

WAYS TO RESTORE THE FRUIT GARDEN AND IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

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Annotation. *This article deals with horticulture, gardening, selection of early and high yielding varieties, selection of places for gardening.*

Keywords: *fruit species, horticulture, figs, pomegranates, dates, grapes, tree species and varieties, quarters, seedling roots.*

When choosing a place for a garden, climatic conditions, especially temperature, are of decisive importance. The variety of fruits grown in Uzbekistan grows and yields in almost all regions of the Republic. In the regions of the valleys of Uzbekistan, it is not of great importance to say how much rain falls when allocating a place for a garden, since the gardens are watered artificially. When choosing a place for a garden, it is important that the location is low-altitude, since it forms a microclimate on some parts of the garden. On irrigated plain land, every 1000 m.it is recommended to choose plots that are no more than 4-8 m slope at. In Uzbekistan, the northern and western mountain slopes are the most convenient places for garden restoration. The eastern and Southern Slopes will not be suitable for garden restoration. Such slopes are usually occupied by figs, pomegranates, dates, unabi and other warm-loving and drought-resistant species.

Soil and soil underground. Most of the soil of Uzbekistan is suitable for garden restoration. The suitability of the soil for garden restoration is also determined by looking at the comrades of fruit plants. For example, it is possible to restore gardens on well-grown lands of walnuts, Birch, Poplar, shumtol, Acacia, dub, Willow and others. Many fruit species provide the best yield on cultured burlap soils, in which the sedimentary layer is medium and light-grained soil. The types of fruits whose roots are deeply located (apples, pears, cherries, etc.) the soil horizon is at least 2,0-2,5 m, while the wise fruit species (apricots, peaches, almonds, etc.) give a good harvest when the soil horizon is at least 1,0-1,5 m. Sizot waters. The land on which the Sizot water is located on the surface is almost not suitable for fruit plants, especially deep-rooted trees. For the restoration of the garden, the sizot waters are allocated at least 2,0-2,5 m from the Earth's surface, and for some types of fruit (plum, cherry, paradizka grafted apples, niece)-1-1,5 m, lots located in a depth of 2,5-3,0 m on salty soils. Artificial non-irrigated gardens can be restored in the foothills and foothills zone at a height of 1000-1500 m from the sea level. 2.Organize the garden area. In non-specialized farms, industrial-scale gardens, as a rule, should not be less than 25-30 ha. In specialized horticultural farms, fruit gardens should have an average of 2 thousand hectares, while the total land area should be about 2,5-3,0 thousand hectares. After the allocation of the plot for the garden, its territory is formalized: the garden border is established, the construction of houses and production buildings is established, the ditches and trenches (dumps), roads, a draft of ixota trees are formed. Large areas are divided into 25-30, and in smaller gardens-10-15 hectares of quarters. The boundaries of the quartals are straightened to the trunk (large) roads, canals, ixota Woodlands. Usually, in each quarter, the same fruit variety is transferred, which is cooked on 2-3 term. Fruit species (strawberries, figs, etc.), which require a lot of Labor, are not resistant to rapid spoilage and sending to remote areas, should be transferred closer to populated areas.

Quartiles 10-12 m.li they are separated from each other by roads, the trunk is connected by road. E of the roads inside the quartiles will be 8-10 m. 3.Selection of species and varieties. Each fruit tree species and variety is specific demanding in relation to the soil climate. In accordance with these

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requirements, the territory of Uzbekistan is divided into 26 regions and 4 small regions depending on natural and climatic conditions. In each of them, the types of fruits and varieties are multiplied by the ratio in the percentage account. Production experience and data of scientific inspection institutions are closely interrelated species and varieties with a percentage score for each region. The species and varieties selected for each fruit-growing region are called standard assortment, and when restoring the garden, these standard sentiments are observed (this happens in the district agricultural departments). Place the species and varieties in the garden. Each species, and even each Variety, has its own interpretation of the external environment. Therefore, their care agrotechnics should be differentiated. To achieve this, the species must be transferred to separate plots and even quartiles, and the varieties-to separate rows. The result varieties should be chosen so that they are mutually pollinated and formed in a norm from the garden during the entire vegetation period. The main seeds in the garden consist of 3-5 varieties, cereals 3-4, others 2-3 varieties, which must be cooked for different periods. Self-pollinated varieties also provide an abundant and qualitative harvest when pollinated from the outside, for their full pollination is conducted 2-3 different pollinator varieties in 1-2 row after each 10-12 main row. 4. Method of laying fruit trees in the garden. When placing fruit trees in the garden, it is planned to use the feeding area of the plants as fully as possible without harming their growth and yield. In the flat zone, fruit trees are placed in a square, a right angle and a chess technique. The square method is used a lot. The Bunda is equal to The Intercept of the row and The Intercept of the rows. In the correct angular method, the rows between the rows are left slightly (2-3 m) wider than between the trees. In consequence, more trees are transferred to the earth to 1 than in the square method. Placing the trees in the chess (triangle) method. In this method, the trees are transferred to triangular or hexagonal tops. It is possible to transfer more trees to a hectare of land than if they were placed in a square and a right angle method, but the garden work will be more difficult to design. In industrial-based restored gardens, this method is futile. Double row planting method professor P.G.The climate of Shitt is recommended for trees, which are held in continental districts. Method of transferring seedlings to nests. It is used in the steppes of Central Asia. Transfer thickness of fruit trees. Fruit trees should be held in such a thickness that they give the maximum yield, the quality of the fruits should be good, as well as wind and Frost and black frosts, ensuring the possibility of soil processing and tree care should be made possible. Prepare the Earth for planting. Plants can develop healthy and energetic when the Earth is qualitatively prepared for planting before the garden is restored. Preparation of the Earth for planting consists of leveling it, plowing, fertilizing, etc. 5. Plan the garden plot. In the restoration of the garden in large areas, the location of some quarters in large, how they are located, the location of the corresponding buildings and the roads leading to them are determined. In each of the quarter corners are buried tables, on which the name of the quarter is written. Rows of trees are taken along the most favorable slope, where the water walks well. it is desirable that the range was taken as far as possible from the east to the West, and in the districts where there were constant winds, focusing on the side where the wind blew. And Ixota trees should be transferred perpendicular to the wind. The garden is planned by focusing on the main ditch or trunk road from the square. For planning: land measuring tape or roulette, 2 pieces of tros with a length of at least 110 m, diameter 5-8 cm 15-20 wooden stakes with a length of up to 1 m, 2 pieces of iron piles with a diameter of 2-3 cm, length from the calculation of planting to every 5-10 hectares of Land 400 pieces of Digging pits. In the autumn, the pits are planted two weeks before planting, and in the spring, when they are held in the fall. On irrigated burlap soils, their width is 60-75 CM, and the depth is 60-70 CM: in low-yield gravel soils, the fodder of the pits is delivered to 1,5 m. In order not to lose the point at which the tree will be transferred when digging deep and not to break the transfer along a straight line, a length of 1,5-2 m, a planting board is used. Summary seeding

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holding periods. Fruit trees are usually held in autumn or spring, depending on local climatic conditions and organizational work. Autumn tree transfer begins in early November after leaf shedding and continues until the black frosts fall. And in the spring, the seedlings can be transferred until the bud is written, depending on the condition of the soil, that is, up to 20-25 march in the southern districts, up to 10-15 April in the northern districts. Technique of transplanting seedlings. Before transplanting the seedling is thrown into the depth of the soil and a pile is formed. The seedling transfer board is inserted into the control piles, a seedling is placed in the groove between the boards. The seedling is held by two workers. One takes the seedling and comb its roots over the soil pile. The second worker throws the soft soil evenly around the pit. When planting, the root must be buried 5-6 cm from the face of the earth in heavily grounded areas, and in light grounded areas 4-5 cm high. After the planting is carried out, it is watered consecutively.

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