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THE EFFECT OF VINE LOAD ON THE YIELD OF RIZAMAT GRAPES

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ABSTRACT

Viticulture is one of the oldest profitable branches of agriculture in the country. Favorable natural and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan allow growing grapes at different times, ie the earliest and the latest. Grapes are used for various purposes (consumption, processing, etc.). Grapes are consumed fresh from July to November. Stored in special refrigerators, they can be consumed in March-April as a delicious and medicinal fruit. Fresh grapes are also used to make jams, compotes, juices, molasses, concentrates, high-quality wines. Raisin varieties give a very nutritious, healing product when dried. Raisins (raisins, harmonies, etc.) have long been valued as a nutritious and healing food and have a dietary property. Grapes contain up to 80% sugar, mainly glucose and fructose.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the most favorable regions for the cultivation of various varieties of grapes. Over the centuries, very high quality grape varieties have been created by the people through selection. Among them, food varieties have a special place. It is well known that the cultivation and storage of grape varieties has great economic benefits. You can make a lot of money without spending a lot of money. In recent years, new varieties of grapes have been created in research institutes of the Republic and abroad. Production requires varieties that ripen at different times and are suitable for natural consumption. According to the requirements of the international market, the harvest of food varieties should be large and high in sugar. To do this, it is important to properly select, cut, and shape the vine bush load.

The following examines the effect of Rizamat variety on yield performance when the vine is under different loads. The vines selected for the experiment were hammered 2 times, scraped 2 times, the buds removed, and the twigs pruned. During the growing season, the oidium was sprayed three times with sulfur on the tubers. Observations were made on grape varieties taken as the object. The transition of phenological phases of edible grape varieties was carried out according to the accepted methods of timing, yield, mechanical composition and commodity and taste qualities of the finished product. Growing system is a 4-wire upright shrub, bush shape - multi-rusty fan, planting scheme - 3x3 m. The experimental field currents were conducted in 1970-1980.

The effect of vine load on the yield of Rizamat variety of grapes

Options	Yield per bush, kg..	Productivity	
		ts/ha	% vs control
The vine bush is not cut (Control)	12,0	160,0	100,0
Load 120-140 buds	15,0	200,0	125,0
Load 160-180 buds	21,0	280,0	175,0
Load 200-220 buds	18,7	250,0	156,2
Load 240-260 buds	17,3	230,0	144,0
Load 280-300 buds	16,5	220,0	137,5

As can be seen from the table data, it was observed that there was a big difference in the yield when vine bush loading was different. In this case, the lowest result when vine bushes were not cut was 12 kg of yield per bush, and 160 centners of yield per hectare. The highest result was found in the version with 160-180 buds, the yield of one bush was 21 kg, and the yield was 280 centners. Compared to Nazareth, it was 175 percent. In other variants, it was observed that the yield decreased even when the bud load was left above 180. So, as a result of the research, it was found that the productivity is the highest when the shoots are left in an optimal ratio.
The fruit yield of cultivars is determined by the percentage of developed fruit-bearing branches and the average number of inflorescences per developed and fruit-bearing branch. The percentage of fruiting shoots calculated against the total number of developed shoots represents the potential capacity of the eyes. It indicates the number of fruit-bearing branches that can be formed when all the eyes left in the cutting are developed. According to the obtained results, it was found that the load of buds on vine branches affects the fruit bearing of the variety. The total number of flowers, shed buds, fruit shed and bunches were determined (Table 2).

Effect of bud load on fruit set of Rizamat variety

Options	The total number of flowers, piece	Spilled buds, %	fruit shedding, %	The crowds, %
The current is not cut (Control)	293	5,5	64,3	30,2
Load 120-140 buds	379	4,4	62,4	33,2
Load 160-180 buds	418	1,4	57,1	41,5
Load 200-220 buds	308	4,1	61,6	34,3
Load 240-260 buds	298	5,5	62,2	32,3

Accordingly, the total number of flowers in uncut branches of the control option was the least, i.e. 293. As a result of the observations, it was found that the best result was 418 pieces in 3 variants, i.e. when the load of buds was left at 160-180. At the same time, the highest results were observed in 3 options, i.e., when the load of buds was left at 160-180.

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