 mm. The inside of the greenhouse was covered with polyethylene on 2 sides. When the greenhouse temperature is +18 degrees, growth and development occur normally. According to the results of observations, after 15 days, our seeds sprouted and were fed and watered using a sprinkler irrigation system. This has a positive effect on the growth and development of the grass. Weeds in between were picked so that they would not harm our flowers. After 40 days from the date of sowing, our viola flowers, which were 10-12 cm tall, were planted in cups. A mixture of 40% soil and 60% rotted manure was placed in our cups. The finished cups were placed on the stands. When planting the flowers in the cups, we planted them to a depth of 3 cm. At the same time, grooves were made depending on the length and number of roots. After planting, the flowers were completely covered with polyethylene for a day and

watered. During the growing season, a mixture of NPK and growth and thickening stimulants was applied by sprinkling. To ensure good ventilation of the root system of viola flowers, the cups were softened and Fe was added to the yellowed leaves (20 g of Fe mixed with 100 liters of water). The first flowers opened from generative buds on October 24. The flowers are white, red, yellow, white with yellow and black eyes, and one flower is large in color with a red, yellow and black mixture. Essential oil is obtained from the flower (0.04%) and leaf (0.05%) of the violet. The stem grows along the ground. It is planted in front of enterprises and buildings as an ornamental flower. It is resistant to temperatures down to very low degrees in winter. Many types of viola are grown in gardens as ornamental flowers. The biological properties of viola, which has a life form of 1 year, were studied. As the main crop, seeds were sown to a depth of 15-20 mm in a mixture of soil and manure. All processes were carried out on the basis of an automated mechanism. In the end, good results were achieved.

Conclusion. According to the results of the study, growing ornamental flowers suitable for the soil and climatic conditions of the southern regions is effective, and the significant impact of the amount of salts in the soil and water quality on the cultivation process was studied and analyzed.

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