

Technology of cultivation and care of strawberries

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Annotation; The importance of strawberries. Recommended varieties of strawberries. Planting scheme and timing, preparation and transplanting of land for strawberry planting. Pests and their control. Harvest.

Keywords: strawberries, vitamins, cultivation, planting, irrigation, fruit, nuts.

Introduction

Strawberry (*Fragaria L.*) Is one of the most popular berries in Uzbekistan. The fruit contains 4.5-11% of sugar, 0.28-1.5% of various acids, 0.12-0.41% of additives and dyes. In addition, strawberries contain 5-12% of carbohydrates (glucose, fructose, sucrose), citric and malic acids, salts of iron, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, 50-75 mg% of vitamins A, B and C. Another characteristic of strawberries is that they are low-calorie fruits. 100 g of strawberries contain 30 calories. Strawberries are high in sucrose, but fructose is high enough. There is no fat at all and a lot of protein. The vitamins in strawberries are not lost during processing. Strawberries are a useful fruit in cleansing the intestines, good liver and kidney function, and preventing bulls. In addition, strawberries have a beneficial effect on the digestive system, improve appetite, have diuretic and diaphoretic properties. Due to the fact that strawberries contain enough minerals, it slows down the body, as well as slows down the aging process of the body due to its antioxidants. In folk medicine, strawberries are used in anemia, hypertension, atherosclerosis, uterine bleeding. In addition, strawberries can fight various intestinal infections, as well as pneumococcal, staphylococcal and influenza viruses. Strawberries can be grown both in open ground and in greenhouses.

Varieties: Lambada, Darselekt, Large Orchard Strawberry, Pineapple, Muscat Strawberry, Zenga-Zengana, Kulever, Muto, Tashkentskaya, Virginia.

Strawberries are slightly shady, but give good yields in bright light. In hot weather, the leaves burn in the sun. Strawberries are propagated from the pods under production conditions. Only new varieties can be propagated from seed. The seedlings are grown in special nurseries. After the strawberry crop is harvested, the row spacing is loosened, the ridges are straightened and buried in the soil to take root. Then it is irrigated. 250,000 seedlings will be harvested per hectare, and one and a half to two times more seedlings will be obtained from the main nursery. The excavated seedlings are separated from the main ball, the second and third order are discarded. 25-30 seedlings are placed in boxes with moist soil or sawdust. This is done in the shade to prevent the roots from drying out. Before transplanting, the boxes are placed in running water for 15-20 minutes. If the soil in the box is well moistened and the gutters are moved quickly after excavation, the boxes are covered with a ticket bag, reeds, and sent to the planting area. In the spring of the following year (February, March), the strawberries are cleaned of old and dry leaves with a light harrow with the addition of a harrow or a horse, which is set aside and burned. Then the field is fertilized. At the same time, in the fall, unharvested debris is removed. The rows are slightly loosened and the edges of the seedlings are pruned. During the growing season, row spacing is worked after each watering, and the rows are worked three times during the growing season in the spring, after the fruit is harvested, and in the fall, after the stalks have been harvested. When the strawberries are overgrown, they take on new roots and form a unique layer. As a result, the rhizome is pushed out. Exposed roots are exposed to summer heat and winter cold, which weakens the plant and reduces its yield. To prevent this, the strawberry plants are carefully pruned every year in the fall or early spring. After harvesting in the summer, the excess stalks of strawberries are again plucked and used to form a new strawberry garden. Plants usually leave a maximum of three well-located clusters at the base of the bush. The logs left for carrying are periodically nailed to the ground with a wooden fork. Harvested strawberries are watered 13-15 times during the growing season. The first watering is given in April, 3-4 times in May, 3 times in June-July, 2-3 times in August, 1-2 times in

September, once in October. The number of irrigations on gravelly and sandy lands will be increased to 20-24 times at the rate of 300-600 cubic meters per hectare. During the first 5 days of the strawberry harvest, 300 cubic meters per hectare are sown, and in spring, 600-800 cubic meters are irrigated.

During the growing season, 120-180 kg of nitrogen, 90-120 kg of phosphorus, 30-60 kg of potassium (in pure form) fertilizers are applied per hectare. In spring (February, March) 45-60 kg of nitrogen and phosphorus are given, in June the same amount of fertilizer is given after harvesting strawberries, and in autumn 30-60 kg of nitrogen and potassium are applied. In gravelly soils, 240 kg of nitrogen per hectare is applied during the growing season, which is applied in installments after the spring harvest and in early autumn. Due to the long growing season in Uzbekistan, strawberries can be harvested for the second time, in autumn. To do this, after the first harvest, the leaves of the plants are removed; the area is fertilized, irrigated, and loosened in late June to early July. Plucking the leaves in August to get a second crop does not give good results. By rejuvenating strawberries of two years and older, it is possible to increase their yield. The strawberry plant is rejuvenated as follows. After harvesting, the above-ground parts of the plant are cut or cut 0.5 cm below the ground along with the growth point, but the roots of the plant should not be damaged. Strawberries bloom in early March to late April, so sometimes the flowers are damaged by the spring black frosts. It is protected from the spring frosts by incense. Strawberries are harvested from early May to mid-June. Straw is written under the bushes so that the strawberry fruit is not contaminated. Yields are 12-15 tons per hectare.

List of used literature.

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