

THE MAIN THING IS REPRESENTATIVES OF POLLEN AND SUCCULENT PLANTS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

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Abstract:	Keywords:
There are honey plants in nature, which are also called nectar plants. Nectar plants are angiosperms where bees collect nectar and pollen, and nectar is produced by special nectar glands located in the corolla or sepals, the wall of the node, or the flowers. Anashu is produced from nectar glands. This article mainly provides information about pollen and nectar plants.	Aphid, pollen, nectar, bees, beekeeping, honeysuckle, almonds.

Introduction

Honey plants, nectar plants - plants with closed seeds from which bees collect nectar and pollen, the main food base of bees. Nectar is produced by special nectar glands located in the corolla or corolla leaves, the wall of the node, or in the place of the flower. In some plants, such glands are located in the leaf band or leaf blade, or even in the stem. The amount of nectar depends on the type of plant. Honey plants are a large group of angiosperms that provide two products important for the life of bees (insects): nectar and pollen. Honey plants occupy a certain area in different parts of the earth, forming a community or growing individually. In particular, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, honey-producing plants are widely distributed throughout the desert, hilly and mountain regions, and the flora of wild honey-producing plants comprises 958 species, 295 genera and 63 families. The amount of nectar depends on the type of plant, for example, the amount of nectar produced by one flower is up to 30 g in a tropical plant belonging to the "coryanthe" family - in an orchid, 0.15-7.46 mg in a linden, 0.16 mg in a linden. is equal to Bees and other insects belonging to the bee family turn nectar and pollen collected from the flowers of honeydew plants into honey and honey. Some plants secrete a resin-like substance along with nectar. Bees produce propolis (bee

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glue) from this substance. Many agricultural crops, for example, from food and fodder crops, buckwheat, asparagus, sebarga, alfalfa, vetch and sorghum; plants with oil and essential oil - sunflower rape, anise, coriander, mint; fiber crops - cotton, hemp; fruit trees, fruit and vegetable crops, citrus plants, grapes, etc. produce a lot of nectar. Hundreds of species of honey plants grow in the conditions of Uzbekistan, and among them there are several tens of species that are of practical importance by releasing a large amount of nectar. The following plants are of practical importance in terms of the amount of nectar produced per hectare: linden and field maple - 1000 kg, thin-leaved maple - up to 200 kg, willow - up to 150 kg, yellow acacia - up to 350 kg, fruit trees (apples, pears, cherries) - up to 20-30 kg, berries - currants - up to 60 kg, raspberries - 200 kg, herbs - buckwheat - up to 60-90 kg, sunflower - 30-40 kg, fiber It produces 30-40 kg of nectar from cotton crops, 90-400 kg of fodder, 90-400 kg of fodder, 300 kg of sedge, 100-150 kg of alfalfa, and 100 kg of alfalfa. By growing plants that bloom in different periods, it is possible to get honey in one place for several months or a season. According to information, bees collect different amounts of honey from different types of plants. For example, up to 70 kg of onion planted per hectare, up to 13 kg of watermelon, up to 30 kg of cucumber, up to 30 kg of sunflower, up to 200 kg of cotton, up to 50 kg of Rapeseed, up to 150 kg of cranberry, up to 150 kg of white acacia Up to 300-500 kg, up to 100 kg of esparset plant, up to 300 kg of lion's tail plant, up to 120-150 kg of maple plant, up to 250-300 kg of ivari tea, up to 200 kg of mint plant, snake head o It has been determined that up to 200 kg of honey can be produced from the wire, and up to 50 kg from the red alfalfa plant. As we have seen, different plants give different amounts of honey. Bioecological characteristics of some representatives of the main honey plants:

Almond is one of the main honey producing plants. Almond is a tree of 2-5 to 8 meters in height, belonging to the family of rhododendrons.

Their leaves are lanceolate, short-banded. The flowers are pink or white, senescent, and open before leafing. According to their biological characteristics, almonds are the first to bloom in spring and provide bees with the first nectar and pollen. Almond species are considered the best among shrubs and tree honey plants, bees fall in love with their flowers and get food for themselves. Flowering lasts 10-12 days from the end of March to the beginning of April. 0.2-0.3 mg of nectar is released from the flower. Almonds produce 30-32 kg of nectar per hectare. Mainly, sucrose, glucose and fructose, sugar substances were found in the nectar of almond flowers. It is useful for beekeepers to use them well when the almond groves are in bloom and, if necessary, to plant almond seedlings around the arizor.

Okkurai is a perennial plant belonging to the leguminous family. It is distributed in the desert, hilly and sub-mountainous regions and is one of the main honey producing plants. It grows as a weed on the slopes of the mountains, in spring lands. Its flowering begins in late May and early June and lasts for 15-20 days. The external conditions continuously affect the secretion of sap of the whitefly. If the weather is favorable and the amount of annual precipitation is high, it will secrete sap well. On the contrary, it has been found that the years with low annual rainfall produce less sap. Nectar is released when the temperature is 26-34°C and the relative

humidity is 29-35% from 14:00 to 19:00. Maximum nectar release occurs on a calm, warm day. In years that are favorable for acorn, each of its flowers releases an average of 0.15 mg of nectar. Bee families collect 1-2 kg of flower nectar per day when this plant is in bloom. The amount of fertilizer is 203 kg per hectare. The amount of sugar in juice is extremely high, reaching 62%. Bees collect only nectar from its flowers. The color of honey is pale yellow, almost white, odorless, sweet. Honey crystallizes after 7-10 days.

Kavar, kovul is a perennial plant that belongs to the kovargul family. Kovull is the plant with the most nectar (nectar) in Central Asia in terms of nectar production and its quantity. The stem grows spreading, branched, circular in shape, hairless or hairy, up to 3 m long. ladi Iddiz system is well developed.

Leaves are round, ovate, hairless. The flowers are extremely beautiful, white and fragrant. The fruit is multi-seeded, berry-like, and resembles a cucumber when unripe. It blooms in May-June and seeds in July-August. The seed is gray in number. The flowering period mainly coincides with the flowering period of white flowers. There is an interesting feature in the flowering of kovar. Its flowers start to open every day at 5-6 pm. These opened flowers last only until 11-12 o'clock the next day and then wither. Despite this, kavar flowers have the property of releasing a lot of nectar. According to information, kavar flowers start releasing nectar even before they have opened. It is interesting that the gulshira leaves in large quantities at night, especially at 1-3 o'clock at night. Due to the decrease in air temperature at night, between 3 and 7 o'clock nectar is released a little less. The largest number of flower buds occurred when the air temperature increased (at 9 o'clock). At 12 o'clock, the flower began to wither, and therefore the amount of nectar has decreased. According to the observed data of many years, each kovar flower releases from 1 to 5 mg of nectar, and on average it is about 2 mg. Most flowers are released in the afternoon. 16 to 57 mg of nectar is released per day.

Kisraq, khari is a perennial semi-shrub plant, belonging to the family of labraceae. It is found in rocky streams, river oases and dry slopes of mountainous and sub-mountainous districts. There are two types of it in the area we are studying. There are 7 types of it in Central Asia. The flowering period lasts from the first half of June to the middle of July. Flowers open in the evening. Nectar separation lasts from 7-8 in the morning until the evening. Its most nectar secretion corresponds to the period up to the first half of the day. Bees visit its flowers from 8-9 a.m. to 5 p.m. to collect nectar. Each flower secretes nectar for two days. The juice content of the flower is 0.21 mg, and the sugar content is 27%. The amount of juice is 232 kg per hectare. Bees do not collect pollen from flowers.

Their flowers open in June and attract bees. Another feature of it is that it grows in dry and rocky places without water. That's why it is necessary to attract attention to its planting and propagation in the surroundings of arboretums in the foothills.

Sebarga - there are 5 types of sebarga. 3 of them are perennial, 2 are annual grass. Sebarga belongs to the legume family. It often grows on hills, mountains, riverbanks, mountain meadows, gardens and crops. All species of Sebarga are honey producers. The most common

and important for beekeeping is the white-flowered trifolium (*Trifolium re'ens* L.). It is a perennial herb. Its flowering period is very long. It lasts from mid-May to September. The sap of the white flower of sebarga is 0.07 mg, and the sugar content is 60%, and the sugar content of red flower (*Trifolium 'retense* L.) is 0.37 mg, and the sugar content is 38%. organizes.

Lemon grass is a perennial herbaceous plant, belonging to the family of labraceae. It grows in Tashkent, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions of our republic. It is widely distributed in wet and dry places, in gardens and in the middle parts of the mountain region, in forests and bushes. Due to its biological properties, it emits a lemon scent that is pleasant to bees. Advanced beekeepers use this feature. Some beekeepers apply lemon grass to bee hives and only then place bees in the hive. Bees, who are fond of a pleasant smell, behave very calmly and quickly adapt to their new nest. This method can also be used to place the bees when they hatch.

Flowering lasts until the end of June and the beginning of August. The seed ripens in mid-October. The amount of lemongrass juice is 0.10 mg per flower, and 41% of the juice is sugar. Extracting lemongrass juice is a bit uncomfortable for bees, because the leaves are long and the juice is deep. The amount of sap of lemon grass is up to 50 kg per hectare.

Arslankuyruq is a perennial plant with a height of 1-1.25 m, belonging to the family of labradoraceae, adapted to severe drought. There are 2 types of lion's tail in our republic. It is widely distributed on the mountain slopes, forests and bushes. The stem of the plant is 4-sided, the elegant leaf plate is divided into 5, the flowers are light purple or dark pink in color. Flowering lasts from the beginning of June to the end of July, and the seeds ripen at the end of August. The life of one flower lasts 2 days. Due to the fact that the petals are not very big, bees can easily take the nectar. Bees get nectar and pollen from it. Bees visit its flowers in unfavorable conditions, even when the temperature is very high. The nectar and sugar content of the flowers of the lion's tail is very variable, as in other plants. The amount of nectar in one flower ranges from 0.07 mg to 0.91 mg. This number is 0.67 mg on average. The amount of sugar in sap is on average 65%. The amount of sap in one hectare reaches 162 kg. We suggest to our beekeepers to breed it. In addition, 30% of the seed content is oil.

Conclusion:

Among the plants named above, there are many types of plants that grow freely in mountain and sub-mountain areas. For example, we can take plants such as mint, train, sunflower, safflower, red clover, rapeseed, and bilberry. The expansion of the population of these plants in the mountainous and sub-mountainous areas, the development of horticultural and forestry organizations will stimulate the further development of the beekeeping network.

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