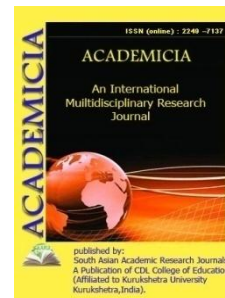




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REACHING HIGH YIELD BY GROWING CABBAGE VARIETY OF OTECHESTVENNAYA IN ACCEPTABLE PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Otechestvennaya variety of cauliflower was planted at different times in the Andijan region, to study their growth and development. Otechestvennaya variety of cauliflower was studied. It is recommended to apply 3-4 t of ammonium nitrate, 5-6 t of superphosphate and 1-2 t of potassium salt per hectare. Fertilizer, potassium salt and half of superphosphate are given before plowing, nitrate and the rest of superphosphate is given before planting or as a supplement during the growing season of plants. The head of the cauliflower is snow-white, sometimes yellowish-white and green. The bright white cabbage is delicious to eat and is well-received by the population.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture, White Cabbage, Cauliflower, Varieties And Hybrids, Light, Moisture, Heat, Agricultural Technology, Soil, Biologically Active Substances, Seedlings, Picrofka, Gross Harvest, Net Harvest, Greenhouse, Greenhouse.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of white cabbage and cauliflower in the agriculture of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan is growing every year. Therefore, we need to elaborate on the definition of these

cabbages.

In our country, the growing interest of the population is in the fact that the edible organ of cauliflower is a strongly branched, but densely packed bouquet, which is also called cauliflower.

The head of the cauliflower is snow-white, sometimes yellowish-white and green. The bright white cabbage is delicious to eat and is well-received by the population. The white color depends on the characteristics of the variety and the technology of protection from light rays, especially from direct sunlight.

The importance of vegetables rich in biologically active substances in the diet for the healthy life of mankind is very high. Cabbage is one of the highest vegetables and is grown in almost all countries of the world. The sown area of the world is 255-260 thousand hectares, and the gross harvest is 4.5-5.0 million tons.

Its composition differs radically from ordinary white cabbage, including relatively low in sugar, but high in glucose, high in ascorbic acid (up to 155 mg%), nutrients are mainly protein nitrogen, dry matter content is 8.6-11.7%, nutritional value - 100 g, 29 kcal or 121 kJ of energy in the product. Cauliflower is also rich in mineral species, with 25-89 mg of calcium, 21-29 mg of potassium, 22-111 mg of phosphorus per 100 g of product; Contains 0.6-1.3 mg of iron.

The timing of planting cauliflower in the experiment

TABLE 1

№	Sort	Sowing time
1	Otechestvennaya	10.03.2019y
2	Otechestvennaya	20.03.2019y

In the experimental system, the main crop was cauliflower "Otechestvennaya" grown in two terms. The first term was March 10, the second term was March 20.

According to our calculations, the yield of cauliflower "Otechestvennaya" sown on March 10 was 128.5 quintals, and the yield of cabbage sown on March 20 - 107.1 quintals.

Formation of surface parts of cauliflower varieties and hybrids, as well as the average weight and marketability of cauliflower

TABLE 2

Varieties and hybrids	The day after planting		Duration of cabbage formation, days	Harvest time	Harvest duration, days	Number of leaves in 1 bush, pcs	The length of the largest leaf, cm	Average weight of cabbage, gr	The amount of marketable cabbage, %
	Until the cabbage begins to form	Until the first harvest							
Otchechestvennaya	60	72	15	10.05	29	21,0	46,2	436	92,8
Rannyaya gribovskaya 1355	61	74	13	15.05	26	20,3	42,0	386	91,1
Gudman F ₁	61	77	12	16.05	25	23,3	48,3	380	90,6

The figures in Table 2 show that when 30-32-day-old cauliflower seedlings were planted on a 70 × 35 cm scheme on March 10, the following was determined in terms of their growth and development.

Cauliflower Rannyaya gribovskaya 1355 variety and GudmanF1 hybrid seedlings began to form cabbage 61 days after planting, and the first crop was harvested 73-74 days later. Otchechestvennaya variety of cauliflower is known for its earliest ripening. That is, 60 days after planting, cabbage begins to form, and the first crop is harvested 72-80 days after planting.

The largest cauliflower of the studied cauliflower varieties and hybrids was Otchechestvennaya variety, and Rannyaya gribovskaya produced 1355, and Goodman F1 hybrids 380 g.

Based on the following information, each agro-technical measure in the technology of growing cauliflower should be aimed at achieving the intended goals.

1. The main purpose of growing cauliflower is to grow high quality and durable crops.
2. In the technology of growing cauliflower, the planting density of seedlings determines the rate of growth and development, as well as the amount of harvest and product quality.
3. Planting cauliflower Otchechestvennyi in the scheme 70x35-1, March 10, will ensure a high yield and almost 40% of the harvest will be high and high quality.

In the cultivation of high and early yields of cauliflower should pay close attention to its planting scheme and sowing period to sow on March 10 to get a high yield (70x35-1 cm) and ensure good formation and high yield of bouquets grown in these planting schemes .

Cauliflower prefers fertile soil and quality cultivated fields. Therefore, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is preferable to plant this crop in areas rich in organic matter, high water capacity, cool meadows and meadows. However, it also gives good yields on well-fertilized gray soils on high terraces.

High soil fertility and moisture requirements are the main factors in choosing a place for cauliflower.

This requires the selection of fertile soil and regular supply of moisture to ensure high yields from the plant.

In the Central Asian region, the most suitable places for cauliflower are rich in organic matter, low temperatures, high moisture content, peat bogs or meadows, meadow-swamp soils in the lower reaches of rivers.

Cauliflower grows poorly in light loam and sandy loam soils and in areas with low organic matter content. It does not like salty, salty and sour soils.

For cauliflower, legumes and autumn cereals are the best past crops. In vegetable growing, tillage before planting is unique. The time of tillage before planting and the methods of its implementation depend on the time of planting vegetables, the physical condition of the soil. Cauliflower is a good source of fertilizer, especially organic fertilizers. Therefore, it is recommended to apply a large amount of manure (50-60 tons per hectare).

However, scientific and practical experiments in the south on the cultivation of cauliflower show that it is possible to increase the fertilizer rate to 20-30 tons per hectare by mixing organic and mineral fertilizers. It is recommended to apply 3-4 t of ammonium nitrate, 5-6 t of superphosphate and 1-2 t of potassium salt per hectare. Fertilizer, potassium salt and half of superphosphate are given before plowing, nitrate and the rest of superphosphate is given before planting or as a supplement during the growing season of plants. Cauliflower is fed with nitrogen fertilizers in the early stages of development, and with a mixture of nitrogen and phosphorus during the formation of cabbage. The first feeding of cauliflower is carried out 1-1.5 weeks after transplanting, and it is recommended to feed 2-3 more times at intervals of two to three weeks.

This means that when cauliflower is grown in the evening, it should be fed in accordance with its biological requirements.

Preparing the seedlings

Regardless of the type of vegetables grown from seedlings (white and cauliflower, tomatoes, peppers and eggplant, etc.), if they are prepared with good quality, they will yield early and give a high quality yield, and the farmer will have economic benefits.

So, in order to get an early harvest of early cauliflower, it is necessary to start preparing the seedlings early and bring it to a level that meets the standard requirements. To do this, pre-sorted, treated and high-yielding seeds are used.

Seedling care is very important for high yields of cauliflower. Early cauliflower seedlings are grown in heated film and in some cases in glass greenhouses and greenhouses, while cauliflower seedlings grown in the middle and summer periods are grown in field nurseries in rows or in rows.

Irrigation

Cabbage grows well in areas with low temperatures and high humidity, and farmers know that it gives high yields. Therefore, it is important to have enough moisture in the soil during the growth and development of cauliflower.

Cauliflower is grown in our conditions, planted in two periods in early spring and summer. Regardless of the period of cultivation, it requires a lot of moisture during the growing season, especially during the formation of the inflorescence.

According to N.I. Akulova, Y.X. Pantiyev, cauliflower should have an optimal level of humidity during the period of growth and development. Those planted in the period are watered 10–12 times. It is recommended to give 2-3 m³ to 4-6 m³ or 40-60 l / m² per 100 m², taking into account the development of the plant and the depth at which the root system grows.

CONCLUSION

Cauliflower is a soil-demanding vegetable, so it is important to feed it during the growing season. Therefore, in its cultivation is applied in large quantities per hectare (20-30 t), 4-5 t of ammonium nitrate and 5-6 t of super-phosphate and 1-2 t of potassium salt. Organic fertilizer and potassium salt are all applied, half of the phosphorus fertilizer is applied to the soil before the main tillage, and the rest is applied during feeding.

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