

**BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REPRODUCTION OF FRUIT AND BERRY PLANTS**

**Usmonov Saminjon Olimovich**  
*Kokand State Pedagogical Institute*

**Annotation.** *Blueberries and berries are rich in substances necessary for the human body. They contain carbohydrates, acids, minerals, vitamins, additives, pectin and flavoring substances. Some of them, for example, in nuts, also contain protein and fat. Fruits and berries have a pleasant taste and smell, which is easily digested by the body of a person. In this article, we will talk about similar fruits and ways of multiplying them.*

**Key words:** *blueberry, berries, benefits of the fruit, fragrant substances, root, Rod.*

Reproduction of fruits and berries by sexual (from seeds) and asexual (vegetative) way. For the production of new varieties and the cultivation of payvandtags, a method of sexual reproduction is used, while in the restoration of new gardens, a method of non-sexual reproduction is used. Many fruits and berries - fruit plants pollinate from the outside, give seeds, these seeds contain two individ characters, plants grown from such plants are hybridized. In practice, fruit and berry-fruit plants in vegetative method of reproduction is widely used. On its basis lies the ability of the plant to restore (regenerate) the whole organism from a certain part of its habitat - branches, roots, leaves and even pieces of tissue.

These parts of the organs restore the root start in the mother plant, from which they extract the STEM, and from the bud they give the Leaf. In vegetative reproduction, the plant is kept relatively pure, to which the signs and properties of the native plant pass. And when sexual reproduction is obtained both motherhood and fatherhood, and sometimes a stages with the signs of the oldest ancestors.

There are many ways of multiplying in a vegetative way, from which it is possible to distinguish the following groups : a) to divide the root uterus(gajak) into branches and roots (kids), dividing the tubers, planting a pen and a Root strap, making a Parten, etc.; b) to multiply by grafting (transplantation). Most of the cultural plants are propagated by grafting. A plant (cultural variety) in the case of a bud or Bud is grafted to another plant (weld), growing from seeds in the soil. In this case, the cultural plant grows at the root of another plant (weld). Plants that take root from a rod or root slice will have their own roots. There are several ways of grafting: grafting from a bud or a mirror (this is the main method of multiplying fruit plants); landing grafting, installation in the form of a saddle into the bark, bud grafting, Groats grafting, half-Groats grafting, side-cut grafting, double grafting (ablation), etc., in total there are more than 150 methods. Importance and functions of seedlings. In specially allocated plots are called fruit trees seedlings of the farm or part of it, where the seedlings of fruit, berries, landscape plants are bred. The pace of production of valuable varieties with a high commodity property and the restoration of orchards grown in fruit on an industrial scale is largely dependent on the amount of seedlings to be transferred, on the quality. The task of the fruit plant is the cultivation of seedlings, which are zoned for a certain zone, inexpensive and of high quality, specific to the appropriate species and variety, using progressive methods of cultivation of seedlings and using a wide range of seedlings in production processes. It is impossible to develop gardening without the organization of exemplary seedlings. Fruit saplings determine the state of fruit growing by species and variety of plants in the Regional, District, economic parks. In the fruit planting, it is necessary to grow seedlings consisting of species and varieties that meet the standard

requirements for the restoration of gardens and fruits, as well as for their restoration, which correspond to the conditions of the district, at the same time can meet the demand of the population for wild and dry fruits, and the food industry for raw. At the same time, the varieties grown are fertile, resistant to the conditions of this district (frost, drought, salinity, etc.), the fruits are of high quality. It should also be resistant to diseases and pests. Types and main parts of seedlings. Each fruit-growing zone, characterized by a similarity of natural and economic conditions, must have its own seedlings. Garden and Fruit planted from seedlings, which are listed in counties where soil-climatic conditions are very good, will die or their yield will be incredibly low. Fruit seedlings will have the following sections and lots:

1. Multiplication plot. This includes the section where the seed is sown or the seedling and The Clone weld (reproduced in Vegetative way) the native sapling. In order to restore the next new field of seedlings here, in rare cases of seed fruit tree species, welds of wise fruit plants-Cherry, Cherry and grown.

2. The form-giving plot. It consists of two sections: grafted and non-grafted seedlings. On this plot there will be two and ora-three fields - the first, second and Third Field, and sometimes the zero field. To the first field, welds (one-year-old seed seedlings) of seed fruits are transferred, which are grown on the seedlings of seed seedlings. Wise is planted from seeds as a fast-growing into the first field of fruits. In the second field, seed seedlings from grafted buds - one-year seedlings are grown, here they are given a form and in the same year they are planted for transfer to the garden. If the seedlings of the seed fruits do not meet the standard according to any signs (this is a rare case threeraydi), the bunda is left for another year in the third field of the seedlings to ripen them, and when they are two years old, they are roasted and sent to the appropriate places. In the Departments of fruit species, where figs, pomegranates, currants, Vine seedlings are grown, seedlings are grown from the root uterus, twigs and root clamps, moths, gajak and others. The main welds for fruit trees. According to the origin of welds; wild and cultural variety is divided into: according to the method of reproduction - from seed seedlings and vegetatively reproduced species (clone forms); according to the strength of growth - to strongly growing and moderately - to weak-growing species. Strong-growing welds are mainly grown from seeds: on average - the weak ones are multiplied by the vegetative method. Biological properties when multiplying from seed, according to the addition, resistance to the external environment, etc., welds will not be the same. Therefore, it is necessary to choose them. Vegetative welds it is the same according to the characteristics and signs.

The following Welds is best for apples. Local Silvers apples. Of its many species, the Apple-father and Chimgan apple variety are considered the best welds. The welds for pear. Local wild, forest pear. Many species - species of this pear grow in Forest arrays in the Chimgan mountains. This welds is strong-growing, winter-resistant, the root system keeps well and lives long when the O-root cultural varieties that penetrate deep into the earth are grafted. Welds for Quince. Local tour Behi's seed seedlings are considered the best weld for Quince. Among these are sweet and Nordon for Namangan region, simple Kuva for Fergana region (Chilgi quhi), Turush for Bukhara region, Almurut quince for Khorezm region, Major fruit Samarkand varieties for Samarkand region are recommended. Welds for Cherry and cherry. Antipka for cherry budding, magalebka, magaleb cherry, hos boy cherry varieties are considered the best weld. The root system of these varieties is energetic, it is very resistant to drought. Welds for plums. For plums (local) is watering plums the best weld. It adapts well to any land. welds for apricots. For plums, seed seedlings grown from local clones of plums (hashaki plums) are considered the best weld. Payvandtaglar for Peach. White peach seed seedlings from local peaches is considered the best weld. Khorezm nav Peach is recommended as saline-

resistant payvandtag. Seedlings of this variety also grow well on land where the sizot water is superficial.

Welds for almonds. Simple almonds for sweet almonds is a good welds. It grows mainly on lalmi, gravel and rocky soil. Its local winter resistant varieties for nuts can serve as welds. Caucasian and virgin dates for dates can be welds. For Chinese Persimmon, the fruit of unabi can be sour varieties of weld, which are small local varieties and 1-th May fruit. 1-a seed of sour varieties with a small amount of fruit quickly sprouts.

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