

# **ОСНОВНЫЕ АГРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СУБТРОПИЧЕСКИХ ПЛОДОВЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ**

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## **THE MAIN AGROTECHNICAL FEATURES OF SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS**

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**Аннотация.** Гранат-теплолюбивое растение, плоды из него получают  
отличного качества, когда сумма полезных температур достигает 5000 0С. В  
южных районах гранат выращивают на высоте до 1200 м над уровнем моря,  
на заболоченных землях, где в старости выпадает 700 мм осадков.  
Гранатовые сады возводят из однолетних саженцев. Земля для посадки  
гранатового сада готовится обычным способом, как и для других фруктовых  
деревьев. Гранат растет на плодородных суглинистых серых почвах,  
защищенных от холодных ветров и прогреваемых солнцем.

**Ключевые слова.** Гранат инжир, саженцы граната основные ветви  
хурма, субтропические фрукты придание формы деревьям

**Annotation.** Pomegranate is a heat-loving plant, when the sum of the useful  
temperature reaches 5000 0s, excellent quality fruit is obtained from it. In the  
southern regions, pomegranate is grown on lalmikor land at an altitude of 1200 m  
above sea level, with an aging rainfall of 700 mm. Pomegranate gardens are built  
from annual seedlings. The land for establishing a pomegranate garden is prepared

in the usual way, as if prepared for other fruit trees. Pomegranate grows on fertile loamy soils, protected from cold winds and heated by the sun.

**Keywords.** Pomegranate figs, pomegranate seedlings give shape to the main branches dates, subtropical fruit trees

It does not grow well on saline and waterlogged lands. Pomegranate seedlings are planted at intervals of 4 x 2 m from each other, and when grown on lalmikor land, they are planted at intervals of 5 x 4 m. Pomegranate is an edge-pollinated plant, but can also be pollinated on its own. Therefore, mixing different varieties of pomegranate increases the yield. Pomegranate seedlings are planted mainly in Spring - late March to early April. The depth of the mows in which the seedlings are planted is 60 cm, the width is up to 75 cm. Before planting seedlings, the land should be driven off by turning over with plantain plugs to a depth of 40-50 cm deep. Seedlings are watered furrowed after planting. 2-3 days after watering, the seedlings are straightened and, if necessary, the soil is pulled under them.

The first year of planting pomegranate seedlings is watered 10-12 times during the growing season (with an account of 600-700 m<sup>3</sup> per hectare). The moisture content of the pomegranate soil is maintained at 75-80% compared to the wet capacity of the field. The last water is given in the first decade of October. With the maturation of the soil after each year of watering, the irrigation egats and plant bases and the rows are loosened. The plant row is loosened 4-5 times during the summer. In the fall, pomegranate bushes are taken with a pillow and buried with soil. Pomegranate bushes are grown in the southern regions without burial, where there is no severe frost in winter and the temperature does not drop below 15-16o. For the first two years, the rows are left to black plough, after which it is advisable to plant siderat crops between the rows. The pomegranate that has entered the crop is watered 9-10 times during the growing season. The norm of watering is 800-900 m<sup>3</sup> per hectare, pomegranate bushes are invaded during the growing season to be easy in winter.

The branches are not watered in winter so that they do not mold, but are watered once or twice per hectare in the norm of 1500-2000 M3 when winter is very dry. Young pomegranates are fertilized with manure at the expense of 25-30 t per hectare from the third year after building a garden, and from the fifth year, manure from 35-40 T is used every three years. In the first two years of Mineral fertilizers, 30-35 kg of nitrogen, 20-25 kg of phosphorus and 7-8 kg of potassium are applied annually on the account of the substance acting on the hectare. In the third, fourth year, the amount of nitrogen and potassium is doubled, and phosphorus is increased by 1.5 times. The norm of nitrogen per hectare after the age of five years and above is reached by 100-120 kg/ha, fosforni by 60-65 kg and kaliyniki by 25-30 kg/ha.

In low-fertility lands, the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus is increased by 1.5-2 times, of which 50% of nitrogen is given in summer-long feeding. Fertilizers are applied in young gardens to a depth of 15-20 cm, and in pomegranate fields that have entered the crop to a depth of 35-40 CM. In the fall, after the pomegranate bushes are buried in the winter, the rows are plowed to a depth of 25-30 CM. The plowed ground is boronated in spring, while the sides of the row plants are loosened 2-3 times during the growing season. Regular watering plays an important role, otherwise the pomegranates will crack. After each gall or both watering, the middle is loosened.

### Conclusion

Garden care agrotechnics will also be the same as in pomegranates. Therefore, let's dwell only on some of the distinctive features. The garden is grazed by annual cuttings that are shortened to 2/3 of their length. The feeding area will be larger 5x4 m than pomegranate. The pomegranate Bush is given a shape in the form of a low-bodied tree that reaches 30-40 cm in height. Above the body, 3-4 main branches are left, from which branches of the second and subsequent order are formed. If the pomegranate Bush is given this uniform shape, it will be convenient to bury it in winter. When the main branches become overextended, the

fig Bush also becomes larger and consequently the work of burying and opening the Bush becomes more difficult.

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