

Preliminary results in the introduction of cranberries

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Annotation. The article provides preliminary observations on the process of introduction of cranberries to the conditions of the Coral Sea in Andijan region, the growth of the plant, the formation of side branches and the process of flowering.

Keywords: Cranberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idea*, artificial growth, root, Coral, introduction, rheumatism, gout, beriberi

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5853 of October 23, 2019 "On approval of the Strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" Food security is one of the most important tasks in the development and implementation of public policy.

In recent years, a sharp increase in population has significantly expanded the area under crops in order to provide the domestic market with quality products and increase the country's export potential by increasing the volume of food production.

As a result, as the demand for various fruit and berry crops and their promising varieties increases from year to year, it is necessary to introduce new varieties of fruit crops and develop new varieties rich in nutrients and active substances necessary for human health.

Brusnika is considered one of the most important fruit crops.

Cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idea*) is a perennial evergreen shrub up to 25 cm to 1 meter tall. The inflorescence is short, hungry, bell-shaped, with 10-20 petals on the bisexual inflorescence. In late spring - early spring, the flowers bloom for about 15 days. Not found in Uzbekistan. 9% arbutin glucoside, hydroquinone, hyperoside, solvents and other substances were detected in the leaves, up to 10.3% in the fruit contained organic acids and glucose in the vaccine. Stone leaf extract and boiled kidney extract, gout rheumatism gout fruit are also used in the treatment of avitaminosis cases.

The Brusnika plant is widespread in the Siberian and Caucasus regions of the Far East. For the first time, in 1745, Elizabeth Petrovna was culturalized in the St. Petersburg suburbs. Twenty years later, in 1765, he ordered the cultivation of the blueberry plant.

However, it was first cultivated in the United States, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland, and Poland in the 1960s. Brussels sprouts grown in Belarus, Lithuania and Russia in the 1980s A 40-hectare spruce plant was planted in Germany in 1994, with full machines for cultivation and harvesting. Brussels sprouts can produce up to 20-30 times higher yields on cultural plantations than wildflowers. In the soil-climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, cranberries are not distributed naturally and there are no scientific sources for their cultivation. Therefore, the main purpose of our research is to introduce the soil and climatic conditions of the Andijan region of the non-traditional berry crop - cranberry, and in 1969 the experimental introduction of the German variety "Coral".

Biometric measurements of Brusnika's new Coral plants began on February 2, with stem length, leaf number and size determined every 7 days. In particular, the stem length of cranberries on February 2 was 21.1 cm, the number of stems was 6.2 and the number of leaves was 203.6. 1.1 cm, the length of the small leaves was 1.9 cm with a band and 1.7 cm without a band, and 0.7 cm wide. In the early stages of the growing season, the biometric measurements of the cranberry plant on March 10 showed that the stem length was 33.6 cm, the number of side stems was 4.2 and 207.3 leaves were formed.

The length of the leaves of the plants is 3.3 cm and the band is 2.9 cm, the width is 1.3 cm, and the width of the small leaves is 2.7 cm and the band is 15.7 cm and the width is 1.1 cm. what made up

The flowering period of the Brusnika plants is scheduled for February 28, and the flowering season will be held on March 07. On the 12th of March, the flowering period came to an end and the fruit tree began to form. The average number of flowers in each of the five plant species was 15.7, and by the time of fruiting, the total number of flowers shed by 25% was determined by the results of economic morphological observations and calculations.

Preliminary results of the experiments show that in the Andijan region, the new coral of the cranberry plant is able to adapt well to the external environment. As a result, it is necessary to expand the scope of experiments on cranberries and develop scientific and practical methods of propagating them.

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