## FEEDING LEMONS IN A SHELTERED POSITION

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**Annotstion:** about the importance of micronutrients in the nutrion of lemons grown in greenhouses.

Key words: lemon, greenhouse, cultivating, feeding, micronutrients, soil.

In particular, in 2018-2019, modern lemon groves were built on an area of 850 hectares, and the area under greenhouses for lemon growing was increased to 1,280 hv ectares. Along with this, the goal is to increase the number of new, productive lemon varieties through innovative technologies.

In order to expand the scope of scientific experiments, to increase the production of high-quality lemon varieties with the use of new and modern resource-saving technologies, to expand the support mechanisms of the state. Modernization of greenhouses and the creation of a collection of productive lemon varieties, the creation of lemon plantations, the cultivation of citrus, subtropical and tropical plants, the provision of producers with mineral nutrients and chemical elements, Advances in poetry and youth literature are also found in the use of practical applications.

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan will form a network of processing enterprises and processing plants within the cooperative cluster and will include lemon growers. At the same time, measures have been taken to ensure the short-term allocation of lands with lemon groves on the basis of established standarts, training of specialists for the implementation of certain agro-technical measures, timely implementation of science-based agronomic proposals.

The systematization and classification of citrus crops remains a matter of conscience. The main reason for this is that an extremely negative polymorphism was observed in the offspring of Citrus L. According to the A.I.Luss classification, Citrus has 29 children. The following species are widely distributed in material form: orange - S. sinensis Osb., Mandarin - C. reticulata Blanco, lemon -268 C. lemon Osb., Citron- C. medica L., lime - S. aurantifolia S. , grapefruit - C.paradisi Macf, pompelmus (sheddoq) - C. grandis Osb.

Lemon juice is one of the most effective agro-technical remedies. The following are important for lemonade:



1. Growth in one place for a long time leads to a one-sided scattering of mineral toxins in the soil.

2. It has strong roots and is able to use nutrients that are widely distributed and difficult to assimilate.

3. The growth and development of lemons depends on the ecological and soil conditions.

4. It must be constantly protected from adverse environmental conditions, dry heat, wind, liquid and left-wingers.

5. Trees, leaves, seeds, and lemons receive large amounts of nutrients from the soil to form. The left indicators are taken into account and the lemons are required to be fed continuously.

Lemons grow most of their nutrients in the first half of the growing season, in the spring, in the second half of the growing season, when the tubers are in full bloom, and in the second half of the growing season. These periods are considered to be the most important periods for taxation.

The nutrient content of lemon crops is determined by the type of plant, the type of plant, the size of the lemon seedlings, the system of tillage of lemons, the low yield and soil conditions. Young lemons are less nutritious than lemons and lemons. This is because the less orange and annual shoots the plants have, the more they will be nourished.

The amount of microelements in each of the plant's organisms is distributed according to a certain pattern. Examples include manganese, molybdenum in plant leaves, zinc, boron, cobalt and copper, and vegetative and generative organisms. Plants belonging to different citrus varieties differ in their demand for certain concentrations of microelements.

The copper young elongates longer than necessary, the leaves grow larger, and the appearance of a sticky liquid on the palate also causes the jaws to begin to swell. Copper deficiency is not observed in places where fungicides containing copper are sprayed against diseases.

Pre-iron chlorosis is clearly visible on the other leaves. Iron deficiency occurs when plant roots are damaged by flooding and when nematodes are damaged by copper poisoning. Lemons absorb iron better in red soils than in neutral patches. In order to prevent iron deficiency, iron is added to the soil to eliminate its negative effects. Without iron, chlorophyll will not form in the leaves of plants. As a result of iron deficiency, chlorophyll is reduced, and the green color of the leaves begins to disappear. However, iron itself is not a component of chlorophyll.



Magnesium deficiency is common in sandy soils. This is easily detected in the leaves, starting from the front sheaths, chlorosis develops and occupies many parts of the leaves, a delta-shaped green part is preserved on the tip of a single leaf.

The roots of the manganese leaves retain the green regin, but spots appear in the tissues between them.

Molybdenum deficiency is found in red soils, where large spots of yellowing appear between the roots on both sides of the enlarged leaves.

Significant and characteristic signs of malnutrition are shrinkage of the fruit, thickening of the hard skin, loss of shape, and the formation of a viscous liquid in the gay skin. Bor most striking role is felt in the process of citrus plants, which means that the father of the plant without borscht remains in the flower, and the flowers that do not bloom are born and the seeds are sown.

Gold sulfur deficiency is less common, and its symptoms are more pronounced than nitrogen deficiency, but they are found only in young leaves.





Figure 1. The use of micronutrients in the cultivation of lemons in greenhouses

Zinc deficiency is the second most common form of nitrogen deficiency. At the same time, chlorosis develops in the leaves of the young, and the leaves become a Celtic between the leaves. Chlorosis spreads between the stems, the leaves become very greenish-green. The lack of zinc leads to loss of rods and stems. The element zinc accelerates the process of respiration in plants, improves the



formation of fruit branches. If zinc is not available, the production of proteins in plants will be affected. In citrus lemons, the demand for zinc increases with the addition of zinc.

Copper increases the activity of B vitamins in citrus lemons, and protein synthesis is reduced due to copper deficiency. Microelements also affect the permeability of the membranes of lemon plant cells to the nutrient uptake. For example, lemons selectively absorb ions from the outer environment of plants, while phosphorus improves the movement of plants from the old leaves to the jasper leaves.

The content of microelements in the soil of the greenhouse is considered to be a significant indicator of the composition of the soil. In this case, the Bolivian plays an important role in the soil, as well as the active forms that are absorbed by plants, not the amount of general in the soil. The activity of microelements in the soil would depend on the acidity of the soil in the assimilation in plants, the oxidation-reduction reactions of the flour. All of the above elements can be prevented by inoculating the soil with acidity to prevent the deficiency, and by spraying the solution on the leaves before applying the appropriate elements to the soil.

At present, through scientific experiments, 20 elements are among the most essential elements for the nutrition of plants, of which 12 elements are Mg, Ca, Zn, B, Fe, Co, Ni, H, Li, Na, K, Cu, Ag. It was determined that they were the necessary elements in the round.

Without the elements necessary for plant nutrition, plants will not be able to complete their developmental cycles and will be considered as micro macro elements that cannot be replaced by other elements.

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