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FEATURES OF SUITABILITY FOR PLANTING MELON VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR PROCESSING IN SALTED AREAS

Sultanov Jetkerbay Dauletbaevich*

*Nukus branch of Tashkent State Agrarian University,
Nukus city, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article describes the results of tolerant experiments on the cultivation of melon varieties in laboratory conditions and saline field conditions. Data on melon varieties suitable for planting in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are presented on a scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: *Melon, Evening Varieties, Duragay, Fluidity, Laboratory Conditions, Millet, Salinity.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the sphere of storage and processing of agricultural products is one of the most urgent. In ensuring food security, this network includes the most important areas. In recent years, special attention has been paid to a radical increase in the volume of food production, their assortment and export potential in our country.

Objectives and objectives of the researches: Scientific justification consists in the reproduction of products prepared on the basis of technology of processing of melon fruit in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Also to examine the cultivation and ripening periods of melon varieties suitable for storage and processing of crops in zone conditions. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are required: to determine the consistency and biochemical composition of the meat of fruits of local melon varieties; to improve the methods of storing and drying fruits; to determine the economic efficiency of processed ishlangan products.

The research was carried out on the fields of farming "Arshan" in Chimbay District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

It is known that the fertility of varieties in laboratory and field conditions is one of the important factors in the study and evaluation of varieties in different soil-climatic conditions.

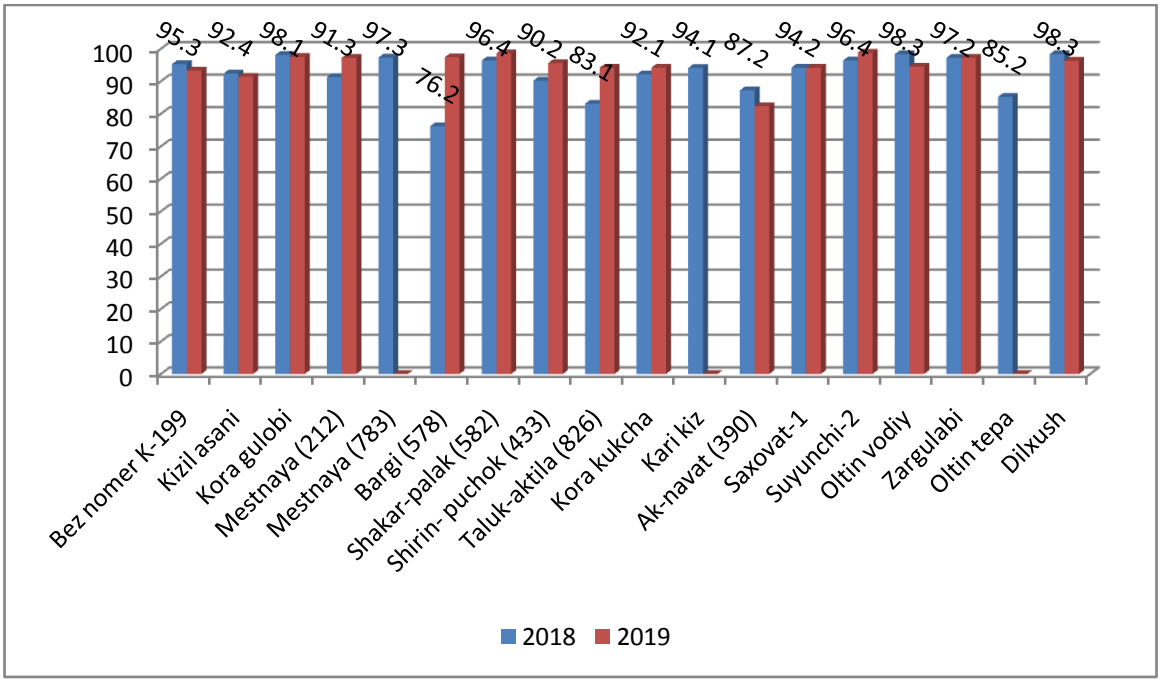

Figure 1. Solubility of melon seeds in laboratory conditions

The yield of the imported melons was studied in laboratory and field conditions. Among the melon varieties studied, the highest indicator in local conditions was revealed in the varieties of rag nomer K-199, Kizil asani, Zargulabi, Suyunchi-2, OltinVodiy and Dilkhush, and in 2018 in the varieties of Shakar palak, Suyunchi-2, Kora gulobi, Bargi K-578, Zargulobi and OltinVodiy. In these varieties, the yield was on average 97-98 % (Table 1.). In all the studied varieties of melon, the yield gained almost excellent indicators.

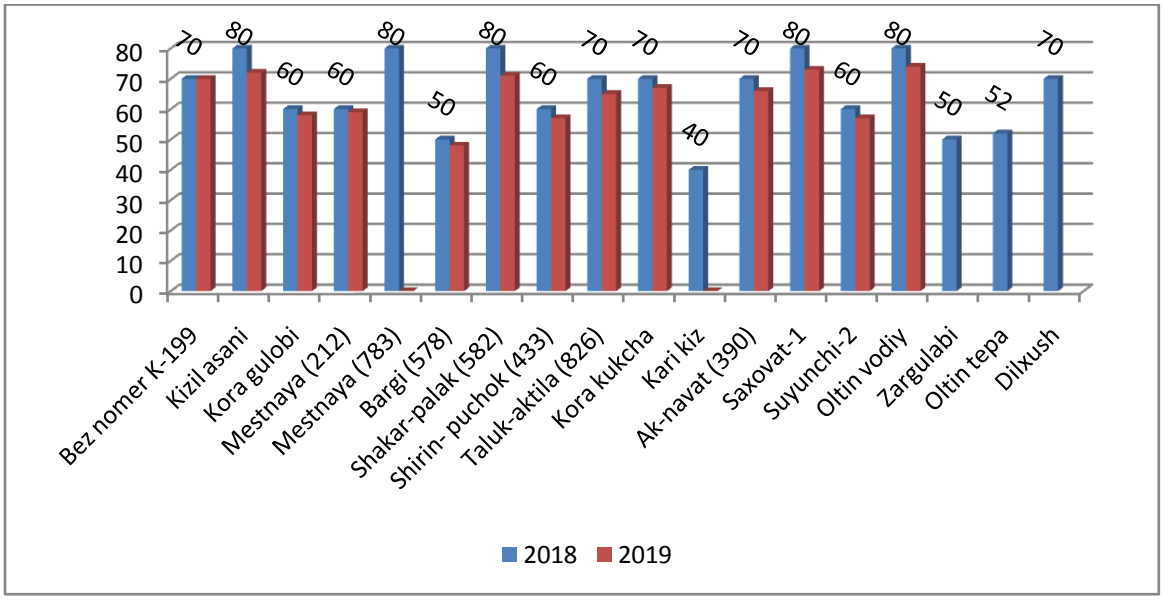

Figure2. Fertility of melon seeds in field conditions

From experience it turned out that the melon varieties studied can be divided into three groups depending on the degree of fertility in the field conditions.

To the first group: the degree of fertility is higher than 70-80%, varieties. (Kizil ani, Mestnaya (783), Shakar-palak (582), Saxovat-1, Oltinvodiy, Dilkhush).

To the second group: melon varieties with a fertility rate higher than 60% (Kora gulobi, Mestnaya (212), Shirin puchok (433), Ak-navat (390), Suyunchi-2)

To the third group: melon varieties (Bargi (50), Kari kiz, Zargulabi, Oltin tepa), whose fertility rate is higher than 578%, were introduced.

It should be noted that in the field conditions of these varieties, we can see that the fertility rate was significantly lower in 2019 year. In our opinion, this circumstance is indicative of the fact that the fields are strongly engaged and the plants are not watered on time.

TABLE 1.FERTILITY OF MELON VARIETIES IN LABORATORY AND FIELD CONDITIONS, %

№	Names of varieties	In laboratory conditions		In field condition	
		2018 y.	2019 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.
1.	BeznomerK-199	95,3	93,3	70	70
2.	Kizilasani	92,4	91,4	80	72
3.	Koragulobi	98,1	97,5	60	58
4.	Mestnaya (212)	91,3	97,2	60	59
5.	Mestnaya (783)	97,3	-	80	-
6.	Bargi (578)	76,2	97,4	50	48
7.	Shakar-palak (582)	96,4	98,6	80	71
8.	Shirin- puchok (433)	90,2	95,6	60	57
9.	Taluk-aktila (826)	83,1	94,2	70	65
10.	Korakukcha	92,1	94,2	70	67
11.	Karikiz	94,1	-	40	-
12.	Ak-navat (390)	87,2	82,3	70	66
13.	Saxovat-1	94,2	94,2	80	73
14.	Suyunchi-2	96,4	98,8	60	57
15.	Oltinvodiy	98,3	94,5	80	74
16.	Zargulabi	97,2	97,2	50	58
17.	Oltintepa	85,2	-	52	-
18.	Dilxush	98,3	96,3	70	68
19.	AFX-36068	-	93,7	-	60
20.	Korapuchok	-	91,3	-	60
21.	Honey Ohm	-	93,7	-	70

22.	DottexF_1	-	93,5	-	70
23	KukchaK-18	-	94,2		67

Especially important is its soundness in overseas exports. All tested varieties of melons are kept in special conditions in the varieties collection of Karakalpakstan Agricultural Research Institute.

In our experiments, varieties of melons, of which high figures were obtained, were grown under the farmer's Farm Act and poured into storage in special rooms for delivery to peasant farms.

CONCLUSIONS

Among the tested melon varieties, a high indicator of fertility in laboratory conditions was manifested in Karakulobi,Zargulobi, Oltinvodiy, Shakar – palak, Mestnaya (783) and Soyunchi - 2 varieties. The highest (from 26.9-36.8 t/ha and quality (dry matter in the composition from 14.0%, confectionery more than 12.0%) commodity harvest melon summer Toshloqli – 862, Novotkalla, L-152, blue tinni – 1087, transverse lace, white-baker, Samarkand obi novvoti, Lazzatli, OltinVodiy, Saxovat, Tuyona, Ich-kizil, Dilkhush, Ok kovun – 557, Kukcha – 588 varieties were obtained. In the cultivation of melon fruit in Saline lands, the most important factor is to take into account its varietal characteristics. In this regard, it is desirable to plant Kara gulabi, Zargulabi, OltinVodiy, Bargi K-578, Saxovat and Dilkhush varieties in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

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