

## Moderate Periods of Separation of Parchish Branches in the Mother Nursery

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**Abstract:** The absence of scientifically based recommendations on the timing of the separation of cherry and plum grafts leads to their numerous death and sluggish development in the first field of the nursery.

**Keywords:** The period of separation of olhri and olcha rooted parchis from the mother plant, the state of their physiological development significantly influenced their adaptive properties when transplanting parchis into a permanent place.

The absence of scientifically based recommendations on the timing of the separation of cherry and plum grafts leads to their numerous death and sluggish development in the first field of the nursery. In the experiments of many research institutions, it is found that the moderate period of separation of the parchas of most fruit plants and their planting is the autumn season. however, one of their Hech did not indicate the exact calendar date of separation of parishes and planting in the 1st field of the nursery, since this event is directly related to the soil-climatic features of each region.

Special literature states that parchees cannot be allowed to be separated too early, a condition neagki States causes parchees to have low consistency both in the nursery and in the motherhood. The reason for this is Z.A.Metlisky thus explains that fruit plants will not have time to accumulate a sufficient supply of nutrients at the time of early extraction or separation of parcels. However, I.I.Experiments on the physiology of the autumn ripening of the tissues of fruit trees carried out by Tumanov noted that by the end of August, a reserve of nutrients will be accumulated in their tissues, which is enough to spend the winter in moderation.

It is worth noting that depending on the temperature order of the air and soil, grafts can write buds and form a new leaf in early spring planting. As a result of this, welds can be adversely affected by low temperatures. Our experiments on separating the parchish branches of cherry and plum grafts and determining the moderate deadlines of the graft made it possible to note the following results.

Separating the parchish branches from the mother bushes from October 1 to October 30 and transplanting them into the 1st field of the nursery showed that in all planted parchish grafts of the cherry, premature germination of buds was not observed, these results were confirmed in observations made on November 2 of this year. This experimental option was considered the most convenient, based on examinations carried out during this period of separation of parchish branches from Mother bushes and transplanting into a nursery. In this case, the most output of standard parchyses was recorded in both species when they were separated from 20 October to 30 October.

Olcha's studied vegetative path propagating grafts have had a tendency to increase the release (including standard parchments) of separated parchish branches from early to late October, independent of growth strength. Consequently, when the olchanng VP-1 and Krimsky-5 welds were allocated parchings from Mother bushes on the first October, the total output of the uinng was 88 thousand units/ha, then when this agrotechnical event was held on October 30, the parchish output indicator reached 121 thousand units/ha, that is, more than 33 thousand units/ha or 37.5%. And the

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output of standard parchis meeting the requirements of the state standard was 44.4%. It was also found that from the beginning of October to the end of the year, the output of commodity welds of apples every 10 days increased by 13-18% or 6-12 thousand units/ha.

The Savr-6R graft stood out from the studied grafts of cherry with the highest root permeability in mother bushes, the total parchish output in this graft type was 152.1 thousand units/ha, of which the standard – 135.6 thousand units/ha or 88.8%.

The growing trend of parchish output from the early term to the late one can be explained by the lengthening of the growing season in the welds and the good ripening of the branches in them. In the experiment on Plum grafts, as in the case of the cherry, an increased trend of parchisioning out of the early

October period towards the late one was noted. Only in this case, the output of general and standard parchyses became slightly smaller in size than in the cherry. In studies, the least common and standard output of rooted cuttings was recorded in the Chak 5-62 graft. Parcels from this graft mother plant were 69.7 and 54.3 thousand units/ga, respectively, when separated on the first October date. The output of standard ferrets reached 98.2-100.7 thousand pieces/ha, that is, up to 81.4%, when ferrets were left in the mother plant until the end of October.

When maintaining parchish branches in the grafts Opa 15-2 and od 2-3, there was no sharp increase in parchish output, as in the graft chak 5-62. This is due to the fact that during the entire growing season, they developed more intensively in the mother plant compared to the chak 5-62 graft. In terms of the total and standard parchish output amount from the studied types of welds, 15-2 welds of plums were distinguished, in this welds these indicators amounted to 143.9 and 131.0 thousand pieces/ha, respectively.

On the OD 2-3 lever, this commodity indicator became slightly less and amounted to 123.2 and 111.5 thousand units/ga, respectively. In the species of herbivorous vegetatively propagating grafts studied, from the beginning of October to the end of October, the total output of standard Parchments increased to 31-46 thousand units/ha.

The period of separation of plum and cherry rooted parchins from the mother plant, the state of their physiological development significantly influenced their adaptive properties when transplanting parchins into their permanent place. As expected, a high level of capacitance was noted in the parchments of all welds. However, the best indicators were recorded in the Savr-6R and Krimsky-5 welds of the olcha, the consistency of which, respectively, was around 76.7 and 80.1%. On the VP-1 lever, this figure was slightly lower in the option, which parchyses allocated at the end of October, at 70.2%. From Plum welds, this overall indicator was slightly lower (1.2-1.6%) than insolate to cherry welds in the agronomic absolute uniform cultivation mark. In this case, the best indicators were noted in the opa 15-2 grafting of the plum, that is, the cultivar caught 78.3% of the total number of seedlings planted in the nursery for cultivation.

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