



DOI: [10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01962.5](https://doi.org/10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01962.5)

## WALNUT SPECIES IN THE FERGANA VALLEY, THEIR BOTANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Rajavaliyeva Z\*; Jamoliddinov R\*\*; Mamurova N\*\*\*

<sup>1,3</sup>FerSU,  
UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*The mountains, hills, and deserts that surround the valley vary in environmental conditions, soils, precipitation, and other characteristics. . Accordingly, the organs of plants are collected knowing when they accumulate the most substances. Therefore, it is not recommended to collect it at any time. In order to have a complete knowledge, we need to have sufficient knowledge of their comprehensive biology (growth, development, productivity, agrotechnics, methods of reproduction, promising varieties), ecology (their living conditions). Both species have produced a large number of species and varieties as a result of natural selection. These varieties are slightly higher than the varieties grown in countries such as France, Bulgaria, Germany, America.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Accumulate, Growth, Development, Productivity*

### INTRODUCTION

According to sources, the climate of the Fergana Valley is favorable for the cultivation of all flora. The valley has the ability to grow all agricultural crops due to its temperate climate, favorable climatic conditions and favorable soil conditions. Today in the Fergana Valley, in addition to providing the population with fresh fruit throughout the year as food products, depending on the growing demand of the population for the cultivation of fruit and vegetable crops and their yield, they are rich in quality oil and vitamins. It is also used as a valuable dye in food, bark and leaves. With this in mind, due to the growing demand for nuts and nut products, the expansion of arable land, the cultivation of wild species and their cultivation are widely practiced. The production of high-quality products from walnut trees, in particular, is becoming more and more popular.

The Fergana Valley is rich in useful plant species used for food and medicine. Many of these fruits are harvested from plants and processed to be used as food, to enhance the taste, flavor, aroma, and other purposes of food.

Some of them turn into delicious dishes after processing. As naturally occurring fruit-bearing plants contain nutrients for a variety of organisms, we try to use them all year round. Plants in the form of trees, shrubs and lianas mainly store nutrients in their flowers, fruits and seeds. But their composition and quantity change as they grow and develop. Accordingly, the organs of plants are collected knowing when they accumulate the most substances. Therefore, it is not recommended to collect it at any time.

The mountains, hills, and deserts that surround the valley vary in environmental conditions, soils, precipitation, and other characteristics. In particular, it differs from the Qurama, Turkestan, Alay mountain ranges, and other - Fergana, Chatkal mountain ranges by the lack of fruit trees. Fruit plants are mainly found in mountain ranges with high annual rainfall (400-1000 mm), and they form thick-growing walnut, almond, and pistachio trees.

It is known that walnut has a special place among the useful plants. Walnut plants have long been known in the Fergana Valley. Walnuts, almonds and pistachios are the most common fruit crops in the valley. They are one of the most popular fruit plants and one of the leading in all respects.

The fruits of the walnut plant are rich in fats, proteins and carbohydrates. They are much higher in calories than most foods. A variety of food industry from walnut kernels networks and in cooking.

One of the important features of nuts is that they can be stored for many years. It is not difficult to transport them over long distances.

Its wood is characterized by long-term durability and hardness.

Its leaves and young bark, as well as the fruit post, contain large amounts of preservatives, which are used in skin care and dyeing. The use of walnuts for orchards, landscaping of streets and roads, creation of reserves is very effective.

Walnut is one of the oldest fruit plants. The use and study of it also dates back to ancient times, and it is still used today.

The study is ongoing. That is why walnuts play an important role in the development of the national economy.

In ancient times it was mainly used for its fruit. But due to the lack of information about walnuts, unplanned use of walnuts, their natural regeneration, the creation of new varieties, the creation of cultivated walnuts, increasing productivity, zoning of created varieties, their enrichment, renewal At present, we have some knowledge about the bioecology of walnuts, agro-techniques, the creation of new varieties, reproduction, increasing productivity at the expense of high-yielding varieties, but this knowledge is not enough for the effective use of nuts. In order to have a complete knowledge, we need to have sufficient knowledge of their comprehensive biology (growth, development, productivity, agrotechnics, methods of reproduction, promising varieties), ecology (their living conditions). This allows for effective use of learning resources.

Walnuts - Juglans plants belong to the walnut family. It has about 40 species and is a large tree plant, mainly distributed in the temperate, subtropical and tropical regions of the northern hemisphere.

Nut taxonomy. Walnut taxonomy was first studied by Dodle in 1909. He based his study of the taxonomy of nuts on their leaf morphology and divided the walnut family into 3 types. (Juglans regia, J. fallax Dode, J. kamao'nia Dode). In 1920, MG Popov recognized only one type of fire (Juglan) and distinguished two types.

(J. fallax Ca J. Turcomanica). To systematize them, MG Popov did not take into account the history and geographical distribution of species and subspecies. Subsequent studies have identified two types of walnuts (J. Regia and J. fallax Dode). The kernels of the fruit are slightly difficult to separate (the curtain between the kernels - the barriers are wooden). J. Gedta, on the other hand, appeared after the first round, formed from relatively arid-continental conditions, with a low pairing of leaves growing at altitudes of 600-2000 meters above sea level, thick and hard, and now a thin layer of barriers between carp and core. characterized by the presence of

Both species have produced a large number of species and varieties as a result of natural selection. These varieties are slightly higher than the varieties grown in countries such as France, Bulgaria, Germany, America. Today, there are more than a hundred forms and varieties of these two species, which differ in the shape of the fruit, the size of the core of the size, the stone-like, paper-like appearance of the endocarp.

Depending on the thickness or sparseness of natural walnut groves (where sunlight may or may not fall), there are shrubs that form a lower tier (layer) of trees, followed by tall grasses on the floor, then low tall grasses and finally algae, allowing the vegetation to be multi-layered.

Thus, the number of layers in the structure of the surface of natural coconuts may vary depending on the level of development of the coconut.

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Zarubii A.F.-Vostanavlennie i razvitie orexovo - plodovix lesov yuj.Kirgizii M, 1954.
2. Prutenskiy D.I. Orex Grechskiy, Kazakhstan 1961.
3. Arifxonova MM -Rastitelnost Ferganskoy valley, 1967
4. Tuychiev M.T -O vozobnovlenie Grechskogo orexa v Srdney Azii T, 1960.
5. Kuznetsov V.V. - Walnut plants of Uzbekistan, 1956
6. Xusanjonov, A. S., & Otaboev, N. I. (2018). Improving Of Steerability Of Automobiles With Rotation Of X-Type Of His Rear Wheels Relatively Of Front Wheels. *Scientific-technical journal*, 22(2), 131-133.
7. Khusanjonov, A., Makhammadjon, Q., & Gholibjon, J. Opportunities To Improve Efficiency And Other Engine Performance At Low Loads.
8. Xusanjonov, A., Qobulov, M., & Ismadiyorov, A. (2021). Avtomobil Shovqiniga Sabab Bo'luvchi Manbalarni Tadqiq Etish. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(3).

9. Xodjayev, S., Xusanjonov, A., & Botirov, B. (2021). Transport Vositalari Dvigatellarida Dimetilefir Yoqilg'isidan Foydalanish. *Scientific progress*, 2(1), 1531-1535.
10. Akhmedovich, M. A., & Fazliddin, A. (2020). Current State Of Wind Power Industry. *The American Journal of Engineering and Technology*, 2(09), 32-36.
11. Fazliddin, A., Tuymurod, S., & Nosirovich, O. O. (2020). Use Of Recovery Boilers At Gas-Turbine Installations Of Compressor Stations And Thyristor Controls. *The American Journal of Applied sciences*, 2(09), 46.
12. Dilmurod, R., & Fazliddin, A. (2021). Prospects for the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in higher education. *ACADEMICIA: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 11(2), 929-934.
13. Khusanjonov, A., Makhammadjon, Q., & Gholibjon, J. Opportunities To Improve Efficiency And Other Engine Performance At Low Loads.
14. Мустафакулов, А. А., Арзикулов, Ф. Ф., & Джуманов, А. (2020). Использование Альтернативных Источников Энергии В Горных Районах Джизакской Области Узбекистана. *Интернаука: электрон. научн. журн*, 41, 170.