

TECHNOLOGY OF GROWING FLOWERS IN THE SOIL-CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF THE BUKHARA REGION

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Annotation: Xrizantema kuzda boshqa gullar kamroq bo'lganda gullaydi, shuning uchun kech kuzning sovuq, qish nafasi kelganda xrizantema shahar va mahalla ko'chalarini bezashi mumkin. Buxoro viloyatining tuproq-iqlim sharoitida xrizantemalarni yetishtirish va ko'paytirishni yo'lga qo'yish maqsadida dala tajribalari o'tkazildi. Ushbu maqola gulchilik, xrizantemalarni ko'paytirishning batafsil tavsifini beradi va gullarni ko'paytirish va so'qmoqlarni tayyorlash usullari haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Аннотация: Хризантемы цветут осенью, когда других цветов становится меньше, поэтому с приходом холодного, зимнего дыхания поздней осени хризантемы могут украсить улицы городов и кварталов. Для установления особенностей выращивания и размножения хризантем в почвенно-климатических условиях Бухарской области были проведены полевые опыты. В данной статье подробно описаны особенности цветоводства, размножения хризантем, а также приведены сведения о способах размножения цветов и заготовке черенков.

Annotation: Chrysanthemums bloom in autumn when other flowers are much less numerous, so chrysanthemums can decorate city and neighborhood streets when the cold, winter breath of late autumn is coming. Field experiments were conducted to establish the cultivation and propagation of chrysanthemums in the soil and climatic conditions of the Bukhara region. This article provides a detailed description of floriculture, propagation of chrysanthemums, and provides information on methods of flower propagation and cuttings preparation.

Kalit so'z: nav, qalamcha, issiqxona, novda, barg, xrizantema, yovvoyi madaniy, gul, barg

Key word: variety, pen, greenhouse, branch, leaf, chrysanthemum, wild cultivated, flower, leaf

Ключевые слова: сорт, загон, теплица, ветка, лист, хризантема, дикокультурный, цветок, лист

Today, a number of systematic works have been launched on the cultivation and reproduction of flowering plants. Field experiments were conducted on the cultivation of chrysanthemum flowers in our conditions at the Buxoro State University Experimental Farm. Chrysanthemums are very diverse in terms of structure, size, color, require little care, can retain their characteristics for a long time when cut, and are often planted in autumn among the people. Chrysanthemums are one of the most ancient flowering plants in human culture.

It began to be cultivated and grown in the Ancient East about 3,000 years ago. Legends and legends were woven about this plant, hymns were written, songs were sung, pictures and carvings were created. In those ancient times, mainly wild, sparsely leafed and yellow-flowered hybrids were grown. In addition to using these plants as ornamental plants, they were also used for food and as medicinal plants. In Japan, the Chrysanthemum Lovers' Society was established in 1876, and since 1960, the Shinjuku Botanical Garden has become the main center for developing and displaying new varieties. In Japan, the current cultivated varieties of Chrysanthemum were created as a result of selection in Eastern countries (China, Japan), and in the last century in Europe and America, and in many countries.

Currently, there are more than 150 species of Chrysanthemums in the wild. In cultivation, mainly perennial species are used. Annuals include Chrysanthemum Coronarium, which is brought from the Mediterranean, and Chrysanthemum Carinatum, which is propagated from seeds, from North America. Perennials include Chrysanthemum Zeucanthemum, which is known as Chamomile. It reaches a height of 50-60 cm. It is propagated from seeds and roots. The most commonly cultivated species among the people is Chrysanthemum indicum, native to China. This type of chrysanthemum was first given a botanical name in 1750 by C. Linnaeus based on herbarium material obtained from East Asian countries.

Depending on the genus, there are species of chrysanthemums that can grow from 50 cm to more than 200 cm in height. Propagation of chrysanthemums from cuttings is the most effective method that ensures the preservation of all the characteristic signs and properties of the variety and allows you to obtain a large amount of planting material. When propagated from cuttings, the plants are completely rejuvenated, forming new stems and root systems, as a result of which they grow better and are less susceptible to diseases.

In the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, the germination of chrysanthemums varies greatly depending on the time of cutting. Cuttings taken in December - January take root slowly and not all of them will germinate. The main reasons for this are the high humidity of the air, insufficient lighting of greenhouses and frequent ventilation. Cuttings germinate very well in late February, March, April. In May, June, July, due to a sharp increase in temperature, it is impossible to root in greenhouses. At this time, it can be kept by spraying water and creating a cool shade.

Chrysanthemum cuttings are 7-10 cm long, mainly taken from the ends of the branches. In some cases, cuttings taken from the middle and lower parts of the branches can also be rooted, but it is difficult for them to take root. If the parent plants are kept in greenhouses with a temperature not exceeding 10-12 C and natural lighting, without additional lighting, they produce branches with large internodes, large leaves and well-shaped branches. After the first cutting of the cuttings, several new ones appear on the top of each remaining branch. Usually, the top 3-5 branches grow well. The cuttings of the second order, cut on March 15, had 7.5 leaves, and after the third cutting in April, there were 4.3 leaves. As the number of leaves on the cuttings decreases, their diameter also decreases.

Such changes in the quality of cuttings occur as a result of the significantly reduced temperature and solar heat in greenhouses, an increase in the number of cuttings cut per unit area, and a decrease in the nutrients of the soil substrate in which the parent plant grows. To obtain good quality cuttings, firstly, it is necessary to keep the greenhouses well ventilated and the temperature comfortable: 10-12 C at night and 18 C during the day, feed the plants with the necessary fertilizers in a timely manner, and selectively cut the cuttings that have reached a normal height so that the remaining small cuttings on the plant receive good light. The number

of leaves in cuttings cut from the sprouting shoots of the main plants that have wintered in the open ground decreases. When the cuttings were cut to 10 cm, they had 11 leaves the first time, 8 leaves the second time, and 5 leaves the third time. Since the temperature in chrysanthemum rooms is always low, the sprouts do not grow, so the main plants planted in June must be transplanted into warm rooms with a warm temperature, where you can place from 64 to 100 of them per 1 m² of area.

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