

ҚОРАҚОЛПОЎИСТОН ШАРОИТИДА НАВДОР ТУТ КЎЧАТЛАРИНИ ЕТИШТИРИШ ТАРТИБИ

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PROCEDURE FOR GROWING VARIETAL TUT SEEDLINGS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Аннотация. Интенсив тутзорлар барпо этишда 0,9 х 0,9 м схемани қўллаш юқори самара бериши асослаб берилган. Ушбу технология асосида экилган тутзорлардан фойдаланилса ва қуртлар парваришланган тақдирда 1 қути уруғдан 80,2 кг пилла ҳосили олишга эришилади. Таҷрибаларимизда қишга чидамли, Сурх-тут, Ўзбекистон, Кинриу, Пионер навлари Урганч тут кўчатзорида она тутзорда ўсаётган ва Ҳазорасп туманининг Муҳаммон номи фермер хўжалигининг она тутзорида келтирилган навларда ҳалқалаш ўтказилди.

Калит сузлар нав, қаламчалар, усул, тутзор,агротехник тадбир, тупрок структураси

Аннотация. Обоснована высокая эффективность применения схемы 0,9 х 0,9 м при создании интенсивных тутовых плантаций. При использовании тутовых плантаций, посаженных по этой технологии, и при выращивании гусениц можно получить 80,2 кг коконов с 1 коробки семян. В наших опытах проводили кольцевание зимостойких сортов тутовника Сурх-тут, Узбекистан, Кинриу, Пионер, выращенных в маточных тутовых плантациях

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Ключевые слова: сорт, черенки, метод, тутовый сад, агротехническое мероприятие, структура почвы

Abstract. The high efficiency of applying the 0.9 x 0.9 m scheme in the creation of intensive mulberry plantations has been substantiated. When using mulberry plantations planted using this technology and when growing caterpillars, it is possible to obtain 80.2 kg of cocoons from 1 box of seeds. In our experiments, we conducted ringing of winter-hardy mulberry varieties Surkh-tut, Uzbekistan, Kinriu, Pioneer, grown in the maternal mulberry plantations of the Urgench mulberry nursery and brought to the maternal mulberry plantations of the Mukhamon farm in the Khazarasp district.

Keywords: variety, cutting, method, mulberry orchard, agrotechnical measure, soil structure

Today, along with the creation of new varieties and hybrids suitable for the specific natural and climatic conditions of our republic, the development of technologies that combine agrotechnical measures, new methods, and recommendations aimed at improving the yield, nutritional value, and quality of grown products is of great importance. As with other fruit trees, shaping peach tree branches and timely implementation of agrotechnical measures are important factors in the condition and productivity of fruit trees. Proper shaping of the peach tree, the correct selection of fruit-bearing shoots, plays an important role in obtaining a high yield. Because it has been emphasized that good growth of fruit-bearing mother shoots plays an important role in the formation of flower and fruit tubers in it[6].

The high effectiveness of using the 0.9 x 0.9 m scheme in establishing intensive mulberry plantations is substantiated by [5,8]. With the use of mulberry plantations planted according to this technology and the care of caterpillars, a yield of 80.2 kg of cocoons per 1 box of seeds is achieved. Based on scientific research, it has been proven that 88.3 kg of cocoons can be obtained when sown according to the 2.5 m scheme, and 90 kg when sown according to the 4.0 x 0.5 scheme.

One of the most important factors in vegetative propagation of plants is the rooting of the vegetative organ, that is, the cuttings.

Experiments conducted by researchers for this purpose show that when plants grown from lignified cuttings are planted in a permanent location, the formation of their root system during the vegetation period, i.e., the first order of roots, is somewhat greater and they reach a depth of 75 cm in the soil, but they emphasize that in seedlings grown from green cuttings, the predominance of branching, the number of actively moving small roots, and the total volume of the root system was 36-44%. This, in turn, indicates that the seedling quickly absorbs nutrients[2,7]. In this case, the cuttings were prepared in the second ten days of February, buried in 50-60 cm trenches before planting, and in the horizontal method, the cuttings were placed in furrows with a depth of 7-8 cm and buried with soil. In the second inclined method, cuttings 15-20 cm long were buried with soil, leaving one bud on the soil surface. It was found that the rooting of the experimental cuttings was higher compared to the cuttings planted by the inclined method [1,3].

Experimental work was planned in the work program for conducting experiments and selection work on new regionalized mulberry varieties in the Khojeyli "Agro Pilla" LLC and the Sartbay Pirniyazov farm of the Khojeyli district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

1. In the second year (2022-2025), ringed cuttings were obtained from the SANIISH-5, Japanese variety Kinriu, Uzbekistan, Pioneer, Winter-Resistant varieties, Pobeda x Pioneer hybrid combinations, and as a control, ringed seedless Tajik variety cuttings were obtained.

2. In the experiments, selection varieties developed by scientists of the Scientific Research Institute of Sericulture, recommended for this region, and regionalized were used: In our experiments, winter-hardy varieties Surkh-tut, Uzbekistan, Kinriu, Pioneer were hatched on varieties growing in the mother

mulberry plantation of the Urgench mulberry nursery and brought from the mother mulberry plantation of the Mukhamon farm of the Khazarasp district.

Table 1

Biological classification and selection of the following varieties

Definition data.

Complex hybrid SANISH-5	<i>(Morus.alba.L)</i> species is characterized by strong shoot formation, short spacing between buds, medium-sized leaves, small-edged female variety. According to the data of the author A.S. Didichenko, root formation is considered to have good properties.
Kinriu	The Japanese variety belongs to the genus <i>M.Kagautae.koidz</i> , has large flat-leaved shoots of medium size, medium-sized buds, and spurs. The variety is female, fruit production is weak. Buds are large, triangular in shape. The susceptibility to bacteriosis is considered a defect of the variety.
Pioner	<i>(M.alba.L)</i> It produces large-leaved, strong shoots, with annual shoots reaching up to 2.5-3.0 m. High yield.
Winter-resistant	<i>(M alba Linn)</i> Intended for Tashkent region and northern regions. The main value of the variety is its high winter hardiness and 1.5 times earlier yield compared to other regionalized varieties. One of the characteristic features is the presence of gray branches, reaching up to 3 m. The leaves are medium-sized and entire. The female is considered a variety.
Surkh mulberry	<i>(M. alba Linn)</i> It is zoned in the northern part of Turkmenistan. The main value of the variety is its winter hardiness and good leaf yield. The leaf blade is medium, entire, or slightly notched. The branches are medium-sized, light-colored. Female variety.
Uzbekistan	<i>(M.multicaulis Perr)</i> It is regionalized for the Fergana region and has recently been widely used in the Khorezm region. The leaves are thick, fleshy and soft, and are the most nutritious food for silkworms. Annual shoots are very strong, reaching a length of 2.7-3.0 m. According to

	the author S.S. Zinkina, the Uzbekistan variety takes root well during cuttings. Rooting in cuttings is noted in the works of M.I.Grebinskaya.
seedless Tajikistan	(<i>Morus alba L</i>) It is a clone selected by M.I.Grebinskaya from the local mulberry variety Bedona. The branches are moderately strong. The intervals between the joints are not the same; short joints and long joints alternate. The female variety produces few fruits, is very sweet, lacks seeds, is very cold-resistant, and is characterized by a high leaf yield.

During the research, a detailed description of the varieties (leaves, branches, buds, and roots) was prepared. Data were collected and analyzed in the 3-4 years of the study.

Thus, in the conditions of Karakalpakstan, the advantages of planting mulberry saplings in autumn are that in autumn, the labor force coincides with the time when it is free from other agricultural work, there is no need to water the saplings planted in autumn, the roots are well rooted in the soil, and due to the moisture accumulated in the soil, they develop quickly with the warming of the air in early spring. Naturally, their germination percentage was also higher compared to seedlings planted in spring.

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