

The Main Agrotechnical Properties of Walnut Fruit Plants

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Annotation: Nut fruit crops include nuts, Manchurian nuts, pecan or sermoy nuts, almonds, pistachios. The most common of these are nuts, almonds and pistachios. All parts of the nut are used. Walnut fruit kernels are a very tasty and nutritious product and contain 60-70% oil, 11-20% protein, up to 20% carbohydrates and vitamins. Raw nuts contain more than 3-5 barovars of vitamin C than naamatak. In terms of satiety, walnuts are superior to bread, meat and stand close to butter.

Keywords: Nut fruit crops include nuts, Manchurian nuts, pecan or sermoy nuts, almonds, almonds.

Introduction. Walnuts have long been cultivated and grown in Uzbekistan. The tree grows up to 25-30 meters tall, 1.5-2 meters in diameter, the branch-trunk is spherical or domed, branches sparsely, the bark of aging trees is cracked. The root system is vigorous, growing to a depth of 4 meters, combing around 10-15 meters. At the base of the trunk and main branches, there will be a lot of shoots in a tinted state. Walnut tree 8-10, grafted ones enter the crop from 5-6 years. There are also varieties that give harvest as early as the 2nd year after grazing. Nuts are fertile when they turn 25-35 years old, and up to 100-150 kg are harvested from each Bush, and in some-up to 300-500 kg. But, nuts also have a yield that is one year more, and the second year less. The fruit ripens from late August to early October. From Walnut-seeds and propagated by grafting. Large seed nuts with a thick peel are selected. They do not lose the germination property for up to a year. It is sown in autumn, and stratified seeds are sown in spring. Seeds are stratified for 45-90 days. After about 20-25 days, the seed germinates at 18-20 0s. Seeds with very thin pods will germinate even if they are not stratified, but before planting they are kept in running water for 3-4 days, and then planted in juicy owners with rows of 70 cm between them to a depth of 10 cm. The seeds are arranged sideways by side by 10 cm. 900-1000 kg of nuts are planted per hectare. The seed seedling initially grows slowly. It is watered at least 10 times during the growing season. They are grafted in their second year. The first half of June-July is the most favorable period of welding, in which a special rectangular blade is used, and a Bud Shield of 2.9 x 1.7 cm is cut or a double blade with an interval of 2.9 x 3.0 cm is used. From the north side of the ledge, a rectangular bark Shield is cut off from the base. The same is true of the weltag pencil, but the budding bark Shield is cut off and fixed to the cut of the weltag. Then the Weld is thoroughly wrapped with polychlorvinyl film. Before and after grafting, the seeds are watered, satisfying. Two weeks later, having removed the film, the graft is cut from 10-15 cm above the place where the bud was grafted, then it will grow. Seed seedlings and seedlings are grown on the basis of regular agrotechnics. At the end of the second year, the seedlings reach 2 meters in height and are prepared for planting in the garden. Almonds are propagated only by grafting. Different generations are produced when grown from seed. Bitter almonds act as a graft. Seed almonds are stratified for 30-50 days, it depends on the thickness of the peel. It is planted normally, 10-12 seeds are spent per meter, they are planted to a depth of 6-8 CM, and 300-350 kg of seeds are spent on one hectare of land. Sprouts are watered up to 8-12 times. A bud is grafted on it in August of the first year and until mid-September (not awakened). The one-year-old seedling is 1.5 meters tall and is suitable for planting in a garden. For planting

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seedlings, it is necessary to choose fertile lands that are not saline, where the water of sızot is deep. The separated plot should be well permeable to air. The air must be well permeable so that the cold air mass, which is more damaging, does not accumulate. In mountainous areas where 800 mm and more precipitation falls, nuts can be grown. The ground for planting walnut seedlings is worked as if it were prepared for fruit crops. Seedlings of strongly growing varieties are planted 10-10 m apart, and on fertile lands 12-16 m, and sluggish growing varieties grown on terraces are planted 8-6 m apart, due to the fact that the pine trees that have entered the crop become very tall. Among the rows and rows of trees, intermediate trees such as apples, plums, cherries, mountain ash are planted. The trenches are dug to a depth of 50-70 CM, and 70-100 CM in areas that are not driven by ploughing ploughs. It is better to plant seedlings in the fall, and in the spring they should be planted as early as possible. If there is a risk of frost hitting the seedlings in winter, then the planting of the tree in it will be in the spring qoldiriladi. Ba in some varieties, male and female flowers do not bloom at the same time. In such cases, pollinating varieties should be planted. Nuts are also pollinated with the help of wind. On low-fertile lands, manure mixed with soil is placed in the planting ditches. Walnut groves are also cared for just like other orchards. The year of planting seedlings in the plains is watered up to 12 times during the growing season, and 6-8 times in the years that follow. Gravel stratified lands are irrigated frequently, but at lower norms (from 450-600 m³ per hectare). In November-February, 2-3 times yaxob water is given. Sizot water is not given in the ground where the surface is located, and in summer watering it is not allowed to stagnate water, since nuts do not withstand this. Watering is completed in August so that the branches have time to ripen and wood until frost sets in. In the fall in the Lalmikor lands, row spacing and row Bush spacing are driven deep (20-25 cm), the circumference of the trees is loosened two to three times. In young Gardens, when trees grow densely, they print around the trunk, and in spring and summer, after precipitation-hairpins, manure from 3-4 kg per 1 m² or nitrogen and phosphorus from 10-12 G are applied. Per hectare of nuts that have entered the crop : 30-40 t of manure once every three years and 90-120 kg of nitrogen and 60-90 kg of phosphorus (in the account of pure substance) are introduced every year. Watered 5-6 times with an account of 800-1000 m³ per hectare. When shaping the branch-trunk, the trunk of the tree is left as high as 1.5-2 m. The tree is given a sparse shape, leaving 6-10 main branches spaced 30-50 cm apart while maintaining a conducting central branch. In subsequent years, Horn-Sheba care is limited to thinning by cutting off and thinning branches that have dried, died, and become tangled, with the joint growth of branches being observed, which are moderately shortened.

When frost hits the horn-Sheba, the damaged branches and branches are shrouded to healthy wood. The new growth that comes out of the dormant buds is thinned out, leaving the strong ones on the branches, from which the cold-hit parts of the Horn-Sheba are restored. If in severe winter the trees are cold-beaten to the root collar, they will regenerate from the root when they are cut off leaving the collar. When the tip of the main branches dries up, the branches are rejuvenated. The trunk of the tree and the lower part of the main branches are justified by a solution prepared by mixing soil in the lime, which is wilted in autumn and early spring. Nuts grown from seeds in 8-10 years, grafted plants enter the crop from 5-6 years, there are also varieties that enter the crop after 2-3 years. On irrigated land, the yield from each Bush of a 30-40-year-old nut reaches 100 kg, those of older age up to 150 kg, and those of some trees up to 500 kg. The average yield per hectare goes up to 40 ts. Produces fruit every year, Walnut fruits are stored in dry and well-ventilated buildings. When the temperature rises at 80 and in it, the taste and nutritional quality of nuts decrease rapidly, after 8-9 months the kernels become slightly bitter. In rooms with a special refrigerator, it is possible to store at a temperature of about 0 0s without reducing its quality up to 2-3 years. Pecan or olive nut is a fresh fruit and forest plant for Central Asia. Pecan also grows on pine-growing land. It is demanding on soil moisture, but does not tolerate constant moisture. Resistant to heat and relative shade. More frost-resistant than nuts, will be. Pollinated with the help of wind. The growing season is completed late, so in autumn, in early spring, when there is black frost, the fruits will not ripen, and their preparation for winter will not be good. It produces a harvest every year, but the year gives a bountiful harvest. Up to 250 kg of harvest can be obtained from one tree. The pecan tree lives up to 300-400 years. Male and female flowers on the pecan tree have been found to not bloom at the same time. Therefore, it is recommended to plant



several varieties in rows in gardens. Propagated by seed and grafting. From the 3rd year begins to grow in a strong gorge. When grown from seeds, it enters the crop from 10-12 years, and when grafted, from 4-6 years. Pecan fruits ripen a month late October-November than nuts. The methods of transplanting and caring for pecan seedlings will be similar to that of walnuts. In this case, attention is paid to watering the plants, satisfying them in time. Almonds. In wet lands where Sizot water is located on the surface, almonds connected to plums and mountain grafts are grown a lot, and in dry lands where water is well avoided, almonds connected to bitter almonds and peach grafts are grown. The almond plant is irresistible to the weather and very fertile soils, it is demanding on light sandy soils. The almond garden is erected from annual seedlings in autumn and spring. The almond plant is mainly pollinated from the outside. Therefore, such gardens are built from several varieties. In the year of planting, the garden is watered 6-8 times, and during the period of entering full harvest, it is watered 4 times during the growing season. It is also watered 2 times in the late autumn and winter seasons. The planting ground is dung at the expense of 20-30 tons per hectare. Almond trees are given a sparse serrated shape, leaving 5-6 main branches and placing them at intervals of 20-30 cm from each other. In rare cases, the almond tree is given a cosy shape. The fact that almonds are light-loving, due to their low yield when thickened, prevents the shading of the pine-Bean, constantly thinning it, shading, drying and infected branches are cut off, strongly overgrown branches are shortened. When entering the crop, it becomes less bushy. Only long branches are shortened. Rapid yellowing of the lower part of the branch-stalk is a characteristic of almonds, and the fruits are formed at the tip of the branches. In this case, it is necessary to move the harvest by shrubbery and rejuvenation to the lower parts of the Horn-Sheba. The growing season of the almond tree is long and the tinge period is short, it can bloom even when the weather is warm at the beginning of the winter season. The almond fruit is stuck in a tent with a long stick, shaken or picked by hand. The harvested almonds are cleaned of fruit resin. When the fruits are left on the tree for a long time, they dry out and stick to the fruit resin, darken. Peeled almonds are sorted, spread on wooden boards or thick cords and dried. Drying work cannot be slowed down, otherwise the peel of the almonds will soon darken and lose its appearance. Almond fruits are placed in greens and stored in well-ventilated dry buildings. To whiten the peel of the fruit, they are specially chambered for

Conclusion

In the studied species section, the walnut tree can live up to 200-300 years and bear fruit. The fruit ripens from late August to early October. The fruits are picked every 2-3 days by shaking the trees, depending on the fall. In this case, the fruits ripen completely and are of good quality. If the walnut crop is harvested in one way, it is shaken at a time when it is fully ripe, in which the nuts will not be evenly ripe. 20 tons of manure per hectare (once every two years) of tonsils that have entered the crop, and 120 kg of nitrogen, 90 kg of phosphorus and 40 kg of potassium (in the account of the pure substance) are injected annually. The almond tree enters the crop from the age of 3-4 years, lives 60-100 years. It produces a lot when it reaches the age of 12, bears fruit up to 35-40 years. From One Tree of almonds, a harvest of 10-15 kg is obtained, sometimes very abundant gives 80 kg, and from a hectare-10-20 ts of fruit. The fruit ripens in August-September. Almond picking is initiated when the fruit layer of its fruits between the branches is fully opened.

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