

Studying the Optimal Periods of Radish and Turnip Cultivation as Repeated Crops

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Abstract: Depending on the weather and soil conditions of our republic, it is necessary to correctly choose varieties suitable for each planting period, adapted to processing with the help of mechanisms with high yield, abundant yield, and suitable for each region. It is aimed at highlighting the importance, distribution, biological characteristics and planting periods of radish.

Key words: Radish, productivity, Muyassar variety, ripening, repeated crop, agrotechnical measures, fruit quality, chemical composition.

Enter. Radishes and turnips, which were known 2000 years before our era, are completely different today. In the past, this plant, which grew wild on the southern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, contains only about 1% of sugar, and the weight of its root fruit does not exceed 100 g. The yield of current varieties of radish and turnip is very large, and the composition is fresh. Taking into account the above, it can be noted that radishes and turnips occupy an important place in the world of vegetables in terms of their importance and chemical composition, and are delivered to the population freshly grown, stored and processed.

Radishes and turnips are used as food throughout the year. In the spring, young leaves and roots are stored for food, and in summer and autumn, the root fruit is stored. Radishes and turnips are used in the preparation of vinaigrettes, salads, side dishes, borscht, and marinades. Consuming radish and turnip lowers blood pressure, improves fat metabolism, stops the growth of atherosclerosis, and improves the functioning of the boiler.

Research methods and materials.

Turnip cultivation as a repeated crop consists of studying the indicators of high yield by planting Muyassar turnip variety in 2 periods in the field conditions. Characteristics, productivity, types of storage, diseases and pests of turnip "Muyassar" served as quality indicators. In the experimental system, the "Muyassar" variety of turnip was mainly planted as a repeated crop in two periods. The first term was set for August 1, and the second term for August 10. In the experimental system, consisting of 2 variants and 4 returns, the distance between the rows is 70 cm and the length is 50 meters. Further agrotechnical activities in the experiment were carried out according to the methodological manual of UzPITI, as indicated in the program of measurement and counting work.

Research results and their discussion.

In order to achieve the set goals, it is necessary to determine the optimum time for planting the Muyassar variety of turnip between August 1 and August 10 to get a high yield.

Varietal classification

In Uzbekistan, the local varieties of turnip, Muyassar, Namanganskaya mestnaya and Samarkandskaya mestnaya, are cultivated and widespread. Classification of the variety "Muyassar" in our experience

Muyassar is a quick variety. The leaves are rounded oval, large, hairless, smooth. The root is round, white in color, medium in size, fleshy and thin. Productivity is high.

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It should be noted that in order to increase the quality and shelf-life of the turnip intended for cultivation, it is necessary to pay special attention to the correct selection of its root and fruit variety, to achieve high economic efficiency from storage. In turnip cultivation, if its cultivation technologies are not implemented in time and in good quality, the yield and quality of turnips will decrease sharply, such a product will not meet the standard requirements and the shelf life will decrease.

Planting periods. If turnips are planted at the right time after the previous vegetable or grain crops as a repeated planting, it has a negative effect on its growth and yield. That is, the growing period of turnips planted on August 10 lasted 90-95 days, and produced tubers with an average weight of 130-150 g, and the marketable yield is 85.6 percent of the total yield. On the contrary, the yield of turnips planted on August 1 is 5-7 times less than that of August 10. Therefore, it is advisable to plant turnip on the first of August as a repeat planting.

Use of quick-ripening varieties, sowing and transplanting as early as possible, using various measures to accelerate the ripening of the product, harvesting it is required not to procrastinate and to complete it in short periods. Takroriy ekin sifatida sholg'om yetishtirishning ma'qbul muddatlarini xosildorlikka ta'siri

Table 1

Options	planting time	The yield from the estimated weight, kg.	from 1 hectare received fertility.
V ₁	01.08.21	2.1	150
V ₂	10.08.21	1.8	120,8

As can be seen from the conducted experiments, that is, from Table 4, the productivity of the turnip variety "Muyassar" planted on August 1 was 150 s, and the productivity of the turnip planted on August 10 was 120.8 centners.

In the experiment, the amount of yield obtained from one hectare of turnip planted area, the weight of turnip grown from the calculated plot in each experimental option is determined and multiplied by the area of one hectare, and then calculated by dividing by the area of the calculated area.

Summary

Thus, it is possible to make the following conclusions and suggestions for production from the analysis of the above-mentioned literature data on the optimal period of cultivation of turnip as a repeated crop, its storage and various technologies. In the conditions of Andijan region, after studying the results of the experiment of planting Muyassar turnip as a repeated crop on August 1 and August 10, it was found that in our conditions, a high and quality harvest was obtained when planted on August 1. we will give our suggestions for the production of planting in August.

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