



The Educational Significance of the Nature Corner and Earth Area of the Kindergarten for Acquaintance with Nature

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Abstract: *The main goal of environmental education is to form preschool children's awareness of the environment and its problems, as well as the knowledge, skills and abilities to find optimal solutions to them. In this sense, the article analyzes the purpose of environmental education in preschool educational institutions.*

Keywords: *nature, ecology, preschool children, culture, understanding, education, upbringing, preschool education system, environmental education.*

The nature corner at kindergartens plays a very important role in introducing children to nature. The plants and animals kept in the nature corner serve as a primary source for the development and formation of children's knowledge about nature.

Children have a close relationship with animals and plants in nature. The nature corner provides children with a direct relationship with nature. Therefore, twelve months of the year allow you to get to know the world of flora and fauna and communicate with them.

But taking into account the natural conditions of our region, we would like to remind you about the organization of the nature corner in the kindergartens, the selection of plants and animals for the nature corner, and the work that should be done in the kindergarten plot.

Before starting to grow plants in the corner of nature, the educator should know the requirements for it. These requirements may include:

1. The plants in the nature corner should be able to grow easily in the conditions of this room, in the ecological environment where the preschool educational institution is located.
2. Sufficient heat and light are necessary for normal growth of plants.
3. Plants in the nature corner should be placed according to their water requirements and provided with moisture at certain times.
4. It is desirable that the plants grown in the corner of nature should be beautiful, give children aesthetic pleasure, and attract children.
5. The plants in the nature corner should not harm children's health.
6. The plants in the corner of nature should be in a place where children can grow, where water can be easily poured, where they can brush their leaves, and where they can soften the ground.

Educators need to know the names and morphological and biological characteristics of each plant well in order to grow plants in the corner of nature and introduce children to them. It is also

important to know which plant will be in a place with good sunlight and which one will be in a place with little light.

It is known that plants have different requirements for water, organic and mineral fertilizers. Some plants require wetness (hydrophytic plants), some require medium moisture (mesophytic plants), and some require low moisture (xerophytic plants). For example, watering a Chinese rose every day is harmful. Because its root rots in it. Henna and begonia can be watered every day.

In addition, it is necessary to know well the rules of watering flowers. Indoor flowers should not be poured with tap water as much as possible. Because, firstly, such water can be cold (especially in winter), and secondly, it can contain a lot of chlorine. Therefore, this type of water should be kept at room temperature for at least 1-2 days before use. Stream and pond water are best for watering flowers. They can be placed directly on the flower.

You need to know how to choose the soil that is suitable for growing flowers in the corner of nature. For this, take 50% soil, 25% sand and 25% manure and mix them well. This soil can be kept in a room at an average temperature (15-18°) for 10-12 days, and then it can be used for growing plants.

Keeping animals in the corner of nature has its own vital and biological aspects, which every educator should know well. Keeping animals in nature is different from keeping plants. Such animals move, make sounds, shed dung, feathers, wool, shed food and have a certain amount of smell. These features are not observed in plants.

Accordingly, keeping them in the corner of nature should meet the following requirements:

1. Animals kept in the nature corner must be biologically compatible with the environmental conditions of the nursery and have the ability to grow in the room.
2. The animals to be kept should be such that children can look after them, take care of them, and not choose their food.
3. Animals kept must be safe, healthy and not harmful to children.
4. When choosing animals to be kept, it is necessary to pay attention to their beautiful, aesthetically pleasing, and attractive features and external structure.
5. The room where animals are kept should be comfortable and meet the requirements for their living, normal life and reproduction.
6. Animals and birds should be large enough for children to take care of. It is necessary to provide them with food, grain, water, and to clean the bottom from time to time.

In the corner of nature, mammals such as rabbits, hedgehogs, porpoises, porcupines; turtles, lizards, toads, frogs from those who live in water and on land and reptiles; from birds, it is possible to keep various parrots, canaries, partridges, pigeons, quails, chickens, nightingales.

If it is possible, it would be even better if there is a common living corner that can be widely used by all the children of the group. Any group of children can come and see, get to know, and learn. You can put foxes, rabbits, chickens, goats, etc. in such a living nature corner.

Aquariums are also organized in the nature corner. Aquariums are bought ready-made from pet stores. They can be circular or rectangular. Before placing them in a group, they are thoroughly washed with a 4-5% potassium permanganate solution. Then, it is brought from the river sand, washed well and boiled for 2-3 hours. It is placed at the bottom of the aquarium with a thickness of 3-4 cm. Elodea, vallisneria, richchia, etc. are put into it and left for 3-4 days to infuse. A thermometer is installed to maintain the temperature of the aquarium water at a normal level, an apparatus for providing additional air to the fish, a special glass stove for heating the water in winter and a light bulb are placed.

When the aquarium is ready, fish are released into it. Goldfish, guppies, mechenos, scolari, telescope, swordfish and others can be kept in the aquarium. The water in the aquarium is changed

every week to avoid contamination. Fish are fed 2 times a day, a little in the morning and in the evening. It is useful to give them live worms as much as possible.

Having a living nature corner in kindergarten is one of the necessary conditions for visual and practical introduction of children to nature. Observations of children on field trips or at home are short-term. In the nature corner, children can come to animals and plants all year round and observe the plants for a long time based on the task of the teacher. This will serve as a laboratory for children. The educational value of the nature corner is that children observe the names, parts, and development processes of plants. They study the processes of their demand for heat, light, and water. They get acquainted with the type of work required for plant care.

The educational value of the nature corner can be explained as follows: children get acquainted with animal species, reproduction, body parts, movements, and nutrition.

Requirements for the nature corner:

1. A plant or animal must be specific to a specific species.
2. People who live in the corner of nature should be "innocuous", do not choose food that does not require a lot of work, and should be suitable for the age of children.
3. Residents of the nature corner should be close, attractive, able to attract children's attention.
4. There should be several types of plants and animals of the same type.
5. Those who live in the corner of nature are absolutely safe and do not have to worry about the health of children.
6. The number of plants and animals living in the nature corner should be limited and placed taking into account their biological characteristics.
7. When preserving and placing animals and plants in the corner of nature, first of all, attention should be paid to their biological characteristics and needs.

Organization of the nature corner in different groups, that is, in a small group: the world of plants, Chinese perfume flower, fuchsia, ever-blooming begonia.

Pisces: Goldfish

Birds: Sa'va, snegir

Animals are hares, porpoises, and porpoises.

Middle group: flora, begonia rex, asparagus, fragrant geranium, aloe or agave.

Fish: nuallequost, telescope from goldfish species.

Birds: with a pair of snegir.

Fauna: The small group contains recommended animals.

A large group of plants. Tradescantia, aloe, zygacactus, amaralis.

Fish: guppy, meyasik.

Birds. It is possible to keep parrots and birds of the lower group.

Animal world: hedgehog, apple tree, turtle can be kept.

Preparation group: group of plants, amaralis, slivaya, crinum.

Pisces : Must be a Pisces, Pisces in the lower group is also recommended.

From birds and small mammals, those recommended for the nature corner can be kept as desired.

All those who live in the nature corner of the kindergarten can be divided into permanent and temporary residents.

When choosing an object for each group, it is necessary to take into account the age characteristics of the children of the group, the level of knowledge, the natural conditions of the kindergarten, and when choosing plants and animals, it is important to take into account the characteristics of children's perception of objects. Educational issues are also considered.

Children from the 1st subgroup are involved in caring for plants. As children observe animals, they learn the sounds, actions, and body parts of animals.

In the middle group, children have developed the ability to see the variety of properties and qualities of objects, color, size, etc. Children learn to distinguish and generalize the similar and different aspects of building objects. The knowledge of plants and animals becomes more complex. They get acquainted with the conditions necessary for plant life.

In the senior preparatory group, children's skills of observing, comparing, and classifying objects are continued. Children expand their knowledge about the conditions necessary for the development of various plants and animals, and the characteristics of their reproduction.

Kindergartens have a playground, where children spend most of their time. The playground is a place where you can observe plants and animals throughout the year, where games, walks, and training are held. The presence of trees, bushes, flower beds, and fruit trees in the field has great educational and educational value. Along with education, children grow plants, take care of them, and have clear ideas about their growth and development. In the process of taking care of plants, children will learn the skills of using simple tools necessary for tilling the soil, and they will be educated in nature, such as caring for the people who live in nature. The beautiful and elegant decoration of the playground educates children's fine qualities, such as a sense of art and beauty, as well as patriotism.

It is very important for children to love their country and know the nature of their country. For this purpose, the trees and plants planted on the site must be suitable for the nature and climate of this country.

During the establishment of the plantation, according to the content of the program, poly crops are selected for each group.

For the small group, the seeds can be eaten raw: carrots and radishes are recommended.

The same ones are planted in the middle group. However, as much as possible, two varieties of red and white radishes are planted. The goal is for children to understand their similarities and differences by comparing them.

All vegetable plants recommended for children are planted in a large group.

When creating a flower garden, taking into account the natural conditions of the garden, plants that bloom from early spring to late autumn are selected.

On the ground floor, there should be a small pool for each work group, a home and physical training grounds, sand boxes for playing with natural materials. Animals are allocated a place for raising rabbits and chickens.

For a small group of children, the planting area is 1 square meter per child. is organized at the expense of For children of the middle group, the norm is increased to 1.5-2 square meters for children of the large preparation group. The field is surrounded by low-growing plants. The surrounding field has a beautiful appearance, and it naturally separates the rice fields from each other. The seeds selected for planting should be of high quality with good planting characteristics. The main quality indicator of planted seeds is its germination. To accelerate the emergence of sprouts, the seeds are moistened and collected.

The most widespread form of planting flower plants are flower beds, rabotka and lawns. When decorating a flower garden, it is important to choose the right ornamental plants. It is necessary to take into account the requirement of plants for seeds and moisture. When choosing plants, it should be assumed that flowers bloom in the flowerbed from early spring to late autumn.

In order to have a flower that opened in early spring, in the fall, tulips and chuchmoma are planted in the ground. You can use beautiful flower bushes and ornamental plants to decorate the flower garden. According to the duration of living in open ground, ornamental plants are divided into 1-year, 3-year, and 4-year. The group of perennial plants includes plants whose above-ground parts die. Its life is stored in its organs under the soil: pieze, nodule, rhizome, root. Fermented plants grow rapidly in spring. Yerta blooms in spring and autumn. Special attention should be paid to perennial plants. Biennial flowering plants often include plants that bloom for 1 year. These plants open in the first half of summer.

Flowers that are used in a flower garden in one vegetative period are called annual or summer plants. Summer plants open, set seed and die in the year they are planted. Their flowers are beautiful and open in the second half of the season.

The playground is the most convenient place for kindergarten children to observe the change of seasons. The teacher takes the children to the playground and introduces them to the changes in nature, their causes, and the birds that fly away. In a word, the kindergarten playground is the first place where children get to know living and inanimate nature in their all-round development, to love the Motherland, to protect it, to protect and breed plants and animals.

Having a kindergarten site is of great educational value. The site is a place where children are introduced to nature, educated in the spirit of hard work, and physically trained.

In our ecological conditions, plots can be used all year round. Kindergarten is a place where children can be taken on an excursion, a walk, to a show, have activities, and are introduced to various plants, decorative flowers, bushes and trees, fruit trees, flying birds.

From early spring, children go to the site and work under the guidance of a teacher. In the course of this work, children get to know the tools of work: shovel, hoe, sickle, hoe, and learn how to hold and use them.

The site is divided into groups, boards are placed on the allocated area and the name of the group is written on it. Together with the leaders of the group, children plant crops in their plot, take care of flowers, turn over the soil, water their plants, clean them of weeds. In order to ensure that children work properly in the field, a small group of children has an average of 1-1.5 square meters per child. m., 1.5-2 square meters for children of the middle group. m., 2-3 square meters for large groups of children. m. space will be allocated. This norm can be changed taking into account the environmental conditions of each plot.

To decorate the plot beautifully, flowers are planted with taste and aesthetic pleasure. It is straightened and pulled with a string when working the land for planting crops, removing marzas and floors. It is important for children to get aesthetic pleasure and to be educated in the spirit of hard work.

The plot is the most convenient place for kindergarten children to observe the change of seasons and seasons. The teacher takes the children to the site and introduces them to the changes in nature, their causes, wintering and flying birds. In a word, the kindergarten section is an education in the formation of children, acquaintance with animate and inanimate nature, love for their Motherland, its protection, preservation and breeding of plants and animals. - it is the first place to receive education.

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