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## PLACE WHERE THE PLANT IS PLANTED AND PLANTING

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### ABSTRACT

*It is known that plants that are given a beautiful shape are well illuminated, that is, it is necessary to grow in places where sunlight falls, because they require that their leaves grow dense and the given shape does not change. In general, transplanting a tree or bush-planting will depend in many ways on their variety and age, size. It does not matter if the container method is used when transplanting, that is, in the finished container there will be an axis transplanting the plant variety of the desired age. For these plants, first of all, a type of permeable soil, that is, soil in which a certain amount of lime is mixed, is required. It is also very useful to have the necessary nutrients in the soil. It is necessary that the water put in the pit is drained in it and absorbed, it is better not to plant it in such a place, if the water stops. If the bottom of the pit is softened, then its depth is enough if it is slightly increased to the height of the roots in the body or to the height of the kom.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Plant, Place Of Planting, Sun Shine,*

### INTRODUCTION

This requirement is also consistent with plants that can grow in areas of shade (for example, in samshite or tis). However, in places where sunlight does not fall, the bushes and leaves of growing plants cannot be without much fuss.

Therefore, it is desirable to choose plants that grow in light-loving or semi-light, semi-shaded places for shaped autumn. However, in such cases, it is required that the autumn-shaped plant does not fall into the shade from other plants that grow next to it, the artificial green form that is given is well visible to the eye with the help of the effect of "light and shadow", it is better not to place the plants close to the plant.



6-picture Worked smooth green balloons from the umbrella will look beautiful as a result of the light falling on them and the resulting shade.

The demand for soil, that is, the plant's attitude to the soil, naturally depends on the type of tree chosen. But autumn is a plant that is used a lot in giving an artificial form, that is, samshit (Vixis) and tis (Taxis) grow freely, feeling well when the soil is moist and the amount of lime in the soil is less than pH. For these plants, first of all, a type of permeable soil, that is, soil in which a certain amount of lime is mixed, is required. It is also very useful to have the necessary nutrients in the soil. If the amount of pH in the soil is extremely small or if it is more than necessary, these plants do not grow well [ 5 ].

At such times, that is, if the amount of pH in the soil is low, then partial lime is added to it, if there is a lot of pH, then by feeding additional water and nutrients, the amount of pH is reduced. However, the soil moisture should not be overstated, because samshite and teething do not like hyl soil. In the conditions of dry and hot-dry climate of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to water them for good growth of samshites and tis. Otherwise, in the late spring or early summer, shaped autumn plants will suffer from soil moisture and will interfere with the growth of new shrubs. We must also not forget that plants affected by freezing suffer great damage if the place where the plants grow or the soil is heavily ventilated under the influence of winter eastern winds [ 4 ].

Plants, as a rule, are sold with bare roots, when the root is twisted into the soil or in conteneurs. When transplanting large separate exotic plants and re-sown their roots, they make "kom" from the wires worked valley, so that the crushed soil does not crumble or spilled, making it special, so that the plant tracts and does not damage the soil that surrounds them. When this is done, the active roots of the plant are well preserved, which ensures rapid removal and good nutrition in a new place.

However, in any case, when planting a plant, certain roots hurt. For this reason, during the period of active growth and development of plants, they are not transplanted from one place to another. If this work becomes necessary, it will be possible to transplant the roots of the plant only in

ready-made contexts, while in the coma. If a young plant is planted in any container starting from, for example, in a circle box, then if it remains for a long time, then its roots will also circle, that is, they will penetrate into the shape of a circle. This prevents a good growth of the plant and its strong standing when transplanted.

In general, transplanting a tree or bush-planting will depend in many ways on their variety and age, size. It does not matter if the container method is used when transplanting, that is, in the finished container there will be an axis transplanting the plant variety of the desired age. Before re-planting the plant, the container is removed. However, if the plant is transplanted in the style of valley with a solid volokna or wires, then the same valley can be left in the soil as long as it exists undissolved. If the roots of the body of the plant are attached to the neck of the body with threads, then the thread fastener is removed, but it is not necessary to remove them. When transplanting the plant to a new place, it is desirable that some of its roots were broken and damaged, they were cut with sharp scissors.

If the roots or soil komi (including when transplanting from the containerized) are in a dry state when the plant is transplanted, it is necessary to thoroughly moisten the roots of the plant or put them in a large container with water.

The diameter of the plant grazing recess should be at least 1,5 times greater than the size of its komi or roots, it is desirable that in the case of heavy soil it is even larger. It is necessary that the water put in the pit drowned in it and absorbed, it is better not to plant it in such a place, if the water stops. If the bottom of the pit is softened, then its depth is enough if it is slightly increased to the height of the roots in the body or to the height of the kom. If the soil is too dense, it must necessarily be loosened, the pit should not be low in height. The soil from the pit should be buried again as soon as the plant is planted. 7-10-photos show the processes of transplanting the plant.

When the plant is transplanted and buried deeply, it is placed in the upper part of it, that is, in order to feed the soil to the place where the roots come out of the body, humus (three parts of the ground in one part) is introduced and mixed. Kom located in the roots of humus, that is, it is absolutely forbidden to put under the rounded soil! In the form of humus, for example, peat, rotten tree bark or other organic fertilizers can be used.

The plant should not be planted too low into the pit, so that its roots do not suffer from a lack of oxygen.



7-picture. The diameter of the pit should be at least 1,5 times larger than the plant komi. The bottom and sides of the pit should be softened.



8-picture. Plant germination: it is necessary that the height of the line that determines the scene of the roots is equal to the height of the ground stalk. The roots are removed from the bindings of the komi.



9- picture. It is necessary to form a pit around the body with the help of soil, so that the plant does not press firmly around the body to the circle over the kom and the poured water does not leak.



10-picture. Solish fertilizer packing in the drilled recess (a) or put the prepared fertilizer (v) is necessary. In order for the plant to grow correctly in the recess, it is desirable to tie a triple stick to it (C) and stick the stick at an angle to the ground).

After planting the plant in a recess, it is necessary to water it thoroughly so that the roots are added to the soil. In order for the herbaceous plant not to crumble or fall apart under the influence of wind, it is necessary to tie it to a colic stick and fasten it to the ground. If this is not

done, the period of its growth can become more difficult, the body will suffer torsion, and as a result, air will enter the root system, new shoots will be severed and, as a result, the plant will dry up. If you grow on the lawn in the form of a fallen plant border, its body atrophy is necessary to be loosened.

For transplanting the plant, plants of 4-6 years (youth) are selected. March and April or October-November of the year are the best seasons for transplanting plants. In all regions except the northern zones of Uzbekistan, planting in the middle of autumn gives a good result compared to planting greens [ 4 ]. In some cool weather in the northern regions, it is desirable to carry out the work of transplanting seedlings in greenery - in mid-March and April [5].

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