

Analysis Botanical Specific Cultural Landscape Liany Campsis

Davronqulova Farzona

Faculty of Biology, Samarkand state university, Uzbekistan, Samarkand

ABSTRACT

The article provides detailed information on the botanical characteristics of the ornamental campus plant, which is grown among cultivated plants. Taking into account all the features of the species of ornamental plant Campsis, whose life forms are perennial lianas, detailed information on the discovery of the natural landscape of the plant, recommendations for cultivation, the development of the plant in the region.

KEYWORDS: *cultivated plants, campsis, landscape, botany, lianas, plant species, Europe, Asia.*

Introduction

There are many scientific studies on the botanical features of the ornamental campus plant, which is part of cultivated plants. Taking into account all the features of the campus ornamental plant species belonging to the genus Liana, we will focus on the analysis of detailed information on the discovery of the natural landscape of the plant, recommendations for its cultivation, regional development of the plant.

Campsis is a flowering plant belonging to the family Bignoniaceae, which grows in forests in China and North America. Campsis consists mainly of two species (*Campsis radicans*, *Campsis grandiflora*), both of which are ornamental plants belonging to the deciduous perennial lianas, develop in a toxic form relying on roots rising from the stems, and in summer form a large tube or tube-shaped flowers are formed. They are very hardy, grow in the sky by leaning against the walls of the building, and require a sunny environment during periods of full formation [1].

The campsis plant, or bignonia, which belongs to the ornamental lianas, is also known as the woody leafy liana of the bignoniaceae family. Campsis bright flowers are a type of plant adapted to hot climates. The scientific name of the Campsis flower is derived from a Greek word meaning "twist or bend". Some amateur gardeners point out that campus, tekoma, and tekomaria are one and the same thing. However, these plants belong to the same family, but differ in that they belong to different generations. There are many species belonging to the genus Campsis, one of which has been cultivated in European gardens since the 17th century.

If we look at the toponymy of the name of lianas, the word "liana" does not belong to the taxonomic group. This is because the growth of these plants is usually like a tree or a bush. This type of normal is derived from the French liana, which is derived from the French dialect of Antilles and is called "wrap" [3]. There are several types of perennials and annuals that can be used to create beautiful gardens.

Let's talk about the botanical description of the plant. Scenic campus liana is often used for vertical type gardening. The extra roots of the plant serve as a support for the air to grow. The branches of the campsis have beautiful and intricate leaves with 7-11 petals, and the elongated, odorless flowers at the ends of the twigs are 9 cm long and 5 cm in diameter. Depending on the type of campus, the

flowers can be red, orange, raspberry, red-gold or pink.

The flowering of the campus covers the development process, which lasts from July to August. Campsis is a hill-climbing plant that attracts a variety of insects, including bees, bees, ants, and mosquitoes. Campsis fruit has an 8-10 cm long oblong-skinned bark on both sides, in which a large number of winged seeds ripen [4].

When the fruit ripens, it cracks, and the winged seeds of the camphis described above begin to fly away and spread around. However, observations show that not all types of campus bear fruit. This is because in order for the fruit-bearing campus to develop and produce its own seed, another campus plant must grow in its immediate vicinity.

Material and methods.

Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for campus plants. There are two types and varieties of campsis, one that is rooted in North America and one that is grown in Asia, Japan, and China. The natural campsis species mentioned above gave rise to the third species, the hybrid campsis.

Campsis rooting (*campsis radicans*) or bignonia rooting (*bignonia radicans*) use large roots to form large toxin stems that can grow up to 15 meters in height. Its intricate single-leaved leaves are up to 20 cm long, consisting of 9-11 petals, light green above, light-colored because they grow from below, which can cover the entire leaf blade or are located only along the veins. . The flowers are tubular, up to 9 cm long and 5 cm in diameter, with bright orange and fiery red limbs in 10-15 clusters in apical brushes. The duration of flowering is from mid-summer onwards due to the series opening feature that the flowers are maintained permanently. The fruits of the root campus are in the form of a flat box 5 cm to 12 cm long. The origin of this species dates back to the 40s of the XVII century. The main features of the campsis in such decorative forms are a liana with striking roots and slightly upward movement, usually long and slender buds, intricate leaves consisting of small oval leaves, reddish-orange, dark purple-yellow flowers that bloom a month before the main species.

The large-flowered campsis, or *campsis grandiflora*, or Chinese bignonia (*bignonia grandiflorasi*), unlike others, has no aerial roots, so its buds are formed when the tips are attached to the base. Therefore, this species grows at low altitudes and sometimes even has the appearance of a low bush. The leaves of this species consist of 7-9 leaves up to 6 cm long. The plant develops without tumors at the base of the plate. The flowers are up to 8 cm in diameter and begin to bloom 3 years after emergence. The flowers are orange in shape and have a short tube. As a cultivated plant, this species of *kampsisnign* has been cultivated as a large flower since the 1800s. The Campsis hybrid (*Campsis x hybrida*) differs from other species in that in some cases it is a spreading crowned shrub and grows slightly in relation to the air. The leaves of this species consist of compound leaves with 7-11 petals on the stems and flowers of the same size and color as the large-flowered camphor flowers. However, the hybrid campus has many similarities to other species in its cold tolerance. It has been cultivated as a cultivated hybrid since 1883 year.

Campsis is photophilous, requires a protected location. Fertile soil contributes to the successful growth and abundant flowering of the vine. As far as I noticed, *Kampsis* is unpretentious to soils and can grow even on heavy loams, but it is demanding on a stable moisture supply and fertility of the substrate. With sufficient nitrogen-phosphorus nutrition, the blooming of the *kampsis* increases and the duration of flowering increases. Old faded stems are best cut at the end of winter.

Campsis methods of reproduction are described below. There are several ways to grow a toxic plant that reflects the landscape. Seeds of the plant; through the roots and through the layers of the roots. Experienced flower gardeners prefer to propagate the campus with cuttings, as this method of

propagation gives a clear result in the complete formation of plants and the reproduction of the selected variety. Campus seeds also need light to germinate. This is because these plants are harvested by sprinkling them on the soil surface. Sown seeds are watered and covered with glass or polyethylene film. Because the soil should not dry out and moderate humidity should be maintained. Many liana seeds germinate at + 15- + 18 ° C. Liana seeds imported from the tropics germinate at a relatively high temperature of +25, +30 ° C. Sprouted fine grasses are cooled when the air temperature is high and transplanted when necessary. Transplanting is usually done after the formation of two leaves. Transplanted small seedlings are protected from strong winds and steep sunlight. Vegetative propagation is the most common method of propagating many lianas.

Campsis is very decorative, but the thermophilicity of this plant restrains its widespread use by gardeners in regions with cold winters. Attractive species and varieties of campsis grow well and bloom profusely in mild climates; in more severe conditions, this heat-loving vine requires shelter for the winter. Important advantages of campsis are resistance to urban conditions, smoke and gas resistance [7].

Conclusion

With its decorative features, the campus is one of the most cultivated plants in the creation of natural green spaces on the walls of homes and city centers. Its main advantage is that it has a fertile flowering after bright gramophone buds. Growing the plant to fill the garden parts of gardens and houses with bright colors is recommended by botanists around the world. To sum up our study of ornamental lianas and their species around the world, lianas are a living form of plants that have a place in nature. By studying the species of ornamental lianas on the basis of in-depth scientific analysis, it is possible to make a more detailed analysis of the location of plants in the biogeocenosis.

REFERENCES:

1. Encyclopedia of garden plants. United Kingdom: Dorling Kindersley.2008. p. 1136. ISBN 1405332964.
2. <https://floristics.info/ru/stati/sadovodstvo/2763-kampsis-posadka-i-ukhod-v-otkrytom-grunte-razmnozhenie-i-vyrashchivanie.html>
3. Schnitzer, S. A.; Bongers, F."The ecology of lianas and their role in forests". Trends in Ecology and Evolution.№17 (5)2002. 223–230. P
4. Lindsey Dohse, MD; Dirk M. Elston, MD. Botanical Briefs: Trumpet Vine (Campsis radicans). Close Encounters With the Environment. VOLUME 83, APRIL 2009. 177-188.
5. https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cara2
6. Berdiyev. E. Manzarali daraxtlarni ko'paytirish. T: "Shafolat Nur Fayz". 2020. 180-183 b.
7. http://www.gardenia.ru/pages/kampsis_001.htm