

BIOLOGY AND GROWTH TECHNOLOGY OF RIBES IGRUM L.

Sullieva Suluv Khurramovna

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences,

Associate Professor of Botany, Termez State University

sulliyevass@tersu.uz

Ruziyeva Fazilat Mamayusub qizi

1st Year Master Student in "Biology", Termez State University

ABSTRACT

The article provides scientific information on the biology of the black currant plant. The article also contains valuable information about the technology of growing black currant

Keywords: black currant plant, ascorbic acid, seedlings, fertilizers.

INTRODUCTION

Currant is a perennial shrub. Black, golden, red, white and penicillin currants are widespread in Uzbekistan.

Black currant belongs to the genus *Ribes* of the family of rhizomes. Black and red currants are distinguished by the location of the buds on the twig, the color of the peel, and whether the fruit is fragrant or odorless. The bark of annual branches of black currant is yellow, with a long gray stripe, and as it grows, the bark turns brown. Spotty spots are visible on all branches. The buds, leaves, bark and fruits have a distinctive odor. There is no smell of red currant, all branches can be easily separated from black currant with slow growth. The buds of black currant are mixed, while those of red are simple.

From each bud of black currant develops both vegetative and fruit organs at the same time, from one bud of red currant leaves and twigs, and from the other bud only flowers.

At the joints of the annual branches of currants ended fruit on a ring-shaped branch. Ring-shaped branches live 3-4 years, then wither or develop on the branches where the last bud grows.

The fruits are black or brown, round, elongated, noxious or flattened. The composition of the fruit is C, B, B, A, P, K. such as vitamins, sugars, organic acids, fragrant substances. They are eaten fresh, dried, frozen, in the form of jams and juices.

Black currant is richer in ascorbic acid than other types of currants, depending on the variety, humidity and temperature conditions, it contains from 86.17 to 344.66 mg% of vitamin C. The fruit contains from 5.0 to 13.6% of sugar, 0.96 to 3.92% of acids, 0.39-1.44% of pectin.

With juice made from currants can treat sore throats, wheezing (suffocation), whooping cough. These beneficial juices are also drunk to treat ulcers and intestinal diseases.

In Central Asia, currants can be planted in autumn and spring, as well as on warm winter days. The soil for spring planting is prepared in the fall. Seedlings to be planted in the spring should be planted before bud burst.

To plant black and red currant seedlings, you need to dig a pit 30 cm wide and 50 cm deep. Due to the fact that the root system of the golden currant is quite large, it is dug up to 40 m wide and 60 m deep.

In each pit (planting cell) in the first two to three years of the plant is fertilized with a mixture of manure and mineral fertilizers with soil to accelerate the development of the plant, the entry into the harvest. Unfertilized shrubs grow slowly and age quickly. Immediately watered and buried so that the roots of the transplanted seedlings do not wither.

As soon as the seedlings are planted, they are cut at ground level or three to four buds above the ground.

In order to keep the soil soft and moist in currant plantations, it is cultivated four or six times during the growing season. The soil is not allowed to dry out, harden and overgrown with weeds. Delays in cultivation, weeding of lands reduce currant yields. With the emergence of weeds (two to three times) are removed.

After harvesting in spring and autumn, the row spacing is loosened to a depth of 12-15 cm, fertilizer is applied to a depth of 15-18 cm, and soil is applied around the bushes.

High yields of currants can be obtained on irrigated lands with strict adherence to the complex of agro-technical measures and the rules of application of mineral and organic fertilizers.

Before planting under the currant bushes add 3–4 kg of manure mixed with 10–20 grams of potassium fertilizer and 60–100 grams of superphosphate. The annual amount of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer in pure form per m² 6-12 grams per hectare of land or 60-120 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare, regardless of soil fertility and age of the bush. Or 200-400 kg of ammonium nitrate and 400-800 kg of superphosphate per hectare.

Plants are fertilized with nitrogen fertilizers at the prescribed rate each year for up to three years. In early spring, the plants are filled with half the amount of fertilizer. The remaining half is given after flowering and in summer. Phosphorus fertilizers are needed in spring and autumn, and potassium fertilizers are applied only in the fall before driving.

Currants planted in Termiz region are irrigated from 6 to 12 March, regardless of soil moisture and mechanical composition. In areas with good moisture storage capacity, the amount of irrigation is 500-800 m, and in gravelly areas water is often provided, with a water consumption of 300-500 m. Irrigation ditches are taken at a depth of 18–20 cm, the first two years the furrows are taken at a distance of 20–30 cm on both sides of the row. In the third year the currant will grow much stronger, so watering cans are taken at a distance of 50–60 cm from the base of the bush.

The first watering is carried out during the flowering period at the beginning of fruiting until the branches are completely moistened with water, and the soil layer where the currant roots are located is moistened to 0-60 cm. During the period of fruiting and ripening (May, June) the number of waterings is increased and watered every 10–15 days. After harvest (July, August) begins the period of bud formation for the next year, during which time the soil should be moist and soft.

In September, currants are watered once before preparing for winter, then watering is stopped and work is done, which is especially important for planted young plants, i.e. row spacing is softened so that they do not lose moisture until autumn rains. If the soil begins to dry out, the soil cracks, the roots break off, the plant stops growing and the leaves turn yellow.

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