

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PLANT REPRODUCTION

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ANNOTATION

Plant reproduction has the characteristics of all living organisms in plants. Plants also breathe, eat, grow, reproduce and eventually die. The creation of new individuals similar to themselves by all living organisms is called reproduction. In the plant world, there are different types of reproduction. Terrestrial as well as higher plants reproduce in three ways (sexual, asexual and vegetative).

Keyword: reproduction, graft, pencil, branch, root, node.

INTRODCUTION

Features characteristic of all living organisms are also found in plants. Plants also breathe, feed, develop, reproduce and die at the end. All living organisms forming new self-like individuals is called reproduction. There is a wide variety of reproduction in the plant world. Tuban, as well as tall plants, reproduce in three different ways (asexual, asexual, and vegetative).

Sexual reproduction. The essence of such an increase is that two physiologically different haploid cells are added, giving rise to a new organism. The cells that are added in sexual reproduction are called Sex Cells. Gameta is derived from the Greek "gamete"-wife, "gametes"-husband. The physiological difference between gametes is that one gamete Urgo, and the other is male. Gametes can occur in one or different organism. They combine to form a single cell-zygote. A new organism is formed from the development of this zygote. If the gametes do not join with each other, the zygote that forms a new organism does not form and they become a hallmark. Sexual reproduction in plants is divided into two types, called conjugation and copulation. When propagating by conjugation, a special tumor is formed from the opposite side of the two closely spaced cells, which grow towards the birbiri. As the growths meet, the veil between them melts and forms a channel. The protoplast in one of the cells passes through the duct to the other and joins the nucleus with the nucleus, and the cytoplasm with the cytoplasm, resulting in the zygote. A new thick crust is covered over the resulting zygote and protects itself from unfavorable conditions. With the formation of favorable conditions, a new organism is formed from it. Such reproduction is most common in the otter spiragira.

Sexual reproduction by copulation takes place in three different forms, isogamy, heterogamy and oogamy. "Copulation" is a Latin word meaning mating. Isogamy is a Greek word meaning "izos"-equal, "gomeo"-nicochlanaman. The male and female gametes, which do not differ in size and shape from the bird, are hacked, with the help of which they can quickly float in the water. When they are combined with each other, a single cell-zygote is formed without a riveter. This

cell then hits a thick peel, preventing itself from being knocked out. Such reproduction can be seen from green algae in ulotricks. Heterogamy also means that the Greek "heteros" is different, "gomeo" means nicochlanaman. In this case, the gametes differ from each other in their large size. Both gametes with hivchins are freely Harakat. Their smaller male gamete is a microgamete, and the larger is a female macrogamete. Microgameta is kharacathic to macrogameta. When the two are added, a zygote is formed. It is an example of heterogamous reproduction in cellular chlamydomona (green algae). The third form of sexual reproduction is oogony-Greek "oog" means egg, "gomeo" means marriage. In oogamy, the female gamete is large and non-excitable, while the male gamete is very small. [3] the sex lineage is called gametophyte and the asexual is called sporophyte. The progenitor from spore growth is a gametophyte haploid (X) chromosome, as they divide by mitosis to form cells. However, the addition of two sex cells of the gamete in the next Sexual process in the gametophyte results in a zygote with a diploid (2x) chromosome. The asexual lineage - sporafite formed from the growth of the zygote is also diploid, but the spores they produce are again haploid-so that in plants sexual reproduction occurs first, and later asexual reproduction. So, during the year, such a double increase is called galling increase. Galling reproduction we find in Moss, paporotnik, larch, Plauns.

Vegetative reproduction is based on the restoration of a lost part or organ of a plant, that is, the regeneration rod, as well as the property that a whole plant can emerge from certain body parts. In vegetative reproduction, a new organism is formed at the expense of vegetative organs and a vegetative cell. It is an increase in the number of species due to the separation of the vital part from the vegetative body. Each detached part lives some of a number of times, forming much more organs (root, stem, etc.). That is, in vegetative reproduction, a whole-headed organism grows out of part of the plants. Vegetative reproduction is common in nature, resulting in equal bifurcation of the cell in single-cell organisms, splitting of the tallomini in multi-cell algae, and splitting of the mycelium in fungi. In perennial flowering plants, vegetative reproduction occurs from the bud, root, stem, leaf and their metamorphosis. Vegetative reproduction of plants is based on the property of regeneration, which is widely abandoned in them, that is, the restoration of lost organs or parts, or the ability to produce an entire plant from certain body parts. the regenerative property in animals is as strong as it is in the animal system. Among plants, regeneration is also strong in Tuberous gruppas, whose cells are poorly perfected. For example, a single cell of the body of most mosses can also form a new plant. But only small to small parts of the body, mainly the roots, underground or above ground branches (not the leaves) of most seed plants, can produce a new plant. In the same vaccine, the recovery Rod sometimes comes directly to the surface at the site of the injury, and in most cases a new structure appears near the damaged area, or the injury is now the cause of the growth of the organs that have occurred but lie in the xali initial murtak carpet. The reproduction of cells of single-cell plants by division can be considered as vegetative reproduction. Large algae, fungi, lichens, often reproduce vegetatively, without many cells and cells, in which some parts of their thalloms break from the tusat, but no doubt, and grow out as a new plant, being able to regenerate quickly, except for the hade. The simplest method of vegetative copulation in fungi, mosses, Plauns, selzginella is that the old part of the tallom or branch dies off and at the same time the younger branches separate and remain independent.

The old parts of the rhizomes die off just like that on the ridges and ridges, and the young parts are separated and ground branches grow from them. In addition, in some of these types of spore-bearing plants, vegetative propagation is called detachable shoots. Shoots, that is, with the help of additional shoots on the leaves, are laid on the surface, which, as the shoots fall off the mother plant, grow and dress up new individuals. Natural vegetative reproduction occurs when plants grow and develop naturally without human intervention. An important ability to ensure natural vegetative reproduction in plants is the ability to develop adventitious roots. Ornamental plants that do not reproduce parental characteristics when propagating from seed. These are gladiolus, phlox, iris, Tulip, georgina, nastarin, roses and other perennials. Plants where the seed does not end or give ripe seeds. And in our conditions, some types of Cactus, room Jasmine, geranium, pancricium, ornamental varieties of onions, cuffs do not bind seeds. Striving to maintain the initial period of plant development (up to flowering). Vegetative propagation is economically efficient for many reasons. Biological adaptation of plants to vegetative reproduction. Vegetative propagation can be both natural and artificial.

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