

## KAVALA (CARRARIS SRINOSA) TUMOR CELLS IN BIOMORFOLOGICAL, ANATOMIC STRUCTURE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

N.T. Xamrayeva

PhD, Jizak Institute of pedagogical

E.Sh. Mamadaliyeva

### ABSTRACT

The article describes the biomorphological structure of the cavernous plant, the structure of the flower, the number of fruits, the difference from its wild species, the anatomical cross – sections of the POA parts are studied using an electron micrometer -1 microscope, the structure of the POA tissue-epidermis cells, conducting tubes in the membrane, parenchyma cells.

**The Keywords and Expressions:** anatomy, epidermis, parenchyma, floema, libriform, gidrosid, xylem, iodine, flaronoid, glycoside, gemostatiki.

Мақолада *Capparis spinosa* ўсимлигини биоморфологик тузилиши, гул тузилиши, мевалар сони, уни ёввойи турларидан фарқи поя қисмларини анатомик кесмаларини электрон Микромед -1 микраскопи ёрдамида ўрганилган бўлиб, поя тўқималари – эпидерма хужайралари, мембрана тўқимасидаги ўтказувчи найлар, паренхима хужайраларни тузилиши баён этилган.

**Таянч сўз ва иборалар:** анатомия, эпидерма, паренхима, флоэма, либриформ, гидроцид, ксилема, ўтказувчи най, структура, гомеостатик, йод, витамин, флафоноид, гликозид, экспорт.

В статье излагается биоморфологическое строение растений и сравнение дикорастущая форма, строения цветков, количества и вес плодов, количества листьев и теоретические и практические аспекты растения *Capparis spinosa* (*Capparis spinosa*) и анатомически строения флоэма, ксилема и паренхима а так же проницаемость мембрана.

**Ключевые слова:** анатомия, эпидерма, паренхима, флоэма, либриформ, гидроцид, ксилема, ўтказувчи най, структура, гомеостатик, йод, витамин, флафоноид, гликозид, экспорт.

### INTRODUCTION

In clause article is started theoretical and practical root-crop aspects the *Capparis spinosa* and also his biological properties meaning.

*Capparis spinosa* plant belongs to the family of cavardoses, they consist of 40 generations and 650 species. In our republic they are 2-nd generation and 6 type. Representatives of this generation are shrubs, immature shrubs and perennial grasses. Their flowers are large, sepal and 4 petals anther is infinite, the fruit is a multi-seeded ruptured berries of opium, vegetable

plant qualities. The generation of caverns includes 150 species, in our republic it grows in the wild of two species namely Capparis Spinoza and Caparis Rozanovia. [1,5].

According to the program of the study for studying the geometrical structures of the camomile parts, cultivated plants of the Uzbekiston-20 Varieties were used in cultural conditions under extremal conditions. The three-repeat study and observation showed that plants grown in Namangan and Jizzakh regions in Pop, Kosonsay, Chust, Chortok, Forish and Gallaorol districts were used under different conditions. Wild species were used for control (St) variants. To study the morphological structures of the Poplar plant, 4-8-year-old plants were used. For the study of the morphological and anatomical structures of the cavernous plant was used Mikromed-1 electron microscope to conduct analyzes on the microscope, from the general medodic to the plant reception kilo. Anatomical incisions (St) a new branch of the plant during vegetation was used in three repetitions for control and experimental options.

Capparis spinosa was studied by observing the difference in morphological signs of the upper part of the earth structures by wild varieties of the plant.

In the varieties "Uzbekistan-20", the main branches are 8-10 soles, their length is 150-180 sm, the side branches are 15-20 pieces, their length is 40-50 sm, the main stem is 10-12 mm, the number of leaves on the STEM is up to 40-45 soles, the shape is Oval, the leaf level is 80-40 cm<sup>2</sup>. Flower structure sepal 5-6 piece, petal 5-6, moth flower 1 piece, moth flower unlimited, flower. A bush 5-6 years old plant 40-50. In the 8-10-year-old plant, up to 60-70 pieces of breast fruit are harvested. The average weight of the fruit is taken 15-20 grams, the average weight of seeds of 1000 pieces is 20 grams, the average fruit yield is 25-30 t/ha and biomass in the amount of 30t/ha. (Table 1).

Graph 1 Morphological structures of the Capparis spinosa

Morphological indicators	"Uzbekistan-20" variety	Type of growing naturally
Stem color	green, without thorns	green, prickly
Number of main branches, pieces	8-10	12-14
Length of the main stem, sm	150-180	70-80
Number of side branches, pieces	15-20	3-4
Side branches length, sm	40-50	15-20
The thickness of the stem, mm	10-12	8-10
Number of leaves in the stem, pieces	40-50	30-35
Leaf level, sm <sup>2</sup>	8040	2500
Flower structure: flower pot leaf, pieces	5-6	5-6
Father's flower	Unlimited 1	Unlimited 1
Mother-flower		
Number of fruits in a bush plants, pieces:		
On the 4-year-old plant	40-50	10-15
10-youth in the plant	100-150	30-35
Бир дона мевани оғирлиги, гр Weight of one fruit, gr	15-20	10-15
Shape of fruit	oblong-round	stretch-may
Number of seeds in one fruit, pieces	500-700	300-400
Weight of seeds 1000 pieces, gr	15-20	10-15
Yield t / ha	25-30	5-6

Control (St) in the type of plant that grows naturally in the variant, the main branches are up to 12-14 soles, while the main branches grow vertically. The length of the main branches is 70-

80 sm, the side branches are small, on average 3-4 pieces. The thickness of the STEM is 8-10 mm, the length of the side branches is 15-20 cm, the number of leaves on the STEM is up to 30-35 soles, they are elongated and small, their level is 2200-2500 cm<sup>2</sup>. The structure of the flower has the same appearance. The fruits are small, up to 10-15 pieces in a bush, the weight of the fruit is 10-15 grams, the shape is elongated, the yield is less 3-5 t/ha.

According to microscopic analysis stem basis is covered by a cathode epidermis cellsraydi three of the multi-group thin fibers. Parapet parenchyma is a small cell Cambium part composed of multi-cell tissues, the floema part consists of a wide range of cells (Figure 1)

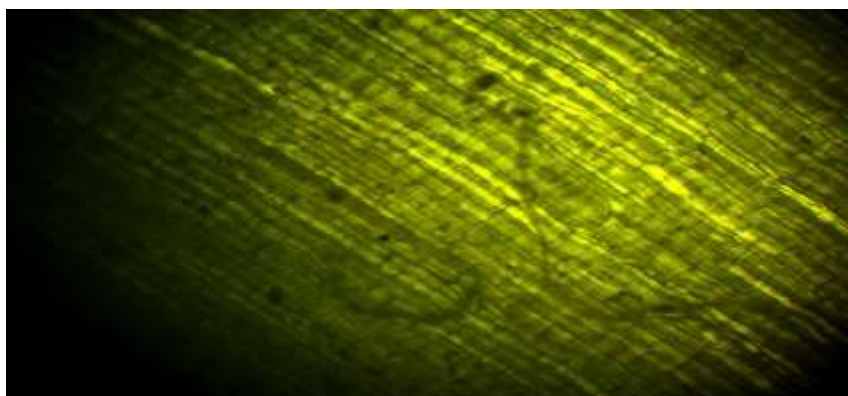
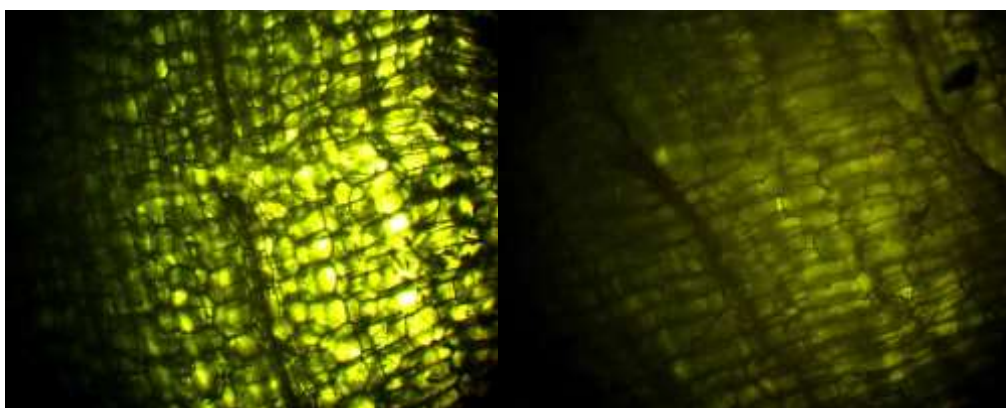


Figure 1 "Uzbekistan-20" general view of the variety Cavar plant poya tissue (bark and permeable ligament)

In xylema, the conductive cells are located in the radical state of the ball-ball, sometimes in the solitary state. Colon permeable ligaments and xyleman are acute radial Rays, in which multi-row gidroside cells are located. The Libriform cells are located between the conductive tubes in a thin-walled Aloxi. The core is thin, it consists of thinly crushed parenchyma cells, in which the ball-ball sac is located the separation channel cells (2 and 3 photos).



2-painting Uzbekistan - 20 varieties of Capparis spinosa part of the bark of the plant stem and hydroside cells in parenchyma microscopic appearance

Figure 3. thin crushed parenchyma cells in the STEM and their location

The Shape of the conducting flute at the cross-section of the STEM is oval-shaped and densely located they are composed of multi-celled cells. The core of the STEM is composed of cells with



a wide thin-walled parenchyma, in which the single separation channel cells are wide-circle-shaped holes .(Figure 4)



4-picture. Cross-section of the parietal portion of the Cavar plant of the "Uzbekistan 20 " Variety and the appearance of conductive tubes, parenchyma cells in it.

In order to determine the biometric structure and characteristic features and characteristics of the Capparis spinosa plant, "Uzbekistan-20" varieties grown in a natural and cultural way were studied in 4 and 8-year-old plants. According to the results of biometric observation, in the culturally grown variety "Uzbekistan-20" is the main shock up to 4-10 pieces, they have a smooth parenchymatic texture. The length of the main branches is from 70 cm to 150-180 cm according to the age of the plant, and the earth grows wildly. The second order of dressing on the main branch branches is up to 8-21 pieces, and in the experimental options 50 cm branches 8-10; Branches up to 30-35 CM are 5-6 and the number of branches up to 10-15 cm is 2-5 soles. These indicators are 2-2.5 times less than in the control (St) variant, in which the formed branches are located steeply up to 15 cm, and the number of them amounted to 3-4 grains. According to the number of branches and the degree of growth, the number of leaves in them (St) is the control option 25-30 leaves, they are satxi 2500 cm<sup>2</sup> on a thin oval plastic leaf, in the experiment options this indicator is 25-45 leaves, they are slightly larger, their leaf levels are up to 300-8040 cm<sup>2</sup> (Table 2).

Graph 2 Biometric structures and characteristic indicators of the Capparis spinosa (2010-2014)

№	Option	The number and length of the main branches in a bush		2-order branches on the main branch	Length, sm			Number of leaves	Leaf level
		numeral word	cm	numeral word	50	35	15	numeral word	cm <sup>2</sup>
1	Control (ST)	12	80	4	-	-	4	30	2500
2	Uzbekistan-20 4-year-old plant	4	70	8	-	6	2	25	3000
3	8-year-old plant	10	180	21	10	6	5	45	8040

The effect of these biometric traits and characteristics on productivity was determined through phenological observations in the process of the study.

This feature of the cavernous plant is the physiological activity of the permeability of its cells. This activity is due to its ability to penetrate the roots even under any conditions to a depth of 10-11 m and selectively transfer the substances dissolved in water from the soil through the membrane. Each cell in the plant testifies to its own homeostatic system.

Until then it was understood that the cell membrane performs only a mechanical function. In a simple microscope, it is possible to determine the general curvature of the cell shell. But with the help of an electronic Mikromed-1 hygroscope, it can be accurately determined the structure, size and other signs and be obtained from color images.

The study of the permeability characteristics of biological membranes is one of the most acute issues in the science of modern biology.

It is desirable to Re-study such tests, that is, fruit and vegetable products, as well as the chemicals contained in the medicinal plant that grow in our republic with the help of modern technical means.

On account of such scientific and practical co-operation, the creation of a new type of environmentally friendly medicinal product from domestic raw materials in the food and Pharmaceutical Industries is achieved. This in turn allows our country to increase its export potential in agriculture.

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