



AGROBIOCEANOSE PLANTS OF KARAKALPAKAN IN GROVES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

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It is more important that the microclimate created by the natural growth of groves and small-sized groves of trees, shrubs, and semi-shrubs, as well as line-like species, creates the opportunity for the Koplep collection of biological species in those places, to develop, and even to become scattered areas around those places. is calculated. One of such places in our republic is the biologically important below Amudarya river biosphere reserve, which is located along the Amudarya river, and the types of plants that grow there.

The results of research conducted in order to discover the world of plants that appeared in groves prove that, in these places, a grove consisting of thickets was formed, among them, several types of willows, sedges, tall growths, among the types of plants, jantak, reed, paint, azhyrik, place. It was taken into account that there are several types of pashegi, suushigin, sora, besbidayi, thistle, etc. It was known that in the soil composition of these places, woody perennial species settled in the places far from the water, but in the places close to the water, as well as in the frequently watered places, many of the previously mentioned wild species grew densely. Some of these nouns are mixed with each othersoil, abiotic factors according to tiers. Full text: 5802 files were obtained. Toranga (*P. diversipholiya*) is a poplar with a height of 15 meters and a body diameter of 80-90 cm. The hair is broad, wide, thick, and at a very young age, it splits in length. The pods are round, herbaceous in color, the thin peel is separated, no tux. The length of the edges is 3 mm. Triangle or wick is like a skull, green-gray in color. The leaves are thin when young, rough, dark-orange-green in color, the edge is uneven, there are traces of future teeth, the plate is slightly bent, and the leaves are scaly. The leaf plate changes depending on the age of the tree. The length of male flower buds is 8 mm, with small testicles, open-pointed, yellow, vegetable color, without tux. The length of the cup is 3.5 cm, the width is 1-2 cm. The petals of





the female flower are larger than the petals of the male flower. The length of the cup is 3-4.7 cm, the width is 1.5-2 cm, it is spherical, hanging. Miyoesi short wool, then it becomes tuksi. When it matures, the brown renli is attached to the curtain and quickly fades away. The length of the seed is 0.8-1 mm, the width is 0.4-0.6 mm, it is rhombic or lancet in shape. The surface is smooth, rough, yellow, white or green color, the color of the tube is dark green, it is 2- 5 times longer, they form a humic bond. This poplar grows from cuttings, it penetrates well from roots, it is very difficult to propagate from cuttings. The wood is light yellow, the heartwood is herbaceous, hard. The bullet wound on the side. Juniper (Eleagnaceae Juss.) - in contrast to jujube and juniper species grow more in cultivated areas. It is not a large tree with thorny branches, growing at a height of 6-8 m, reddish-brown in color. The leaves are arranged in a row, lanceolate, and the edges are smooth. It is 5-8 cm long, the upper surface is gray-green, the lower surface is reddish-white. Young shoots, buds and leaves are red in color. Covered with stellate scales. The flowers are bisexual, have a small, brownish-styled flower, and four stamens are attached to it. The fruit is a dry ten-flavored fleshy pulp. It blooms in May, fruits ripen in September and October. 1000 seeds weigh 60-100 g. 40-45% of the fruit is dry. Given the growth of the seed, it rarely keeps for two years. It requires stratification in case of spring fall, which lasts 100-120 days. It is also widely used in forest reclamation and planting in areas with sub-tropical climates and saline soils. In terms of biological and ecological characteristics, it is close to the cypress, it is more drought tolerant than it, and it is very drought tolerant. It also grows in the sands, in rocky places, along the banks of rivers, caves and marshes. Thus, in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the common ecosystem and in the agrobiocenoses, the species of the trees of the forest are listed: like, like, etc. It was known that many species of animals grow in the nature of this center, taking advantage of the joint biocenosis. By the end of May, the growth and development of the wild plants has reached its maximum level, and although it is considered that the level of damage caused by pests has decreased, this situation is characterized by the fact that pests can increase their victory. Be patient it was known that many types of breeding. By the end of May, the growth and development of the grove plants has reached its maximum level, and although it is considered that the level of damage caused by pests has decreased due to the growth of the trees, this situation is characterized by the fact that it creates an opportunity for the pests to multiply. So, this is it determining the types of pests spread in the species of pests and studying the biological relationship of plant and arthropods in the grove is important from the theoretical and practical point of view.





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