

## **THE PROBLEM AND THE SOLUTION OF FRUIT GROWING IN THE ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT OF NORTHERN POLAND**

**(In the example of growing figs)**

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**Abstract.** The article talks about the climatic conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and its special weather. Changes in climate and the advantages of growing figs under these conditions are studied. It was said about the cultivation of fruits in an ecological environment.

**Key words:** Ecological environment, climate, fruit production, figs, weather.

**Introduction.** Today, 55.8% of the total irrigable land of the Republic of Karakalpakstan belongs to light and medium irrigated soils, and 44.1% to loamy and silty irrigated soils. 42.1% of the soil of the territory of the northern districts of the republic is light and moderately fertile, and 57.9% is loamy and slightly fertile. The slope of the land of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which has decreased towards the Aral Sea, is on average equal to 9.3 cm/km. This slope covers only highway and residential distance channels, and when it is more than 10 m/sec, it can press the bottom of the channels. However, it is not possible to cover the internal and external canals of the house with this sloped area. It is well known that the lands of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, cultivated with water, especially the lands in the northern districts, were formed from the otalgenic sediments of Aral Sea.

**Materials and methods.** The sediments in the lower part of the Amiwdarya basin of the Republic of Karakalpakstan have a mechanical composition of silt, silty shale and sand, and they are covered with a certain thickness. These coatings do not allow

underground water to flow anywhere. The northern zone of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has a flat geological structure, the former and modern delta of the Ámiwdarya river has alluvial sediments. The thickness of these sediments reaches several meters in some places. This geological section of layers deep from 0.2 m to 20 m consists of repeated-repeated silts, clays, supes and sands. The thickness of each layer varies from a few centimeter to several meters in some places, and the thickness of sand layers and hard silts is more than ten. The different composition of the rocks and the character of the coating of these coatings indicate that the water regime of Ámiwdáryanın was formed under different conditions. At the moment, the rates of flushing irrigation of cultivated fields that have become saline are changing rapidly depending on the level of salinity of the land. 2, 0-3, 0 thousand m/ha for irrigation of weak and non-saline lands; Water is applied to irrigate moderately saline lands (3.0-3.5 min. m/ha) and highly saline lands (4.0-6.0 min. m/ha). The mineralization of Ámiwdárya water is increasing every year (2, 1-2, 3 g/l). With the increase in mineralization, the volume of water used for salt washing increases by 10-20% (Yo'llibekov, 1995, 1997, 2001). In this way, the level of soil salinity is increasing year by year, regardless of the irrigation measures. Compared to the matomots, the volume of non-saline lands was 103,3 thousand ha in 1981, 20,7 thousand ha in 1991, and 15 thousand ha in 2000. The area of non-saline lands decreased by 5-7 times, while the area of highly saline lands increased by 3 times during this period. In 1991-1992, 40% of the total arable land was covered by low salinity arable land in our republic, and 60% was occupied by medium and high salinity land. In 1999, only 1 65-70% of the area is made up of 819% of the land, and 65-70% of the land is moderately saline. The reason is that the collector drainage system has not been put into operation, that is, the plateau, thus, by 2002, 30,000 hectares of the planted area were moderately and strongly saline, and in the next 3-4 years, the volume of saline land increased by 3 times.

**Results and discussion.** Fig height - Moraceae belongs to the mulberry family. Most species of this genus include trees, shrubs, and rarely herbs. Some trees have watery

shires, grasses do not have shires. The leaves are whole or divided, and they are arranged alternately or alternately. Flowers are inconspicuous, unisexual, collected in cymes tugpúllerge. Coriander has 4, sometimes 2-6 petals [13]. Representatives of this breed have as many petals as there are petals in the flower. The stem consists of two petals, the tip of which is upper or lower, with one cell. The fruits of representatives of this breed are balls (corns) or (nuts). The mulberry family includes 55 genera and about 1,500 varieties. They are mainly distributed in tropical and subtropical zones, and less than three in temperate zones. There are 6 genera of the mulberry family in IOMA, including *Morus*, *Maclura*, *Broussonetia*, *Ficus*, *Humusus* and *Cannabis*. *Ficus kariyskiy* Latin *Ficus caricatábiyatta* is a large woody plant that grows into a fig tree. In the case of *Komnata*, it can be grown in any shape. In order to get fruit in a greenhouse, it is necessary to choose self-fertilizing varieties. Fig is a single-headed sometimes double-headed milky wood or shrub. Male and female flowers are pear-shaped in the opening above the inflorescence.

Figs are pollinated with the help of a small hairy wasp called the blastophaga (*Balstopfaga grossarum*). After breeding, the development of each mother's event turns into a nut, a ball of pollen, and a juicy and delicious fake fruit ripens. The upbringing of the greatness of figs. It is better to raise it in the south-east side of the room where the light falls a lot. Temperature: 28-32 oC in summer and 5-10 oC during short periods of peace. It is necessary to water it frequently on summer days, because it is a nature-loving plant. In winter, it doesn't need much water, it just needs to be kept moist. Air humidity is necessary for this plant, so it is often sprinkled with water. Fertilization - it is better to give organic fertilizer based on biopgumus throughout the year. In early spring, it is better to use concentrated fertilizers intended for fruit plants. Young seedlings should be transplanted every year in the spring. It is possible to change the surface of the soil of the big pillows. It is cut to shape in the spring season. *Ficus carica* looks great with a pen This plant is a deciduous tree or a large bushy plant with a height of 5-12 meters. The branches are large and slightly branched. The leaves are 3-5 claw-like. The flowers are

spherical or pear-shaped. In its natural state, it is widely distributed in Asia Minor, India, and the Mediterranean basin. It has been cultivated for 4000 years.

Annual growth - fig growth goes through a period of dormancy in winter, when it sheds its leaves and adapts to lower temperatures. Its juicy fruit is designated by the noun Figiy or wine fruit, listed in #1 below.

Among the species of the genus Ficus, this plant is considered a light lover. In the case of a room, it grows quickly if it is close to the light of a window. In the summer season, a lot of watering and water spraying is required, and in the winter season, after the peace period, less watering is necessary. It is necessary to cut the branches at the end of the vegetation in order to grow well.

According to the literature, it is better to keep them on the ground at a temperature of 10 oC.

Figs are more susceptible to spider mites than other plants. Reproduction: it is propagated by cuttings in spring and summer

Ficus carica is a subtropical fruit tree that grows to a height of 8 meters and produces 2 fruits in one season. Other plants of the genus Ficus have white milky shrills on the leaf tissue. The leaves of this plant are large, the lower leaves are whole or weakly flattened, and the leaves on the other side are heart-shaped. The lower side of the leaf is covered with small hairs and the other side is transparent green. Young branches are tender down. Wild species of figs have two types of flowers. In one tube there are mother's flowers, and in the second tube there are paternal flowers attached to short flower stalks.

**Conclusion.** Ficus carica is a subtropical fruit tree, grows up to 8 meters high and bears 2 fruits in one season. Like other plants of the Ficus genus, it produces white milky juices in the leaf tissues. The leaves of this plant are large, the lower leaves are smooth, and the leaves are heart-like. The lower side of the leaf is covered with small spots and the side of the alder has a light green color. Jas is a good boy. Ficus produced two types of bullets. Female flowers in one tube and male flowers in the other tuber are attached to short flower stalks.

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