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COMPOSITION AND CONDITION OF ONE-SEASON AND LONG-CONTINUED CULTIVATION FLOWER-ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN DÉCOR OF RECREATIONAL AREAS IN THE CENTER OF MINSK

The range and state annual and perennial cultures which used in ornamental compositions recreational spaces of Minsk central part study examined surveys in 2011–2012. Comparative analysis showed the largest area in the central part of Minsk under the flower beds was assigned to the parks, the lowest – in the boulevards. An evident predominance of annuals in the flower and decoration of gardens compared with boulevards and parks of downtown, both in area and in the number of cultures in the group and the limited size of perennials, flowering in early spring, late summer and autumn.

Introduction. In the presence of recreational areas flower beds are one of the basic means of decorative design. In greenery of the recreation places of the central part of Minsk the problem of the development of flower beds composition, their adequateness to architectural-planning and coloristic peculiarities of the city places is rather urgent.

During the projecting and creation of different types of the flower-decorative compositions in decorating of the recreation places the correct choice of the assortment of the cultivated plants is very important as the subjective approach to the solving of this problem has the negative impact on the quality of the flower-decoration in general [1, 2].

In greenery the usage of different kinds of perennial herbage plants including natural flora is the perspective trend in solving the problem of the development of flower-decorative design of the city recreation areas. Wide ecological amplitude of the perennial flowers makes it possible to choose the assortment of the plants of this group in different conditions of growth providing decorativeness of created flow-beds from the early spring to the late autumn.

Main part. Objects of research in 2011–2012 were the elements of flower-decorative design of the recreation areas of the central part of Minsk including Mulyavin and "Minchanka" boulevards, Lenin-1 and Lenin-2, in garden squares in Kalinin street and Svobody square, in Ya. Kolosa and Victory squares, in Ya. Kupala park and also in the green territory of the National library of Belarus etc. (total – 27 places).

Comparative analysis of the flower-decorative compositions on green space territories showed that in the central part of Minsk the largest area under flower-beds was in the garden squares and the least – in boulevards. Besides, in the examined recreation places one-season flowers dominated in accordance with the occupied territory. They were presented in all examined recreation places excluding Mulyavin Boulevard. Rather seldom was used altered flower design expecting replacement of the decorativeness lost bulbiferous plants (tulip) or spring biennial plants (viola) for beautiful flowers (ageratum, alyssum, snapdragon, begonia etc.) and flowerless plants (cineraria, pyrethrum) one-season plants and carpet plants (bloodleaf).

Combination of one-season plants is in general traditional and capable to provide durative and stable decorativeness of flower-beds from spring to autumn. There was evident predominance of one-season plants in flower-decorative design of garden squares in comparison with boulevards and parks of the central part of Minsk as in area and also in the number of plants of this group (Fig. 1, 2).

The assortment of flower-decorative everlasting plants in garden squares was also very varied (23 species) but areas under plants of this group were significantly less than under one-season flowers. In 2011 species composition of flower-decorative everlasting plants in the examined recreation places was relatively small and had in boulevards – 8, in garden squares – 23, in parks – 15 plant species.

Research made in 2012 showed that the assortment of one-season species in the examined recreation places was rather unvaried and practically wasn't different from 2011.

However, it should be mentioned the increase of the number of everlasting species in all examining categories of the places in 2012 in comparison with 2011. In 2012 during the greenery of boulevards the following situation was revealed: 9 species of everlasting flowers, in garden squares and parks – 39 each, this is by 16 and 24 species correspondently more in comparison with 2011. In general, the result of the research revealed predominant usage of everlasting flower species in the design of parks and garden squares.

Certain interest was provoked by the studying of the condition of the projective cover plants of the occupied area and also evenness of the planting of flower-decorative plants which took place in 2012 on the basis of the detailed analysis of the 11 brightest flower-beds located in 9 recreation places in the center of Minsk.

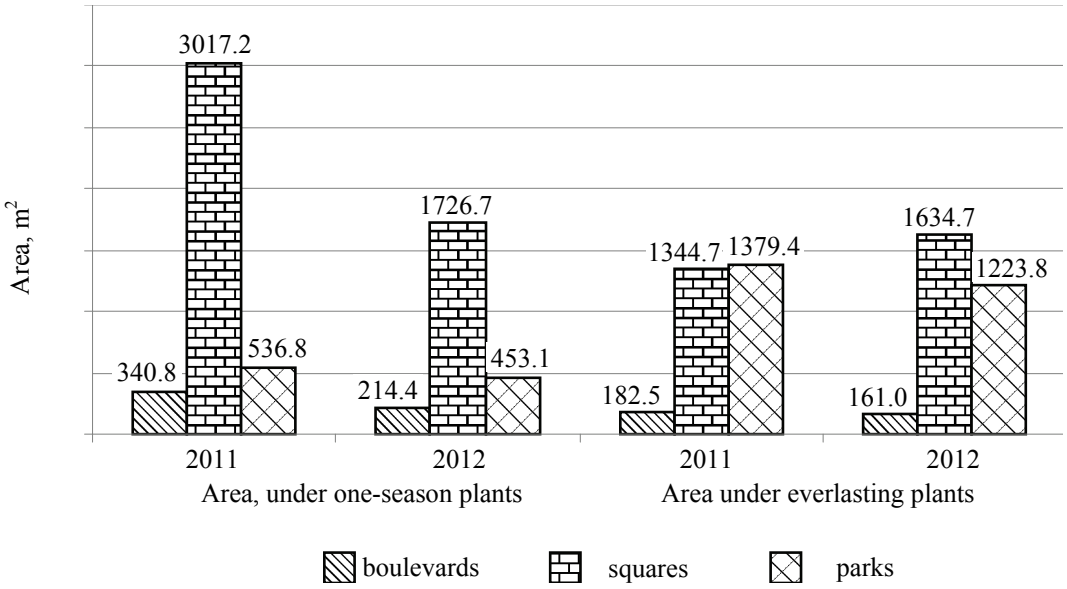

Fig. 1. Spreading of areas under flower-decorative plants in recreation places in the center of Minsk in 2011–2012

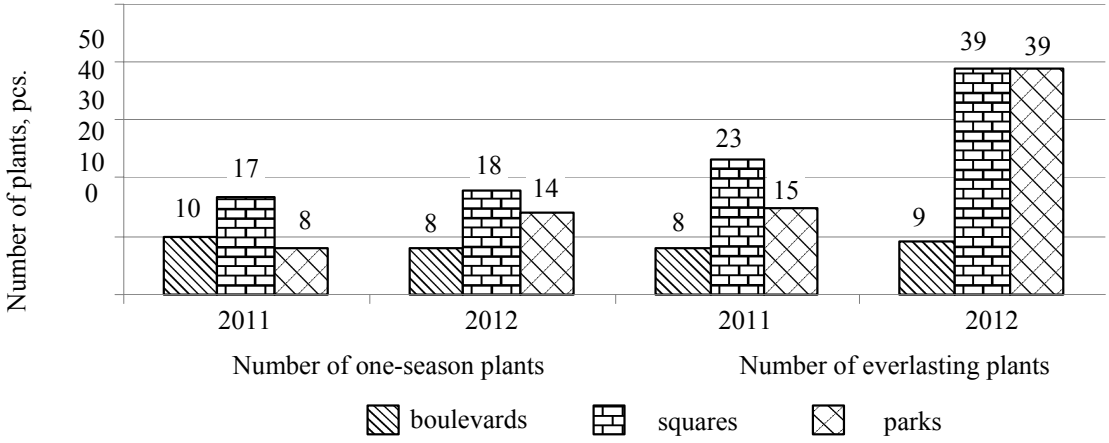

Fig. 2. Diversity of flower plants in recreation places in the center of Minsk in 2011–2012

Received data show about rather varied performance measures of the projective cover of everlasting plants in compositions connected first of all with the condition of the examined plants stipulated by the discrepancy of the ecological conditions of growth to the demands of the cultivating plants (e.g., ostrich fern) and also absence of measures on timely nursing for plants.

New York astra, megasea, wooly woundwort, coral bell and running myrtle have got rather high decorativeness and condition till Septenber.

During the research in planting of greenery in Minsk the usage of rather rare everlasting plants was revealed: small globe thistle, marjoram, thrift, hyssop, dense buttonball, creeping thyme and great bellflower.

Decorativeness of many compositions was stipulated by the usage of everlasting plants together with one-season plants such as ageratum, alyssum, begonia, kochia, petunia and salvia. Average and high performance evaluations of the condition and project cover of flower-decorative one-season plants in compositions in this situation can be stipulated by the planting in planting areas of already formed flowering plants with ball of soil containing optimal number of minerals necessary for the certain period of their growth and development. Unfortunately, in compositions one-season plants with loss of decorativeness were present without their substitution (petunia, celosia, cineraria).

In general, planting of one-season flower-decorative plants in recreation places in the center of Minsk are rather equal as for the complex of decorative features. Variations from grading factor are only occurred as a rule by height of the plants more seldom – by the color. At the same time planting of everlasting plants were equal in regards to the main morphological features.

The majority of everlasting plants varied in size, height, shrub mien and also in inequality of flowering and fruiting.

Analysis of flowering terms of everlasting plants helped to reveal predominant usage of in flower design in examined recreation places species of spring-summer terms of flowering.

Assortment of everlasting plants which are in blossom in the second half of summer, in autumn and in early spring is rather limited.

Among everlasting plants which are in blossom in spring bulbous plants are very important. In general, bulbous flower-decorative plants in compositions have average and high assessment of conditions and relatively high percent of project cover (with few exceptions). In addition to the above, it should be mentioned that in some flower-decorative compositions bulbous plants are weak, stagnation of their growth, rather weak flowering and deformation of flowers are also observed. Variations from the grading factor which took place in some planting of greenery places (Pobediteley Ave.) were observed, first of all, by height of the bulbous plants and the color of their flowers.

In the examined flower-decorative compositions created together with bulbous plants, tulips and daffodils occupied the largest area.

Conclusion. The research showed that in general capability of many everlasting flower-decorative plants in recreation places in the center of Minsk as for providing of flowering permanence, durability of planting and diversity of forms were not realized in full: assortment of everlasting plants which are in blossom in the second half of summer, in autumn and in early winter was not presented enough.

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