IMPORTANT TASKS IN THE FIELD OF FRUIT GROWING IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract. The article talks about the climatic conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and its special weather. Changes in climate and the advantages of growing figs under these conditions are studied. It was said about the cultivation of fruits in an ecological environment.

Key words: Ecological environment, climate, fruit production, figs, weather.

Introduction. Vegetable farming is a branch of agriculture, the main task of which is to support the fruit and vegetable processing industries with fruits and nuts. Fruits and vegetables contain various organic acids, proteins, oils, mineral salts, enzymes, colloidal compounds, including aromatic, double pectin and others, most necessary for the human body. They improve the taste and quality of fruits and vegetables, and ensure good absorption of food by the body. As for the composition of the fruits, it varies depending on the type and conditions of preparation. The composition of fruits is mainly carbohydrates when they are young, and sugar is the main mass after ripening. Protein and fat are often higher in late ripening.

At the moment, the main task facing the charity is to provide each person living in our country with 350-400 grams of fruit per day, or 115-120 kg of fruit per year. One branch of the fruit is repeatedly processed in factories, and jams, preserves, povidlo, compotes, juices, wine drinks are made. A single branch of heptistilled fruit can be dried and stored for a long time, with relatively little loss of nutritional quality.

Materials and methods. Fruit trees protect the soil from wind erosion and leaving the roads covered with sand, some of them, for example: walnut, apricot, pear, are used in windbreaks. If each hectare of garden area absorbs 8 kg of carbon dioxide (SO2) during summer days, the same amount of carbonic acid will be released by 200 people during their vacation.

With its shade, the trees reduce the heat by 3-4 oC and create a microclimate, increase the humidity of the air (related to transpiration) to 15-30%, the leaves retain the soil in the air, the smoke and the It reduces various noises and has a pleasant effect on the human body.

Many fruit trees (Pissard's cherry, Nimadzuducia apple, pomegranate, peach, etc.) are planted as decorative plants along the roadsides, avenues, and around the area.

Among them, miywe wood is widely used in households. Walnuts, apricots, pears, etc. b., while the fruits are edible and drinkable, valuable household items and wooden tools are made from their wood. Edible and technical oils are produced from the fruits of some fruit trees (walnut and mulberry), valuable vegetable dyes are obtained from elm, pomegranate and pistachio. Vegetable farming is a branch of agriculture, the main task of which is to support the fruit and vegetable processing industries with fruits and nuts.

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In the second half of the 19th century, with the development of railway networks, the transportation of fruit and agricultural materials to new regions increased, and productivity increased accordingly. During this period, notable gardeners were A. T. Bollarotov, I. V. Michurin, R. I. Schroeder, M. V. Rytov, L. P. Simirenko, A. S. Grebnickiy, V. Pashkevich, P. G. Shitt. b. He worked hard to develop devotion.

Brief history of miyweshi in Uzbekistan. Miyweshi has been developing in Uzbekistan since the 5th century. In the 5th century, it became a commodity, and meat products were widely used in trade with neighboring countries. With the long-term efforts of gardeners, there are high-quality varieties bred by local population breeders in Central Asia. Especially apricot, almond, walnut, peach, pomegranate, and mulberry tree varieties, there are no high-quality varieties in the world collection that are equal to these varieties.

Among them, Qirrasim, Farangistan, Tyrolean and American varieties of apples and pears were brought to the Tashkent oasis by railway. Uzbeks became the second homeland for this variety and ensured high-quality production. In the development of charity in Uzbekistan, the branch of the All-Russian Society of Charity, established in Tashkent last year, played a positive role. In 1895, it was re-established as the Navkstan Agricultural Society. R. R. Schroeder, a famous figure of Uzbekistan, worked as the head of the society for many years.

Centers of origin of fruits and vegetables. According to Academician N. I. Vavilovtyn, the homeland of fruit trees is Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Far East, including Chin-Mochin, India, Burma, Iran, and the coasts of the Sea of Fire. They were cultivated here several thousand years ago. Gardens were created in Babylonia and Syria 3 thousand years ago, in China 2 thousand years ago, and in Qirrasim 700 years ago. It was found that most fruit trees were cultivated 4000 years before our era. In 1960, there were about 33 million hectares of fruit and grape orchards in the world, so 16.5 million hectares of fruit orchards, 6 million hectares of agriculture, 2 million hectares of grapes, 3, There are apple orchards on 5 million hectares and citrus orchards on 1.5 million hectares. The area of gardens in the Union Republics is 3.8 million hectares, in Spain 2.8 million hectares, in Italy 1.2 million hectares, in the USA 1.2 million hectares, in China.

Cultivated fruit-bearing plants are distinguished from their wild counterparts by the characteristics of early fruiting, high productivity, large fruit size, high nutritional quality, and ease of transport over long distances, including long-term storage in the dry state.

There are many wild species of miywe trees in the world. Only in the mountainous regions of Central Asia there are more than 70 species of fruit trees, which cover more than one thousand areas. In the Caucasus mountains, we can find 80 species of miywe trees, and 74 species in the Far East.

Results and discussion. The botanical group of fruits and vegetables includes about 50 genera and thousands of varieties. If it is a cultivated variety, it consists of a large number of varieties. Currently, 25 varieties of fruit and vegetable plants are used in production in Uzbekistan. They are divided into groups according to their

morphological and biological characteristics. Variegated, ash, fruit, nut, subtropical, citrus and tropical fruit trees.

Apple is the most cultivated fruit, it occupies the first place in terms of cultivated area. Apple gives high quality fruit. Fruits are used in clean and processed form. Canned fruit from apples, povidlo, pastila, puree, marmalade, jam, compotes, etc. b. products are prepared.

Apple - a large tree, the height of strong-growing grafting varieties reaches 12-20 m, the crown is wide; It is divided into summer, autumn, and winter varieties according to the speed of ripening. The shape, size, color and taste of the fruits vary depending on the variety [8].

The composition of apple varieties grown in Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan - pure - on average 80, 5-86, 5% water, 9, 6-14, 8% sugars, 0, 31-0, 91% acid, 0, It consists of 27-0, 48% alloyed pectin, 0, 025-0, 60% dubil varieties, 0, 10-0, 45% mineral salts and vitamins. winter varieties are especially valuable, because they deplete the crop of vitamins in the winter months. Cultivated fruit-bearing plants are distinguished from their wild counterparts by the characteristics of early fruiting, high productivity, large fruit size, high nutritional quality, and ease of transport over long distances, including long-term storage in the dry state.

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There are about 10,000 varieties in the work:

- Antonovka
- Yellow Sinap
- Renet Simirenko

From the varieties produced by the famous climber M.V. Michurin:

- Belfler-China
- Slavyanka
- Pepin saffron varieties are known.

Here are some of the varieties that you can buy from Syrt Eller:

- Renet Shampansky
- Renet Orleansky
- Rosemary oil
- Winesnap
- Janathan
- Delicious
- Parmen catches the so-called zimni zolotoi species.

There are varieties of the Alman (Malus mill) family: representatives of the mountain apple (M.silvestris mill) - grow in the Voronezh, Kupsk, Ukraine, and Tatarstan regions. There are many types of uniforms. The height of the trees is 8-18 m, the root system is spread to the deep layers of the soil. It is drought tolerant and cold tolerant. In scattered regions, the rapid growth and the decrease in the number of narcissus were observed.

Jemis apple (M. baccata Bozkh) is a tree with a height of 10 m. Fruits are spherical, small, white-yellow, red in color. Tolerant to liquid. The wild type is unmarked. In the European part, it is also found in Siberia.

Siberian apple (M. Pallasiana Zus). It grows in the steppes of East Asia. A lot of it is found in Baikal riches, Khabarovsky region and also in Primorye. It is resistant to liquid (56°C), its roots are resistant to -23-24.5°C. It is not very tall, 5 m tall, the stem is short, slender, the fruits are small, golden, yellow. The lessons are long, the period of rest is short, and the fruit enters the beriwge quickly. Tamir works with pencils. In Uzbekistan, flowers are damaged by frost due to early awakening.

Sievers apple (M. Silvestris m.). It grows in the mountains of Central Asia. The tree is 8-12 m tall, the crown is wide, the branches are thorny, the leaves are hairy, the roots are thick. Tamır will be with me. Fruits are of different sizes and different sizes. The best forms are cultivated.

Turkmen apple (M. Turkmenorum. Zus) is grown in the tav plateau and in the Kópetdag tav ranges. It is similar to two botanical forms, and the next form is found in

Khorezm. Fruiting begins early (2-3 years). Turkmen apple is resistant to heat and cold, grows in saline soils near groundwater.

Apple (M. baccata Bozkh) is a tree up to 10 m tall. The fruits are spherical, small, white-yellow, reddish in color. Cold resistant. The wild type is unknown. It is raised in the European section and in Siberia.

Siberian apple (M. Asallasiana Zus). All three are found in the forests of East Asia. A large number of three can be found on the shores of Baikal, in the forests of Khabarovsk Territory and Primorye. It is resistant to cold (56°C), its veins are resistant to -23-24, 5 oC. It is not very tall, 5 m tall, the color is short, crooked, the fruits are small red, yellow. Miywe lessons are long, peace period is short, miywe starts to give quickly. The vein is easily cut with cuttings. In Uzbekistan, flowers are damaged by cold due to early awakening.

Conclusion. Sievers apple (M. silvestris m.). It grows in the mountains of Central Asia. The tree is 8-12 m tall, the crown is wide, the branches are thorny, the leaves are hairy, and the leaves are strong. Tamir köbeyedi with nartshas. The fruits are different in size and taste. The best forms are cultivated. Turkmen apple (M. Turkmenorum. Zus) grows wild on the mountain plateau and in Kopetdag mountain ranges. There are two botanical forms: barbarab and xózarasp, and the latter form mainly consists of three in Khorezm. It begins to bear fruit early (2-3 years). Turkmen apple is resistant to heat and cold, it can grow in close groundwater and saline soils. Growing apple (M.pumila) grows in the Caucasus, Crimea, and Central Asia, it is close to the grove apple. The difference is that the leaves of the branches are small, not large, with red hairs, wood or bush. Many veins appear in the veins. His nicknames are duchen.

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