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Research Article

BIO-ECOLOGICAL CHANGES AND SEEDS OF PLANT DALAHAI (HYPERICUM L) GROWN IN LABORATORY CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The eggs of Dalahai are dark brown in color, very elongated, 1.1-1.33 mm long and 0.4-0.5 mm wide. The weight of one thousand calf eggs was 0.11-0.12 g. As a result of the study of the ontogeny of H. perforatum, it was found that there is a change in the color of the eggs, and it is not necessary to do scarification or stratification before bending.

KEYWORDS

Hyperitsum perforatum L. fruit-capsule, floral, May, straight, ribbed, oblong-ovate, erect, triangular, polyhedral, endospermous.

INTRODUCTION

Botanical description - Hypericum perforatum L. - Hypericum maculatum Crantz. (Hypericum quadrangulum L.); dalshaylas - belong to the Hypericaceae family.

Dalahai species are perennial herbaceous plants 30-100 cm tall. The root of the root of the tree is thick. The stem is single, upright, smooth, hairless, and hairy. The leaf is flat, oblong-shaped, with smooth edges, and it grows without a band on the stem. The flowers are golden yellow, clustered in a shield-like raceme. The fruit is three-celled, many-seeded, and ripens when ripe. Eggs are small, oblong, and dark brown in color. Blooms in June-August.

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Geographic distribution. Dalahai species grow on the edges of fields, in salma bays, in pastures, in meadows, in thickets, in thickets. It is used in Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, the Baltic countries, the European part of Russia, in the highlands and steppes of Western Siberia, in the Caucasus and in Central Asia.

Egg germination in laboratory conditions: Eggs appear as a result of sexual reproduction of the plant and serve in the distribution of eggs. The egg is released after the process of fertilization, but in some cases, few eggs may appear without ovulation (apomixis).

Nutrient elements and gills are present in the egg, so it has a protective shell. Due to physiological changes, some eggs fall out of the spore. Let the egg sit for a while before it turns blue. The period of ovulation can be different in different eggs, and when they are stored for a long time, they do not change a little. When the seed was fertilized with a spore, the result was successful. As a result of maturation, the endosperm is less developed, but as a result of the enlargement of the pod, nutrients accumulate in the pod and the endosperm shrinks, and the maturation processes can also be accelerated.

In the process of cell development, the endosperm develops, and as a result, the ovule becomes the nucleus of the nucleus. But if the nucellus does not digest the food element, it fulfills the role of endosperm.

The ovules of the plants related to the ovules of the angiosperms and the ovules were found to be perispermic. Eggs are found in nature in various forms. The surface of the egg is smooth, shiny, ribbed, and hairy. The egg is united with the egg band - funiculis, and in some cases with the stem. The embryonated egg, eggshell, and food-gathering tissue (endosperm, perisperm) are all derived from the stem. If the egg shell does not hatch, the spermoderm emerges from the egg shell intugument. The egg shell protects the egg. Decomposition of the egg depends on the egg's migration and spread.

The nutrient element was found in the endosperm and perisperm of the egg. Nutrient elements were found in individual eggs, but only in the stem. Nutrient elements can be solid, liquid or liquid. They consist of carbohydrates (protein, fat, starch).

The person that appeared as a result of the fertilization of Murtak's iris cell became a sporophyte. Murtak is a child, but Murtak can have a lot of thoughts. In this case, other parts of the egg and the sperm participate outside the testicle cell. Citrus, sebarga plant has many buds.

Apomixis is called apomixis when a bud appears from the development of one cell of an egg without fertilization. It is called parthenogenesis, the development of a larval cell without ovulation and the formation of a follicle. Parthenogenesis takes place in the caraway plant.

Maturation of the egg occurs before the completion of the physiological process. Physiological development stops, the entry of sugar into the egg stops, as a result, the entry of nutrients into the egg is stopped, the physiological processes of the child stop, the hormonal activity of enzymes decreases, fertility decreases by 5-10%. The shell of the egg thickens, and it turns into wood in many cases. This state of ovulation is called physiological state.

A lot of biochemical and physiological processes take place during the hatching of the egg. When water enters the egg shell, the process of respiration occurs, the activity of enzymes accelerates, nutrients are diluted and proteins are formed. As a result, if a leaf in

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the mulberry tree sprouts a leaf on its surface, the root of the stem will start to grow. If the plant that grows from its seed has a high need for photosynthesis, its seed will go to the surface of the ground and become a green leaf, if more nutrients are needed, the seed pod will remain under the ground. In order for the egg to hatch, temperature, humidity and humidity are needed (1:94-b).

Itroduction is important for the development of each stage of the plant, and therefore the order of its individual development (ontogeny). Egg laying is a productive process, and it is one of the adaptive features of the herd.

Our experiments show that in laboratory conditions, the eggs begin to migrate after 13-14 days. On the 18-20th day, the leaves of the ovary close together and the yellow color is invisible [2: 183-184-b]. Dalashay eggs were placed in a petri dish on November 28 for the purpose of the experiment. 100 eggs were placed in each petri dish.

The experiment was carried out in four stages. The hatchability of eggs was studied at temperatures of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45°C (Table 1).

The number of eggs of Dalashay shows the strength of the egg. Hatchling power depends on the temperature level, and the lowest temperature was 5°C, hatching 5, 7 eggs in 24 days. It has been found that the temperature is increasing - it is changing to a more favorable temperature.

For example, at a temperature of 10°C, the yield strength increased to 9.8% and was observed on the 16th day after sowing. Bul pointer at 15°C 14 t copy 11.3% at 20°C

14th day to 15.6%, 25°C day 10.4% 111, 30°C day 16

28, 3% was equal to 53, 3% after 14 days at 35 °C. The hatching time of the eggs was 1-14 days and the best hatching power was observed at the temperature of 35°C.

The influence of temperature on the germination of Dalasay plant eggs. In the course of the development and ontogenesis of the Dalasay plant, learning has gained a special importance in the production of plants by creating a special condition and culturalizing them. Growth is one of the most important processes in plant life, and all physiological and biochemical reactions occur in the plant species, resulting in increased mass and productivity. Growth begins with the process of ovule shedding, and ovule growth is related to the enzymatic processes in the endosperm of the ovule, which absorb water.

Table 1

Vibrating power of Dalashay eggs at different temperatures in laboratory conditions

(p=4)

°C	Egg growth	growth force amount/day	Percentage share %
5	24	5,7/24	5,7
10	16	9,8/16	9,8

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15	14	11,3/14	11,3
20	14	15,6/14	15,6
25	16	30,4/16	30,4
30	16	28,3/16	28,3
35	14	53,3/14	53,3
40	14	20,4/14	20,4
45	14	9,3/14	9,3

H. p e r f o r a t u m was studied under the influence of temperature in different seasons. The production temperature is an important ecological factor in the germination of seeds. In a Petri dish, 100 seeds of good quality were separated for this purpose.

Study was taken in 4 conditions. We were able to store the products at temperatures of 5°C, 10°C, 15°C, 20°C, 25°C, 30°C, 35°C, 40°C and even 45°C. The seeds took several days to hatch at a temperature of 5°C, but after 24 days they started hatching, and in the end, only 10.3 hatched out of 100 eggs.

The tumor that appeared was also weaker. As the temperature increased, the shedding of the eggs also increased. At a temperature of 10°C, the maximum germination was observed in 16 to 17 days, and in this steady state, an average of 9.8 to 8.1 seeds were germinated. At the end of the period, the number of eggs that were hatched was 24.5 or 24.5%. At a temperature of 15°C, 11.3-26.3% of seeds were harvested on the first day of the test, 8.1 days on the 15th day, and 26.3 days on the 15th day. As the temperature increased, the number of hatched eggs also increased, and on the 14th day at 40°C, 20 eggs were hatched, and on the 15th day, 4.9 eggs were hatched, making a gain of 25.2%. At 45°C, the seed germinated 9.3 times on the 14th day and yielded 9.3%, but did not germinate on the following days.

It was determined that the optimal temperature for H. perforatum seed germination is 35°C. In this variant, after ovulation, 13 days, 15, 4, 14 days, 53, 3, 15 days, 9, 3, 16 days, 4, 7 eggs were released, out of a total of 82, 7 eggs were released, making 82.7%.

At 40°C, 20, 3, 4, 9 eggs hatched on the 4th day. At this temperature, the hatching process is not observed in the following days. At 45°C, on the 14th day, 9, 3 eggs hatched, and the hatched eggs darkened (shriveled) in 3-4 days.

So, it was found that the temperature has a certain physiological effect on the hatching of eggs.

It should be noted that pilislew development was observed in the eggs at the temperature of 35-40°C. At corretogenic temperatures in Joghar, the eggs hatched fully within fourteen days after hatching (Table 1).

As a result of the experiment, the left thing was known,

It was found that the average temperature of H. p e r f o r a t u m egg hatching is 30-35°C, and the optimum temperature is 35°C.

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