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Abstract: *The article provides information on the main bioecological characteristics of wheat grain, which is one of the main products of agricultural crops, as well as its advantages over other grain products according to its structural and different aspects and utility characteristics.*

Key words: *cereal crowns, ontogeny, phenological structure, iron composition, flora, vegetative.*

The development of the wheat plant has been studied by most scientists, and during the transition of their phenological hypotheses, there will be qualitative changes in the plant, although they cannot be determined by eye.

Together with other scientists in the study of the development of grain crops, F.M Kuperman contributed, who illuminated the passage of 12 stages of ontogenesis in annual plants. Simultaneously with the observation of phenological periods, the stages of ontogenesis are systematically determined

Stage I. Formation of a growth cone with primary bolts of organs of the future variety. In its physiological, cytological relationship, it forms the tissue that forms the growth cone, that is, the meristem. The shape is domed, the cells are weakly stratified. This part is colorless. This stage ends with the germination of the seed, as well as the appearance of grass on Bell-headed plants.

Stage II. The base of the cone is stratified into the leaves of the murtak gardens and the Bogin range. Hummingbirds appear in the axils of the murtac leaves, and second-order murtac Arrows also appear. At the second stage, the stratification process of the main vegetative organs of the plant is carried out, and significant branching of the plant is determined. Phase III. The stratification of the Bolt leaves, sidewalls, the main axis of the bolt pistol takes place. At this stage, segments of the cannula axis are formed on the bells, and inflorescences appear on the bivalve plants.

Stage IV. A second-order growth cone appears on the Bolt axis of the pistol. Depending on the types of commas, one hump appears on the axis of the commas, or the axis of the commas begins to branch. The character and degree of branching of the Murtak gungul is muffled to the type and heredity of the plant. Quality indicators may change from external environmental conditions. V-stage. The formation and stratification of the Flower takes place. Paternal cornices are stratified into paternal threads and pollen. At the end of this stage, sporogenic cells appear, further growth of paternity as well as maternal ones continues, just as there is also an increase in the organs that cover the flower.

Stage VI. Generative organs are formed (micro and macro sporogenesis). There is a strong growth of the flower stem and an increase in the size of the flower petals.

Stage VII. Paternity and maternal gametophytes develop. One-core pollinators are formed. At the same time, there is a strong growth of the covering organs of the ball, the flower, the paternal threads also begin to grow strongly, and a strong growth of the maternal Stolbach is observed.

Stage VIII. The process of formation of inflorescences and flowers of all organs is completed. During the development period, there is a course of factors that increase productivity and reducing factors. [1,2,3,4,5,6]

Most of the wheatgrass are annual or perennial grasses. Their stems are usually thin (0.3-0.5 cm) cylindrical, the inside of the articular joints is porous and does not branch off the upper part near the inflorescences with its tag. The leaves are two-row, located alternately. They consist of a cylindrical long vagina that surrounds the STEM and a thin striated long plate. There is a tongue at the outlet of the vaginal plate, the tongue appears in the form of a very small veiled tumor or in the form of eyelashes, the shape and other signs of its large size play a large role in the wheatgrass system.

The morphological nature of the tongue is not very clear, often the systematics consider it to be two yonbars that have joined and grown; the biological role of the tongue is that it does not allow water to fall between the STEM and the vagina. The tag of the vagina usually pulls slightly large, forming a clearly visible, slightly bulging leaf joint. The edges of the vagina, tightly surrounding the stem, do not grow in most representatives in combination with each other. The lower part of the joints, which is surrounded by the vagina, stands for a long time in the form of a thin soft meristemetic tissue. The intercolar development of the stem occurs here until the time of the cheats.[7,8]

Whether in annual Boars, the stem branches above the ground at the base of the ground from the bottom or in some. In that place there is a collection node that is, several nodes that are densely intertwined, each of which will have one bud stem that will become a new underground branch, from that new branch will also form a new such collection node from the bottom. In the case of branching of coarse-grained plants, 3-5 sometimes form 10-12 and more stems; up to 30 stems, and even more so stems, occur in wheatgrass growing in haystacks. Only a few long branches emerge in the soil, which grow gorizontally and replace the rhizome, from the dense perennial collection node of the wheatgrass. Such plants called rootstocks in Hayland.[9,10,11,12,13]

The leaves of the rhizomes are mayday – mayday whitish or brown in the form of tangles, which actually only occur from the Leaf scabbards. From almost all nodes of the rhizome, additional roots emerge. From a little further away from the initial collection node, it turns upwards and turns the aboveground stem. In the same place, a new accumulation node is formed under the soil, which forms aboveground branches and new underground rhizomes.[14,15,16]

Further development of the rhizome and the formation of underground branches, that is, vegetative progress, also passes in the same scheme. Vegetative propagation of grain plants growing on loamy and flaky soils also occurs with the help of branches or stolons that lie long spreading and take root on the ground, which also come to the surface with stems standing from some of their nodes (Shura, common brown-Poa trivialis, sometimes Reed, etc.).

271 species belonging to 87 categories grow in the flora of Uzbekistan. Poa L of the wheat family. , Bramos L. , Agropyrom Gaertn, Hordeum L. , Phromites Adens, Dactylish L. , Festoça L. , Stipa L. , Elytrigia (Link) Nevsky Aristida L and other series have special scientific and practical significance. [17,18,19,20]

In conclusion, it should be said that for the cultivation of perennial and one-year species of the family of wheat in the regions of Uzbekistan and the foothills of the country, it is required to study the development of species, the biology of flowering and pollination, the processes of fruit formation, to be used as a valuable fodder plant and a factorA flour product with an iron compound enriched in food saturates my body with its demand for iron.[21,22,23,24,25]

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