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Selection and preparation of arable land for the organization of intensive mulberry trees in the scheme of planting 0.9x0.2 m from mulberry seedlings in the climatic conditions of Surkhandarya region

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Abstract: Provides information on agronomic techniques of intensive mulberry care in the scheme of planting mulberry seedlings 0.9x0.2 meters, crop rotation of mulberry-alfalfa, the order of planting seedlings in autumn or spring.

Keywords: Intensive mulberry, seedling, seedling, planting scheme.

Introduction: In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution No. Pq-4567 of January 17, 2020 on additional measures for the development of silkworm feed base in the silkworm industry, the production of mulberries in various planting schemes is being tested in our country. Of these, 0.9x0.2 m are mulberries in the planting scheme. In the formation and tillage of such a mulch, one of the deep softeners is mounted on the base wheel 9, and the frame has a working part, ie a sloping blade 6 and a screw mechanism 10 that adjusts the depth of softening. The working part consists of a drill 6 that cuts the ground and a shovel 5 that partially lifts and loosens the soil. The area where seedlings are transplanted is called a nursery. When the seedlings are planted in the nursery, they are given a tall, branched shape for two years. After that, they literally turn into two-year-old trees. They are then planted in mulberry groves, ditches, roadsides, and field borders. These are used as food for silkworms, and the seed is used to make mother mulberries. The goal of creating a nursery is to grow as many hybrid standard seedlings and grafted seedlings as possible per unit area, including at least 50% of the total seedlings.

The bullet roots of the seedlings planted in the nursery are cut off, forming many side and patak roots. Such serial seedlings germinate

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quickly and well when transferred to a special mulberry. As a result of grafting mulberry varieties on them are grown quality grafted seedlings. Well-cultivated soil has accumulated a lot of moisture and nutrients, in such a soil is less weeds. As a result of good tillage, the soil in the layer where the roots of the seedlings grow becomes soft, granular and fertile. Lands free of weeds or legumes are best for the nursery.

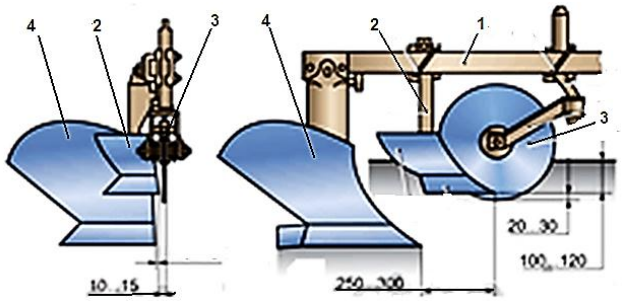
In such soils, more than 10-35% of nutrients (nitrogen) accumulate in relation to the vacant land from the inter-row crop. According to the results of experiments, in the conditions of Surkhandarya region, three-year-old alfalfa allowed to accumulate 300-400 kg of nitrogen and 10-12 tons of organic matter per hectare. Alfalfa also plays an important role in reducing soil salinity.

Our experience with mulberry-alfalfa crop rotation shows that when the mulberry seedlings were planted on land vacated from inter-row crops (potatoes), the first two-year seedlings were 69%, and the three-year-old alfalfa was 91%, ie the second. we can observe that 23,000 more first-grade seedlings were grown per hectare than the first. A three-year seedling intended for seedlings was plowed in the fall with a furrow plow to a depth of -30–35 cm.

In order to prevent the re-growth of alfalfa on the plowed land, two or three weeks before the autumn plowing, the alfalfa was plowed to a depth of 7-8 cm with the plow shown below, and the alfalfa roots were cut. If the seedlings are planted in the fall in the nursery, the field is plowed and raked 30–35 days before planting, and a rake is pressed a day or two before planting. In the fall, the soil is plowed and mulched before planting, before the seedlings are planted in the spring on the plowed land.

TTZ-80.11, TTZ-80.10, PN-3.30 garden plow, BZTS 1.0 disc harrow were used for plowing and weeding. The nursery area was plowed using PN-230 plows attached to the TS-130, ARION 630 C tractor.

Figure 1



The main parts of the plug and the dimensions of their adjustment.

1-frame; 2-blade 3-disc blade; 4 main body

Seedlings can be planted in autumn or spring. In the southern and temperate regions of Uzbekistan, where groundwater is deep and there is enough moisture, planting began in the fall with the digging of seedlings (after November 10-20, the leaves fall off). With the freezing of the ground, this work was completed. In warmer years, seedlings can be planted in these areas in the winter. Seedlings are planted in the spring by melting the ground ice and sprinkling the soil. Sowing is completed when the plant begins to bud (late March or early April).

Then the roots will adhere well to the soil and there will be no air left around, otherwise the cold temperature entering from the hollow space will freeze the roots. In the southern and central regions, seedlings planted in the fall grow better than in the spring. For example, according to a survey conducted in Termez district, the height of seedlings planted on November 20 averaged 190-205 cm per season.

The height of seedlings planted in the spring (March 25) was 168-172 cm. In temperate

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climates, when the seedlings are planted in the fall, there is enough moisture in the ground due to rainfall, and the roots injured during transplanting end up in the fall and produce partial new roots when the weather warms up. In early spring, such seedlings begin to grow roots, providing young branches with nutrients.

Given that all farms are very busy planting other crops in the spring, and in some years the soil is late or, conversely, the rainfall is low and the weather suddenly warms up, it is advisable to plant mulberry seedlings in the fall in climate-friendly areas. Seedlings can be dug after the leaves have fallen off in the fall, and this work is carried out in the spring, planting them in most districts due to the fact that it lasts until late autumn and even winter.

Mulberry workers have the task of artificially shedding the seedlings and planting seedlings from early autumn, without waiting for the seedlings to shed their leaves. In this regard, the experiment conducted on mulberry seedlings is noteworthy. According to the results of our observational studies, when the leaves of seedlings were treated with a solution of 0.7% magnesium chlorate in late September or October 5, they shed by October 10–15. Defoliants currently used in cotton can also be used for this purpose.

Agrotechnics for intensive mulberry cultivation in the scheme of planting 0.9x0.2 m. According to the decision of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issues of harvesting silkworms several times a year and the full formation of its food base are identified. On this basis, 98% of intensive mulberry trees are hybrid seedlings and saplings. Intensive mulberries are planted with one-and-a-half-year-old hybrid seedlings of high-yielding varieties or non-standard hybrid seedlings.

In order for intensive mulberries to yield quickly and grow abundant leaves, it is advisable to arrange them from seedlings grafted with misty varieties, as well as directly cuttings. Intensive mulberries in the scheme of 0.9x0.2 m will be narrow-row and wide-row. It is advisable to plant annual crops (cotton, potatoes, beets, etc.) that require pruning between rows of mulberry and are suitable for mulberry care. Narrow-row Intensive mulberries are planted every year for the first 1-3 years of growth, and between broad-row ones every year.

As a result of agro-technical measures taken annually between sowing and maintenance of intermediate crops between rows of intensive mulberry trees in the scheme of 0.9x0.2 m, a rich harvest of both mulberry and intermediate crops is obtained. Due to the widespread use of mechanization in the care of mulberries, manual labor is very low. Rows of intensive mulberry in the scheme 0.9x0.2 m must be in the direction of water flow. The rows are marked on the width of the rows in the intended planting scheme using a plan opener mounted on a tractor, such as a tall-bodied mulberry, and the distance between the bushes is determined by a rod 0.5 m long.

Phosphorus fertilizers should be applied to the areas where such mulberry plantations are grown, and in addition to phosphorus fertilizers, nitrogen fertilizers should be applied to the lands vacated by other crops. Intensive mulberries in the scheme 0.9x0.2 m are applied to the cultivated lands in autumn or spring before plowing, and nitrogen mineral fertilizers in two periods - the first time - in May, when the seedlings have 5-6 leaves, the second time - in June, phosphorus fertilizers are added together when nitrogen fertilizers are applied a second time. After sowing the fertilizer is watered. this process is done by draining the water.

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In this case, the water is drained until the soil in the furrow is completely moistened. It is recommended to water the seedlings at night, so that the soil in the furrows is well drained. Irrigation is stopped in late August or early September so that the body of the seedlings matures well. Seedlings are watered an average of 22-25 times during the growing season. However, depending on the weather and soil conditions of the area, the number of irrigations can be increased or decreased.

When mulberry grasses are overgrown with weeds, mulch without waiting for the grass to grow, or after mulberry seedlings with weeds should be treated with Zelex gold interna herbicide. 1-1.5 g per 10 liters of water for cultivation per hectare of land. a working solution of the herbicide is prepared at the expense of the pure drug.

If not treated with herbicides, weed once every 18-22 days, 3-5 times during the total growing season, depending on the growth of the weeds. For good growth of seedlings, when they have 4-5 leaves, they are left alone, leaving 2-3 cm between each plant. In this case, the weakest seedlings are removed. Egats are loosened 4-5 times during the growing season (June-August) with a cultivator or ketmon to a depth of 10 cm.

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