

SHRUB OF LILAC

Mamadaliyeva Sobira

Anotation: Lilac (*Syringa*) is a flowering shrub that belongs to the Department of the angiosperms, dicotyledonous class, order anadivine, the family of oleaceae, in the genus *Syringa*.

Key words: lilac flowers, new varieties, glossy buds

Introduction

According to the first name came from the Greek word "syrinx", translated as a pipe, which is similar to the flowers of the plant. Other researchers suggest that the shrub was named after the nymph *Syringa* from ancient Greek mythology. In the old days, the Slavs called this plant "chenille", which is probably due to the characteristic color of its inflorescences.

In most cases, lilac is a shrub with many erect or spreading trunks up to 5-7 meters, less often the plant has the outlines characteristic of a tree. The lilac Bush is abundantly covered with foliage, which is located on the branches opposite and keeps on them until late autumn. Depending on the type of lilac leaf plates are simple with a smooth edge, egg-shaped, oval or elongated with a pointed nose, as well as pinnate and difficult to dissect. Lilac leaves have a light or dark green color, and their length can reach 12 cm.

Funnel-shaped lilac flowers are quite small with four petals. They form racemes or paniculate inflorescences. The number of flowers on one lilac Bush during flowering can reach 18 000 pieces.

The color of lilac can be pink and purple, white and purple, blue and purple. In most species of lilac to the main plain color is added an admixture of other colors. The aroma of lilac is very gentle, delicate and has a calming effect. The elongated lilac fruit is a double-leaf box containing several seeds with wings.

Over a century and a half of breeding, about 2,300 hybrid varieties of lilac were bred. Criterion differences between them are the shape, size and color of lilac flowers, flowering time of bushes, as well as their height and appearance.

Color (the color of the petals) varies lilacs are white, violet, bluish, lilac, pinkish (pink), Magenta, complicated.

According to the size of the flowers are allocated:

Lilac with large flowers-the size of the flowers exceed 25 mm;

Lilac with medium flowers ranging in size from 15 to 20 mm;

Lilac with small flowers, the size of which are within 5-10 mm.

Many people ask the question, when the lilacs bloom. In fact, the timing of flowering stands out:

Early lilac (early flowering) (last week of April – first week of May), Srednicowy lilac (mid-may), Late lilac (blooms in late may, capturing the beginning of June).

Today studied and described more than 30 species of plants from the genus lilac, but a single scientific classification still does not exist. The most famous are the following varieties:

Common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) -a medium-sized shrub, sometimes growing into a fairly tall tree. The height of ordinary lilac can reach 7 meters. Very fragrant brushes up to 25 cm are collected from small simple flowers of white or light purple color. On the basis of this species breeders have created many new varieties of lilac with inflorescences pyramidal, rounded, conical and even cylindrical. Varieties of lilac ordinary:

Lilac Beauty Of Moscow -medium-sized spreading shrub up to 4 m with leaves ovate-elongated shape. Vertical inflorescences of lilac consist of large, pinkish-white, double flowers with a barely noticeable purple bloom. At the end of the flowering period, lilac flowers turn white.

Lilac Aucuparia (*Aucubaefolia*) -tall erect shrub with light green leaves, which show small stripes and spots of yellow. Lilac buds have a pink-purple color, and opened large double flowers-bluish-purple color.

In any case, pay attention to the planting material: seedlings should have a well-formed root system, glossy buds with tightly fitting scales and leaves of a healthy green shade with a

smooth matte or slightly glossy surface. Is lilac a tree or a shrub? It all depends on the variety. Shrub lilacs and bush lilacs are short and compact. Tree lilacs are trickier. The classic definition of a tree is that it is over 13 feet (4 m.) tall and has a single trunk. Tree lilacs can grow up to 25 feet (7.6 m.) high and have a tree-like appearance, but their many stems tend to get them classified as bushes. They are not technically trees, but they get big enough that you can treat them as if they are. Lilac Bush Varieties Lilac shrub or bush varieties can be split into two categories: large upright and densely branched. In the first category is the common lilac, a hugely diverse plant that comes in a wide range of colors and fragrances. This large upright shrub lilac usually grows to 8 feet (2.4 m.) in height, but some varieties can be as short as 4 feet (1.2 m.). Densely branched shrub and bush lilacs are specific types bred for lots of flowers in small space. The Manchurian lilac gets anywhere from 8 to 12 feet (2.4 to 3.7 m.) tall and wide, and grows in a very dense pattern that does not require yearly pruning and makes for showy flower displays. The Meyer lilac is another good densely branched choice. Types of Lilac Trees There are a few types of lilac trees that offer the fragrance and beauty of the lilac bush varieties, with the addition of height and shade. The Japanese tree lilac reaches heights of 25 feet (7.6 m.) and produces fragrant white flowers. A very popular cultivar of this variety is the "Ivory Silk." The Pekin tree lilac (also called the Peking tree lilac) can reach 15 to 24 feet (4.6 to 7.3 m.) and comes in a variety of colors from yellow on the Beijing Gold cultivar to white on the China Snow cultivar. It is also possible to prune the common shrub lilac's many stems down to a single trunk to emulate the look of a tree.

Lilacs—both *S. vulgaris* and *S. persica* the finer, smaller "Persian lilac", now considered a natural hybrid—were introduced into northern European gardens at the end of the 16th century, from Ottoman gardens, not through botanists exploring the Balkan habitats of *S. vulgaris*. The Holy Roman Emperor's ambassador, Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq, is generally credited with supplying lilac slips to Carolus Clusius, about 1562. Well-connected botanists, such as the great herbalist John Gerard, soon had the rarity in their gardens: Gerard noted that he had lilacs growing "in very great plenty" in 1597, but lilacs were not mentioned by Shakespeare, and John Loudon was of the opinion that the Persian lilac had been introduced into English gardens by John Tradescant the elder. Tradescant's Continental source for

information on the lilac, and perhaps ultimately for the plants, was Pietro Andrea Mattioli, as one can tell from a unique copy of Tradescant's plant list in his Lambeth garden, an adjunct of his Musaeum Tradescantianum; it was printed, though probably not published, in 1634: it lists Lilac Matthioli. That Tradescant's "lilac of Mattioli's" was a white one is shown by Elias Ashmole's manuscript list, Trees found in Mrs Tredescants Ground when it came into my possession (1662) "Syringa alba".

In the American colonies, lilacs were introduced in the 18th century. Peter Collinson, F.R.S., wrote to the Pennsylvania gardener and botanist John Bartram, proposing to send him some, and remarked that John Custis of Virginia had a fine "collection", which Ann Leighton interpreted as signifying common and Persian lilacs, in both purple and white, "the entire range of lilacs possible" at the time.

Literature

1. Anstey, T.H. One Hundred Harvests: Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, 1886-1986. Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, Horticulture Series No. 27, 1986.
2. Bennett, J. Lilacs for the Garden. Firefly Books 2002.
3. Buckley, A.R. Trees and Shrubs of the Dominion Arboretum. Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, Publication 1697, 1980.
4. Buckley, A.R. "Lilacs at Ottawa." Lilacs 11(1), 1982.