



The Biological Effect of Quinazoline-4-On and its Gamologists on the Lemon Plant

Saitkulov Foziljon Ergashevich ¹, Mamatov Shahobiddin G'ozli O'g'li ²

¹ Tashkent state agrarian university

² Student Tashkent state agrarian university

Annotation: Two tablespoons of lemon juice contain half of a person's daily requirement for vitamin C. It, in turn, strengthens the immune system, protects the body from viruses and bacteria, accelerates wound healing, slows down the aging process, cleanses toxins, participates in the synthesis of hormones, and reduces blood pressure. Lemon also invigorates, relieves fatigue and drowsiness, fights nausea, improves intestinal motility, rejuvenates, and replenishes the lack of vitamins and minerals due to vitamin deficiency.

Keywords: lemon, the aging process, vitamin C, invigorates, minerals, replenishes, cleanses toxins, participates.

Introduction

Lemon is a valuable subtropical fruit and is loved and desired due to its fragrant taste, healing properties. Lemon fruit contains organic acids, glucose from carbohydrates, fructose, sucrose, essential oils, vitamins, macro-and microelements.

Consumed lemon improves metabolism, digestion, the functioning of the cardiovascular system in the organism. Organizes raises the level of protective forces against colds and biliary tumors. A person who eats it a lot does not age, has a long life. In folk medicine, it is recommended to consume lemon in all types of diseases of the renal, hepatic, biliary tract, spleen, pulmonary cardiovascular systems, in the Prevention of oncological (malignant tumors) disorders. Essential oils from lemon are used in the ATR upa industry and medicine. Also, lemon fruit is used to make jam, jjem, marmalade, candy, pies and juices.

Methods and results

Lemon – (*Citrus limon* Burm) is an evergreen subtropical plant of the rutace family (Rutaceae), citrus generation, reaching 3-5 meters in height. In our climatic conditions, the lemon plant is grown, planted mainly on the ground under closed structures. It is the most frost-resistant among citrus plants. Shoots and flowers-at 1.0-1.5 S, leaves and young branches-at 6-7 S, the body of the perennial-beats cold at 8-9 S. Under conditions without a closed area, the lemon plant can be harvested from 20 to 200 pieces of lemon fruit from each ball of lemon, taking care of it by transplanting it into a large container or canvas made of a conical board 60-65 cm tall, 50-55 cm wide, 35-45 cm low. The inside of the board container is thoroughly smeared. In order for excess water to drain off, pierce the bottom of the container to a width of 2-3 cm, initially small gravel to a thickness of 4-5 cm, on top of which 2-3 cm of large red sand is placed. On top is placed a soil consisting of two parts of sifted turf soil, one part humus and one part sand mixture. In a container with soil, a lemon seedling is planted, watered and placed in a shady place. A lemon seedling can be formed as early as the first year and get a short (in 2-3 years) rich harvest from it. The main work in

shaping consists in chilling the branches, then cutting and removing excess blue branches that have not yet hardened. The goal is to multiply and shape compact small branches, the height of which does not exceed 20-25 cm. The First Order, which is located on the body of the lemon, when the length of the branches goes to 20-25 cm, two to three leaves of the growth point bilin are removed. (tip chills). The branches of the sprouted branch are slightly elongated, leaving them 20 cm long when they are Woody, and vomited with a gardener up to the bud (with the bud growth point facing outwards). 4 – 5 First Order branches, spaced 8-12 cm apart, with a Tex located around the body of the plant, are left. The first order is in each of the branches, 2 out of 2 order branches are left. The second order is cut off when the branch also reaches a length of 20-25 cm, leaving the tip chilly, and then 18-20 cm. The third order branches are also shortened in this order Anna. So, by cutting and shortening the growing branches in a timely manner, the branch is given the necessary shape to the Sheba, and later, after hardening (grinding), to the bud (18-20 cm long). If the branches are not cut and shortened after chilling, often the bita gives a branch, and it is a continuation of the previous branch. Usually, the lemon plant gives a new 3-4 times during the spring – summer - autumn months. The branches chilly and cut during the entire growing season. The lemon plant branch differ from each other in growth rate.; some are creamy, others are small, thin, so that it is not always enough to give shape, as a result, this work will last even 2-3 years. When the plant is well cared for and given a timely form, at least two orders will release branches in the first year. 2-3 years after planting, the order 4-5 took out branches, the minced meat blossomed, and the fruit ended. When caring for lemon transferred to containers, it is necessary to protect the room from sudden changes in temperature and humidity, otherwise the plants will not grow well. Leaves do not give a spilled harvest. The reason is, the function of 8-9 leaves, which depends on the leaves of the properly formed lemon to enter the crop, ensures the development and fulfillment of 1 fruit. Old leaves of 2-3 years provide flower buds with a nutrient Reserve. When they are shed, the flower buds produce undeveloped fruitless flowers with no nodes, and the crop is shed at the end. Even after the lemon plant enters the crop, they are continued to be shaped, and the growth of the branches is regulated and cut. It should be remembered that the fourth and fifth order branches are the most fertile. The lime plant, which is planted in pots in the rooms, is poured into the lighthouse under the window on the South, South-West and south-east, away from the heating sources. Lemons planted in pots are stored in a room with a temperature not lower than 80 C in the autumn - winter months. In the spring (from the second half of March), the days are placed in places where the sun's rays do not fall directly after warming(fig-1).



Fig-1

It is important that the moisture content of the soil of the lemon care containers is within one measure. When there is a lack of moisture, the leaves wilt, and if they are left without a for a longer period of time, the leaves dry out. When humidity exceeds the norm, gommose (rotting) disease develops on the stem of the root collar, the leaves turn yellow, and gradually the plant dries up. Lemons planted in pots are watered once every 10-12 days during the winter period on hot days with 18-20 li of water. Also on hot days, the leaves are sprayed with water once a day in the evening, and once a week during the winter months, the leaves are wiped with a soft rag. Lemon is a very demanding plant on food it is necessary to use organic and mineral fertilizers to provide a nutritional system in meiori. Manure juice is the most useful organic fertilizer. To prepare it, a portion of mole manure is placed in a container, poured twice as much water and fermented for 8-10 days. Then the resulting "juice" is mixed in 1:10 times water and fed in spring, summer, autumn (until October) months, 2 times a month.

Excremental part

Mineral fertilizers are used dissolved in water. A solution is prepared by adding 50 g of ammonium sulfate, 20 g of potassium, 50 g of phosphate fertilizers (phosphorus fertilizer is first dissolved in boiling water) to 1 l of water. The resulting solution is added to water in a ratio of 1: 10 and fed throughout March-October, 1-2 times a month. When a lemon plant grows in a container for a long time, the structure of the soil changes, its fertility decreases, as a result, the yield of lemon decreases. Therefore, it is necessary to raise and renew the soil every 3-4 years. In doing so, a layer of soil up to the root is removed and straightened without lowering the soil adhering to the root and shkastening it, then freshly prepared fertile soil is added instead of old soil and watered. It is advisable to transplant the seedling in early spring, that is, before the branches grow. The fight against pests and diseases of lemons grown in the House plays an important role in preserving its harvest. Lemon is often damaged by plant lice aphids. In the fight against them, moslan 20% SP is sprayed by adding 3 g to 10 L of water. Gommose and anthracnose diseases are considered the most malleable disease of the lemon plant. Lemon balls infected with Gommoz disease rot the root collar peel, slowly grinding the leaves and drying out yellow. Young fruits of lemon, infected with anthracnose disease, dry out or Harden without shedding. Ventilation of the apartments in the fight against these diseases. Moderate temperature storage the lemon plant is sprayed with chemicals such as 1% Bardo liquid, raw (20 g per 10 l of water), Curzat (50 g per 10 l of water), tolsin 70% sp (10 g per 10 L of water), 2 second time before flowering and 3 times after flowering.

Conclusion

Two tablespoons of lemon juice contain half of a person's daily requirement for vitamin C. It, in turn, strengthens the immune system, protects the body from viruses and bacteria, accelerates wound healing, slows down the aging process, cleanses toxins, participates in the synthesis of hormones, and reduces blood pressure. Lemon also invigorates, relieves fatigue and drowsiness, fights nausea, improves intestinal motility, rejuvenates, and replenishes the lack of vitamins and minerals due to vitamin deficiency. It has a cosmetic whitening effect on the skin, tones it and regulates the functioning of the sebaceous glands.

The rich chemical composition of these products, which includes many vitamins, minerals and amino acids, will help improve the general condition of the body and rejuvenate it. When mixed with ginger, honey and tea, lemon becomes a powerful antiviral agent that also improves digestion. Also, these supplements reduce the level of "bad" cholesterol and have antioxidant activity, which protects the body from free radicals.

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