

PRODUCTIVITY INDICATOR OF SWEET PEPPER

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Abstract: In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2020 on "Measures for the further reform and development of agriculture in 2020-2025", for the next 5 years, 170.5 thousand hectares of cotton fields with low soil fertility and low profitability in our country, 50 thousand hectares of grain fields It is decided to reduce the number of hectares and organize the gradual planting of leguminous grain, fodder, hay, vegetables, sugarcane and potato crops on these areas, which will increase soil fertility and satisfy the population's demand for food and fodder products.

Key words: bell pepper, yield, law, quintal, germination, report. A third of the gross domestic product and about 95-97% of food products are produced in the republic's agriculture. More than half of the total foreign exchange earnings of the state is received at the expense of export of agricultural products. Now, the growth of the processing industry, the growth of the population, and changes in the demand of the foreign market objectively determine the further development of agricultural production processes that meet ecological requirements.

In Uzbekistan, especially in our region, we aimed to study the technology of growing sweet pepper, one of the most widely used vegetable crops, and to analyze the issue of long-term supply of the demand for sweet pepper as a result of acclimatization.

On February 10, we planted the seeds of the selected variety for the experiment in a specially treated greenhouse with the help of a pen.

Accordingly, we began by measuring the weight of 1,000 seeds of sweet peppers selected for planting in the experiment based on the 3 variant planting

scheme. As a result of the measurements, it became clear that the weight of 1000 seeds of the Agapovsky variety was slightly higher than that of other variant varieties, that is, the weight of 1000 seeds was 4.6 g. The seed weight index did not differ significantly in the other varieties, but it showed an index of 4.3 g in the Medal variety and 4.4 g in the Yova variety.

Table 1

Fertilization index of sweet pepper seeds

Variantlar	The number of seeds sown, pcs	1000 seed weight, gr.	Fertility %	date	Number of 50% ripe seedlings, pcs	Number/ date of 50% ripe seedlings
Agapovski	300	4,6	85%	13.02-16.02.2022	255	14.02.2022
Medal	300	4,3	82%		246	
Yova	300	4,4	71%		213	

In addition, we also analyzed the germination rate of sweet pepper seeds planted between 13.02-16.02.2022 of this year. Agapovsky sweet pepper seed germination rate was 85%. Considering the results of processing and agrotechnical measures carried out simultaneously, compared to the Agapovsky variety, the productivity index of the Medal variety differed by 3%, and the productivity indicator of the Yova variety showed a low result with an indicator of 14%.

All sprouted plant seedlings were subjected to the same agrotechnical measure. In the course of the research, we carried out measures to transfer seedlings grown in greenhouse conditions to the open field environment. On April 14 of this year, we moved the ready-made sweet pepper seedlings to specially treated, humus-enriched open ground.

We planted experimental options based on 3 different planting schemes. We divided the number of 300 seedlings of each option by 3 and planted them on the basis of 3/1 part. [3]

We made phenological observations on seedlings being transplanted to the field and recorded them.

Table 2

Growth and development of sweet pepper

Options	Planting scheme	Average number of seedlings per hectare, thousand/piece	Planted seedlings, pcs	Plant height, cm	Number of leaves, pcs
1	70x20x1	71,4	99 ta	16-19 sm	6-9
2	70x30x1	47,6	100 ta		4-8
3	70x40x1	35,7	98 ta		4-6

Table 2 shows the phenological indicators of seedlings transferred to field conditions. According to this, by theoretically calculating the number of sweet pepper seedlings planted in each planting scheme on 1 hectare, it was determined that there will be 71,400 seedlings in the 70x20x1 planting scheme.

From this indicator, it can be concluded that the seeds of the Agapovsky sweet pepper variety have a significantly higher germination rate.

It was found that the number of seedlings lost in the Java sweet pepper variety planted in the 70x30x1 and 70x40x1 planting scheme was more compared to other variant varieties. The difference in the middle was almost 4-5. It can be seen that the adaptability of the Yova sweet pepper variety to environmental conditions was low compared to other varieties Agapovsky and Medal varieties.

When we observed the number of ripe fruits of the plant, the highest result in terms of the number of ripe fruits of seedlings planted according to the 70x20x1 planting scheme was shown by the Agapovsky sweet pepper variety, 7.3 pieces, Medal sweet pepper variety 6.5 pieces, and Yova variety 5.2 pieces. organized.

We also compared the signs of development and formation of planted sweet pepper seedlings by the number of leaves produced by the seedling. According to this, it was seen that the Agapovsky variety had 6 to 9 leaves and was significantly different from other variant varieties. The number of leaves of Medal and Java sweet pepper varieties was almost equal, and on average it was between 4 and 8.

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