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The Main Agrotechnical Properties of Citrus Fruit Plants

Kimsanova Khalida Azamovna [1], *Rahmatov Mirjalol Nodirbek* [2],
Tursunboyeva Mastura Khusanboy [3]

Abstract: The ahamiyat of citrus plants in the national economy, The Brief History of the plant and the districts cultivated at the industrial level. Lemon is a fruit subsuptropical crop, characterized by its high dietbop and healing properties. Modern medicine values lemon fruits highly in the quality of a remedy that prevents and treats diseases of the tsinga, respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract. Its sour juice is used to obtain lemonades, food additives and lemon kilota.

Fruits and peel are used in confectionery production. Essential lemon oil is obtained from its fruit peel. The lemon's King-hat is scattered, the branches spiny. The tree-lari grows to a height of up to 5 m, depending on the variety, leachtag, cultivation and growing conditions. The flowers are self-pollinated, highly scented, with a distinctive crimson hue. The fruits are oval or ovoid in shape, with a sucker-like tumor on the tip, the number of divisions is 8-10, sometimes up to 12. The weight of the fruit varies from 40 to 400 g, depending on the variety and agrotechnics. The peel of the fruit is medium thick or thin, fully pish-ganda yellow enters the RAN. The surface is smooth, sometimes with coarse convex oil glands, with a characteristic smell and a sour taste characteristic of lemon. It contains gesperidine, citric acid and vitamin C. The Crimson-red hue is also observed on young branches of lemon. Lemon grows 3-4 times a year. The growth of branches in the conditions of the subsuptropical regions of Uzbekistan. Between growing periods, the ripening of new leaves and branches occurs. Like all citrus crops, lemons regularly replace their leaves, while king-cabbage is made up of branches of different types. 70-90% of the annual growth corresponds to the share of spring growth. As the plant ages, the share of spring-autumn growth and the number of branches with different growing periods decrease. Lemon is the most sensitive to Frost among all citrus. The critical temperature for the shoots under writing is calculated-2-2.50 C, the flowers are at -1.50 C, the nodes are at -0.80 C, the leaves and annual branches die at -5-60s, strong damage to the King-Shabba-at 70S, the death of the entire tree is at -80s. Therefore, in Georgian conditions, lemon is grown in the open field only in warm regions, and in relatively cooler places it is grown on a ledge. In areas with cold winters, lemon is grown in trenches. The main part of the harvested shoots is formed at the last growth of each individual branch. Most Lemon-bearing branches develop in spring growth (not only in annuals, but also in Kings of two or more years of age). Citrus crops are plants in the genus Aurantioideae (noranja), which is part of the family Rutaseae. The natural areal of the Citrus generation covers a very wide range of Suptropical and subsuptropical areas of Southeast Asia. Japanese cytologist scientist T.Tanaka came to the conclusion by a detailed study of the shapely diversity of citrus plants in most countries, that they originated mainly from the Indo-Malay Floristic Region. N.I.Vavilov also supported this statement. N.I.Vavilov and T.In accordance with Tanaka's teaching, the most significant development of citrus crop forms and groups takes place not in China, but in India. The Chinese center of origin of citrus crops is represented by the center of the provinces, located along the course of the River. S for this center.Jonas (Sieb.) Tan., Sw. the species is endemic. Like the Himalayan regions, several wild species of Tangerine with small fruits grow here. Emerald nodes of flowers are much more abundant in spring growth than in summer-autumn. Fruits and fruiting branches, as a rule, are formed in the upper parts of

[1] Assistant of the Department" fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture " of the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology
[2] fruit and vegetable and viticulture " student
[3] is a student of the" fruit and vegetable and viticulture " direction

the growth. In the current year's growth, the formation of flowers, several times a year, and the appearance of crop branches in the growth of different periods make the periodicity of the lemon in yield biologically excluded, or at very minimal indicators. The productivity of the tree is determined by the nature of the occurrence of a new growth and its amount. In the last decade, the technical processing of grapefruit has developed at a high level. But the overwhelming majority of researchers support the idea that grapefruit is derived from the natural hybridization of pompelmus and shrin Orange. Evidence for this may be the polyembryonality of grapefruit seeds, in contrast to the monoembryonality of pompelmus seeds. Grapefruit is a tree growing from medium to high (up to 15 meters). It differs from pompelmus in the lack of plumage of young plants, thin-calyx of branches, small size of leaf petals and leaf band fins. The color of its flowers is white, smaller in size than that of pompelmus, usually clustered in a small ciliated ball. The fruits are often 2-5 in size on small shingles, but solitary fruits are also found. The fruits are always round or slightly flat, they will never be pear-shaped or strongly leafy, like pompelmus. The color of ripe fruits is lemon-yellow. The flesh is yellowish, rarely pink or red. Southeast Asia and the probe Islands. Not found wild. It is grown industrially in East and South Asian countries (Philippines, Taiwan). The fruits of pompelmus are large enough to reach the size of a smaller watermelon (up to 20 cm in diameter). It is popular enough in East and South Asian countries and is widely used as a food dessert. The color of the fruit flesh is green, yellowish, pink or blood-red, the taste is wine-like sour-sweet or slightly bitter, the Ba'azan bitterness is not at all, with a characteristic aroma. The Shape of the fruit is flat-round, round, pear-shaped or inverted conical. The color is yellowish-green, the thickness of the pale yellow or bright yellow peel is average (up to 1 cm) in the best varieties. Sugar content in juice is 9.5%, acid is 1%. The fruits are transportable. grown mainly in a subtropical climate. It stands close to Orange and grapefruit in terms of resistance to low temperatures. Kinkan grows in the form of a smaller tree or Bush. The king-shabbasi is dark. Kings have no spines or spines. The leaves are pale green, small. The flowers are solitary or clustered in shingles. The fruits are small, spherical or oblong in shape. The peel is smooth, fleshy, fragrant, sweet and can be eaten. Fruit divisions 3-7. The seeds are small. The fruits, together with the Peel, are consumed in their freshness, from which jam, marmalade and jelly are also made Suptropical and, despite being adapted to a warm subsuptropical climate, the kinkans can also spend a certain level of frosts at the expense of their departure to a long-lasting deep winter tinim. They can withstand frosts down to-10-120s (F.margarita Sw. and F.japonisa Sw.) the betalophate is easy to pass. The winter and spring warming of the weather makes it unable to wake up from the winter tin. Such a winter tincture, observed in the kinkans, was not even recorded in Ichangenzis citrus.

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