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CULTIVATION OF RADISH AND TURNIPS

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ABSTRACT

The article provides recommendations for the introduction of new modern agrotechnical measures, which are one of the main factors in increasing the gross harvest and productivity of the cultivation of radish and turnip. In the current pandemic, one of the important factors in increasing the immunity of the human body and providing it with various essential vitamins is to pay attention to the medicinal properties of these crops, to fully meet the needs of consumption.

KEYWORDS: *Agricultural Technology, Growing Season, Planting, Feeding, Sowing, Motherhood, Watering, Rooting, Harvest.*

INTRODUCTION

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2020 No. PP-4575 "On measures to implement the tasks set in the Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 in 2020" and May 11, 2020 No. PP-4709 "Agricultural products of the Republic" The current task is to provide the population with quality, vitamin-rich vegetable products, based on the tasks set out in the resolutions "On additional measures to specialize in cultivation." Based on these tasks, it is no exaggeration to say that the efficient use of arable land, as well as double and triple cropping is a modern requirement. Growing radishes and turnips as a secondary crop in the early vegetable crops and grain-free areas will not only meet the demand of the population for vegetable products, but also have a positive impact on food security. In the current pandemic, one of the important factors in increasing the immunity of the human body and providing it with various essential vitamins is to pay attention to the medicinal properties of these crops, to fully meet the needs of consumption. The following varieties of radishes and turnips are zoned in Uzbekistan:

Rapid-ripening varieties of radish Andijan-9 and Margilan, fast-ripening varieties of Namangan, Samarkand and Muyassar are included in the state register. Let us briefly consider the classification (characteristics) of these naals.

Andijan-9 variety of radish is fast-ripening. Root fruit round, size 9x9; 10x10cm. The flesh is tender, juicy. The root is located almost in the upper part of the soil, this part is green, the color of the part below the soil is light green or white. Flesh dense, color white root fruit weight 300–310 g. [3] The growth period is 96 days. Yield is 48-50 tons per hectare.

Margilan local variety of radish - fast ripening. The shape of the root fruit is broadly cylindrical, the sides are slightly slender, sometimes blunt size 10x17cm and 8x10cm, the surface is flat, the color of the side of the fruit band is green, the green towards the tip of the fruit alternates with white. The color of the flesh varies from white to green towards the center, dense, juicy, juicy. Root fruit weight 230-236 gr. Productivity is 30-40 tons per hectare.

The Namagan local variety of turnip is fast-ripening. Growth period is 54-60 days. The rhizome is flat-round, juicy, sweet, white, sometimes pale yellow, fleshy, with many lateral roots, completely submerged in the soil. Root fruit weight 138-140 gr. The tasting score is 4.5 points. Yield is 40-42 tons per hectare.

The Samarkand local variety of turnip is fast-ripening. Growth period is 53-55 days. The leaves are trimmed, hard, dark green. The rhizome is flat-round, the skin is raspberry-pink, pink, the surface is transversely blistered. Root fruit weight 120–130 g. The flesh is white, dense, tasting 4.5 points. Yield is 30-34 tons per hectare.

Muyassar variety of turnip - early ripening. Growth period is 45-60 days. The root is white, juicy, sweet, tasting 3.8 points. [4] The root fruit is edible when it weighs 60-70 g. The leaves are also consumed at a young age. Yield 35-40 tons per hectare.

Radishes and turnips are mainly planted in summer. Seeds will be sown in the central regions on August 1-15, in the northern regions on July 25-August 10 and in the southern regions on August 20-September 20.

Radishes and turnips can be sown in rows and ribbons. In both methods, the distance between the edges is 70 cm. Seeds are sown in SON-2.8 seedlings. When spraying in two rows, the drill bits are set in pairs. [5] The distance between each pair is 20 cm. Okuchniks are attached to the sieve. Each hectare consumes 4-5 kg of radish seeds and 2-3 kg of turnip seeds. Radish seeds are sown at a depth of 2 cm, turnip seeds at a depth of 1.5 cm. Once the seeds have germinated, they need to be transplanted and sown quickly. The first is carried out with the emergence of a single seed from the ground, the second with the emergence of 2–3 leaves. In this case, between the bushes are left 10-12 cm wide.

Radishes and turnips are weeded and fertilized and 400 kg of superphosphate and 150 kg of ammonium nitrate are applied per hectare. Further care includes timely watering of crops, cultivating between rows, loosening the furrow, and pest control. Radishes and turnips are damaged by aphids. It is recommended to spray Detsis at the rate of 0.5 l / ha or Mospilan at the rate of 0.3 g / ha.

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