

RESIDENT OF KINDERGARTEN

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Annotatsiya: Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida ko'kalamzorlashtirish ishlarini tashkil qilishda bolalarni o'sinliklar dunyosiga qiziqtirish va ularni parvarish qilishga o'rgatish metodikasi yoritib berilgan.

Аннотация: Освещен метод заинтересованности детей миром растений и обучения их уходу за ними при организации работ по озеленению в дошкольных образовательных организациях.

Greenery is important both as a decorative and aesthetic factor. Trees, bushes, flowers organically combine and decorate streets, squares, residential districts with buildings and structures, and thus give a pleasant appearance, originality to cities and villages. Greening in urban planning is considered as an interdependent system of green areas of the city. In addition to the creation of large green areas - cultural and recreational parks where millions of city residents can relax, greening of residential areas, which have become an important part of the city's green system, is also developing.

Pre-school educational organizations, schools, parks, parks of sports, research and educational centers have a great place. Also, greening of industrial enterprises, transport facilities and sanitary protection areas plays an important role. In most cities, historical parks, botanical gardens, exhibition and zoological parks are important. The surrounding forests and forest-parks, reservoirs and other natural-landscape elements around the city are widely used to organize public recreation of the city's residents. Pre-school educational organizations, schools, parks, parks of sports, research and educational centers have a great place. Also, greening of industrial enterprises, transport facilities and sanitary protection areas plays an important role. In most cities, historical parks, botanical gardens, exhibition and zoological parks are important. The surrounding forests and forest-parks, reservoirs and other natural-landscape elements around the city are widely used to organize public recreation of the city's residents.

1 - umbrella; 2 - sandy area; 3,4 - swimming pool; 5 - a wall for climbing; 6 - landing place; 7 - columns for drying sheets; 8 - fence.

Along the perimeter of the territory of pre-school educational organizations, 2 rows of bushes will be fenced and a row of trees will be planted in a line not less than 5 m wide. Trees around public areas are placed taking into account air circulation. Trees and shrubs should be placed in such a way that most of the area (55%) receives sunlight during the day. Trees and bushes should not shade the kindergarten building, so trees should not be planted closer than 10 m to the building, and bushes should not be planted closer than 5 m. Trees are planted 1 m from the edge of the road.

Flower beds are mainly placed at the entrance of the square and buildings, as well as in the corridor between the building and the public road. It is recommended to plant roses around the areas of each group. It is advisable to plant perennial flowers (poppy phlox, peony, delphinium, aquilegia, rudbeckia, etc.) and long-blooming annual flowers (Chinese aster, antirrhium, petunia, zinnia, clarkia, purslane, cosmeia, etc.) in flower beds.

Children, sports grounds and recreation grounds are separated from the surrounding area, taking into account good air circulation in them. That is why fence-like bushes and trees are planted around these areas.

Terraced areas designed for two groups are intended for children to spend the main time, as well as to organize their physical activity and rest. The playground should be designed in such a way that educators should be able to see what the children are doing at any time. In order to prevent children from different groups from interacting, each playground is separated from the others by green crops.

Division of the territory of the group grounds into zones. Depending on the age of children, the size of the zone is from 3 to 7 years. Umbrellas are designed for group training and games that do not require active movement (reading a book, playing dolls). "Green pockets" with children's benches and tables are used in the quiet recreation area. In addition to umbrellas, there should be a sand court on the field. In the playground, equipment that develops children's imagination and is easily assembled is of great importance.

Common areas will be built for children from 3 to 7 years old. It includes a physical education area, a living corner, a lawn, an orchard, a swimming pool, a circular road for cycling, etc. enters. The physical training area (250 m²) is equipped with climbing equipment, volleyball, basketball, jumping and other mobile games. The living corner (20 m²) will be placed near the farm area of the kindergarten. Cages for rabbits, chickens and other small animals are placed here. The pole should not be shaded from the south side. Furrows should be placed from east to west as much as possible. It is advisable to divide the field into areas for cabbage, tomatoes, and root crops. The furrows are 1 m wide and 3 m long.

The orchard should have the main types of fruit trees and shrubs (apples, pears, cherries, cherries, currants, raspberries).

A children's swimming pool (25-30 m² and 25-50 cm deep) is designed for children's swimming and water games. In addition, it is recommended to build canals for ships to sail. These ditches can be planted next to the group fields. The arrangement of the landscape of the kindergarten is presented in Figure 4.5.

The farm yard is directly adjacent to the border of the territory, and it should be separated from other territories to such an extent that it does not allow even children to accidentally enter it. Yard waste collection devices, clothes dryer

Dimensions. The size of the plants depends primarily on the genetic (transmitted from generation to generation) characteristics of each species. For example, the height of the giant sequoia reaches 130 m, and that of the red pocha (zveroboy) - 0.5 m. The following classification of trees and shrubs according to the growth height and the diameter of the top part (in the mature state) is generally accepted.

For practical purposes, the following classification of trees by growth rate can be accepted:

Very fast-growing - the annual growth of branches is 2 m and more: eucalyptus, black poplar, pyramidal poplar, Canadian poplar, balsam poplar, mountain poplar, white stem, Babylon willow, ailant, white acacia, gladia, conifer maple, sugar maple.

Fast-growing - the annual growth of branches is 1 m and more. Deciduous: Black Walnut, Walnut, Pennsylvania Maple, Albitia, Magnificent Catalpa, Mulberry, Maple, Maple, Tulip Tree, Scots Larch, Small Leaf Alder, Needle Leaf Crimson pine, elder pine, weymouth pine, two-leaved ginkgo.

An average grower - the growth of a branch is 0.6 m and more. Deciduous: smooth larch, deciduous larch, larch, sharp-leaved maple, field maple, oak, common pear, large-leaved linden; conifers: Engelmann spruce, spiny spruce, Virginia black spruce.

Slow-growing - the growth of branches reaches 0.25-0.3 m. Deciduous: small-leaved pear, Siberian apple, pistachio, deciduous magnolia; Coniferous: Oriental biota, Central Asian black junipers.

In most trees, growth in width of the crown lags behind growth in height, but growth in width continues even after growth in height has stopped. The most rapid increase in stem thickness of tree species either coincides with the period of rapid upward growth, or often begins later and lasts longer.

Long live. The longevity of tree species is of great importance for the construction of a park. Trees have different lifespans. A certain regularity is observed. Fast-growing trees usually live less than slow-growing trees. Maple, ordinary shumtal, tulip tree are excluded from this.

Therefore, when choosing a decorative material for the construction of a garden and park, one should not only approach it from the point of view of evaluating its external form, but also its characteristic decorativeness in the growth and development of the plant, as well as the soil and weather conditions of the area being greened. It is necessary to take into account the whole set of requirements.

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