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LANDSCAPE SOLUTIONS OF ROADS AND ROADS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: The results of scientific research on landscaping using local and climatized ornamental plants in the development of landscape solutions based on the climatic conditions of the region are presented.

Keywords: landscape, plant composition, aesthetic and functional properties, annual and perennial flowering plants, technological plants, open spaces, meadows, parks, stream lands, ecology, green architecture, scenic trees and bushes.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is a low-forested country, which is why greenery defines the landscape. In our country, large-scale landscaping of settlements, roads, irrigation facilities, reservoirs is carried out. Ihota and reclamation forestry are of great importance, as the role of forests in the protection of water, air and soil is invaluable. and regional significance in the Republicimprovement and landscaping of highways and railways, construction of roadside shelters and windbreaks. In order to protect them from the wind, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a decree on September 11, 2018-2020.

Landscaping of international, state and regional highways, residential areas of cities, districts, villages and settlements of the Republic is one of the main means of beautification of these places.

Improvement of roads is mainly roadside landscaping, which prevents the collapse of the road, creates a favorable climate and hygienic conditions that ensure air quality. these crops are built in the flat areas of the relay, in rows winter, the number of rows is determined by the width of the roadside. Multi-crop forests created on the borders of agricultural crops simultaneously serve as ixora bushes protecting the field. In the same way, it absorbs and combines toxic chemical compounds, especially carbon dioxide. Needle foliage keeps the dust off the leaves relative to the deciduous trees. In spring, autumn and mid-spring, when there is a lot of dust in the settlements, the deciduous trees are very important, because at this time there are no leaves of deciduous trees.

Due to the fact that the levels of high-growing Oaks, Sophora, Ailanthus, Elm, and Ash have a large leaf surface, the green massifs

formed from them enter the atmosphere better than the wastes and dust of the transport industry. Dust accumulated in the leaves of plants contains particles of the following heavy metals and microelements: lead, temio, titanium, copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, manganese and others. The dust (ash content) dispersed in the atmosphere of large corrals contains 37.9% iron, 15.3% aliomin, 2.7% copper, 0.9% titanium, 0.8% manganese and 0.2% lead. As a result of atmospheric erosion and soil contamination with heavy metal residues, their accumulation in plants is observed, because the leaves, stems and roots of plants have the property of accumulating these substances. In particular, silica-rooted metals, which grow in sandy soils, accumulate residues in the soil to a high degree. In the leaves of such soils, the ash content is half of the bio - twice as much 13-17% . Therefore, it is advisable to build forest plantations in and around large industrial enterprises and highways. Pine trees are plants that absorb heavy metals and micronutrients (spruce, pine, willow, camel), and serve as indicators of air pollution, as they cause necrosis and shedding of needles. For this reason, Ixora levels are built in the regions perpendicular to the wind direction, and in cities, while wide green avenues serve as ventilation corridors.

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