

## BIOECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME ORNAMENTAL TREES INTRODUCED IN JIZZAKH

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### INTRODUCTION

As a result of the development of urban planning and industry on a global scale, people demand the use of decorative introduced trees and shrubs for planting greenery in habitats and optimizing their microclimate. Modern dendrological studies show that about 45-50% of the area of residential areas should be covered with green spaces consisting of trees and shrubs. Here, introduced ornamental trees and shrubs that are resistant to various climatic factors are of particular importance, and their adaptability to various abiotic and biotic factors, the study of species composition, bioecological characteristics, and the implementation of continuous monitoring are of great scientific and practical importance.

PD-46 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 30, 2021 “On measures to accelerate greening in the Republic, more effective organization of tree protection”, PF-5863 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 30, 2019 “In the period until 2030 Implementation of the tasks specified in the decision “On approval of the concept of environmental protection” and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Despite the fact that a number of researches on introduced trees and shrubs have been carried out on the scale of our republic, until now there have been no specific researches devoted to studying the bioecological characteristics and diversity of ornamental trees and shrubs introduced in the city of Jizzakh.

Below we will get acquainted with the bioecological characteristics of some ornamental plants introduced to the city of Jizzakh

Shamshad (Buxus) family. Shamshad is a smaller tree, about 10 m tall. The bark is smooth, gray-green, and the stem is green. The leaves are evergreen, thick-skinned, with a straight edge, short bands, and are arranged in a circle on the branch. Shamshad tree blooms in March-April. It is a monoecious plant. The fruit is produced in August-September. It is in the shape of a bag, and it has three branches that are made from the rest of the columns at the top, and it is divided into three parts when it is opened. Inside the palla, there is a black, shiny, oval-shaped seed with a white growth on its tip. The seed is endosperm. There are

several types of shamshad tree in the CIS. Often common or evergreen shamsod (*Buxus sempervirens* L.) is grown.

*Bignonioma catalpa* (*Catalpa bignonioides*) is a tree according to its life form, and in natural conditions its height is 17-25 m, diameter is about 1.5 m (Tolstova, 2017). The results of the research conducted in the city of Jizzakh and the information in the available literature show that the plant body grows upright, the branches are pyramidal or broad (Kukharska, 2010). In the conditions of the city of Jizzakh, it was noted that the height of the plant reaches 9-13 m. The diameter of the plant is 45-60 cm. There is a lot of information in the literature about the morphological indicators of the plant. In particular, this plant has been introduced to many cities as an ornamental plant.

The bark of the trunk and branches is red-brown, with wide fissures along the length (Grimshaw, 2011). The leaves are broad-oval, sometimes elongated, 15-30 cm long, sharp at the tip, blunt at the bottom, and serrated at the edge. The leaves are arranged in a row on the branch (Otenov, 2009). The face is clear green, hairless, and the back is odorless. Leaf band 10-15 cm. The flowers form a few-flowered panicle (Poinar, 2016). Its height reaches 20 cm. The length of the pod is 45 cm, the width is 1.5 cm, the skin is very thick, the seed is round, with short hairs (Doszhanova, 2018). Between 92 and 105 potential seed formations were observed in each seed box. It was observed that the mass of 1000 seeds is around 32-40 g. This species differs from the previous species in that it is partly short and bushy, has sharp-pointed leaves, small flowers, thin carpels, and early flowering. It looks like a beautiful catalpa with other features. This catalpa also comes from North America. It has been more than 100 years since it was introduced to Uzbekistan. It is a very decorative tree in the conditions of Uzbekistan. This species is resistant to heat and drought, likes soil fertility and moisture. The industry thrives well in urban environments due to its resistance to traffic emissions and airborne dust. This species reproduces very easily. The seeds are collected in the fall and sown directly in the fall. One-year seedlings can be easily transferred to other places. After 3-4 years, they can be easily planted in different areas of the city as an ornamental plant. Transplantation does not require difficulty. Adult plants are resistant to environmental factors. Therefore, 3-4-year-old seedlings are often kept in nurseries. In conclusion, this species is widely used in introduction conditions in many regions of the Union due to its decorativeness, beauty, variety of shape and color.

### CONCLUSION

During the summer, the heat of the day also has a negative effect on the growth retardation. At this time, at the expense of plant growth, generative

organs develop and the reserve of organic substances increases, these substances serve for the next year's growth of the species.

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