ОСНОВНЫЕ АГРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВИШНИ ИЗ СЕМЕЧКОВЫХ ПЛОДОВЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ

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THE MAIN AGROTECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF CHERRIES FROM LEGUMES

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Аннотация. Вишня-это фрукт, который многие любят есть. Плоды вишни также отличаются богатством витаминов. Этот фрукт также богат минералами кальцием, железом, магнием, фосфором, калием, натрием, которые важны для нашего организма. Обычно различают 2 вида вишни: сладкую и горькую (кислую). В то время как черешню едят как влажный фрукт, горькую вишню в основном используют в выпечке и консервировании.

Ключевые слова. Вишневое дерево, придание формы и кустистость, полив и подкормка, кальций, железо, магний, фосфор, калий, натрий, посадка рассады.

Annotation. Cherry is a fruit that many people love and eat. The cherry fruit is also characterized by its richness in vitamins. This fruit is also rich in the minerals

calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, which are important for our body. There are usually 2 types of cherries: sweet and bitter (sour). Sweet cherries are eaten as wet fruits, while bitter cherries are mainly used in desserts and canning.

Keywords. Cherry tree, shaping and shrubbing, watering and fertilizing, planting calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, seedlings.

The cherry tree is extremely delicate and can easily die due to various diseases (moniliosis, bacterial necrosis, cytosporosis, root throat). Taking into account the unpretentiousness of caring for cherry trees, it is recommended to plant them in soil with good moisture permeability and artificially raised. Bitter Cherries have a self-pollination peculiarity, but sweet cherries should be planted together with pollinating varieties so that they give a good harvest. For planting seedlings, it is necessary to choose a place where there is a lot of sunlight. It is necessary that the cherry tree is saturated with sunlight for at least 6 hours in a day. They cannot grow well in areas where regular fog falls, especially since the fog that falls during the summer season can prevent them from saturating themselves from the sun.

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Since growing cherry trees have a widespread root system, they are practically not required to apply excess fertilizer. Taking into account their fast growth husk, it is possible to determine at what point additional fertilizer is required. The fact

that the tip of the tree branches grows less than 25 centimeters per year means that there is a demand for fertilizer. From other signs that indicate a demand for additional feed, again, it is the fact that the leaves are smaller than in the previous year. By mid-summer there may be premature yellowing, as well as shedding before the arrival of autumn. In cases other than these, it is not recommended to fertilize cherry trees. Otherwise, the trees will grow rapidly, and this can cause a decrease in yield.

Cherries begin to ripen mainly in late spring. It is imperative to dial the fruits with a bandage, in akshol they quickly lose their quality. The fruit band is cut off from the ground touching the branch without damaging it. Shaping fruit trees has been done for centuries by cutting off tree branches and branches. Shaping the tree trunk in the desired direction is an effective method of creating a strong tree base. Shaping trees is an important factor for their long life. Cutting trees can seem complicated for those who are just learning the secrets of gardening. However, minor mistakes made during the cutting process usually do not cause much damage to the tree.

Shaping and shrubbery are considered an important event in the care of cherries. With it, a branch-branch is formed, which carries the expected large yield weight. In the first year, the height of the tree trunk is determined. In this case, the height of the body is measured 60-70 CM. 4-6 buds are counted towards the top, and the upper part is cut off from these buds. In the spring of the second year, the base of the first yarus is formed. The first yarus branches are formed from the central body towards different sides, which are cut off leaving a length of 0.5 meters. In the early spring of the third year, the branches growing towards the inside of the branch-branch or in a vertical position are cut off. In this, the second yarus is formed and their length is regulated.

The branches of the second yarus should be 15 cm shorter and 20 cm lower than those of the first Yarus. The main body is cut after 6 buds, measuring 0.5 meters above the point where the second yarus begins. In the spring of the fourth

year, the formation of the first two yaruses is completed. If branches have formed above the tree, a third yarus is also formed. To do this, the branches are cut 20 cm longer than the length of the central body. In the spring of the fifth year, the formation of cherry Horn-Sheba is completed. From this year, cherries are included in the full Harvest. In the orderly formation of branches of cherry trees-cherry seedlings are shortened at a distance of 75-90 cm from the ground in early spring, regardless of the period of planting (in autumn or spring), depending on what height it is planned to form the first branch.

Once the growing branches reach a length of 10-15 cm, the wood is bent from the leading branch to the horizontal position with the aim of forming fleeing branches at right angles. After 2-3 weeks, horizontally bent branches begin to grow in a vertical position under the influence of the pole. In the early spring of the second year after planting, three to four leading branches are selected, which serve as leaders in the tinym period of the shoots (when the distance between the trees is 6 meters), and four to five leading branches are selected when the tree is larger. The main thing is that the direction of the leading branches is required to be vertical. Leaving one or two more temporary additional branches in an effort to prevent the leading branches from growing strongly will not be beneficial. The remaining branches are cut off. The leading branches are shortened at a distance of 60-90 cm from the base. In a cherry tree that has entered the crop, growth subsides. The branchlets thicken. It should be remembered that in order for flower buds to form on cherry branches, a large amount of light is required. Therefore, large branches blocking light from falling into the tree branch-trunk, as well as excess bachki, are removed from the base of the semi-scalloped branches, which are temporarily left at the top of the tree in order to prevent the growth of branches. These are held in early spring. The large branches should be on the base of the branch-trunk of the tree, and the branches located above them should be relatively thin. Each leading branch should look individually sickle-shaped (ductile).

Conclusion

In the process of shaping the fruit trees studied, if the tree grows strongly and the lower branch-branches thicken, the inner and branch branches of the branch-branches are shortened in summer. The formation of side branches of the second order is carried out in order to ensure that the lower part of the tree is creamy and relatively thin as it rises

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