

**"THE ECOLOGY OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS" IS THE SUBJECT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING.**

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**Anotasiya:** *In this article "the ecology of ornamental plants" is the subject of the study of problems arising from the use of educational technology for teaching the subject e-learning modules developed conclusions and recommendations on the improvement of the formation and development of teaching.*

**Key words:** *Gelifitlar sinofitlar gigrofit kserofit mezofitlar*

Necopper scientist E. Gekkel gave the definition of the science of ecology. Ecology - Greek oykos, ie home, accommodation and the logos, that is, the study of science from the formation of the word are formed.

The mutual relationships between organisms and their environment ecology to learn. Ecology - abiotik, and the influence of anthropogenic factors biotik provides information on the nature of disorder in the bound. Ecology consists of a set of several subjects, then the switch remains of biological sciences. Because man, animals and plants, the world of biological objects, they will be constantly in contact with each other and the external environment.

The life of the plants and the external environment associated with the spread of information is known from the ancient times. That is, 23-79 years and lived in a new era of great 372-277 teofrast who lived in plants associated with the external environment on the issues of Pliny learned. Teofrast plants in the form of growth that depends on the climate and soil conditions to determine. It also has life forms of plants tariff from the environmental point of view.

Abu ali ibn Sino, who lived in the middle ages, medicinal plants of the morphology of name origin of structure and studied the geography of information about they left.

Environmental data was lived in eastern turkestan in the xi century qoshqariyning you'll find work. He wrote in his books on plants 200 ecological, morphological and geographical data.

The botanist plants of central asia and geographic information related to babur z. you'll find in the game.

A. in the case of the temperature in the six century the spread on German tabiatshunosi gumbold plants studied, the classification of the forms gave their life.

Varmingning in the year of 1895 "on the effects of the external environment, the spread of plants" that published the book.

With the improvement of environmental factors in the ecology of the twentieth century, new methods of day-length, the reaction of the soil solution, to study the effects of micronutrients started.

To show the effects of anthropogenic factors on the nature of the issues are increasing as a result of the escalation of environmental studies.

V. the external environment of the organism that is associated with living in different geographical zones Dukachev learned.

Korovin, e. p. is the founder and organizer of environmental monitoring in uzbekistan. It's the 1930s, the team learned in plants and the environment together.

Permanent body who is in a relationship with them, which is surrounded by nature is part of environment.

If you want to live life than the sum of the factors in the environment, organisms can't live without them. Live in the world of the body is complex and changing, their life will go slowly configure again. Proficient in the development of the body during the life of the four main evolution environment. The first one of them-water environment. Life originated in water and spread began. Later the living organisms of earth-air environment takes time. The particular life of the soil environment. This specific environment is the body of a living organism fourth life.

The private life of plants to each of the external environment influencing the spread in their land -environmental factors are divided into 3 groups:

1. Abiotik factors:
2. Biotik factors-body interaction effects.
3. Human factors-effects of human activities.

The external environment, usually at three different plants, minimum, optimum, maximum level takes effect. Ta'sirot affecting the optimal level of each of the outer ensures the normal passage of the life of plants.

Light, depending on the requirements of the plant differ in the 3 main groups. Yorug'sevlar these plants (geliofitlar), plants which grow in the shade or soyasevlar (sinofitlar) and light-resistant plants. Yorug'sevlar plants which will effect the strength of sunlight lighting conditions in normal growth, is resistant soyaga. The plants which grow in the shade or less oblast soyasevlar equipped with optimum light, they are strong at the level of the light does not like. This includes plant species to plant in the shady areas used in common gruppalar strong level. Many of us grow plant to plant soyasevlar oranjariya room and enters. Yorug'sevlar plants: larch, aspen, birch tree yorug'sevlar are. Soyasevlar plantlar open in a good place to grow up.

50-90 percent of the body consists of water plants.

Depending on the water needs of plants, they-gidrofitalar, gigrofitalar, and is to be mezofitalar kserofit. Hidrofitalar- the plants that grow in water is said to. Example Hidrofitalarga later nimfiya and white Nilufar (*Zupha luteum*) in the world can show. Gigrofitalarwants to finally enter the land plants, is qurg'okchilikka are very resistant. Kserofit- o'simlik less moisture in the air grows in dry soils. For example, anabazis bush, yulgun, saksovul, and others Kandym kserofit plants. Mezofitalarunwanted plants to grow in wet soils the average grounded. Red oak Mezofitalarga simple arg'uvon, odd shum, shum green, Manjuriya yong'og'i, Siberian tilog'ochi, oqqa, qoraqayin and others.

A. p. Shennikov psixrofitalarga tog'zonalarning cold climate and high latitude North and finally adapted to the conditions of the type adapted to cold and dry climatic conditions of the high mountains, while the type of kriofitalarga will enter.

The air necessary for the life of the plants of the factors one is. O' the simlik have kislorodi with breath takes, carbon dioxide gas while organic compounds synthesis for are spent. Hin avo carbon anidr unitsshqbee gases hat occurs. For example, the industry in the center of the stone, we have o'Mir workrollers as a result of hydrogen gas ko'p separated thqadi. It o'simlik to far more harmful effects offers. Ninabarglilardan Evrpa spruce tree is simple, get the look'cannot; yaproqli from qoraqayin, oak, birch, and especially resistant to the effects of this gas shum. Barbed qoraqayin, larch, camel, terak, arg'uvon, qayrag'och, maple and yellow partial brother has endured.

Wind can have a different impact to the plant. Many plants, for example, maple, willow, fruit and seed tora strongly lowered using the wind wings spread.

The soil (land) plays an important role in the life of plants. The soil is fertile and can be unumsiz. The leafy plant that grow in the fertile ground sharp megatrof maple, qoraqayin, field maple, okqaragay, qayrag'och, white fragility and swelling tollar, shum, nuts and other areas.

Plants, which indicates the effects of plants is very diverse. The direct and indirect effects, which indicates they makes a difference.

High among the plants Cuscuta (zarpechak) is from a much more dangerous type of parasite. Sebarga, alfalfa, soybeans, no'hotda parasite.

The effects of the interaction of plants with animals occurs through the food chain. The direct effects of animals for pollination and fruit, seeds, however, spread the fertilizer with earth o'g'itlashda appears.

The plants are proud of the role is larger in the life of the people. Usually, people to the plant on a target (in the interests of their profit) affects, but it chiqavermaydi be useful all the time.

Them so that it can be concluded that the plant shows the effects of external factors at the same time, but the answer is that their reactions will be different. The importance of studying them also is.

Ornamental plants in the computer's read ecological innovative educational technologies

Educational institutions of the republic of uzbekistan in accordance with the national program for the training of pedagogical staff provide you with specially prepared, based on the competitive environment in the process of their work to occur, the quality of the educational process and educational issues as well as provide you with advanced technology with the literature refers to exercising.

In practice the implementation of these tasks is the duty of each educational institution directly. The successful introduction of pedagogical technologies in the educational process teachers in each subject and pedagogical knowledge and skills necessary special preparation methods is that it requires practice to be able to.

Ta'education one of the changes to all active and stagnant'accept the mystery society while going to events in their units'secret holds. In this context, the changes in education as not only the result, but the specific development of society is a condition in the future.

At the present time ta'education-tapedagogical innovation in the process of the fixthe world to support the development of a wide range of global tender iyatsiyais. Pedagogical innovatsioniya scales ortib, go to the modernization of the country inthe process of developing a quick image with the same period in ta iya'innovations in the field of education on a

systematic basis to enter a separate e'tibor is paid. However many pedagogical Innovatsof iya despite the creation, ta'education is the process of teaching new content, forms, methods and tools for her research on the introduction of pedagogical level, the introduction of e nowwill not be as tar.

Ornamental plants of uzbekistan in foreign countries, science education and in the teaching of the following innovasiyalar the use of technology are developed today.

TECHNOLOGY training sessions	IntERfaol MEtoddler network	Graphics ORGANAYZERERlar
1.The report education sessions texnologiyasi. 2.Cetchnology teaching riding lessons. 3.Practical training sessions texnologiyasi. 4. Independent education technology. 5.Case study-stadi education texnologiyasi. 6. The project of educational technology	1. Mental attack. 2. Freelance writing. 3. Based essay. 4. FSMU. 5. Blits-so'rov. 6. Blits-game. 7. Guide to read on. 8. Written and oral conversation. 9. Identify concepts. 10. Conclusion on the basis of concepts in the text. 11. A logical chain in a series of Chalkashirilgan-kethe tli	1. Classer. 2. B-b-b drawings 3. T-graph. 4. Venn diagram. 5. Konseptual table. 6. The insert table. 7. "What for" of the graph 8. "How?" diagram of 9. The skeleton of fish. 10. Toifalash schedule. 11. Nilufar blossom

Effective teaching technologies:

- \* problematic teaching;
- \* develops critical thinking to technology;
- \* developing technology training;
- \* game technology;
- \* technology cooperation;
- \* individual, differentiated instruction, and technology;
- \* computer-information technologies.

As it is known in higher education institutions of the country "Biology"science and the application of advanced foreign experience in the process of teaching today's innovasiyalar from one of the pressing issues of the day shall be considered.

Primarily science in the news is what? Science innovation what is it? that question, the answer you give should. Today's day in the practice of innovation and innovation that the words between differences there are. The news of this science to the most recent advances, knowledge, methods are considered. These achievements, knowledge, methods in practice be applied with innovation will become.

Method of venn diagram

Methods purpose: the organization of a form of graphic image read by this method, it is characterized by two mutual intersection of the circle of the image. Various methods of the present concepts, principles, browse through the analysis and synthesis of the two aspects of tasavur, determine the aspects of common and differentiating them, allows the comparison.

Methods to perform the procedure:

- those two participants to consider the basis of the new concept consists of pairs of them united or specific, different aspects (or a glimpse--) are invited into the circle to write out;

- in the next stage consisting of a small group of four men from the participants and the group with their own analysis are combined to introduce the members of each pair shall;
- pair these eshitilgach analysis azerbaijanis, they birgalashib, general aspects of a problem or concept, which is being considered (or contrast) did not find looking for, and intersection of the part are written to summarize doiracha

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