

FAMILY OF VINE (VITACEAE JUSS)

Anvarbekova Charos Anvarbek kizi
Anvarjonova Sevinchkhon Zamonjon kizi
Sotboldiyev Furqatjon Azamjon ugli

Annotation: *A family of Vintage. The distribution of the vintage family. The origin and importance of the vintage family. About the genus Vitis vinifera. The vine is an ancient flowering or indoor plant belonging to the genus Vitis of the Vitaceae Juss family. . The main characteristics of grape varieties belonging to the Eastern Group: the Bush and branches grow strongly, the leaves are pubescent, the yield and yield coefficients of the branches are low, the heads and buds of grapes are large, the fruit, mainly eaten fresh, raisins are made, more resistant to Frost, fungal salinity.*

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Introduction

The vine is an ancient flowering or indoor plant belonging to the genus Vitis of the Vitaceae Juss family. It is found in temperate, subtropical and tropical regions of the world. The vine plant grows in evergreen tropical forests, as well as on river banks and mountain slopes, mainly wild. The vine is a Liana-shaped plant that grows wraps and, with the help of its curls, rotted on the surrounding tree and woody plants, placing all its stem and leaf size at their top. As a result of the change of periods, the general cooling of the climate, the gradual death of evergreen forests, the growth style, shape of the vine also changed, and it took on a form growing in open areas with a slope of land.

The healing and satiety of the fruit, the ability of the vine to grow and multiply easily in other conditions, were the reason for its cultivation by more sedentary peoples. The fertile, fruiting of the vine is beautiful, sweet, Hillary has been chosen and planted for many years. Methods of care have been developed, improved, and ultimately various varieties of grapes have been bred. According to some historical data, it is known that the Vine was planted about 56 thousand years ago in Central Asia, the Caucasus, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, 3 thousand years ago in country on the shores of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, in China, and later in France.

The name of the vine family was formed from the addition of aseae suffix to the basis of the name of the genus Vitis. The vine family includes 14

species, about 1000 species. They differ from each other depending on their morphological signs, biological peculiarities and use. The wild species of the vine, mainly in Africa and Asia, 6/1, are found in the tropical and subtropical regions of America.

In the regions of Central Asia and other Commonwealth countries, the species of the genus *Vitis*, *Ampelopsis* and *Partenosissus* grow in the form of a rot-growing, sometimes shrub and not very large tree. There are also species with different appearance of leaves, branching of branches, inflorescences, flowers, buds, seeds. Although the name was given to the Vitaceae family by the ingilian scientist Lindley (1830), but its author is the farantsuz scientist A.L. Is jussyo (1789). Because he was the first to give the family a botanical definition under the name *viniferae*. The systematics of the vintage family was originally developed by the French botanist J.Tableton (1887) developed and later in the development of this French ampelograph P. Viala and V. Vermarel (1901-1910), Russian scientists A.M.Negro (1946), D.I. Sosnovsky (1949), V.V.Shulgina (1958), D.P.Varabev (1968), Sh.G.Topole (1983) and others made great contributions.

Research in the twentieth century on the study of Vine Systematics makes it possible to open new and new species and categories of the vine, as well as to determine the belonging of certain taxa to one or another species or category through important taxonomic signs. Changes also took place in the Vitaceae family itself, from which the Leeoideae Clarke family was separated as a botanical family (*Leeaceae* Dumortier) in Alohi. Also, the *akareosperma* and *Pterosissus* series were clearly introduced as an addition to the vintage family. As a result of the identification of new categories, reintroduction of the systematics of the old ones and other changes, the vintage family is made up of 14 categories. The first from the family of toksos was given the definition of the genus *Vitis*, later the genus *Cissus*, *Ampelopsis*, *Tetrastigma* and other categories. It is the most studied of all the series belonging to the vintage family and the most important for the national economy is the *Vitis* category.

Vitis (*Vitis* L.) the genus includes 70 species and is divided into two categories: *Euvitis* planch (*Euvitis* Planch) and *Muscadinia* planch (*Muscadinia* Planch). The *euvitis* planch category includes 68 species, while the *Muscadinia* planch includes 2 species. *Euvitis* is considered the main category of the planch *Vitis* category and includes almost all of its types. According to Origin, Botanical and morphologo-anatomical signs and characteristics, there are three: European - Asian (containing only one *Vitis*

vinifera species); East - Asian (containing 39 species) and American (including 28 species) to Guspirts is divided into.

Vitis vinifera, consisting of cultural varieties in the first group, Vitis amurensis (Amur Toki), in the second group Vitis-Tis labruska, Vitis riparia, Vitis rupestris and Vitis berlandieri types are considered significant. Vitis vinifera (V.vinifera L.) 2 rounds in turn: silvestris (ssp. Silvestris Gmel) or sativa of wild Vine (ssp. Sativa DC) or include cultural current.

The wild Vine is distributed in the range from the Atlantic to the Kopet-Speck. Basically a two-house plant. Some plants have only male flowers, while others have only female flowers. Its plants, belonging to the cultural genus, mainly have double (double) sex or functional female Gus. Scientists who thoroughly studied the types and varieties of Vine (s.I. Korzhinsky, D.N.Sosnovsky, V.V.Shulgina, A.M.Negrul, Ya.F.Cut, Sh.G.Topole, etc.) the resistance of the wild vine to various adverse conditions, and on the contrary, most varieties belonging to the Vitis vinifera species are subject to fungal diseases (oidium, anthracnose, spotted necrosis, Gray rot, etc.G.), who expressed almost similar opinions about pests (especially phyloxera) as well as frost-resistant, low immunity. Thanks to this, the search for donor plants with valuable biological signs among head-QA species belonging to the vine family is considered one of the important tasks in the science and practice of Vine.

Outstanding Russian ampelographic scientist, academician a.M.Negrul believes that growing a vine plant culturally existed 79 thousand years ago. The territory of Central Europe goes out of the ice age, climatic conditions are no-favorable for vine growth. Therefore, the process of growing a vine plant without Mada initially began in West Asia, namely the Caspian and Black Sea coasts, Transcaucasia, Central and small Asia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Iran. Later, the importance of Vine began to grow in European countries. According to some researchers, there is an assumption that cultural grape has also been growth in the countries of the Mediterranean coast. However, to this day there is no clear opinion that the cultural Vine belonging to Vitis Vinifera originates from one or another generation. However, research by scientists in the distant yilar cultural Vine (V.vinifera L. ssp. sativa DC) indicates a high poly-morphism (variety). According to some reports, the total number of grape varieties in the world's collections is known to be more than 30 thousand. In order to further clarify the origin, distribution and cultural cultivation of the vine N.I.Vavilov identified their following centers:

Central Asia Center-north –west includes India, Afghanistan, to-jikistan, Uzbekistan and west TyanShan; the center of Oldasiya includes the mountainous regions of Asia Minor, Caucasus, Iran and Turkmenistan. Many cultural and wild species as well as forms of the vine are found in these centers. At the moment N.I Vavilov also expresses the opinion that the wild and cultural Vine must have formed mainly in its Caucasus. The fact that many local (Aboriginal) varieties of grapes have long been grown in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, as well as wild vine species are also common, indicates that the vine has been grown on it for many years.

Taking into account the ecologo-geographical distribution of the wild Vine, its various forms of formation, morphological-biological characteristics A.M.Negrul Vitis developed a classification of grape varieties belonging to the vinifera genus and divided all cultivated (cultivated) grape varieties into three: Eastern; Arbi European and Black Sea coast ecologo-geographical groups. Grape varieties belonging to these groups differ from each other in biological characteristics, morphological signs. The main characteristics of grape varieties belonging to the Eastern Group: the Bush and branches grow strongly, the leaves are pubescent, the yield and yield coefficients of the branches are low, the heads and buds of grapes are large, the fruit, mainly eaten fresh, raisins are made, more resistant to Frost, fungal salinity. The main specialties of grape varieties belonging to the European group West: Vine bushes are relatively compact, branches grow more sluggish, the leaves of most varieties are pubescent, the yield ratio of branches is higher, grape heads and gooseberries are smaller, the fruit is processed Aso-San (wine, juices, etc.).G. prepared). In relation to grape varieties belonging to the Eastern group, it is cold, to diseases.

Grape varieties belonging to the Black Sea coast group, on the other hand, occupy an intermediate place in comparison with grape varieties of another group in terms of their biological-morphological and economic-technological characteristics. The grape crop is mainly used in the preparation of wines and juices. The division of cultivated grape varieties into such groups is due to their use for various purposes (renewal and improvement of the composition of varieties, improvement of care methods, etc.).G.) at comfort poses. The East Asian group includes 39 species. Within them, the type of *Vitis amorenzis* in particular is of practical importance. It has such characteristics as the ability to withstand frosts down to -400s, short growth period, strong growth. Most species are dioecious, with male and functional female flowers. Sometimes species with a double-sex flower can also be found.

Grape heads are mostly small, Haval; the pores are small, round, black, edible. One of the characteristic features of this species is that it begins to grow even when the air temperature is much lower (780s). Although this, of course, is not so dangerous in the northern regions, where winters are harsh and go smoothly, but the climate is moderate, in places with changing winters, dangerous, awakened shoots, overgrown green branches can be seriously damaged, even die off.

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