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HISTORY OF SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POACEAE FAMIL

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ABSTRACT

252 species of 87 genera grow in the flora of Uzbekistan. Poa L., Bromus L., AgropyromGaertn, Hordeum L., PhromitesAdens, Dactylish L., Festuca L., Stipa L., Elytrigia (Link) NevskyAristida L and other subfamilies of the genus Corn are of particular scientific and practical importance. In the flora of Uzbekistan, the following 7 species of barley (Hordeum L) grow in the wild, of which 4 species are perennials: Hordeumjubatum L, H. bogdaniiWilen, H. brevisubulatum Link, H. bulbosumTron, 3 per type annual H. aleporinum Link, H. geniculatum All, H. spontaneum C. Koch are herbaceous plants.

KEYWORDS: *Poaceae, Flora, Mountain, Center, Family, Hill, Soil, Place, Field*

1. INTRODUCTION

The following centers of origin of barley have been identified by NI Vavilov and other scientists:

1) Central Ethiopia (Abyssinia) - All available two-, six-row barley varieties, grainless, barbed varieties.
2) Central Asia-China (China, Korea, Japan, and Tibet) - low-growing, densely short-cornered, short-stemmed or no-stemmed forms, with six rows of stalked and stalk-free growths.
3) Central Asia - The naturally occurring spike has different colors, sword lengths, spike densities, and split stem shapes.
4) The Mediterranean - (South Africa, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria), Palestine, Syria - large grains, barley varieties used in disease-resistant food.
5) In Central Asia - Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan - heat, drought-resistant, disease-resistant varieties are grown, mainly barley for fodder.
6) 6.Europe-Siberian Central-soil barley varieties resistant to high acidity are grown, which is mainly the main raw material of the brewing industry.
7) Central North and South America - species imported from other regions. This region is the oldest in the origin of barley. Barley varieties in this region are resistant to dormancy, early ripening and disease resistance. Barley is one of the most ancient crops.

In ancient Asia, Iraq, on the banks of the Nile, in the south of Turkey, barley began to be planted VIII-VII thousand years BC. Barley began to be grown as a new crop in England 3,400 BC, in Denmark 2,650 years ago, and in America from the 16th to the 18th centuries. According to the International Organization for Migration (FAO) in 2000, the area of barley was 55.7 million hectares, and the yield was 24.4 million hectares. Barley is grown and cultivated in many parts of the world. **[1]**

According to PM Zhukovsky, primitive people planted wild barley called spontaneum. They found an unbreakable variety of barley. They selected large grains and used them for seed. Thus, barley with two rows of grains was born.

Double-grain forms of cultivated barley have become widespread. Under the new conditions, double rows of barley gradually gave rise to a series of grain barley. Spring barley mutations emerged from the autumn forms.

There are other opinions about the origin of barley. In particular, F.Kh. Bakhteev, after many years of experience, concludes that double row and multi-row barley are not related to each other, but come from the same wild generation. **[2]**

A.Ya. Trafimovskaya (1970) based on the results of archeological, botanical, genetic studies and her own observations in the literature, "the long-term form and evolution of cultivated barley originated from double-grained wild barley, adapted to the difficult conditions of wild growth." assumes that. 'H.spontaneumC.Koch'-- the so-called first-generation form is almost extinct. Its present H.spontaneum C. Koch.form as an alien plant among cereal crops, born as a result of centuries of evolution, and it facilitated the formation of coarse-grained barley and the emergence of other traits close to cultivated barley. According to NI Vavilov, in determining the center of origin of barley varieties is based on the theory that first there are dominant in the main centers, and then there are recessive traits in the distributed areas. Some foreign scholars are trying to deny this issue. Currently, barley has a complex of basic genes of the genus H. spontaneum, which means that it also breaks the grain, the grain is arranged in pairs, and is known to be 24.4 s / ha. Barley is grown and cultivated in many parts of the world. According to PM Zhukovsky, primitive people planted wild barley called spontaneum. They found an unbreakable variety of barley. They selected large grains and used them for seed. Thus, barley with two rows of grains was born. **[3]**

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N.I.Vavilov (1957) **[5],** who now acknowledges the influence of Old Asian countries on the global evolution of the barley crop, traces the origins of barley to Old Asian countries (Asia Minor, Syria, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Iran, Northern Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Caucasus). **[6]**

According to F.Kh. Bakhteev (1953), barley spread to Eurasia and Africa through the countries of Central Asia. This idea is consistent with the theory of NI Vavilov. Barley is a very ancient crop. Archaeological excavations show that barley was planted in the early Neolithic period. D.R. Harlan (1973) estimates that barley began to be cultivated 7,000 BC. Archaeological excavations have shown that barley has been cultivated in Central Asia since ancient times. Archaeological excavations in 1954 revealed that barley grain found in the Joytun region of southern Turkmenistan was planted during the Neolithic period, 5,000 years ago. Continuing Darwin's teachings, NI Vavilov examines the origin and evolution of cultivated plants and points out the following main aspects of the evolutionary process. **[7]**

For natural and artificial selection, the basis for the smallest (numerical and physiological measures) of the species, as well as the largest mutation (including the main polyploid phenomena occurring in flowering plants) can be the basis material. As experimental difficulties are left behind, the process of mutation becomes an object of increasingly physiological influence. **[8]**

Hybridization, in particular, also plays an important role in the formation of cultivated plants, and it provides a great material for selection. Apparently, the hybridization of long generations also played a major role in the origin of a number of cultivated plant species. In the process of further evolution, the distribution of plant species, the acquisition of new areas, as well as environmental and geographical constraints will be crucial. **[9]**

Natural and artificial selection is a key and decisive factor in evolution, in the formation of exercise. As a result of archeological excavations, VI Sprishevsky (1963) found barley and wheat grains of ancient Bronze Age in the city of Chust, Fergana Valley. The found barley belongs to only one species (Hordeumsativum lessen). But they come in all shapes and sizes. **[10]**

2. CONCLUSION

In short, at the beginning of the last century there were no selection varieties of barley. Later, low-yielding varieties were replaced by high-yielding varieties, which significantly increased yields. In Uzbekistan, 80 varieties have passed the State Variety Testing, 13 of which have been regionalized at different times. Currently, more than a dozen varieties of barley are zoned in Uzbekistan: in the foothills of Surkhandarya region and all arable areas of the country, as well as on irrigated lands. **[11-13]**

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