

Biological Characteristics of Vegetable and Woody Plants in the Interior Environment

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ABSTRACT

Every year, greening not only residential, but also the interior of public places, that is, the desire of a person to get closer to nature, is increasing more and more. However, horticultural practice has shown that this process is not always successful, especially when the selection of the assortment and its placement is based only on the decorative characteristics of plants and determines the requirements of plants for light, humidity and other environmental factors. does not take into account ecological and biological characteristics. This article provides some solutions to such problems.

The desire to enrich or decorate the interior with plants, to love nature, to be closer to it, to thoroughly study the scientific-theoretical and practical knowledge of the ecology and biology of green plants, the basics and principles of creating compositions in buildings and interior decoration etc., that is, it is necessary to know the placement of plants in rooms, to design decorative interior design for any purpose, and for this purpose, to widely use various types and forms of plants, that is, to master the basics of phytodesign.

Phytodesign provides recommendations for purposeful, scientifically based placement of plants in indoor space, taking into account their biological compatibility, viability and adaptability to any environmental conditions, aesthetic properties and the ability to partially purify the indoor air.

Is it that difficult to plant? you say You put it where you like it, depending on your taste, right? But if you arrange the plants in this way, the leaves may turn yellow, various diseases and pests may appear, they may bloom poorly or not at all.

To prevent such attempts, the new science develops rules and methods for placing plants in different interiors, recommends a number of plants and rules for growing them. After all, indoor space is a special biotype that leaves its own mark on all aspects of the life of a plant organism.

For specific air pollution, imagine the inside of a factory: that is, with oils or metal dusts, vibration, etc. Or dry air, high temperature, little or no sunlight entering the rooms. In every

interior, plants should not lose their beauty, attractiveness, fertility, and please the eye with abundant flowering by adapting to the environmental conditions of that environment.

For example, if a chocolate tree is placed in a hot workshop with at least a little air pollution, it will die very quickly, and if it is grown indoors, it will bear fruit well. OR if the apple tree is placed far from the window and even in the northern part, it will not bloom, but will die quickly. Therefore, if it is placed in the southern part, it will not only bloom, but also bear fruit.

Types of woody plants. It is known that ornamental plants are mainly used in the practice of landscape architecture. They include trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, grasses, and herbaceous plants. Woody plants mainly include trees and shrubs.

Trees consist of 3 parts: roots, a single trunk (stem) growing from the ground, and the main part above - leafy branches. Shrubs do not have a single body like trees, they mainly consist of 2 parts: underground roots and numerous thin bodies growing from the ground and leafy branches attached to them. Trees grow taller, live longer, and are stronger than shrubs. However, it is difficult to draw a clear line between trees and shrubs, because some tall shrubs, such as safflower or padub, grow like low trees, while some low trees are as tall as tall shrubs.

All trees and shrubs are considered perennial plants and are divided into evergreen and deciduous groups. Evergreen trees and shrubs, in turn, are divided into coniferous and deciduous. Those of the Hvoy type are always needle-leaved and are distinguished from deciduous trees and shrubs by having buds instead of flowers during the flowering period.

Conifers of the Chinese type include eastern biota, prickly spruce, blue spruce, Orizona cypress, common marsh cypress, Verginsky juniper, Zarafshan juniper, Crimean pine, common pine, Eldar pine, Austrian black pine, magnolia and ginkgo as ornamental trees with evergreen leaves. can be entered. Knowing the decorative qualities of the leaves of woody plants (leaf shape, size, color, seasonal color change and location on the branches) is also important for their use and effective use in landscaping. For example, one of the main tasks is to know the decorative qualities of trees and shrubs when choosing plants for separately planted green compositions-solitaires. Depending on the color of their flowers, trees and shrubs can be divided into the following groups:

- a) bright-colored flowers with different tones: hursha, detsia, catalpa, horse chestnut, lomonos, magnolia, ash svetochnyy, kalina sadovaya, etc.;
- b) yellow and orange-colored flowers: barbaris, droke, zeroboy, linden, magnolia, milnoya derevo, roza jeltaya, etc.;
- c) red, purple and purple flowers: apricot, Japanese quince, boyarishnik, almond nisky, etc.;
- d) purple, bluish or purple flowers: buddleia, Chinese wisteria, hibiscus sirisky, Lomonos Jakmana, pureraria, etc.;
- e) green flowers: bunduk, glidichia, ayland, etc.

Knowing the flowering time and flowering period of woody plants also greatly helps to choose and use them appropriately: from early spring to the end of February-March, forsythia, bagryanic canadsky; in spring (April-May)-roses; in summer (June-August) – albitsia, bryuchina blistyashchaya, dibiscus catalpa, hydrangea, sophora, etc.; in autumn (September-November) – rose marshinistaya, sipereya sirene svetnaya, hibiscus; in winter - camellia, zima svet.

For woody plants that bloom for more than one month: hydrangea poniklaya-1.5-2; hydrangea sadovaya-1; legestremia indian-2; Japanese camellia-6; rozy remontatnye-4-5; to those that bloom in the medium term: Japanese quince 0.5-1 month, hydrangea derevovitnaya-up to 1 month, raketnik dlinno-vetvisty-3-4 weeks, roza mnogotsvetkovaya-up to 3 weeks.

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