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Innovative Technologies for the Creation of Birch Plantations

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ABSTRACT: This article presents currently in the process of ecological globalization the innovative technologies for the creation of new varieties of plants and the creation of birch plantations.

KEYWORD: Birch Plantations.

It is our duty to preserve biodiversity and to preserve plants to future generations without reducing the number of species, both before nature and before future generations. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced the nationwide project" green space". As part of the project, it is planned to plant 200 million Bush and tree seedlings per year. Based on this purpose, it is necessary to study the biological characteristics of each plant that surrounds us, to study on them. The world of plants is considered to perform such a task as providing aesthetic pleasure, maintaining the air balance in one brain in cities, absorbing urban noise, cleaning from dust and germs, not only providing all living with the necessary resources.

There are many plants that surround us, each plant has its own character traits, some plants are only medicinal, while some are food, the species of the Ulmus genus, which belongs to the birch family, is of particular importance for its biological properties.

This plant grows well mainly in Central Asia and Ozorboyjan, and grows for 450-500 years. Demanding on light, very resistant to drought, resistant to frost and pests. It grows well in areas up to 1,500 heights in the mountains. In case of favorable conditions, its height reaches 10-15-m. The horn-shape is thick, the shape varies depending on the species, that is, spherical, upright. The branching of monopodial leaves is sequentially located on the branches of The Shape of the leaves ovoid. Birch begins to vigetate in early

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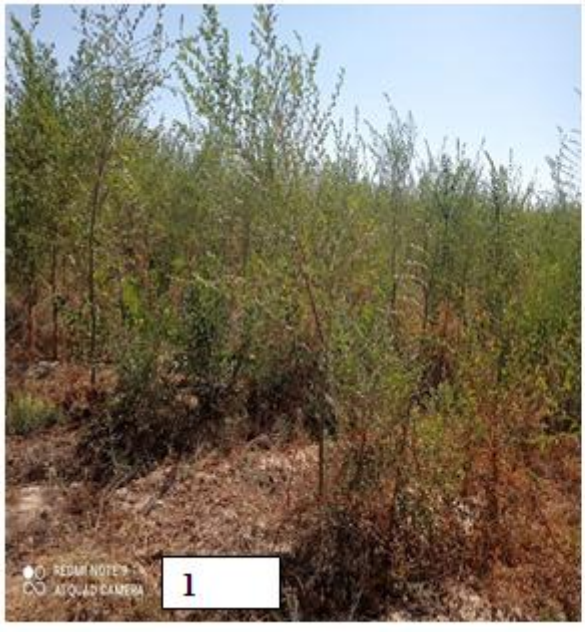
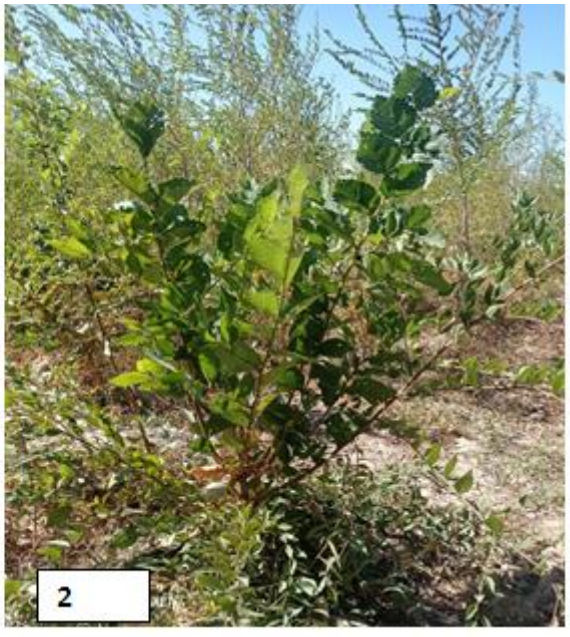
March in the range of 5-10 days, depending on the air temperature. Blooming in late March to April, the seeds will not be able to be tethered, as all the seeds are small and edible, unless they are quickly harvested.

Object and methods: Ulmus L. distributed in the Turkestan mountain range as the object of the study. category types are derived. And we conducted the experiment on a farm growing seedlings of an ornamental plant called "Clean Seed", located in the Velvet District of the Jizzakh region. T in the study of the stages of ontogenesis of species. A.Proposed by Rabotnov (1950), later A.A.Improved techniques were used by O'ranov and his students.

The Latent period saw changes in plant seeds from maturation to germination. In the Virginil period, the shape size of the young germination Barga, the size of the number of fleas in the Juvenil stage, the size of the leaves in plants of virginal age, the amount of branches, length, the intensity of growth of plants and the root structure were studied.

Figure 1. Ulmus L. Virginil period of category species:





1) one-year status,

2) Two-Year condition

The germination of seeds is widely used in botanical research.G.Nikolaeva (1982) was identified using the method. According to this, the characteristics of seed germination, growth energy, seed germination in field conditions, the effect of sowing dates, the trust in seeds were paid tribute.

According to the results of sowing seeds, 10 seeds are sown per 1m. Before planting, the seeds are processed by hand. 1,000 seeds were found to weigh between 5.6 grams and 7.4 grams. 1 seed was found to weigh an average of 0.007 gr.

At the later stage of the experiment, the morphological and biological characteristics of young seedlings of a newly germinated plant were studied. From the second year of the experiment, growth indicators of seedlings planted from their seeds were recorded during the growing process. In the course of the experiment, Birch seeds were planted on 50 Soth Square in February in the spring season of 2020. The seeds were sown in egats with a height of 12-15 cm. The seeding pit was taken as 0.5-1cm. During the germination of seeds, attempts were made to keep the egats constantly moist. As a result of the experiment, 45-50% of syrups planted from

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seeds per 50 sovx area germinated. Sprouted sprouts remained in the vegetation range from 40-45%. During the studies, cuttings of the birch plant were planted in 2021. All Birch species reproduce well from root cuttings. Root cuttings were prepared before planting from March to Aprile. The length of the cuttings was taken 10-12 cm, the diameter was taken 0.5-2 cm. Cuttings were planted in the Egat at a distance of 10 cm from each other (70-80 cm between the egats), and 140 thousand cuttings per 1 hectare are spent on this. The cuttings were poisoned and watered. In the process of observations, it was observed that annual sprouts have grown to a maximum height of 1.5 m, and an average height of 1m. Annual sprouts were grafted in the autumn season, the spacing of the grafts. The maximum height of two-year sprouts is 3m, the remaining sprouts are on average 2m. At the later stage of the experiment, the morphological and biological characteristics of young seedlings of a newly germinated plant were studied. From the second year of the experiment, growth indicators of seedlings planted from their seeds were recorded during the growing process.

Conclusion: In place of the conclusion, it is possible to say that the species of ornamental trees are currently being bred in our country, which are widely used in intraduction and greening. We need to know better ways to adapt such ornamental trees to the climatic conditions of our republic, and of course to propagate them for wider use. Among ornamental plants, the birch plant occupies a special place. As a result of our experience, we can say that when vegetative propagation of this plant, it is advisable to use mainly one-and two-year vegetative branches. When propagating in a generative way, it is recommended to use seeds that have passed the tinym period.

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