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### The Interior of Buildings, Consider the Orientation of Sunlight Choose

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#### Abstract

In the interior of buildings when filling the environment of winter gardens with a variety of decorative and useful plants that serve to create an ecologically pure environment, it is important to pay attention to the physiobiological and ecological characteristics of these plants and to place them appropriately, taking into account the orientation of sunlight. In this case, it is important to place and compose compositions depending on the type of building, functional areas, areas of activity, people working and their characteristics.

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**Enter.** It is known that one of the most necessary factors for the effective use and growth of ornamental plants in any landscape environment, including the winter garden environment of public buildings, is sunlight. In order to properly use the artificial light source, it is necessary to place plants suitable for the required climatic conditions, taking into account their light requirements.

**The main part.** We will mention the following climatic conditions and types of plants that can be cared for in these conditions when planting decorative plants using sunlight.

Landscaping of the southern orientation landscape with ornamental plants based on sunlight

The main types of ornamental plants used in the landscape of the southern winter garden orientation include: olachipor codium, forstera xovea, liro-looking ficus, and beautiful monstera, and they grow very well in this environment [1]. Monstera can also be placed in remote spots where there is not much light, it does not require a lot of light. Jasmine-looking gardenia, mura crinum, drop beloperone, hybrid epiphyllum, large-flowered pelargoniums give a level look to the landscape of the region.

A small beautiful hoyo grows and blooms effectively in the southern climate points. Spectacular color spots - short-haired oplismenus creates a variegated zlak with thin openwork leaves.

The following plants for southern expositions: Japanese bereskleta-looking pestrolist composition; Compositions of dark purple Pseudoeronthium with contrasting leaf colors and compositions of succulents and highly decorative purple setcreasia, purple zebrina, plush, pelargoniums love the heat,

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so these decorative plants are recommended for landscaping southern winter garden environments. filling the composition of the environment and serves for effective growth and development [1].

of the east and west orientation landscape with ornamental plants based on sunlight

Public buildings winter garden gardens can be recommended for east and west orientation landscape, baur rhopalistis, coffee tree, Robelin fennel, pyatnissuyu dieffenbachia, attractive monstera ( on poles on trailers) grown on the ground plane as large ornamental plants. . It is appropriate to emphasize the following rare cultural plants in the beautiful decoration of these places [ 2].

Most effective in sunlight are : beautiful flowering brunfelsia, metelchat murreia, catarina chemantus, meson's begonia with decorative leaves, queen and low decorative yielding rhubarb and hakozo.

It is more effective to choose ampelous plants, which grow well in semi-shade conditions : famous columnia, small-leaved columnia, bare hyposirta, beautiful eschinanthus, epissia from the Gesner family, erthevdal plectranthus and pletnosed camnelomkas.

The following are examples of creating small decorative compositions in the harmony of plants : aphelandra with ottopmren, kismesa and adlantum, bilbergia and davopelli ania, olachipor kodiyeum, makoya calathea and olabula reo.

The above-mentioned decorative plants include winged tunbergia, ear-shaped swidchatka, blue passives, sprenger asparagus, fragrant pelargonium; if the environment is wide enough, then Vounier's tetrastichmus can also be added. Such ornamental plants are recommended for greening the eastern and western environments of winter gardens of public buildings [ 3].

Landscaping of the landscape of the northern orientation with ornamental plants in the sunlight

In such environments : large shade-tolerant plants such as the showy homedorea, large-leaved bemia, pepper, hibiscus, migootognutoye kurku, Japanese phocia, rubber-shaped ficus, and heart-catching monstera and Cheshuyenosni philodendrons grown on tang boards grow well. If the temperature conditions allow, you can try some coniferous cultivated plants - tall aroukari, Japanese cryptomeria, gorochoplodniy cyporisovik. Planting a bright blue gorochoplodny cypress will provide a wonderful decorative effect for these environments.

For medium-sized individual plants : three-band sansivier hybrid fuchsia, cinnabar clivia, unknown chloranthus, tall aspidistra, amazonia eucharis, Wallis spathiphyllum, ruellia, bulbous asplenium, tall nephrolepis can be recommended.

For greening the edges of northern environments: Davo pellionia, ficus crochot, curly-leaved pepromia, ear-shaped syngonium, bell pepper, tall chlorophytum, hanging zebrina, callisia, setcreasias are well suited. In the creation of decorative compositions for the northern environments of the winter garden gardens of public buildings, it is possible to use the krits pterisa and the braided silver phyttonium. Also, this composition can include a large number of varieties of beautiful violets. Placement of plants aimed only at the decorative effect is a mistake. If the place is suitable for living, the most important thing is to choose it based on the influence of sunlight [ 4].

Most plants grow luxuriantly in well-lit areas protected from direct sunlight . These areas are associated with specific environments, which also receive direct sunlight, but most of the time they receive sun at least in the morning or evening. With the exception of shade-loving plants, mostly plants exposed to direct sunlight will achieve this, as morning and evening sun exposure will be less intense and leaves are less likely to burn. Even very sunny spots can be filled with interesting plants. If they are carefully selected, the seed mix should be well-drained in hot climates. Most plants will grow in both sun and partial shade, but many will grow in both full and partial sun.

For environments saturated with the sun: pineapple, cacti, seropegia, chlorophytum, coleus, queen geranium, pelargonium, regional gerbera with fragrant leaves, zippastrum, voscavo, plush, hypokirta, balsams, irezina, bloe - felda calanhoe, hybrids, oleander, petaled plenttractus, sansevieria, setcresia, stapelia, yucca and zebrina give an attractive appearance and grow efficiently.

Ornamental plants that absorb the sun in the morning and evening: exmea, aglaonelic, anthurium, aphelandra, begonia, beloperone, bilbergia, calathea, chlorophytum, cocoa, codiaeum, coleus, verhushechia, cordilina, crossandra, kufeya, ficus, gardenia, gipura, hoyo, balsams, maranta, nertera, ertendalya plenttractus, rhipsalidopsis, sansevieria, sinningia, paslen, spatiphyllum, tolmia, tradescantia, zebrama and many other similar plants.

Description of plants for a light orientation landscape that does not receive direct sunlight

In such orientations : adiamibum, aglaonema, antaurium, asparagus, aspidistra, asplenium, belbergia, calathea, chlorophytum, clivia, dieffenbachia, dracaena, ferns, delta-shaped ficus, crohotny ficus, hydrangea, maranta, senpolia, sansevieria, selaginella, solerolia, spathiphyllums are more suitable. Shade-tolerant plants are particularly useful in conservatory garden landscape settings as focal points. Large plants are usually too large for small winter garden landscape settings, so large specimens should be shade tolerant. Any light-loving plant does not feel well due to the constant shade, loses the decorativeness of its leaves and may even die. Before placing plants in a conservatory landscape environment, it is necessary to know more about it [ 4].

It is very important to know what kind of conditions they prefer : whether they like light or shade, whether they require high air humidity or whether they adapt to the microclimate without problems.

southern, eastern and western and northern outdoor plants in interior landscape orientations

Southern atmosphere. Plants formed in southern winter gardens can be used in southern interiors. As it is known, the sunlight is average in the southern sunspots, and plants that prefer less sunlight ( asparagus, aspidistra, bilbergia, catalia, clevia) should be planted here.

Eastern and western environments. The plants that are formed in the winter gardens of eastern and western environments can be formed in the interiors of these environments. It is recommended to plant light-loving shade-tolerant plants ( brunfelzia, Katerina chemantus, Messon begonia) in these places.

Northern environment. For the northern interior, it is advisable to plant plants similar to those in the winter gardens of these environments. It is recommended to plant plants ( hibiscus, Japanese phocia, rubber ficus, chomidoria) taking into account the direct sunlight.

**Conclusion** : According to the results of the research, after the selection of plants, they should be transplanted into landscape areas based on sunlight, i.e., they should be separated according to their light requirements in the southern, eastern, western and northern environments and landscape composition. It is planted in the form of plants, which will make the plants maximally decorative.

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