

SOME FEATURES OF PEACH VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT

As the population grows, so does the demand for fruits and vegetables. Peaches are also distinguished from other fruits by their healing and tenderness, delicate nature. We think about the description of some varieties of peaches grown in Uzbekistan and their useful properties.

KEYWORDS: *Peaches, Varieties, Useful Vitamins, Soil Climatic Conditions, Water Requirements, Fertilizer Requirements.*

INTRODUCTION

Fruits and vegetables cooked in our country are rich in trace elements and vitamins necessary for the human body. If we take a single peach fruit, its beneficial elements play an important role in strengthening human health. [1]

This fruit tree loves heat and is not very tall. The width of the branches differs from other fruits by the fact that they also bloom in pink. Peaches are believed to be native to northern China. It is reported to have spread to Europe via Italy. [2]

Ripe peaches contain up to 15% of sugar, apple, grape, lemon, ascorbic (vitamin C) acids, essential oils, potassium, calcium, iron, minerals, vitamins of group B, provitamin A, pectin. In particular, its yellow color contains a large amount of carotene. [3]



Peach trees bear fruit early, yield abundantly every year, the fruit is very beautiful, the trees grow vigorously, but are more resistant to cold than other legumes. Peach trees can yield up to 100-150kg in 3-4 years after planting. It is not difficult to care for and harvest small branches. Peach varieties ripen from June to November, thus extending the supply of peach fruit to 5 months. The fruit is juicy, sweet, untouchable, soothing and very tasty. It is eaten fresh, as well as jams, compotes and various pickles. Peaches are quickly absorbed by the human body, they are rich in various vitamins, mineral salts and are useful in building hemoglobin. [4]

Peaches are very common and can be successfully grown in many parts of Uzbekistan. For good development of peaches in the summer requires adequate watering, fertile soil with good permeability and nitrogen-rich, as well as thinning of the fruit, as well as the use of chemicals against peach leaf blight and moniliosis. [5]

Peach tree has a short lifespan (15-20 years). Peaches (including hairless species) do not need a pollinating tree because they can self-fertilize.

Peaches reliably take root from hard tree cuttings obtained in winter, and some varieties also take root from cuttings obtained in summer. [6]

To get peach cuttings, cutting a branch 10-12cm long with a straight stem and many leaf nodes along the length is the best choice for rooting peach trees. Hardwood cuttings should be brown, the bark hard and the whole stem completely leafless. Soft tree cuttings are usually bent and have a green stem, while semi-hard tree cuttings are green and leafy at the tip, the bark is slightly hardened. [7]

Requirements for soil conditions

Peach trees prefer soils with partial pH (amount of hydrogen ions in the soil) slightly higher 6.0 and 6.5. This figure can make a tree grow even a little more or less, but such conditions have a negative impact on its health and yield. Peach trees grow well in sandy and water-permeable soils. If the water permeability of the soil is poor, it is recommended to add manure, sand or peat (plant humus) and mix it into a deep chisel. It is not recommended to put the above-mentioned products to improve the soil composition in the pit where the seedlings are planned to be planted. [8,9]

The roots of peach trees die in well-drained soils, stop growing and die.

Most fruit trees grow well in conditions where the pH of the soil is close to 6.5. Due to the high pH of the soil in most parts of Uzbekistan, it is possible to normalize its pH by adding gypsum before planting. The results of soil analysis should be used to determine the pH of the soil and the level of fertility. [10]

Requirements for irrigation

The peach tree consumes the most water at a young age - it is recommended to water the annual seedlings once a week or in summer, twice a week. According to the recommendation of Steve Albert, Senior Gardener of the University of California, the yield of fruit trees will be higher when the soil is kept moist enough. A peach tree can bear fruit even in the absence of water, but the tree is under stress and the fruits remain small. Mulch (crushed plant and tree debris) is placed around the trunk to retain soil moisture, but the mulch should not touch the trunk. [11]

Fertilization procedure

Peach trees thrive in nitrogen-rich soils, and the nutrients they need in the first place include elements such as nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulfur, and potassium. Although these nutrients are present in the soil to a certain extent, laboratory analysis of the soil can help determine the extent of their presence and deficiency. Less commonly needed nutrients include chlorine, iron, manganese, boron, copper, zinc, and molybdenum. [12]

White peach-2 is an old, fertile, locally resistant graft that provides the main material for grafting. The fruits are more medium and late, ripening white in August-September. The trees are strong, 8 years old, 4.7 m tall, the branches are 4.5 m wide, sparse, round in shape, the fruit weighs 100-110 g. The fruit is covered with soft hairs and is easily cut from the tree when ripe. Yields every year. Yields 70-90 kg in each bush. The fruit is consumed mainly fresh, can be dried and canned. [13]

Fairy-tale white Vir-navi tree, dark-branched, broadly oval. The leaves are lanceolate, the upper side is dark blue, the lower side of the leaf is light blue. Fruit weight 100-150gr, round flattened, sunken on both sides. The flesh is white-tender, very juicy, moderately sugary, tastes good. Peach is one of the most frost-resistant varieties. The fruits are mainly edible and ripen by the third decade of June. [14]



Lola is a medium-ripe variety, zoned for planting in all regions of the country. Fruits ripen in late July to early August, average weight 70-80g, hairless, round, orange-yellow, dark red on top. The flesh is yellow, juicy, sweet, with a characteristic sour taste, well separated from the grain. Mostly freshness is consumed. The crop enters at the age of 2–3 years after planting, and the full crop in 5–6 years. Yields every year. The fruit can be used for universal purposes. Among the varieties of peaches are very beautiful, good for consumption and drying. [15]



Raspberry is a medium-ripe variety, zoned for planting in all regions of Uzbekistan. Fruits ripen in August, large (150-180g), round ovoid, pale yellow, the sunny side is raspberry, hairy, fleshy, juicy, sour-sweet, tender, easily separated from the seeds. Grows well in lightly irrigated soils and gives good yields. The fruit is used for universal purposes. [16]



Start-growing tree grows on average, at the age of 7-8 years it reaches a height of 4.2-4.5 m. The weight of the fruit varies from 120 g to size. On July 25-28, the fruits ripen gradually, one after the other, for 20–25 days. The fruit is used for unvesal purposes. [17]

Farkhod is a late-ripening variety, adapted for planting in all regions of Uzbekistan. Fruits ripen in early September, large (up to 180g), round, slightly curved on three sides, reddish-orange. The flesh is yellow, densely sweet, slightly sour. The bean is easily separated. Seedlings are harvested in 3 years, yielding every year. [18]

Elberta is a large, widespread, high-yielding variety. The tree is large but the fruit buds do not tolerate frost. When the year is good, each bush will yield more than 80-100 kg. Requires annual pruning. The fruits ripen in the first half of August. The fruit is large, round, ovoid, sometimes pointed, thickly covered with reddish hairs. The flesh is yellowish, delicious. It can be sent to other places, canned and peeled. [19]

Serhosil (Obilniy) - new tree, height 5.5 m, fruit weight 70-80 g. Planted seedlings will bear fruit in 3-4 years, and by 6-7 years the harvest will be complete. Cooking is continuous (15-20 days). [20]

Golden Birth (Golden Jubilee) - a variety of yellow flesh, universal, early ripening peach. The fruit is large (130-150 g), oblong-ovoid, golden-haired. Resistant to transport and storage. The fruit is eaten fresh, partially canned and dried. It can be sown in all regions of Uzbekistan, especially in the southern regions. [21]

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