



Importance of Fruit Growing and Viticulture in Agriculture and its Cultivation Technology

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Abstract: Fruit growing is an important branch of agriculture that grows fruits, grapes and berries. It serves to meet the needs of the population for fruits and fruit products, and fruit raw materials for the industry. This article also talks about the cultivation of fruit and grape products.

Keywords: viticulture, fruit, berries, vine plants, scientific and technical achievements, harmful insects, vitamins, organic acid, mineral substances.

The purpose of teaching the science of fruit growing and viticulture is to study the characteristics of growth and development of fruit, berries, vine plants, existing laws in their life, factors affecting growth and productivity. Based on this knowledge, introducing the latest scientific and technical achievements in the production of high-quality and abundant crops, taking into account the various aspects of the place where the crop is grown, based on the laws of the life of these plants.

We are advanced in the adaptation of abundant and high-quality non-traditional types of fruits, berries, vines to the conditions of our Republic, especially in the regions of the Fergana Valley, as well as in the creation of new varieties resistant to cold, storage, transportation, diseases and harmful insects. is to provide information about the role of entrepreneurial gardeners and scientific research institutions.

Fruits, berries, vine plants are very diverse, there are more than 200 species on earth and more than 10 thousand varieties are cultivated. These are divided into groups of trees, shrubs, subshrubs and herbaceous plants according to the structure of their surface area, according to the length of their life cycle, and according to production characteristics and biological characteristics, they are seed fruits, seed fruits, nut fruits. , subtropical and citrus fruits, berries; according to the structure of the flower, it is divided into the groups of monoecious and bisexual, monoecious and certain sexes, and dioecious and certain sexes.

Grapes contain a lot of various vitamins, acids and other elements necessary for the human body. The blue part of the vine plant is also used in animal husbandry, therefore, in addition, waste from grapes in wineries is used as fertilizer in agriculture. At the same time, various types of aircraft used in fine aviation are produced. Therefore, taking into account the great importance of vines in the national economy, the government makes a special decision every 10-15 years to increase the area of vineyards, increase their yield, and invent new machines. Currently, there are about 133,000 vineyards.

Vine seeds and vegetative parts (stems, cuttings). It is also propagated by grafting and grafting. In vegetative reproduction, the vine begins to harvest 2-3 years after transplanting, and when it is planted from seeds, it is much later. In the cultivation of new varieties, they are propagated from vine seeds only for selection purposes. In farm conditions, the vine is propagated from seedlings grown by cuttings. In rare cases, it is propagated directly from cuttings under favorable conditions.

Transfer and care of pens. cuttings are transferred to the nursery on the edge or ditches, which are taken with adapted working bodies installed on PRVN-2.5, KU-0.3 frame or chisel. 80-90 cm distance between the rows and 10-12 cm distance between the cuttings in the row is left in order to make the fodder convenient and to cut between the seedlings by mechanization. In this case, up to 125,000 seedlings per hectare of land will be transferred to the nursery. At present, many farms are trying various schemes for transferring cuttings to the nursery. Planting of cuttings in two rows in a scheme of 90x10x10 cm up to 200,000 pieces per hectare, 160,000 cuttings per hectare with narrow spacing (from 60 cm), as well as square-nesting planting in a 60x60 cm scheme by placing 4-6 cuttings in each nest is of greatest interest. when transferring the cuttings, they are placed in a row vertically or slightly lying on the cut slits. if the length of cuttings is 50 cm, it is transferred to a depth of 30 cm from the surface of the earth, the rest of it (20 cm) remains on the surface of the plant and is buried in the soil, leaving the topmost bud open. the cuttings are covered with soil using tractor plows. the tip of the cuttings is cut with secateurs 3-4 cm above the open bud.

Vineyards are planted once for many years. Its productivity, longevity and fruitfulness largely depend on its proper organization. Mistakes made during grafting are sometimes noticeable in the future state of the plant after several years, but at this time it is difficult or impossible to correct them. Therefore, the vineyard is built on the basis of a strictly developed plan, which is created taking into account the tasks in this plan, the soil-climatic conditions of the place, the biological characteristics of the vine, and the organizational and economic conditions. In addition, great importance is attached to the selection and placement of varieties, preparation of fodder and transplanting techniques before transplanting vine seedlings.

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