

THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF GUJUM IN THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND LANDSCAPE OF KHOREZM

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Abstract: *In this article, the authors aim to introduce readers to the gujum tree growing in Khorezm climatic conditions and its useful properties, as well as the special place and importance of this natural wonder.*

Key words: *gujum tree, urban (rural) landscape, greening system, ecology, microclimate.*

Plants perform many functions in human settlements. There are several factors for this: microclimatic, sanitary-hygienic, noise-absorbing, architectural-planning, recreational. They should create a single system that ensures a relatively uniform location of plants in the settlement, the interaction between urban and non-urban areas, and the inclusion of green plants in the set of activities for the overall formation of the urban (rural) landscape. Soil, weather conditions, topography, existing plants, the planned structure of residential areas and a number of other features are taken into account in the formation of the greening system of residential areas.

Green plants are diverse depending on their purpose, location, size, service contingent. The efficiency of the planted tree as an air purifier is ensured only by the correct selection and placement of trees and shrubs, taking into account their biology and ecology. One of the main tasks of blue plants (trees) is to create shade and reduce direct solar radiation. The shadow regime is especially important for the cities of Uzbekistan with a dry and hot climate.

The air of populated areas in Uzbekistan is characterized by excessive dusting in the summer, which is explained by the specific physical properties of the loess soil, as well as by the dust brought from the desert. Trees improve the ventilation of city streets and help clean the air. Full-blooded greening ensures air purification from dust, in which the saturation of the air with harmful microflora decreases by 40-45%.

It is important to choose the right plants and trees that are suitable for each area. The Khorezm oasis, located in the northern region of Uzbekistan, is distinguished from other regions by its harsh continental climate. Hot summer and cold winter microclimate is typical for this region. Trees growing in this area have adapted to this place over the centuries. 25-30 years ago, every yard in Khorezm had a huge gujum tree. People in their 50s and 60s talk at length about the characteristics of the crowd. That is why this miracle of nature has a special place and importance in the climate of Khorezm. Already, Khorezm oasis differs from other regions of our republic with its harsh continental climate. Groundwater is nearby. The soil is arid with high salinity. Therefore, since ancient times, the gujum tree has been revered in Khorezm due to its useful properties. The advantage of the gujum tree is that it does not choose a place. It also grows on dry, saline land with a deep root similar to a tuber. Due to the absorption of moisture in the air, the property of evaporation is low.

Gujum tree prevents sand drift, soil movement and erosion on sandy land. In the scorching heat of summer, gujum gives so much shade that it does not even let the sun fall on the ground like a coin. This tree, which grows in a round shape like an umbrella, is also distinguished by its appearance. Gujum absorbs a lot of carbon dioxide gas and produces oxygen, which is necessary for humans. Absorbs inorganic dust in the air and cleans it. One who sits in its shade will enjoy it even in any hot heat. Also, the leaves of gujum tree have

cleansing properties. In ancient times, its leaves were widely used to remove stains from clothes and carpets. The century-old miraculous trees, whose trunks are too small to fit in your arms, have been important in keeping the nature of our oasis in balance.

Gujum is not only a shade tree, but also a very strong industrial raw material. The wood from the Gujum tree is strong in heat and does not crack in cold. Therefore, craftsmen value this tree very much. Household items, doors, swings, carved pillars were made from it. For this, the trunk of the tree must be no less than 4 meters and must be free of defects. When our ancestors planted gujum, in the process of caring for it, they grew it by cutting its branches until the core was 3-4 meters long. When the tree grew straight and upright, it was possible to easily use it as an industrial product. Gujums have been cared for in this way in our country for several years. But the bushes began to die due to pests. After 1980s, gujum trees were cut down completely. The reason is that timely measures against the epidemic were not taken. It is important for the interests of the electorate of our faction that the reforms aimed at protecting the environment, protecting public health, rational use of natural resources and ensuring environmental safety continue more consistently in our country, as well as strengthening the legal basis for solving waste problems, - he says. Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, leader of the faction of the Ecological Party B. Alikhanov. - Currently, further improvement of this draft law is underway.



Picture. View of some gujum trees in Khorezm region.

Admittedly, in the following years, the focus on planting and growing gujum in the oasis decreased. Mainly, since juniper and other similar trees have been started to be planted, gujum is extremely necessary for the climate of the oasis, and its important role in maintaining ecological diversity is still an urgent issue. As for the juniper tree, it cannot be denied that it makes a beautiful landscape. But in our climate, that is, in Khorezm, where the heat rises to 50-60 degrees in summer, it is not easy to keep a spruce. In most cases, it has to be covered

with white cloth covers to protect it from the sun. The goal of landscape planning and landscaping is to increase shade-cool areas. Therefore, it would be appropriate to plant juniper in its own way, but special attention should be paid to the issue of planting and multiplying gujums.

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