

ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВЫРАЩИВАНИЯ САЖЕНЦОВ ЛИГУСТРУМА ВЕГЕТАТИВНЫМ СПОСОБОМ В УСЛОВИЯХ АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Алимов Фазлиддин

*Андижанский институт сельского хозяйства и агротехнологий
Ассистент кафедры «Органическое земледелие и лесомелиорация»*

TECHNOLOGY OF GROWING LIGUSTRUM SEEDLINGS BY VEGETATIVE METHOD IN THE CONDITIONS OF ANDIJAN REGION

Alimov Fazliddin

*Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies
Assistant of the "Organic farming and forest reclamation" department*

Аннотация: Статья содержит ценную научную информацию об агротехнике выращивания сеянцев Ligustrum (Бирючина).

Ключевые слова: Ligustrum (Бирючина), сажень, лес, местообитание, озеленение, дерево, кустарник, почва, обработка почвы.

Annotation: Article contains valuable scientific information about the agrotechnology of growing Ligustrum (Бирючина) seedlings.

Key words - Ligustrum (Бирючина), seedling, forest, habitat, greening, tree, shrub, soil, tillage.

Common ligustrum is a shrub plant belonging to the Ligustrum (Ligustrum) family of the Oleaceae family. About 50 species are included in this category, and ordinary ligestrum is important in the fields of forestry and greening. It is a fast-growing, bushy bush up to 3-4 meters tall. The leaves are lanceolate, oblong, long on the branches.

Ligustrum blooms in June, fruits ripen in September-October. The color of the fruit is dark blue, black, with red juice, 1-2 seeds. 1000 seeds weigh 22 g. It is mainly propagated from cuttings, it is widely planted as a living wall, its branches

are well adapted to cutting, and various forms can be formed.

It is widely planted in forest reclamation as a soil-protecting shrub. At first it grows slowly, then it grows faster. Blooms at the age of 8-10. It can easily withstand -30 °C cold. It is mainly propagated from cuttings. In Japan, Japanese ligustrum is widespread and used in landscaping. An evergreen type of ligustrum. Shiny ligustrum is widespread in China, Korea, and Japan and is widely used in landscaping.



The fruit is a spherical, black berry, up to 8 mm in diameter. Common ligustrum is a suitable shrub for the purpose of making a green wall. Currently, it is grown in order to create a landscape in the Theater Squares, avenues, in the courtyards of the buildings of enterprises and organizations.

Soil cultivation system and methods Tillage in nurseries is an important link in growing tree and shrub seedlings. It is known that soils have different fertility, which, in turn, is closely related to the origin of the soil, climate, plants, microorganisms, and farming culture. The living conditions of cultivated seedlings are regulated by agrotechnical measures.

The main purpose of tillage is:

1) As a result of the change of the driving layer and the structure of the soil, providing a comfortable moisture, air, heat, nutrition regime;

2) Strengthening their circulation and influencing microbiological processes in the desired direction by extracting nutrients from the lower layers of the soil;

3) Removal of weeds exposed to diseases and pests;

4) Protection of soil from water and wind erosion;

5) Creating favorable conditions for planting tree and bush seeds;

6) Mixing plant residues and fertilizers in the soil.

Cultivation of ligustrum seedlings for landscaping Ligustrum can be propagated by seeds and cuttings. When plants are propagated vegetatively, all the characteristics of the mother plant are transferred to them. It is of great importance in landscape gardening. When propagated by seeds, these decorative qualities are not passed on or partially passed on to the offspring.

There are several methods of vegetative propagation. It can be propagated by green cuttings or wooden cuttings in vegetative propagation by root cuttings, sprue, division of the bush, cuttings and grafting. Propagation of ligustrum with one-year cuttings gives good results, that is, cuttings made from one-year shoots are planted in a previously prepared substrate or in good soil.

Cultivation in the care section of seedlings

Ligustrum seedlings with developed roots are transferred to nursery care sections, they are transplanted in February-early March on a cloudy day or in the evening. It is recommended to cover the top of the soil around the plant with sawdust or other similar material.

The soil is leveled well, the roots of weeds are removed. Then, in autumn, the soil is plowed to a depth of 27 cm using a plow. In the spring, the upper part of the soil is leveled with a windbreaker and piles are prepared. The distance between the piles is 70 cm. In the spring, the seedlings are planted in the soil at a depth of 20 cm, with an interval of 30 cm. 47,600 seedlings can be placed in 1 ha nursery. After the seedlings are planted, they are watered by sending water according to the egates. Irrigation works are carried out every 6-7 days in the spring months. In the

summer months, it is watered every 10 days. The soil is loosened, weeds are removed. It will be possible to sell seedlings after 4-5 years of care. In order to ensure the decorativeness of hornbeams, they are shaped in late autumn.

To realize seedlings, they are dug up with soil, to ensure that the soil does not spread, they are wrapped with a cloth or polyethylene bag and tied tightly.

After bringing to a permanent place, the films are carefully removed, placed in the prepared pits and watered.

Used literature:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “O‘rmon to‘g‘risida” gi qonuni. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Axborotnomasi, 1999 y., 5-son.
2. Sh. Mirziyoyev. Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyoti va xalqimizning hayot darajasini yuksaltirish- barcha demokratik yangilanish va iqtisodiy islohotlarimizning pirovard maqsadidir. T. O‘zbekiston. 2017 y.
3. Ablaev S.M., YUldashov YA.X. Madaniy o‘rmonlar. Darslik. Toshkent, 2008.
4. Alekseevskiy A.N. Pitomniki dekorativnmx derevev i kustarnikov. Moskva, 1956 g., 140-155 str.
5. Bobrov R.V. Blagoustroystvo lesov. M., 1977.