

DIRECTIONS OF ORGANIZATION OF LAND RESOURCES IN POMEGRANATE GROWING AND OTHER SUBTROPICAL GARDENING

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Abstract

Land resources are lands that can be used for economic needs. In Uzbekistan, the structure of the Earth includes the lands that are used and the lands that can be used in the future. Land is valued in terms of area and quality. The analysis of land use levels (see Land Use Analysis) and their effectiveness determine gross and net income per unit of land area, labor productivity, and assess the performance of landowners and land users.

Keywords: giftedness, intellectual, communication, cooperation, student, creativity (creative), competence, spiritual.

Introduction

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, land is conditionally distributed in the following order: by categories of land types (agriculture; residential areas; for industrial, transport, defense, communications, etc. purposes; for forestry, hydraulic engineering, etc.); nature protection, lands of health, recreational and historical and cultural significance; reserve lands); Citrus crops are smaller, evergreen, often thorny trees or shrubs, so they can be successfully grown in greenhouses and even in pots at home [Islamov S.Ya., Abdikayumov Z.A., 2012,

BH Gulyamov and others, 2011].

Citrus crops can be easily propagated both by seed and vegetatively. Many forms, species, and varieties of citrus have been obtained as a result of long-term pollination by foreign pollination. In addition to normal sexual aphids, re-pollination produces nutsellar aphids, which are formed from nutsellus cells. As a result, the seeds of this plant form not one, but two, four or even more spikes. According to S.Ya. Islamov, Z.A. Abdikayumov [2012], nutsellar aphids often form a plant that replicates the mother plant. However, numerous studies by scientists have shown that nutsellar seedlings can often produce new forms that differ from the mother plant in a number of positive ways. In this way, new forms of orange, mandarin and lemon were obtained. Some citrus crops are able to produce fruit (nodules) without pollination (partheno carpic). Others, on the other hand, do not produce fruit at all if they are not pollinated or insufficiently pollinated (Figure 1.2.3).

It should be noted that among these sharply contrasting plant forms there are also intermediate forms, which, whether pollinated or not, can produce abundant fruit and seeds. According to B.

Gulyamov and others [2011], flower buds of citrus crops are formed in the summer growth of last year or in the spring growth of this year, depending on the meteorological conditions of the year. The difference in the timing of the formation of flower buds between citrus species can last up to 2-3 months. Although yields decline slightly after a good year, citrus crops are not prone to periodicity. One of their hallmarks is the longevity of the leaves, which last for 2-3 years. It is known that citrus plants require moisture. When there is enough moisture in the soil, plants can grow and develop normally. When there is a lack of moisture for a long time, the leaves wither and become active the roots dry out and the nodules fall off. Citrus is a short-day plant, but it grows well in a long day when the growing conditions are good.

Among citrus crops, lemon is one of the light-demanding plants, but its demand for light is not constant and it varies depending on the condition of the plant and the ambient air temperature. Lighting for citrus crops at an average temperature below 100C during the relative dormancy May decrease to 45% (on open days). When citrus crops are grown in ditches, general sealing is used to protect them from the cold. In this case, if the temperature is low without sharp fluctuations (up to 30C) and the soil and air are moderately dry, the plants can spend full shade for 40-110 days. As mentioned above, citrus crops are not cold tolerant. The absolute minimum for these crops varies from -2 to -100C, depending on their type and biological condition of the plants. Citrus crops in subtropical regions where the lowest temperature during the winter does not fall below this limit

Can be grown successfully. There are such conditions in the southern regions of the country, and there are prospects for growing citrus crops in the open field. However, this situation requires additional in-depth scientific research and many years of experimental work in the region. This is because in some years, colds below the above limit are recorded. However, as a promising direction, we will get acquainted with the procedure of cultivation in the open ground below.

The subtropical regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are located in the far northern part of the globe. Although the subtropics in the southern regions of the country are arid subtropics, in these regions there is less snow in winter, the temperature drops to -20-250C and sometimes 20-30 cm of soil.

Freezing to a depth is observed. All this poses a serious threat to citrus cultivation in the open in these areas.

According to B. Gulyamov and others [3], among the citrus crops, one of the most common representatives of the citrus genus, which is highly adapted to cultivation in a protected area, is the lemon. Lemons can be successfully grown in pots in greenhouses, greenhouses, palaces, ditches and at home. Orange is highly demanding to a long-lasting thermal regime throughout the growing season, so the set of conditions necessary for it can be easily created in greenhouses and greenhouses. Trenches for growing citrus in the dry subtropical southern regions with a long growing season. It is also possible to organize. However, ditches are less effective for mandarins, In small nurseries, the seeds are sown by hand, with a sowing depth of

3-4 cm, row spacing of 20 and row spacing of 3-4 cm. In industrial nurseries, it is advisable to use the single-row method (row spacing 75-80 cm). In this case, the seeds can be sown in ordinary grain drills, and after the seedlings sprout, the distance between the plants should be 2-3 cm in case of light weeding. All maintenance measures are aimed at ensuring rapid plant growth and high yields of standard grafts. Once the seedlings emerge, the soil between the rows is loosened at least twice a month, irrigated as required, and nitrogen fertilizer is applied at a rate of 60-80 kg per hectare. Seedlings are harvested in the fall or in the spring by hand or by a special digging machine. Standard grafts are buried with 1000 seedlings per 1 m with a slope [B.Kh. Gulyamov and others, 2011]. All care should be taken to ensure that all welds are well developed and that the buds are suitable for grafting. To accelerate seedling growth, nitrogen fertilizers are applied in two periods: at a rate of 60 kg / ha for autumn seedlings in April and June, and for spring seedlings in May and June. Kurtak grafting is carried out in late July-early August. To do this, use pre-prepared cuttings with a diameter of 8 mm, well cooked and 5-7 eyes from high-yielding native plants. The cut branches are trimmed to prevent them from drying out, and the twigs are wrapped in cling film. If the branches are dry, they are buried in moist sand. This method is especially important when the branches are brought from long distances. Welders with a body thickness of 8-10 mm are suitable for bud welding. The height of the bud depends on the soil and climatic conditions of the place and the type of graft used. In light soils grafting is carried out slightly above the root collar, and in other soils at a height of 5-7 cm. Dr. S.X. Pirtskhalayshvili, paying special attention to the height of bud grafting, found that grafting a lemon at a very low (2-3 cm in height) buds causes it to pass into its own roots, which reduces its frost resistance. seeds, gommos and root rot is formed. Planting such seedlings will increase the number of bugs in the garden. Therefore, it is advisable to graft the bud at a height of 6 cm. Currently, T-method grafting is the most effective. It is convenient to tie a bandage bud. You need to cut the band short. Or you can cut it long and leave it outside. In places where the temperature drops to -100C and below in winter, the grafted buds are pruned by pulling the soil to a thickness of 10–15 cm. This method is specific to light soils. Buds in moderate to heavy soils it is advisable to mulch the surface with materials such as sawdust. When the frosts return in the spring, the grafts are opened and a new bud is grafted in place of the dead buds. Trapped eyelids are pruned before vegetation begins. The cut is 2 mm from the welded bud. The height is done by tilting the bud in the opposite direction. Caring for grafted buds includes removing weeds, loosening the soil, watering and fertilizing. Shaping citrus seedlings should begin in the nursery.

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