

Bioecological Classification of Juniper Plants and the Importance of Groups

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Annotation: The spruce family has been a very important plant since the dawn of time. Air purification properties of spruce plants, high level of phytonciticity, erosion in mountainous and foothill areas, wood yielding, long life, low water evaporation, high retention of dust in the air and of course, the fact that both the production of oxygen and the aesthetic pleasure of humans at the same time testify to the importance of spruce plants.

Keywords: Dome, Peel. Fitonsit, Spike, Female domes, Male domes, Ether oil, *Juniperus virginiana*.

This category includes trees and shrubs. Their leaves are needle-like or coin-shaped. Usually in a young tree, the first leaves appear, and then take the form of coins. They are arranged in a circle in 3 pieces. The female domes are green and are composed of 3 or more coin-shaped seed leaves (seed buds). They develop up to 10 seeds. The male domes are composed of a coin-shaped pollen with 3-6 yellowish pollen grains. The domes are reached in the second year. Spruce grows well from seed. This category includes 60 species. They are found in temperate climates of the northern hemisphere, as well as in the mountains of Central America, West India, and the tropics of East America. Juniper grows slowly, and its pleasant-smelling wood becomes hard and tough over time. Tree-like junipers can grow up to 15 meters in height, as they compensate for their slow growth with their longevity. The oldest junipers in Finland are almost 1000 years old. Columnar and tree-like junipers have long been legally protected, and their use is currently being sought to be more restrained. Juniper fruits are called berries, although in fact they are berry-like juicy cones. The pistillate and staminate inflorescences of the dioecious juniper are located on different specimens. Within three years after pollination, pistillate plants develop first green and then blue cones-berries. Juniper berries are traditionally used as a spice and medicine. They contain a lot of resin, so don't eat too many berries at one time.

(*Juniperus virginiana* L.) tree about 15-30 m tall. The horns are narrowly ovate or spreading. This spruce branches from the bottom of the body, and later these branches dry up and fall off. The bark is gray or brownish-red, the branches are slender, greenish-gray, four-sided. The leaves are opposite. Distributed in the western and eastern states of North America. The soil does not pick. Grows on dry stony, sandy and swampy and moist loamy soils. Resistant to drought, air pollution, shade. The wood is woody, soft, fragrant, and is widely used in the manufacture of pencils. It is also used to make small furniture and other items. This spruce is grown on the Black Sea coast, in the Caucasus and Crimea, in Ukraine, Belarus. It is recommended to plant it individually or in groups as a green hedge. *Juniperus virginiana*, also known as red cedar, eastern red cedar, Virginian juniper, eastern juniper, red juniper, and other, local names, is a species of juniper native to eastern North America from southeastern Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and east of the Great Plains. Further west it is replaced by the related *Juniperus scopulorum* (Rocky Mountain juniper) and to the southwest by *Juniperus ashei* (Ashe juniper).



(*Juniperus excelsa* M.B.) up to 15 in height, the branches are dense, ovoid or broadly pyramidal in shape, the branches bent and touching the ground. The bark of the body and branches is brown or light brown, and the branches are dark green, airy. The leaves are slender, slender, bluish in color. One house or

two house tree. The domes are 1.5 cm in diameter and are oval in shape, turning dark red when matured in green. It develops 3-8 seeds. The seeds are elongated-ovate, hard-edged and glossy, with three sides sessile. This spruce grows from seed. It loves heat, is resistant to cold and drought. Grows on stony, calcareous dry soils. Archa lives up to 500 years. It grows along with deciduous and other coniferous trees, forming thick forests

Wood can be used in the manufacture of pencils, carpentry and construction. Its branches are used to make spruce oil, which is used in medicine and perfumery. This spruce type is recommended for planting in the Black Sea region as an ornamental tree.



Figure1:

[https://yandex.uz/images/search?text=\(Juniperus%20excelsa%20M.B&pos=10&img_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.plantarium.ru%2Fdat%2Fplants%2F6%2F699%2F115699_818b149b.jpg&rpt=simage](https://yandex.uz/images/search?text=(Juniperus%20excelsa%20M.B&pos=10&img_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.plantarium.ru%2Fdat%2Fplants%2F6%2F699%2F115699_818b149b.jpg&rpt=simage)

(Juniperus communis L.) The tree is 12-18 m tall, 25-40 cm in diameter, branched ovate. The bark is reddish-yellow or brownish-gray, leaving a thin bark. The buds are 0.3 cm long and covered with coin-shaped conifers. The branches are slender, triangular. The leaves are angular, 3 on a branch, arranged in a circle. The leaves are white on the face due to cracks and a layer of wax, the back is shiny, 1-1.5 cm long, 0.6-1.5 cm wide, the bottom is articulated. The leaves are stored on the tree for up to 4 years. A simple spruce is a house, some sex. The male domes are spike-shaped, yellowish, and are composed of counterfeit coins, which contain 3-7 pollen grains. The domes are formed in autumn, oval in shape, 3-4 mm long, yellow. The female domes resemble green buds and consist of a few coins with three white seed buds, formed a year ago.

Ordinary spruce is pollinated in April. Female domes are pollinated by wind. Once the seed is fertilized, the seed pods grow together to form a juicy dome - a "soft fruit". The following year, the domes become fleshy, wrapped in a blue layer, and turn a dark blue color.



Figure 2

<https://get.pxhere.com/photo/tree-nature-forest>

A colorless, distinctive fragrant oil is extracted from the domes of the arch. The remainder is then used in the confectionery industry. Domes are also used in medicine. Essential oil is extracted from the leaves. The skin is used to make lacquer. The role of the arch is great in protecting the soil from leaching with rainwater and in improving its quality. Beautiful forms are planted in parks and streets in cities. Its various forms play a major role in landscaping.

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