

ALMOND AND OLIVE TREE AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

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Annotation

Almond is a plant belonging to the family of rhododendrons, about 40 types of almonds are known today. There are 5 types in Uzbekistan. One of them - sweet almonds - is cultivated, the rest are found wild. It is grown in mountainous areas of Uzbekistan up to 1000-1200 meters above sea level (Fergana Valley, Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Tashkent regions). Almond varieties such as "Yalta", "Kosmos", "Nikitsky 62", "Turkmenistan excellent" are also planted.

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Olive is a family of plants belonging to the olive family, about 600 species are known. Only one species, the European olive tree, is of economic importance. Nowadays, olive varieties are grown in Europe, Asia, America, and Africa. The main producing countries are the countries of the Middle East and the Mediterranean - Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. There are also olive groves in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Crimea, Turkmenistan, Krasnodar region of Russia. Vitamins A, B, D and K contained in olive oil are especially important in terms of supporting bone growth and strengthening bones by stabilizing calcium levels in adults and children.

Introduction

Almond

Division: Angiospermae, or Flowering plants (Antophyta)

Class (ancestor): Dicotyledones

Tribe: Rosales

Family: Rosaceae

Family: Prunoideae

Category: Almond (Amygdalus)

Almond is a plant belonging to the family of rhododendrons, about 40 types of almonds are known today. There are 5 types in Uzbekistan. One of them - sweet almonds - is cultivated, the rest are found wild. It is grown in mountainous areas of Uzbekistan up to 1000-1200

meters above sea level (Fergana Valley, Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Tashkent regions). The living form is a tree, 6-10 m long, the branches are pyramidal or branched. The root system is well developed. The leaves are lanceolate. Blooms in early spring, before leaf out. Flowers white or pink, bisexual. It is a very light-loving and drought-resistant plant, and gives a good harvest when pollinated from outside. The fruit (almond) is a hard-shelled kernel (nut) covered with a husk (which cracks when ripe). The fruit ripens in July-September. Almonds 0.5-4 g (content 15-82%). The core contains 33-68% fat, 30-32% protein, as well as sugar and sticky substances (up to 2.5% amygdalin in bitter almonds). Depending on the variety, the pod is thin, medium and hard, and the core is sweet or bitter. Almonds are grown mainly for their sweet pulp. Almond lives up to a hundred years. Seedlings are grown by grafting sweet almond varieties onto seed pods (peaches, cherries, apricots) or bitter almond seeds. Seedlings are planted in autumn or spring. It grows well in loamy and stony soils, irrigated gray lands. The tree bears fruit from 4-5 years. It is fully harvested in 12-15 years. One bush yields 60-80 kg. The tree can withstand cold temperatures of 20-25 °C.



One of the varieties cultivated in Uzbekistan is the Boston variety, which was bred as a result of crossbreeding with peaches. The weight of an almond is 2 gr. The pod is medium thick, with a sweet pith. Resistant to spring frost. Galvirak (thin pod) - average weight of an almond is 1.9 gr., dark core, early flowering, fruit ripens in August, moderate frost tolerance. Almond varieties such as "Yalta", "Kosmos", "Nikitsky 62", "Turkmenistan excellent" are also planted. **Almond** - in Central Asia, it grows in abundance in the lower foothills of the mountains at heights of 300-1500 m above sea level, on stony and poor soils. It is resistant to drought and winter frosts, it is widespread mainly in Pamir-Aloy and Western Tien-Shan. This type of almond has no industrial value, it can be used in forest reclamation. A shrub with a height of up to 2 meters, the branches are light gray, the leaves are lanceolate. The fruits are light brown, the pulp is bitter, 50-400 g can be obtained from one bush. It reproduces from seeds, does not like to be transplanted, so it is propagated by planting seeds in a permanent place. **Petunnikov's almond** - a dark-colored bush with thornless branches pointing up. Leaves are lanceolate or toelliptic. The flowers are red. The fruit is a seed up to 3 cm long and up to 2 cm wide. This type of almond is mainly distributed naturally in juniper groves in the Kurama

mountain range.

Bitter almond is a small tree or shrub, 100-150 cm tall. The leaves are lanceolate or ovate, 3-4 cm long, 1.5-2 cm wide, one-year-old branches, and densely arranged on old branches. Flowers are bisexual, light purple, 14-19 mm long, 8-11 mm wide. Almond skin is covered with thick hair, 20-38 mm long. It's bitter.

It blooms in March-April and bears fruit in June-July.

It grows in the hills and mountains, between stones and on gravelly soils of Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions at an altitude of 850-2500 meters above sea level. Bitter almonds are used as a rootstock in the cultivation of sweet almonds and peaches, and in the planting of trees and orchards on marshy, gravelly hills and mountain slopes. The brain contains 50-52% oil and 2.5-4% amygdalin glycoside, from which various drugs are prepared. Bitter almond oil is a cure for cough and kidney diseases. Local people use bitter almond root bark to dye cloth yellow.

OLIVE

Division: Angiospermae, or Flowering plants (Antophyta)

Class (ancestor): Dicotyledones

Tribe: Olives (Oleales)

Family: Oleaceae

Category: Olive (Olea)

Olive is a family of plants belonging to the olive family, about 600 species are known. Only one species, the European olive tree, is of economic importance. Nowadays, olive varieties are grown in Europe, Asia, America, and Africa. The main producing countries are the countries of the Middle East and the Mediterranean - Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. There are also olive groves in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Crimea, Turkmenistan, Krasnodar region of Russia ¹. The height of the planted tree is 3-11 m, the branches are branched, the leaves are small, pointed or blunt, dark green, shiny, opposite on the stem. The flowers are bisexual, pale in color, 3-5 mm long, and are located in a stipitate or tuberous inflorescence. The flower has a fragrant smell.

The fruit is a berry, grainy, dark purple in color. The flesh of the fruit contains up to 80%, and the pulp contains up to 30% of oil, protein, vitamins and carotene. Drought resistant, withstands -13-18° frost. Lives 300-400 years. Each bush yields 20-30 kg ². It grows well in fertile, loamy and sandy, calcareous soils. Seedlings grown from seeds will bear fruit in 10-12 years, from cuttings in 4-5 years. It is propagated from olive seeds, root shoots, cuttings. Olive trees bloom from late April to early July. Fragrant flowers are very small, up to 3-4 mm long, white in color.

Olive oil is produced from the fruit at various levels, ranging from green, ripe black or purple. Olive oil from the unripe fruit usually has a stronger flavor, while oil from mature olive trees

¹<https://www.agro.uz> > olive

²Kayimov A., Berdiyev E. Dendrology. Source indicated. - B.287

has a milder flavor and higher yield.

Olive oil reduces the amount of harmful cholesterol (low-density lipoprotein) in the bloodstream and increases the amount of good cholesterol (high-density lipoprotein), so it is recommended for patients with heart and arterial vascular diseases.

Vitamins A, B, D and K contained in olive oil are especially important in terms of supporting bone growth and strengthening bones by stabilizing calcium levels in adults and children. They are also recommended for the elderly because they are easily digestible and help the body use vitamins through their minerals. It also prevents calcium loss by increasing bone mineralization. Bones are the storehouse of the mineral structure of the body. Loss of mineral deposits in bones can lead to serious complications such as bone fragility. Olive oil has the most beneficial effect in this matter.

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