TECHNOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION OF THE RED PLANT FROM SEEDS

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Annotation: The scientific article studied the factors influencing the germination and viability of seeds for propagation from the generative organs of the varieties Vladimirsky, Red star and Helen of the scarlet plant, while the seeds were sown without treatment and by soaking them in water. For a certain period of time and in an aqueous solution of ISC. Immersion experiments were carried out.

Key words: seeds, water, ISK solution, Seedlings, seed weight, size Variety Vladimirsky, Variety Red Star, and Variety Helen.

Enter. In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2020 PQ 455-75 "Regarding measures to implement the tasks set in the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030", the prospects for the development of the sector and issues of expansion of new types of fruit plants have been determined in our republic**.** Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 20, 2019 No. PQ-4246 "On measures for the further development of horticulture or intensive fruit and vegetable growing and greenhouse farming in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other normative - this dissertation research serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in legal documents. Today, due to the fact that consistent measures are being taken to increase the volume of production and export due to the management of the fruit growing network, system reform, expansion of the cultivated area of unique fruit plants, the morphobiology of Cornus mascula. L. It is an urgent task to study and develop the technology of rapid cultivation of seedlings.

Conditions and method of research. The experiments were carried out according to the methodology developed at the Department of Fruit and Vegetable and Viticulture. Field experiments were carried out at the training ground of the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Winemaking and Viticulture named after Academician M. Mirzaev. In our experiments, we studied the factors affecting the germination and fertility of 1.2-year-old dogwood seeds. The experiments were carried out in accordance with the recommendations given in the methodological literature of Kh. Ch. Buriyev and others "Methodology of calculations and phenological observations when conducting experiments with fruit and berry-bearing plants" (2014) and statistical processing of experimental data according to the method of B. A. Dospekhov (1985) dispersion analysis was carried out.

Research results. In our experiments, 1-year-old seeds of kizil were frozen in dry state (control), frozen in water for 12 hours, frozen in 25 mg/l of ISK solution for 12 hours, and observations were made. In this case, when we compared seeds to sowing in a dry state, it was found that there is a significant difference in the germination of seeds treated in water and in a special solution**.** It was observed that the germination of seeds directly depends on their rest period. It is known to us from scientific sources that the seeds of the kizil plant reproduce in natural conditions. However, in our experiments, several factors affecting the germination of its seeds were determined in the production of seedlings. First, the growth and condition of seedlings grown from seeds under natural conditions were studied and analyzed. In our experiments, we mainly determined the weight and size of 1-year-old seeds for planting. Because it was found in our phenological observations that many small seeds were not germinated under natural

conditions. Therefore, in our experiments, we carried out sowing work focusing on the weight and size of the seeds to be sown directly, and the results were observed.

Effect of pre-sowing processing methods on 1-year seed germination of kizil varieties (2021-2023)

Red plant varieties	The experimental option is planted in the 1st decade of March					
	dry seeding (control)		Sow seeds that have been soaked in water for 12 hours		Sow seeds soaked in 25 mg/l aqueous solution of ISK for 12 hours	
	piece	%	piece	%	piece	%
2021 yil						
Vlademirsky variet	27	55	33	66	35	71
Red Star variet	30	60	35	71	37	74
Helen variet	26	53	32	65	34	68
EKF_{05}	0,4					
2022 yil						
Vlademirsky variet	26	52	30	61	34	68
Red Star variet	29	58	34	68	36	72
Helen variet	25	50	29	58	32	65
EKF_{05}	0,26					
2023 yil						
Vlademirsky variet	26	53	30	60	35	71
Red Star variet	29	59	35	70	37	75
Helen variet	26	52	29	59	32	64
EKF_{05}	0,4					

Experiments have shown that in the results of our research conducted for 3 years, the germination of seeds is related to the period of dormancy and their sowing in a dry state (control), in a state soaked in water, and in a 25 mg/l aqueous solution of ISK for 12 hours during the experiments. observed. In the experiments conducted in 2021, when the seeds were sown in a dry state, their germination was observed in different varieties. 55% seed germination percentage was observed in Vlademirsky variety, 60% in Red-star variety, and 53% in Helen variety. When the seeds were treated in water for 12 hours and cooled, it was found that their germination was normal. The percentage of seed germination in Vlademirsky variety was 66%, in Red-star variety was 71%, and in Helen variety was 65%. It was observed that when the seeds were soaked in an aqueous solution of 25 mg/l of ISK for 12 hours before sowing, their germination was better compared to the control and the germination of seeds soaked in water. It was observed that the percentage of seed germination in the Vlademirsky variety was 71%, in the Red-star variety was 74%, and in the Helen variety was 68%. During the year 2021, the effect of certain processing processes on their germination was directly observed when sowing from kizil seeds. It was observed in our experiments that when the seeds were treated in water and in an aqueous solution of 25 mg/l of ISK, compared to the seeds sown dry (control), the germination of the seeds was slightly higher. Figure 1.

During the conducted research, in 2022 and 2023, the seeds were treated in a dry condition (control), soaked in water and in an aqueous solution of 25 mg/l of ISK for 12 hours, and when the fertility of the seeds was studied, the 1-year-old seeds in all years Although the difference between the germination rates is not high, it was observed that the seed germination rate of the Red Star cultivar was slightly higher than the other investigated cultivars..

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