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The Main Agrotechnical Properties of Berries

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Annotation: In Uzbekistan, strawberries, raspberries, black currants and gooseberries are planted from berry crops. Among these, mainly strawberries are more common, raspberries and black currants are less common, and gooseberries are especially poorly planted. Berry crops differ dramatically from fruit trees. They enter the crop early, 2-3 years after planting and quickly cover the costs associated with planting. Berries ripen early, which makes it possible to extend the period of their consumption, use the fruit in its freshness and provide the processing industry with raw materials at a time when other fruits have not yet matured. For example, strawberries will be put on the market in may, and this month will be transferred to processing enterprises.

Keywords: In Uzbekistan, strawberries, raspberries, black currants and gooseberries are planted from berry crops. Among these, mainly strawberries are more common, raspberries and black currants are less common, gooseberries.

Berries do not have sagging, they can be harvested annually with a rich and high-quality harvest if they are cared for on a high agrotechnical basis. Berry crops are propagated very easily and conveniently in relation to fruit trees-vegetatively (without grafting). Strawberries are the first among the berry crops planted in Uzbekistan. The flavor of its fruit, its consumption for diet, is highly valued in terms of technological quality and beauty of its color. Strawberries planted in summer (July, August) will give a bountiful harvest next year. Strawberries are propagated from gajaks in production conditions. It is propagated from seeds only when it is envisaged to create new varieties. Seedlings are grown in special nurseries. After picking the strawberry crop, the rows are loosened, the stems are straightened and buried in the soil to take root. After that, it is watered. 250,000 seedlings are taken from each hectare, and one and a half to two barovar multi – Gage seedlings are taken from the main nursery. The transplanted seedling is separated from the main Bush, the second and third order will be discarded. 25-30 rich seedlings are placed in crates with moist soil or sawdust. This work is done in a shady place so that the roots of the plants do not dry out. The crevices in which the seedling is placed before the lawn are lowered into running water for 15-20 minutes. If the ground in the crate is well moistened and the galls are transferred quickly after being dug up, the crates are closed with a ticket bag, reeds, and the plant is sent to the ditches. In the spring of next year (February, March), the strawberries are cleaned from old and dry leaves with a light boron with the addition of a hacksaw or horse, which is removed and burned aside. Then fertilizer is applied to the crop. At this time, excess galls that have not been harvested in the fall are plucked out. The rows are lightly loosened, and the edges of the seedling are chopped in a hoe. During the growing season, rows are worked between them after each watering, rows are worked three times during the growing season-in spring, after picking the fruit and in autumn after collecting the buds. When the strawberries grow too much, they form a kind of crevice by releasing new roots. As a result of this, the stem of the root is pushed out. The exposed roots are exposed to summer heat and winter cold, weakening the plant and reducing its yield. To prevent this, strawberry plants are carefully chopped every year in autumn or early spring. In the summer, after harvesting, excess strawberries are plucked again and used in the organization of fresh strawberries. Usually on plants, at most, three sets of galls are left, which are well located on the base of the Bush. Left behind for grazing, the gages are occasionally gobleted to the ground using a wooden fork. Strawberries that have entered the crop are watered 13-15 times during the growing season. The

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first water is given in April, watered 3-4 times in May, 3 times in June-July, 2-3 times in August, 1-2 times in September, once in October. The number of irrigation on gravelly and sandy soils is increased from 300-600 m3 per hectare to 20-24 times. In the first 5 days during the harvesting period, the egat is watered at the expense of 300 m3 per hectare, and in the spring-at a norm of 600-800 m3. During the growing season, 120-180 kg of nitrogen, 90-120 kg of phosphorus, 30-60 kg of potassium (in the account of pure substance) fertilizers are applied per hectare. Nitrogen and phosphorus from 45-60 kg in spring (February, March), strawberries in June During the growing season in gravelly soils, nitrogen per hectare is brought to 240 kg, which is deposited in the spring after harvesting and in the early autumn when it is left in pieces. Fertilizers are applied in cultivators KRT-4, KSX-3,6. Due to the long growing season of strawberries in Uzbekistan, it is possible to get a second harvest from it, that is, even in autumn. To do this, after the first pick, the leaves of the plants are plucked; at the beginning of July, the area is fertilized, watered and loosened. To get a Second Harvest, leaf plucking in August will not work well. By rejuvenating strawberries of two years and older, their yield can be enhanced. The strawberry plant is rejuvenated as follows. After harvesting, the ground tops of the plant are harvested or cut along with the growth point 0.5 cm below the surface of the Earth, but the rhizomes of the plant should not be damaged in this. Strawberries early-late March April heads. Strawberry fruit is picked from may heads to mid-June. So that the strawberry fruit does not get dirty, a poxol is written under its bushes. The yield is 12-15 tons per hectare. Raspberry-Root is propagated from bachki. They are obtained either from raspberries of farms or from special nurseries. In each Bush of the main seedling, three to four branches are left for fruiting, the rest are removed, which allows you to get a lot of bachki. In the fall (late October - early November), bachki are plowed and buried in ditches 30-40 cm deep. Bachki with a well-developed root system for grafting should be at least 15-20 cm long, the earthen top of these should be 30-40 cm high, the colon should be 10-12 cm long. Special attention is paid to the planting of seedlings of pure varieties. Raspberry seedlings are arranged in rows,rows are made 2-2.5 m, between plants 0.50-1.0 m. 4,000-8,000 bushes are planted per hectare. The roots of the seedling before planting. Whatever depth the seedling has grown before transplanting is planted to such a depth when transplanted. To reduce water evaporation, the branches are cut 10-15 cm long, leaving 3-4 buds on the surface of the Earth after transplanting seedlings. After that, the egat is taken and watered through these egats. In the fall, the rows of raspberries are plowed between them, and the circumference of the bushes is chopped and loosened. And in the spring it is boronized and softened. The total is softened 3-4 times over the summer to a depth of 8-12 CM. During the growing season, it is watered up to 14-16 times-2 times in April, three times in May, 3-4 times in June-July, 2 times in August, and once in September. It is carried out in connection with watering, loosening the soil and weed loss. Raspberries, like strawberries, are demanding on fertilizer. Every two years, 20-30 tons of rotted manure per hectare, in the spring 120 kg of nitrogen, 60 kg of phosphorus are applied, even after picking the fruit, the same fertilizers are given in half the norm. The ground surface of the raspberry bush is filled every year at the expense of Deputy branches or root-boughs. The raspberry bush should have 10-12 branches that give a harvest (Biennial) and the same amount that does not give a crop (annual). Raspberry bushes are grown tied up in order to ensure that their branches grow energetically, to create favorable conditions for working the Earth and picking the crop. There are 3 different ends of growing a raspberry bush tied up. The simplest of them is to grow it tied to a pile. But in this way, the inside of the plant Bush is very shaded and the wind does not touch well, which causes a decrease in yield. Raspberry in the form of sorrel and yelpig . After the Raspberry fruits are picked (in late autumn or early spring), the two-year-old and all the nimjon, damaged and thickly located branches, are cut off. In the summer, when the fruit is ripening, strongly overgrown deputy branches are chewed. This method promotes good and timely ripening of tissues and the appearance of harvest branches next year. If this is not done in early spring, 1/4 - 1/3 of the length of the replacement branches is cut off. Raspberries begin to ripen in early June. It is necessary to pick and transport extremely carefully, since its fruits are very delicate. Raspberries, like strawberries, are picked and settled. Raspberries do not produce very high yields, with an average yield of 7-10 tons per hectare. Raspberry enters the crop for the first time in its second year after grazing; from the fourth to the eighth year, too much harvest is obtained from raspberries. Seedlings are planted with a feeding area of 80x10–15 cm, in which 80-100 thousand cuttings go to each hectare of land. Seedlings are taken care of in the usual way, in the fall

they are dug up and buried in ditches with a depth of 30-40 cm for winter storage. Their roots should be 15-20 cm long, the ground surface is well developed, there should be two, three branches at least 40-50 cm long. Currant seedlings enter the initial harvest in the second-third year after planting. It gives a rich harvest from the age of five to eight years, after which its fruiting decreases, and by the time it goes 8-10 years, its yield decreases. Currants do not tolerate heat well, but do not beat cold in winter. It is desirable that it is planted on the slopes on the north side, protected by Groves. It can grow in all soil types except for waterlogged and saline infested lands. The level of waters should not be higher than 1 m for black currants. Currants are planted in autumn (late October-November) and early spring until the shoots are written off. Seedlings are transplanted 3-5 cm deeper than in the nursery, since in this case additional roots come out from the part of the stem buried in the soil, and as a result, the nutrition of the Bush increases. It is recommended that the width of the row spacing is 2.5 m, and the range of plants in the row is 1 m. Then 4 thousand bushes of plants will settle on 1 hectare of land. After transplanting, the seedling is cut off, leaving 3-4 buds on its branches. As a result of this event, the surface on which the water evaporates is reduced, and the plant Bush branches well. After transplanting, egat is brought and watered. During the growing season, the areas planted with currants are loosened 3-4 times to a depth of 8-12 CM. In autumn, rows are driven in between. In the spring, the circumference of the sides of the Bush is loosened. In the early years, chopable crops such as early potatoes, cabbage, carrots or onions can be planted between the rows. During the growing season, it is watered 5-10 times, the last water is given in September – in the account of 600-800 m3 per hectare. On gravelly and sandy soils, 400-500 m3 per hectare is watered up to 15 times in the norm. In the first two years, 30-60 kg (in the account of pure substance) are given only nitrogen, from the third year in the spring, from 45-90 kg of nitrogen, 30-60 kg of phosphorus per hectare, and in the fall-from 45 kg of phosphorus and 60 kg of potassium. It is shrubby every year to prevent the bushes from getting too thick. Black currant is shortened by leaving 2-3 buds on the annual branches after grazing. The second year is cut off in early spring, leaving energetic side branches and young branches next to the root. In the third year, 3-4 good Biennial and 3-4 stem-side branches are left. In the fourth year, 3-4 branches of different ages are left. The remaining branches produce low yields. Therefore, during the full fruiting period, two to three branches are cut off every year (3-4 years old). They are replaced by 4-6 new ones. The annual root lateral branches that emerge from the main Bush are shortened by a third of their length. The lateral branches are thus shortened. Fruiting branches of perennial branches do not shorten. If they are long, the pointed part is cut off, leaving at most 3-5 buds. Nimjon, non-yielding branches are cut off. On the Bush, 12-20 branches of different ages are left. When shaping currants and shrubbery, the bushes are not allowed to thicken or thin out too much and become bare. The bush should be fertile and there should be enough fertile fruit branches in it. The main crop of currants will be on the side branches of the previous year. The fruit becomes so crumbly as the branches of the higher order rise. By the time you reach the fifth age, the branches will not grow and the yield will decrease.

Conclusion

Berry crops differ dramatically from fruit trees. They enter the crop early, 2-3 years after planting and quickly cover the costs associated with planting. Berries ripen early, which makes it possible to extend the period of their consumption, use the fruit in its freshness and provide the processing industry with raw materials at a time when other fruits have not yet matured. For example, strawberries will be put on the market in may, and this month will be transferred to processing enterprises. Berries do not have sagging, they can be harvested annually with a rich and high-quality harvest if they are cared for on a high agrotechnical basis. Berry crops are propagated very easily and conveniently in relation to fruit trees-vegetatively (without grafting). Strawberries are the first among the berry crops planted in Uzbekistan. It is highly appreciated in terms of the flavor of its fruit, its consumption for the diet, its technological quality and the beauty of its color

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