GREENING OF VEHICLE SIDES OF THE CITY OF NUKUS AND SELECTION OF THE MAIN TYPES OF TREES AND SHRUBS

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Abstract: This article is about greening of highways in Nukus. It is recommended to choose the main types of trees and shrubs, taking into account the area and the purpose of use.

Key words: landscaping, tree species, roadsides, planting methods, importance.

In recent years, our Republic has paid great attention to the wide use of decorative trees and shrubs in greening residential areas, roadsides, enterprises and organizations, mainly in the conditions of the city of Nukus.

The President's Decree No. PF-199 dated 23.11.2023 "On measures to further increase the level of greenness in the Republic, to ensure environmental stability through the consistent implementation of the national project "Green Space" was adopted and many experts in the field increased his attention to landscaping. In connection with the nationwide project, the organization of arboretums, dendrological and botanical gardens in each region, the surrounding of cities and districts with "green belts", the establishment of large parks of not less than 5 hectares, transboundary harmsel winds and dust - to reduce the impact of sandstorms, the tasks of building "green shields" are defined [12; pp. 12-14, 13.].

Before planning any landscaping work, it is necessary to study and analyze the climate and soil conditions of the area, and it is recommended to choose the types of trees and shrubs accordingly. Greening works on roadsides include protective and ornamental plantations planted on both sides of the road, greening of the road dividing line (on roads of category 1), intersections, bus stops, roads includes greening of places intended for longer rest of passengers and drivers.

Landscaping is mainly roadside hedges, which protect the road from erosion, create a comfortable climate and hygienic conditions that ensure traffic safety. These fields are planted in flat areas of the terrain by planting in rows, the number of rows is

determined by the width of the roadside. Multi-row fields created on the border of agricultural crops simultaneously serve as hedgerows that protect the field [2; pp. 156-158, 6; pp. 170-174, 7; pp. 1065-1067].

On the hilly parts of the road, trees and bushes are mainly planted. Row hedgerows are of particular importance on the roads of the southern districts of Uzbekistan. However, the same rows of crops tire the transport driver.

In order to ensure road traffic safety, a group of ornamental trees, a group of shrubs and their mixed plantations can be established among row crops. Row bushes, groups of bushes, low trees, and flowers are planted in the part of the road. Borders, green fences or a concrete wall are built to limit it. The trees in the division are planted in lawns (on the lawn). From the rear side of the bus stops, rows of crops are created, and on both sides of the station - separate or grouped crops of trees and shrubs [11; pp. 208-212].

In places where there is an open area, small groves of one or more species are planted. These places are adapted for recreation. Greening of railways: creation of multi-row forest plantations (to protect roads from sand and snow avalanches); greening of settlements near the railway, greening of nearby water bodies and lakes; includes greening of railway stations.

Greening of streets and roadsides requires special attention. when placing ornamental trees in such places, the specific characteristics of the roads, the speed of traffic, the proximity of children and medical institutions, and residential areas are taken into account. In the placement of green plants in the urban environment, the architecture studies the composition of the building landscape, and builds the world of plants in a separate view or in a group, in the form of flower beds and flower beds, and creates an elegant composition in the eyes of the visitors. shows rki.

Trees, bushes and flowers planted on the streets protect residents from the heat of the sun, winds, dust and noise. Street plantations have scenic and planning importance, and are also intended for short-term recreation. The size of the fields depends on the width and direction of the streets, the direction of pedestrian and transport traffic, the width of the reserve area between the sidewalk and the road's

moving part, and the distance from the sidewalk to the houses. will change. The main type of street greening is row plantations, which are planted between the sidewalk and the traffic section of the road [1; pp. 133-136, 5; pp. 609-611, 9; pp. 819-820].

To date, more than 10,000 ornamental tree and shrub seedlings are planted in the vicinity of the city of Nukus alone. Virgin fir, oriental biota and productive types of deciduous trees form most of them. These trees not only improve the sanitary-hygienic condition of our city, but also give the city streets a different scenic look. Each tree is distinguished by its unique scenic characteristics.

Salix babylonica. The branches are flexible, the branches are long (5-6 m). It bends to the ground with thin, yellow-green, bare, shiny branches. Buds are small, very sharp, brown-green in color. The leaves are narrow lanceolate, three parts are oblong, the base is reduced, the edges are small saw-shaped. Young leaves are light green, the upper part is green, weakly shiny, the lower part is blue. Among the decorative forms of willow, the ring-shaped type is noteworthy. Its leaves are arranged in a round shape. It is a very effective form of landscaping. It is a very convenient tree for decorating parks and squares [8; pp. 1068-1070].

Acer platanoides. A deciduous tree up to 30 m tall. The body is cylindrical, the branches are in the form of a wide circle. The leaves are opposite, claw-like, 6-18 cm long. The leaves are bare, the upper part is light green, the lower part is lighter, the flowers are greenish-yellow. Sharp-leaved maple is one of the main species in the construction of gardens and parks. The size of the tree, the beauty of its branches, its flat trunk, and the very decorativeness of its leaves are noteworthy. In summer, it is dark-green, and in autumn, it has a light-yellow reddish tint [10; pp. 208-212].

Fraxinus lanceolata. It is a large tree, 15-20 m tall, 1-1.5 m in diameter, and grows upright. It consists of 5-9 leaves. The upper part of the leaves is dark green, shiny, the lower part is dull green, dense, 5-12 cm long, lancet-shaped, with small wings.

Green shumtal is a very decorative tree. The growth is straight, the branches are wide pyramidal compact, the leaves are glossy, dark green. It is distinguished by its high resistance to urban conditions, cold and drought, and it can be widely used in urban greening and field forestry.

Platycladus orientalis. When young, it is bushy with pyramidal branches, upward branches. The structure of the leaves is similar to the western camellia. Domes are dramatically different. The trunk is pyramidal and consists of vertically growing branches. The branches are flat, ripe, green. The leaves are lance-shaped, coin-shaped, with a sharp tip, glandular, clear green color. Oriental biota has thick, globular branches and curved growth forms. Some of them are small, others are tall, they are green-blue, white-yellow in color, and they are very beautiful.

Juniperus virgniana. A tree up to 12-15 m high, with upward or spreading branches. They are narrow or wide pyramidal, more rounded in older trees, and form branches. Young mint leaves are linear-lanceolate, sharp like a spike, 0.3-0.4 cm long, 2-3 in number. Typical leaves are coin-shaped, overlapping, 1-2 mm long, dark-green in color. Antlers can be cut and can be artificially given the desired shape [3; pp. 820-821, 4; pp. 607-608].

It is the most valuable among spruces in terms of its decorative qualities, characteristics and economic value. The typical form can be used as a second layer in the construction of avenues and in group-style thin groves, especially with thin sparse branches. It can be used for the construction of shaped living walls (can be made of cone, column, ball, stamp, bush and other shapes), to create an architectural composition of regular gardens.

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