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TECHNOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION OF LARGE-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA FROM SEEDS

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Abstract: In this article, scientific and practical work on the technology of reproduction of evergreen magnolia (Magnolia Grandiflora L) through generative organs was carried out, and the results were analyzed.
Key words: Magnolia Grandiflora L, Fertilizer, Carnavin, Seed, biometric measurement, phenological monitoring.

The research work was carried out on the seedling growing farm "Saydillo Temirov" Pakhtabod District of Andijan region. Since the sowing work and agrotechnics of Magnolia Grandiflora L in soil-climatic conditions of Andijon are being studied for the first time, it is advisable to first determine the seeds as germinating.
Therefore, 600 seeds, 150 pieces, 4 different options are visible:
Option 1. Control.
Option 2. Fertiliser.
Option 3. Ivitted to carnavin.
Option 4. Fertiliser. The field was planted in an experimental area in a hollow, which was ived to carnavin.
Option 1: control was made, sowing seeds from 50 pieces into ordinary soil in 3 different ways, at a depth of 3-5-10 CM.
Option 2: fertilizer
a) Fertilizer State 30% humus 70% sand

b) Fertilizer State 50% humus, 50% sand
Option 3: ivited to Carnavin.
a) Carnavin is ived for 1 day.
b) Carvin 1 day iced, one day iced
Option 4:
a) fertilised, ived to Carnavin.
b) Karnavinga1-ized to the milk,Fertilizer State 30% humus,70% sand.
c) Carnavin is infused for 1 day, a day with steamed fertilizer, 50% humus, 50% sand
The seeds obtained for the experiment were planted in the field area on the seedling growing farm "Saydillo Temirov" on March 19-22, 2019 in the above cases. The Xava kharorat was +22 ^{o}C - + 23 ^{o}C. Observation and irrigation work was carried out on the planted seeds. The first watering was watered in the cross section of options on March 21, March 23, after which the Har was watered at intervals of 10-15 days. The weeding operations were carried out on 15-30 April, 20 may, 15 June. The process of sowing seeds niche war came true on May 1 (1 photos).
The seeds were much delayed by unushi due to the fact that the seed post was hard and remained stratified for little time in the ham. In the course of phenological observations, however, when we

observed the process of budding, we saw that a week's niche was in a 3 cm vein in the shoot seed, which indicates that the plant has a staccid vein.



Figure 1. The chin leaf of Magnolia grandiflora.

The Chin leaves began to sprout singly on the stem long and wide, 6 cm long and 3 cm wide.

The maple leaves differed in that they were much coarser and thicker than the straw leaves, but despite their thickness, they are intolerant of sunlight, a sign that this plant requires little sunlight in case of rapid loss of its coloring pigments. In addition to the above work, field experiments were sent to the laboratory for soil sampling, chemical analysis in order to analyze the fertility indicators of the soils of experimental fields from the scientific experimental farm field “Andijan branch” of OKHITI, to determine the amount of nutrients in the soil.

Watering of Magnolia seedlings planted from the seed was carried out on a number of two sides. Irrigation works were carried out on 10 and 20 July, 5, 14, 26 August.

During a year of observation on experimentally planted Magnolia seedlings, no disease was detected but nutrient deficiencies were detected and fed with mineral fertilizer. At the end of the growing season, biometric indicators of seed seedlings by options were measured and a sample plant was selected, the root part of the sample plant, the above-ground part were studied and allocated to organs. The root system is measured, the organs of the plant are divided, the wet and dry weight is determined. The obtained materials were treated according to the method of variational statistics. In the experimental field, constant monitoring, measurement work is carried out on the program, and the data obtained is recorded in the field journal.

For the purpose of intensive cultivation of seeds of the Magnolia plant, the application of mineral fertilizers in various variants, biometric measurement and phenological monitoring are carried out.

Conclusion.

1. Magnolia is very resistant to low temperatures.
2. After severe frosts in January and February, they are in a state of forced rest.
3. Under experimental conditions, the awakening of the kidneys under the influence of high temperatures is delayed from 15-20 days to 25-30 days, a condition that biologically protects magnolias from strong temperature changes.
4. Acclimatizing M. as a result of scientific research on grandiflora, if we grow this plant on our property from an early age, it adapts to our habitat, and the growth process gives the expected result.

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