



REPRODUCTION OF THE MAGNOLIA (MAGNOLIACEAE) PLANT IN NAMANGAN CONDITIONS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 13 th August 2022 Accepted: 13 th September 2022 Published: 18 th October 2022	Magnoliaceae is a family of dicotyledonous plants. Consists of trees and shrubs. The leaves are entire, sometimes lobed, the margins are flat, the flowers are large, straight, bisexual (rarely homogeneous). There are many pollinators. There are 14 genera (about 240 species) in the tropical and subtropical regions of America and Asia. Magnolia and tulip species are cultivated as ornamental plants.
Keywords: magnolia, seeds, cuttings, ornamental, flowers	

Magnolia (Magnolia) is a family of evergreen or deciduous trees belonging to the family Magnolia. East and Southeast Asia. There are about 80 species in Southeast America and Central America. There are 3 species of ornamental plants in Uzbekistan. Hence, the large-flowered Magnolia. Always propagated as a green ornamental tree. Leaves grown in Uzbekistan shed during autumn. It is 10-13 m long. The leaves are elliptic or ovoid, glossy, banded, arranged in series. The flowers are large, white, fragrant, solitary. The leaves contain essential oils, glucosides, alkaloids in the bark and roots. The liquid extract from the leaves is used to lower blood pressure.

The beauty of the leaves, the fragrant flowers, the uniqueness of the fruit, the magnolia is a solitary, as well as ornamental flowering evergreen or deciduous trees and shrubs used for groups and alleys.

The bark of magnolias are gray or brown, smooth, crusty, or flaky. Shoots with large ring traces and narrow ring marks from the stipules. The kidneys are large, narrowly conical or fusiform, with 1 or 2 scales. The leaves are large, mostly elliptical or obovate, entire, pinnate venous; second-order veins that do not reach the edge of the leaf. Stipules cover the young leaf.

Flowers homogeneous, usually very large, fragrant, white, cream or purple, solitary, terminal; Perianth of a three-leafed bowl, 6–9–12 petals, arranged in a circle of 2, 3 or 4, joined on top of each other. Stamens and pistils are numerous and are collected in a spindle-shaped, elongated vessel. The fruit is a conical folded leaf, the seeds are wedge-shaped, triangular, black, small embryos immersed in the oily endosperm, fleshy red, or pink seeds, the leaves hang on thin seed fibers when opened. Magnolia flowers are pollinated by beetles because they bloom before bees and butterflies appear. They do not contain nectar, but pollinating insects are attracted by a delicate sweet smell.

Magnolia seeds multiply for in the fall new cooked fruits collection and from them seeds get need seeds called sarkotesta solid shell with coated, many botanists from planting before take throw away advice they give. The shell softens for seeds 3–4 days during water with a spill throw need, then big sieve a how much times washed. That's it in a way processing given seeds immediately or the next year in February - March planted. Seeds wet and cool in the environment save need, for example, a refrigerator middle shelf, moistened sphagnum moxiga wrapped and into placed. Plastic bag Mold appears to prevent getting for them fungicides with in advanced treatment possible. Prepared seeds, rule as closed 2 cm to the ground (boxes, buckets) in depth before they spilled into the grooves planted. Soil light, peat-sandy, lime without traces to be need Next year, seedlings 15-20 cm in height from then them separately in containers harvested, universal fertilizer with feeding possible.

Hot season grown magnolias open in the air, in the winter sea in a bright room to be stored possible, his temperature 5-10 ° C. And only of life third in the year branches constant to live for open to the ground transfer need Review magnolia as you stand multiplication seed method very much difficult From this except seeds obtained plants always of the parents type properties save will not remain.

LAYER PLAY METHOD

From the intersection new magnolia get much easy and this from seeds obtained samples than faster blooms. Layer - from parents inseparable of the plant root shot branch Reproduction for elasticity save the rest of the trap branches is selected. They are to the ground bent to the ground metal brackets with fastened and above soil with closes. Young sprouting place touch standing part of in the bark small a cut This is done method of the roots a little earlier appear to be opportunity gives Roots good developed then young tree from parents separated, permanent place planted.

Magnolia The plant is in Namangan conditions from the stem grow good the result does not give. No only cuttings multiplied plant unit but time passes with dry up remains. This plant from seed multiply gives good results. Because undamaged seeds slowly slowness with peat to the ground exacerbate it quickly unit comes out. Magnolia Uzbekistan

a lot-grown type of this *Magnolia grandiflora* from seed good the result gives from the pen sea good the result get difficult. *Magnolia* The plant is in the climatic conditions of Namangan in greenhouses grown coming. *Magnolia* in greenhouses in the summer every day water pour stand up recommended are given. Because it is very watery demanding plant. Winter days while within 2 or 3 days times irrigation to the goal appropriate. A lot water injection as a result plant leaves quickly is dark enters and begins Summer Hot days up to 40 ° C heat resistant type is Cold days down to -3 ° C to the cold resistant plant.

Basic planted soil peat and biohumus. In some cases, to peat and biohumus less soil and fuzzy are added. Because the fuzzy composition is very rich in minerals. *Magnolia* The plant grows 20–30 cm in 1 year. Ours conditions more *magnolia* black disease does. It is a disease signs leaves darken the stay show will be. Such cases *magnolia* thirsty irrigation disease prevent known amount received will be.

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