

**LANDSCAPE, SPICES MANGOSTEEN TREE AND ITS CULTIVATION IN THE
CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN**

Muhabbat Davlatova Urmanovna,

Assistant, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology,
Namangan Region, Namangan city, st. Kasansay, Uzbekistan,
E-mail: davlatovamuhabbat3@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

It produces fruits of mandarin size, which are called mangosteen, they are the best tasting fruits in the world in many circles. Young leaves are pink. The article is based on the cultivation of mangosteen in the Republic and the technology of its cultivation. These are not all the nutrients in mangosteen, but they have the highest concentration, so they can be considered specialized. And the useful ingredients already given are enough not only for your taste but also for the healing fruit.

Keywords: Mangosteen, medicinal, hermaphrodite, tropic fruits, xanthone, hypocotyl tubercles.

INTRODUCTION

Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*) is truly a tropical fruit tree. It is not known where the mangosteen fruit trees came from, but some speculate that their genesis is from the Sunda Islands and Moluccas. Wild trees can be found in the forests of Kemaman, Malaya. The tree is grown in Thailand, Vietnam, Burma, the Philippines and southwestern India. Attempts have been made to grow it in the United States (California, Hawaii, and Florida), Honduras, Australia, tropical Africa, Jamaica, West India, and Puerto Rico with limited results.

The mangosteen tree grows slowly, the habitat is erect, with a pyramid-shaped crown. The tree grows to a height of 20-82 feet (6-25 m.). Almost black, gummy, bitter latex, located on the outer bark and bark of the bark. This evergreen tree has long and glossy tops at the top and short stems, dark green leaves that turn yellow-green and pale at the bottom. Fresh leaves are pinkish red and elongated.

The width of the inflorescence is 1 ½ -2 inches (3.8–4 cm) and can be male or hermaphrodite on the same tree. Male flowers are collected at the ends of three to nine branches; fleshy, green on the outside with red spots and yellowish red on the inside. They have many pupae, but there is no dust in the anthers. Hermaphrodite blooms occur at the ends of the branches, and the yellowish-green color is bordered by red and has a short lifespan.

The resulting fruit is round, dark purple to reddish-purple, smooth, and about 1/3 to 3 inches in diameter (3-8 cm). At the apex of the fruit is a noticeable rosette, consisting of four to eight triangular-shaped, flat remnants of the stigma. The flesh is white, juicy and soft, with or without seeds. Mangosteen fruit is famous for its sweet, pleasant, slightly acidic taste. In fact, the fruit of the mangosteen is often referred to as the “queen of tropical fruits.”

The answer to “how to grow mangosteen fruit trees” is probably something you can’t do. As mentioned above, many efforts to propagate the tree have been made with little success around the world. This tree that loves the tropics is delicate. It does not tolerate temperatures below

40 degrees F. (4 C) or above 100 degrees (37 C). Even seedlings are destroyed at 45 degrees F (7 C).

Mangosteens are sensitive to height, humidity, and require at least 50 inches (1 m) of rainfall per year, without drought. Trees grow in deep, rich organic soil, but survive in sandy or loamy soils. If standing water kills seedlings, adult mangosteens can survive and even thrive in areas where their roots are flooded throughout the year. However, they should be protected from strong winds and salt spray. When growing mangosteen fruit trees, there has to be a perfect storm of ingredients.

Propagation is done by seeds, but grafting experiments have been conducted. The seeds are not really real seeds, but hypocotyl tubercles because there was no sexual fertilization. To propagate the seeds should be used five days after harvest and germinate in 20–22 days. The resulting seedling is difficult to transplant because of its long and slender root, and even if it is impossible, it should be started where it will stay for at least two years before trying to transplant. The tree can bear fruit in seven to nine years, but is usually 10-20 years old.

Mangostines should be placed at a distance of 35–40 feet (11–12 m.) From each other and planted in 4 x 4 x 4 ½ (1–2 m.) Pits enriched with organic matter 30 days before planting. The tree needs a well-watered area; However, dry weather before flowering time helps to produce good fruit. Trees should be planted in partial shade and fed regularly.

Because of the bitter latex coming out of the bark, mangosteen rarely suffers from pests and often does not cause disease.

Like many tropical fruits, mangosteen is a storehouse of nutrients. They are perfectly combined and complement each other, have a positive effect on the body. By eating regularly, you can forget about many health problems.

Vitamins A, B, C groups. Each element has its own characteristics and functions, which together help maintain health and well-being.

To determine whether the mango stenography is ripe, you must gently press on top of it. Then the shell itself loosens the meat. If this plot does not work, the fruit is not yet ripe and should be cleaned with a knife.

Mis. Participant in the process of enzyme synthesis. Its deficiency can adversely affect the state of the nervous and immune systems, blood formation, metabolism.

Potassium. Component of intercellular fluids. The element is responsible for the normal functioning of blood vessels, muscle tissue and endocrine glands. with sodium, it is responsible for maintaining water balance. Potassium deficiency manifests itself in the form of edema, hypertension.

Magnesium. Deficiency of the substance is a cause of high blood sugar. Even its deficiency can lead to the development of depression, chronic fatigue. Increase bone strength along with calcium.

Phosphorus. A substance that responds to the condition of teeth and bone tissue. It also stimulates cell renewal, tissue renewal and metabolic processes.

Sodium. Responds to the condition of the skin and mucous membranes, blood pressure levels. along with chlorine, it stimulates the production of hydrochloric acid in the

stomach. with potassium, it controls the condition of muscle tissue, the activity of the heart and blood vessels.

Calcium. Bone and tooth components, heart rate regulator. Those involved in hormone production also increase the permeability of cell membranes and strengthen the immune system.

Xanthones are natural antioxidants that bind free radicals and remove them from tissues. They also have tonic, antimicrobial and antiviral properties.

These are not all the nutrients in mangosteen, but they have the highest concentration, so they can be considered specialized. And the useful ingredients already given are enough not only for your taste but also for the healing fruit.

REFERENCES

- 1) Chuvikova AA, Potapov SP and dr. Uchebnaya book tsvetovoda. Moscow "Kolos," 1974
- 2) Boriev H.Ch., Abdurahmonov LA, Djananbekova AT Floriculture. T., «Labor», 1999.
- 3) Vakulenko VV, Zaytseva eN, Klevinskaya TM and others. Spravochnik tsvetovoda. M., Kolos, 1996.
- 4) Abdurahmonov LT Floriculture. (Texts of lectures) T., 2000.
- 5) Йучкаров С.К. Дыни Узбекистана: сорта, селекционное использование, семеноводство. Т.: «Мехнат», 1985.
- 6) Доспехов Б.А. Методика полевого опыта. М.: Колос, 1985.
- 7) Ермохин Б.Н. Дыни Узбекистана. Т.: «Фан», 1974.
- 8) Балашев Н.Н. Бахчеводство. Т.: «Ўқитувчи», 1976.
- 9) <http://luzhok.ru/guide/ourpartners/art1088.html> Samaya polnaya illyustrirovannaya encyclopedia rasteniy.
- 10) www.aim.uz