

DYNAMICS OF PLANT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION

Egamberdiyev Abror Ibragimovich
Teacher of Karshi State University

ABSTRACT. A number of irrigated soils are currently working on analytical study of the nature of irrigated soils, including agrochysical, microbiological, agrochemical, especially the reclamation, and the reclamation of nutrients are interrogated with the rates of nutrients and microbiological processes. Work is underway to increase the production of new crops and matures. To do this, our republic is adapted to soil and climatic conditions, the most optimal way is the most optimal way to choose high new varieties of abiotic factors, resistant to abiotic and quality. This is due to the complex stress of the saline area, the development of varieties of high, drought, resilient indicators are developing varieties of growing varieties and developing new development agro-technology.

KEY WORDS. Variety, hybrid, cultivation, salinization, ecological, technology, desertification, productivity, releft.

INTRODUCTION. As a result of a number of research conducted in the country, a number of scientific studies in our country, created by the drought, various diseases resistant regenerations, and the ridges are being carried out to determine the endurance of the regions of the country to determine the complex stress of the country [2].

The technologies for the spring crops were introduced in the field of disease and pests and pests, shorter-resistant areas of such cases, on the basis of the implementation of new work.

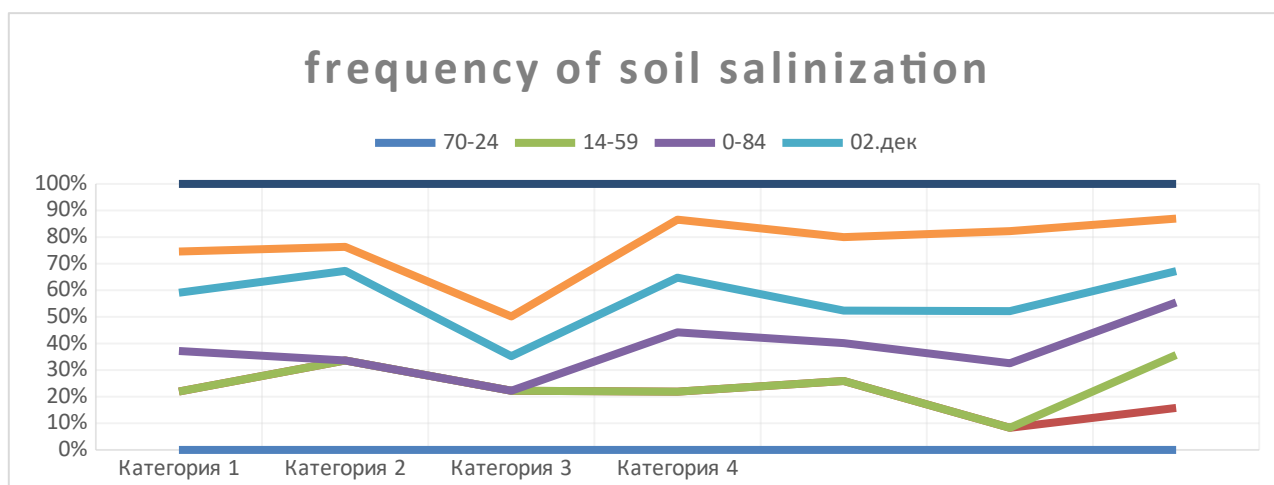
MATERIALS AND METHODS. Results of agricultural crops The results of agricultural crops are conducted under the famous greater soils in the laboratory, heating, product quality indicators and the Republican Scientific Research Institute. In

order to determine the salinity of varieties and ridges in the future, the soil layer of the highly saline limes is deeply applied and experienced in the fields of Masgur Tourist fields [5,7].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. A total of 310 million hydropower lands is available on the Earth, of which 20% is saline and dry lands, which are salients of 62 million, and in most parts of this land, agricultural crops are growing.

The Aral Sea, which is the entire Aral Sea in the territory of the country, is created by 5 million hectares of saline and more than the total irrigated area of our country, and the fact that it is more than the total irrigated area. The scientific work carried out for a number of years for the solution to these problems, the coverage of the Aral Sea region with a green vegetable coverage remains an efficient and economic efficient approach.

As a result of the various levels of the southern regions of the country, it is important to create varieties of new agricultural and the introduction of its agro-technology that are suitable for the region. At the same time, the main task is to create varieties of high-efficiency type farms, which are appropriate for soil-climatic conditions, and very efficient, industrial requirements, and fully compatible, fertile, industrial requirements. To do this, many practical and fundamental products are being introduced in the country.



CONCLUSION. In conclusion, the main crops that will determine the capacity of the country and its potential will be grown on gray soiled lands. That is, vegetable growing, donum, ornamental, horticulture, viticulture, oilseed areas are grown on the ground. An important feature of the following soil zone is mainly agriculture is being carried out. But it should not be forgotten that many of the soils of many large arcent lands are also this type. The salinity is required to enter the insduction of new varietal variety and develop the technology of new growth.

REFERENCES

1. Boysunov Nurzod Bekmurodovich, Juraev Diyor Turdikulovich, Nurillaev Ilhom Xolbek o'g'li, & Begmatov Bekzod Elmurod o'g'li. (2023). "RESISTANT TO THE COMPLEX STRESS FACTORS (SALT, DROUGHT, DISEASE) OF THE "OROLBO'YI" REGION, THE YIELD OF SPRING WHEAT, THE QUALITY INDICATORS OF THE GRAIN WILL BE STABLE HIGHER. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY. *Intent Research Scientific Journal*, 2(6), 193–200. Retrieved from <https://intentresearch.org/index.php/irsj/article/view/148>
2. Ostonaqulov T.E., Nurillayev I.X. SABZAVOT MAKKAJO'XORI NAVLARINI ERTAGI VA TAKRORIY EKINLAR SIFATIDA TURLI MUDDATLARDA O'STIRILGANDA HOSILDORLIGI // SAI. 2023. №Special Issue 6. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sabzavot-makkajo-xori-navlarini-ertagi-va-takroriy-ekinlar-sifatida-turli-muddatlarda-o-stirilganda-hosildorligi> (дата обращения: 07.11.2023).
3. Silkin L.Y. Vliyaniye SH i SS grupp na soleustoychivost rasteniy. *Fiziologiya rasteniy*. Tom 12, vip. 1, M., «Nauka», 1965. s. 117.

4. Snisarenko T.A. Adaptatsiya rasteniy raznix ekologicheskix grupp k razlichnoy stepeni vlajnosti pochvi v protsessax fotosinteza i dixaniya. [http:// WWW. Vestnik. Stavsu. ru.](http://WWW.Vestnik.Stavsu.ru) Вестник, 2006. № 47, с. 159-161.
5. Пейве Я.В. Биохимические особенности серы. В. КН.: Биохимия почв. М., сельхозгиз. 1976. с. 307-311.
6. Церлинг В.В. , Ерофеев А.А. Динамика поступления серы и вынос ее разными культурами в зависимости от уровня обеспеченности серой. Ж. «Агрохимия», 1974. № 3, с. 79-86.
www.nauka-shop.com/mod/shop/product\D2726/-114k
7. Овчинников Ю.А.Биоорганическая химия.Изд-во."Просвещение"М. 1987. с. 153-156.
8. Nurillayev , I. X. o'g'li. (2023). BODRINGNI VEGITATIV YO'L BILAN PAYVANDLASH TEXNOLOGIYASINING AFZALLIKLARI. *GOLDEN BRAIN*, 1(27), 110–114. Retrieved from <https://researchedu.org/index.php/goldenbrain/article/view/4929>