

The Technology of Growing *Sophora Japonica* L

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the technology of breeding Sophora Japonica, an ornamental tree belonging to the legume family. Sophora Japonica is usually propagated using seeds and root bački. Sophora Japonica is a tree with a resistant, ornamental, ixota, medicinal properties that can reproduce using seeds. Research into seed-assisted reproduction has been cited and conclusions drawn.

Sophora Japonica L. fabaceae is an ornamental tree in the legume family, reaching 20 meters in height. The Leaf is complex with an odd leaf and is successively located on the branches with a short band. The leaflet is oblong-Elliptic and lanceolate with a sharp tip. The flowers formed a yellow, butterfly-like pink flower cluster. The fruit is a fleshy rosette of 2-8 seed pods. Blooms in June-July. The fruit ripens in August-September.

Sophora Japonica L. is grown as an ornamental tree in about 90 countries. *Sophora Japonica* L is a fast-growing, light-loving, land-and salt-resistant plant. Its fruit ripens in October-November. The land on which the *Sophora Japonica* L. is planted is fed with 20-28tonna organic fertilizer and 50 kilograms of phosphorus fertilizer per hectare in the fall and driven away at a depth of 25-30cm. The plant is planted in autumn and spring in the first 10 days of April. Sprouted grass from seeds planted in the fall may not tolerate cold spring days. Therefore, it is advisable to plant the seed in the spring. 10-15 days before sowing seeds ivitized it is separated from the soft peel in sieves and dried. About 30-33% seeds can be extracted from the purified hom-material. The weight of 1, 000 seeds averages 100grams. In the fall, the evicted land is leveled with borona and mola mechanisms. Prepared seeds are sown in moist soil at a depth of 3-4cm. The seeds of the Japanese saffron are planted in wide bunches as 2catchers. In order to prevent the soil from becoming solid in order to retain more moisture, and to prevent the seed-sown egats from overheating the soil, they are covered with rice, legumes, rotten leaves and wood sawdust to a thickness of 1 sm. Seeds planted in bakhor germinate after 10-15 day in order for the formed seedlings to develop well, it will be necessary to keep the egats in a wet State at all times.

It is also necessary that the circumference of the sprouted grass is regularly loosened. During the growing season of the *Sophora Japonica* L. , culturing

3-4marts will have to be cleaned of weeds and carry out pest measures. In order to better develop and activate the growth of plant roots, during the growing season, 90kilograms of pure nitrogen per hectare are fed, 40 kilograms of potassium fertilizer 60 kilograms of phosphorus. Feeding the Sophora plant with potassium fertilizer in July or early August so that the stems are vigorous is desirable. Fertilizing the plant will need to be carried out before watering. During the growing season, the sofora plant will be much more vigorous until October, if watered 7-8 times. After watering, the circumference of the seedling is loosened. Sofora seedlings are replanted in early spring on the 2nd year , having been taken into furrows for better germination and placed from 70-25 CM. The number of seedlings planted in this scheme is 57 thousand units per 1gect area. When replanting seedlings, it is necessary to pay attention to the following. Separation of rotten and broken seedlings during the planting period root of the plant the system should not be dry and should be planted densely in the soil. After planting seedlings, it is necessary to carry out rapid watering. When watering seedlings, they are straightened after 2 days. in order for the planted seedlings to develop well , it is necessary to carry out processing between weeding, feeding and watering at the deadline, taking into account the weather. Cultivation of Egat ores is carried out after watering the seedlings 2 times. During the growing season, the seedlings are chopped by hand 3-4 times between them. For watering seedlings furrows are taken and watered 7-8 times during the growing season. Seedlings are transplanted to the main fields for 2-3 years when they reach 2. 5-3 meters in height and 2. 5-3 centimeters in body length. Before planting , the lands must be loosened, leveled and fertilized. . Seedlings are planted with a planting depth of 0. 5-0. 6 meters and a row spacing of 8 meters wide with a seedling spacing of 6 meters. Trees in the 1gectar field can be 208-210.

The range of seedlings should always be soft and plowed. Up to 3-4 years, annual medicinal plants can be planted between them.

If agrotechnical events are held on time, it will be possible to harvest an average of 0. 7-0. 8 tons per 1gect area. At the time when the first buds begin to open when they become much larger before the buds bloom, the ball is cut off the tissue and the shade is dried on the ground or in dryers at 40-45 degrees.

We chose the seeds of the Sophora Japonica L. from the previous year for sowing. In this we broke 6 balls of old fruits from the fruit band. There was such a situation that some of the old fruits were broken into pieces and fell into pieces on the ground without touching them ketdi. Ba 'you can cut or break them through the bands. fruits are not all the same standard size. All tubers produce seeds in different ways according to their pollination with the help of insects. On March 11, safora took the ball fruit and separated the seeds inside the fruit. Inside these sorted fruits seeds that are suitable for sowing are 30%. Almost 50% of the grains inside the fruit blotches are not normally developed or almost undeveloped. 20% of the seeds were pounded . When separating the seeds from the fruit peel (some of which have an etdor layer that surrounds this seed externally becomes rich in adhesive substance) the et surrounding 2 different 1 - seeds is soft and does not stick to the seed. That is why it can be easily separated by hand. One accuracy of this is that the outer fruit flesh of almost all of the large seeds is so thick soft quickly separable. 2-the et surrounding the seed is dry rough solid and stuck to the seed. In this case, it is difficult to separate the seeds from the flesh by hand . In almost this, such hard-fleshed seeds are characterized by the fact that almost most puch some are small. We put such seeds in water so that they can be easily separated. On March 11, the hard meat berries were soaked in water. Ivit in the water until March 13. For 2 days, the water on which the saffron fruits stood formed mucus, slightly yellowing in tone. In this, first pour water, then pour fresh water and separate the fruit from the flesh. If the seeds soaked in water were in a tight state where the fruit meat was twisted, then the following changes took place:

1-the fruit flesh has absorbed water into itself

2-The Fruit has come into a tense state (like the new yet immature fruits formed after it has been honed) 3-the fruit has entered a round shape 4-the pressure inside the fruit flesh has increased after the fruit has been pitted into the water and it has been separated from the flesh. When each granule was of different size and shape before ivitising, in the water they came into the same shape even if the seed was not formed inside, it was not possible to distinguish them from their appearance even if the seed was formed. When all are opened, a seed is formed, even if 20% is small or weak. It should be noted separately that the pressure inside the fruit was very large when empty seedless grains were compressed by hand with a strong pressure from the inside water splashing was observed.

This means that the fruit flesh can absorb a large amount of water because it is thick enough. On March 12, the previously sorted seeds were soaked in water and placed for 15 days to soak. On March 13, the water turned yellow. On March 14, a thin veil formed on the surface of the water, and the ferment prosthesis began. On this day, the water was replaced. Then for 2-3 days, when the clarity of the water has not changed much, gradually the water color entered black. In fact, there are opinions in some sources that saffron seeds should be sown after soaking in water for 15 days. From March 12 to March 20, it was noted that trace cracks began to appear on the seed pods. From this day on, the water color changed to black tea color, forming

Yupa-walled curtains on the surface of the water. It was this bile seeds that were heated water was replaced almost 3 times. On March 22-23, the seed coat began to crack and scratch. From one side of the seed, the niche began to beat in which the seed pod burst, and in some the seed pod is completely cut apart gone. It was not until March 12-27 that the seeds were kept at a temperature of 15 - 20 degrees in a state of water coagulation. Now it is planted 3-4 cm thick. On March 23-24, cold weather was observed and short-term rainfall occurred. The air temperature cooled sharply. In fact, on March 24, the se

On March 27, ivitized seeds took two egatches and measured their intervals at a distance of one inch (15-20cm)., Seeds sown at a depth of 3-4 cm in a total of 46 seconds, made from 2 seeds sown in a sorted niche. Judging by the information received, it was seen that ivitized seeds should be planted after drying and removing the seed pods that have softened by taking them out of the water. that is why part of the seeds were withdrawn to dry for planting in the same USL. On March 23-24-25, 2022, the weather was very variable with temperatures ranging from 10-15 degrees Celsius. On March 26-27-28, the temperature was not at a specific temperature, and the wind gusted. On March 29, temperatures averaged up to 20 degrees Celsius. Separately it should be noted that this year the winter months of 2021-2022 came very cold. In addition, the early spring month of March was also almost changeable-Goh sunny, goh rainy, goh windy, goh cloudy. There is now an apricot bloom in Fergana from March 27. of course, the weather, the external influence directly affects all physiological processes in plants. A big difference was felt when the fruits of last year's *Sophora Japonica* L. were compared with the fruits of this year's harvest. The yield in fresh fruits was much less quantitatively than in the previous ones. Fruit almost 70-80% of the seeds inside are not normally developed (almost completely undeveloped). That is to say. External factor cold air also directly affects seed maturation. The *Sophora Japonica* gave a lot of harvest this year. It became possible to clearly observe this, especially in large representatives. Al-Farghani, a recreational park in farghana, had a number of large *Sophora Japonica*, on the ends of the branches of which the fruit of the *Sophora Japonica* was a shingle-shingle and hung. The upper layer of the tree was filled with fruit shingles on the cover. This is also the fruits of the *Sophora Japonica* to itself shows that the characteristic landscape gives. 30-day view of the *Sophora Japonica* L. planted in 2022



In order to germinate the seeds of *Sophora Japonica* L. on January 13, 2015, two Sycamore fruits were taken of Japanese sapphires opposite the rectorate of Fergana State University. The pods are separated from the peel. While the seed pods are hard in spring, the fruit pods collected in winter are softer. In doing so, it is easier to separate the peel. after the pods are separated from the top layer, when the seed is separated, a transparent thin veil surrounds the outer surface of the flour. More than 200 seeds were separated from the resulting 2 Sycamore fruits.

The seeds that are separated are soaked in water at the temperature of the gauze in a plastic container ivitized. After 1-2 days have elapsed, the transparent layer on the surface of the seed is soaked in water and swollen to a thickness of up to several millimeters, entering a white color. These curtains are then separated. The water with the seeds will turn dark in 3-4 days , thicken a little, form a thin veil on the surface and acquire a smell. In 2 weeks i. e. 14-15 days, the water in which the seeds were ified was replaced by 3mar. in the first 1st week, the seeds swelled. the seed color is Brown at first , then as it stands in the water, the seed color darkens and becomes clearer. At the beginning of Week 2, 1-2 out of 200 seeds ruptured their seed pods. The crack was started by the inner boot of the seed as we know it reproduces well with the help of *Sophora Japonica* L. seeds. When the seeds of the *Sophora Japonica* L. Sarah are sown, their germination is at a satisfactory level. Even, the degree of uniqueness can reach 100%. However, not all of these sprouted sprouts develop at a normal level. This tie germinated with a 90% effect on the germination of seeds sown in 2014. But after a while, part of the young sprouts died out without any external influences. Mainly the whole part of the sprouts perished, with the leaves dry, wilted. On the outside, it was found that the roots rot when the roots were examined that they died without losing their greenery.

This was also seen in the 2022 planted *Sophora Japonica* L. The main reason for this was taken as a basis for the violation of physiological conditions in the *Sophora Japonica* L In this way, 15 sprouts died

In 2022, for the purpose of experiment in the experimental fields, seeds that were previously prepared in early February, i. e. , during the 15th day, were sown in the soil, which was soaked in water. On March 30, at a time when seeds germinated in mid-March were growing normally, snow fell in thickness around 20 cm, and the air temperature dropped sharply. Even in

unfavorable weather conditions that lasted 2-3 days, young sprouts did not lose their physiological state, that is, did not beat cold. From the beginning of April, sprouts began to develop in rapid pictures.



Young sprouts will be one old one in length, that is, 15-20 cm long, in which 3 to 2 parts of the germination will be formed by the stem. The Sprout stem is initially white and is very thin, and the elasticity property will not be well scattered. Therefore, they break quickly

In conclusion *Sophora Japonica* reproduces well from seed. It has been found in experiments that the seeds have a high degree of germination when they are sown ivitized in water. The germination period is long when the seeds are sown in water without ivitation. *Sophora Japonica* is widely recommended for use in landscaping as a fertile and resistant ornamental tree

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