

Dependence of Bud Loads on Yield Indicators When Growing Grapes White Hussein Variety by Voish Method

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Abstract: The yield of vines in a vine depends on the number of vines per unit area or per hectare, the average weight of each vine on the number of vines available on these vines. Options with high performance on these factors will always yield a higher yield per unit of land.

Keywords: bush, bud, loading, yield, vine, weight, centner, voish.

Introduction.

Research on the development of optimal standards of grafting and planting methods of grape varieties, which allow to increase the yield and quality of grape varieties, in the world's leading research centers and institutions, including Viticulture and Enology Research Center (USA, California), Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking (Georgia), Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (Argentina), Research Institute of Viticulture, Winemaking and Fruit Crops (Armenia), Hochschule Geisenheim University (Germany), Viticole et Oenologique (France), Viticultural Research Institute Manisa (Turkey), North Caucasus Horticulture and Viticulture Research Institute, Russia), Academician M. Mirzaev Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology and Botanical Research Institute (Uzbekistan).

Today, in order to increase the volume of grape production and export potential in foreign countries, which are leaders in the cultivation of grapes, scientific research is conducted in the following priority areas: selection of large varieties of grapes, improvement of agro-technical system for each variety, development of intensive cultivation technologies. One of the main factors in obtaining high and quality harvest from edible grape varieties is its navigability. Yield quality and chemical composition of grape heads depend on both the biological properties of the varieties and the technology of cultivation [1,7].

Where the experiment was performed. Scientific research will be carried out in 2018-2020 at the Department of Fruit and Viticulture of Tashkent State Agrarian University and the farm "Karima Muruvvat Agro", established in 2009 in Tashkent district of Tashkent region. The total area of the farm is 36 hectares, of which the area under grape varieties grown by the Voish method is 5 hectares.

Research methods. Experiments "Methods of calculations and phenological observations in experiments with fruit and berry plants" developed by H.Ch.Buriev, N.Sh.Enileev and others, [2], "Methods of botanical description and agrobiological research of varieties »[4], N.N. Prostoserdov's" Izucheniye vinograda dlya opredeleniya ego ispolzovaniya "[6], V.F. conducted on.

Statistical analysis of the results of the study was performed in computer programs "Excel 2010" and "Statistica 7.0 for Windows" with a reliability interval of 0.95% according to the method shown by B.A. Dospikhov [3].

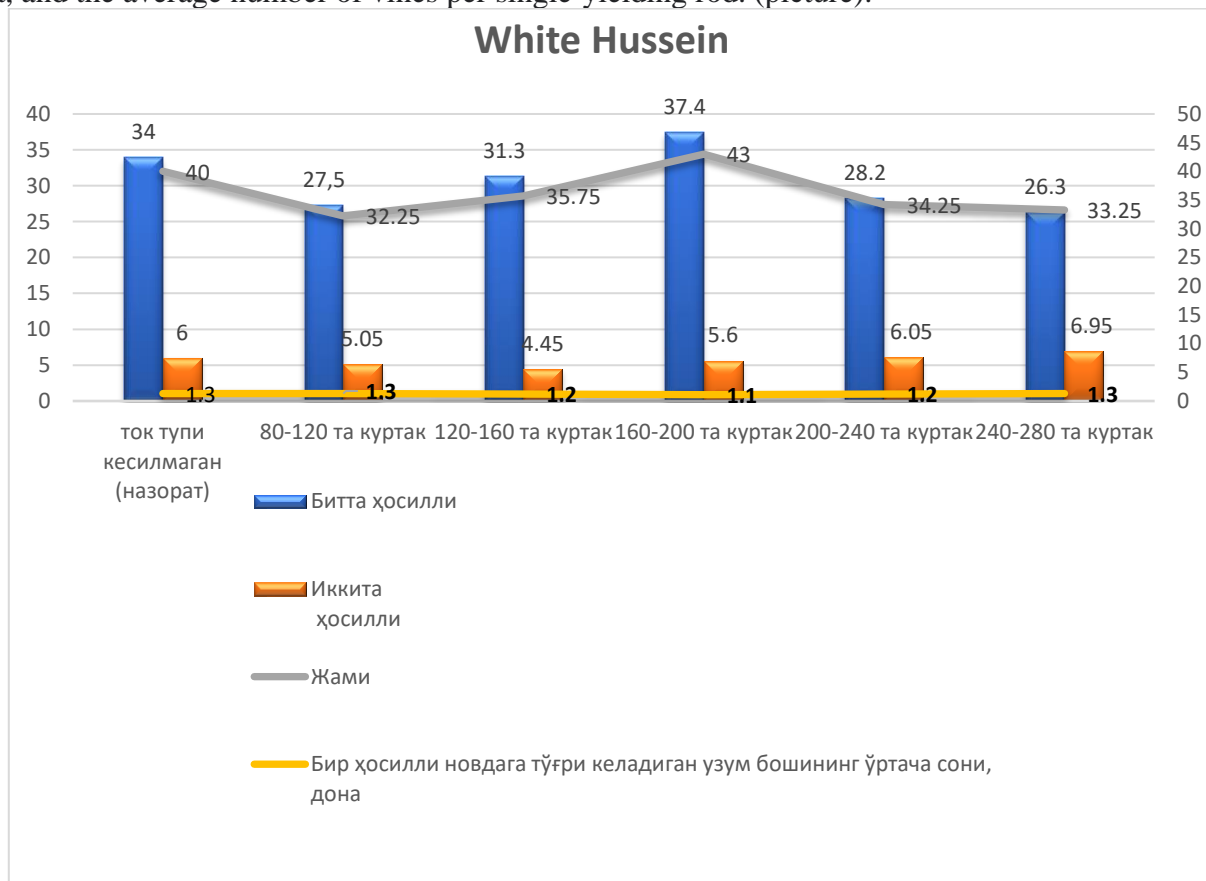
Research results. The yield of vines in a vine depends on the number of vines per unit area or per hectare, the number of vines available on these vines, and the average weight of each vines. Options with high performance on these factors will always yield a higher yield per unit of land.

The results of the study showed that the effect of grape yield White buckwheat yield indicators on bud load was as follows. In the uncut (control) variant, the single-crop rod was 34.0, the double-bar rod was 6.0, and the total bar was 40.0.

It was found that the average number of grape heads per single-fruited branch yielded 1.3. When the current load of buds was left in 80-120 variants, it was found that the single-yielding rod had 6.5 less than the control variant, the double-yielding rod 0.5 less, a total of 7.75 less vines, the average number of vines per

single-yielding rod was equal. observed. When the current load of 120-160 buds is left, the single-yielding rod is 2.7 less than the control variant, the double-yielding rod is 1.55, the total number of vines is 4.25 less than the control variant, and the average number of vines per single-yielding rod is 0. , Returned to be less than 1 piece.

When 160-200 buds are left, the single-crop twig is 3.4 more than the control variant, the double-fruited twig is 0.4 less, the total number of twigs is 3.0 more than the control variant, and the average number of vines per single-fruited twig is 0, It differed by giving 2 less. When 200-240 buds are left, the single-yielding rod is 6.2 less than the control variant, the double-yielding rod is 0.05 more than the control variant, the total yielding rod is 5.7 less than the control variant, and the average number of vines per single-yielding rod is 0.1. The pieces were returned to give less. When 240-280 buds were left, the average yield per vine was 7.7 less than in the control variant, 0.9 more in the double-yielding rod, 7.7 less in the total yielding rod than in the control variant, and the average number of vines per single-yielding rod. (picture).



Picture. Yields of grapes in the voish method White husk variety

Conclusion. The yield of grapes in the White Husayni variety was 43 in the highest 160-200 bush loading vines, while the lowest in 80-120 budding vines. In the remaining variants, 33.2 units were returned in the range of 40.0 units.

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