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Study of the Technology of Growing Turnips (*Brassica Compesters L*) in the Conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

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Abstract: *One of the most important issues is the current reforms in agriculture, the full satisfaction of the population's demand for quality food products, and at the same time, one of the most global problems of today, food security.*

Introduction. To date, the country has grown 12 million 592 thousand tons of vegetable products, which is expected to increase the volume of vegetable crops by 30% by 2022. At present, there is a significant increase in the export of vegetable crops, including in vegetable crops, without the cultivation of fruit crops, their processing is one of the major issues in the export of available or semi-finished food products. In the roots of crops, which are part of the root fruit, nutrients accumulate and turn into cranberries, ripe fruit. This group includes annual, biennial and perennial plants. In particular, it contains a number of crops such as turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, radishes. including a wide range of experiments on the widespread use of turnip in agriculture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the cultivation of existing varieties, increasing their efficiency and processing, the invention of pure varieties, adaptation of varieties to the climatic conditions of the republic was held.

Experimental results. The experiment was carried out on Samarkand and Miyassar varieties of turnips. Scientific experiments began with the cultivation of soil. On the 5th of July, the soil was plowed to a depth of 25-30 cm, the song was cleared of plant roots and other strains, and the soil was ground to a single level. On the same day, the depth of the field was 25-28 cm, the distance was 50-60 cm, and the back of the field was 15-20 cm.

Seeds of turnip (*Brassica camposters L.*), variant 4 and 2nd, are sown on July 6 in the furrows to a depth of 3-4 cm, and the furrows are watered sparingly.

In variant 1, 25 kg of biohumis per m² was mixed with the soil during tillage.

In variant 2, 25 kg of organic fertilizer per m² was applied to the soil during tillage. Option 3 used mineral fertilizers, 200 g of nitrogen per 1 m², 200 g of phosphorus, 100 g of potassium fertilizers, during the growing season, 3 times chemical fertilizers were applied to the seeds of *Brassica camposters L.* Depth of

soil to a pan, which impedes rooting. Planted at 3-4 cm, a small amount of water was removed from the bottom of the reserves. In variant 1, 25 kg of biohumus per m² was applied to the soil during tillage.

In option 2, 25 kg of organic fertilizer per m² was applied to the soil during tillage.

Option 3 used mineral fertilizers; 200 g of nitrogen per 1 m², 200 g of phosphorus, 100 g of potassium fertilizers, during the growing season, fed 3 times with chemical fertilizers, the total amount of fertilizer per m² is 1300 -1500 grams.

In option 4, the natural fertility of the soil was experimentally tested without adding any fertilizer to the soil.

Control studies were carried out daily in the range of 5-10 days, and indicators of phenological development were identified and studied. The climatic conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, especially in July and August, when the summer months are extremely hot, the watermelons are watered every day for 5-6 days from the time of planting the turnips until they germinate. The fact that turnips are planted on the first day of life requires a high amount of water for the seedlings to germinate, swell, germinate, because if there is not enough moisture, the cells in the growing part of the seed that is now overgrown will be too long due to the threat of loss of the ability to bluish due to heat, the breed was adequately provided with food. According to world experience, this plant has the largest amount of water, which is required during the period of rapid growth, ie in July and August. This period is characterized by smooth growth of leaves. Turnip fruit is drought tolerant when well developed. The highest water consumption is in July and August. For example, in the lands of Ukraine and Russia, turnips turned 50 m³ / ha in one day, this August, while in Central Asia this figure is 55 to 73 m³ / ha. In experiments, the development of turnip growth was uniform, with a 50% preservation of obedience. As for our own experience, when the growth was 30-35%, from July 10-11, the seeds began to germinate with the leaves of small pairs, 8-10 days later; the first pairs of leaves grew in size in some originals (1-2 variants) on the third and fourth leaves. Began to develop. Due to the fact that in the first and second variants the soil was enriched with biohumus and organic fertilizers, the size, number, color and growth of plants in these variants were significantly higher. In particular, when the leaves were measured on July 20, the leaves of plants of 1-2 variants were 4-5 cm long, the leaves were large in size and the color was wedding green and bluish, the petals were small in size and the color was transparent green taste.

In the first and second variants, thinning between plants was carried out from 25 July, with the original spacing of the plants being reduced to 10-12 per 1 m, while in the third and fourth variants the spacing between the originals was less sparse. Turnips were read 4-5 days late. In this conflict, all types of plants were cleared of harmful plants 3 times. Due to the fact that the seeds of turnips are fully germinated, they are watered 2-3 times a week. Due to the fact that it is dangerous to apply chemicals to wild plants because of the plants being tested in the experiment, the cleaning work between the plants was done manually, which required a lot of physical labor and time.

The third option was to fertilize the plants with mineral fertilizers on July 28 in the absence of the above-mentioned amounts. After 5 days, when the growth and development of plants in all variants were measured and compared, it was found that the application of chemical fertilizers to plants was significantly increased, the first pairs of turnips in organic and biohumus soils. The length of the leaves reached 12-13 cm, and under the influence of mineral fertilizers, the third variant of the plant's leaves grew to 8-10 cm in length. In the fourth variant, due to the fact that the plants are not fed with any fertilizers, the natural fertility of the soil is low, so the height of the plants is low, the length of the leaves does not exceed 3-4 cm.

Conclusion. Karakalpakstan, if the turnip is planted during a long period of the day, for example, if the length of the day is more than 12 hours in the northern zones, it is possible to see that the mulberry has a large yield, if less than 12 hours, ie 6 hours a day. The development of the repaired brain was tested experimentally. This plant is accompanied by an increase in the size of the repair fruit, new cells appear, and the plant has the ability to strengthen in the repair fruit. In the process of growth, it is fed in the form of tamalin tamir miywe (minerals soluble in water) and assimilates in the form of food leaves (CO₂ and O₂).

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