

Melon and watermelon cultivation technology in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article provides information about the policing network, the technology of planting and growing melons and watermelons in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: policing, agriculture, melon, watermelon, variety, land, pumpkin, composition, climate.

Farming is an important branch of agriculture. as a science, it studies the morphology, biology and technology of high-yielding crops (watermelon, melon and pumpkin) and theoretical and practical methods. Watermelon, melon and pumpkin are characterized by their extreme demand for heat, light, soil softness and the content of nutrients. 6.2 mln. planted per hectare, 142.4 mln. tons of gross crops are grown. China, Turkey, India, USA, Iran, Egypt, Spain are the countries that produce polys products. Since the soil and climate conditions of Uzbekistan are favorable for growing crops, it has been cultivated since ancient times. in particular, melon fruit has long been the most important and favorite product of the peoples of Central Asia due to its high nutritional value and taste. The Ministry of Agriculture informed about how melons and watermelons are grown in Uzbekistan. Farms in Uzbekistan in 2022 and agricultural enterprises have decided to plant watermelon and melon crops on 158 thousand 894 hectares. To date, 114 thousand 790 hectares of rice crops have been planted in the main area, between orchards and dry lands. a total of 510.9 thousand tons of products were grown from these fields. In addition, 30,100 hectares of land freed from grain were planted with sugarcane crops. Since the beginning of the year, 74,700 tons of melons and 431,600 tons of watermelons have been grown

The importance of poly crops. Fruits of polys crops are used fresh for consumption and as raw materials for processing in industry, and as juicy food for livestock. In addition, the importance of their treatment has been known in folk medicine since ancient times.

The fruit of polys crops contains carbohydrates that are well absorbed by the human body. The reason why watermelon is sweet is that the fruit contains a lot of fructose (low amounts of glucose and sucrose). most khoraki watermelon contains 13-14% dry matter, of which the sugar content is 10-12%, and in terms of sweetness, it surpasses some melon varieties. Hashaki watermelon contains 3-5% dry matter and 1-3% sugar. Melon fruit usually contains the largest amount of sugar among fruit crops, some hard-fleshed summer melons contain up to 18% sugar, mainly in the form of sucrose (glucose and fructose are equal). dry matter in the composition of pumpkin fruit (in certain varieties of fruit pumpkin) is up to 26.8%, and the amount of sugar is up to 13.8%. in addition, various vitamins (B1 - thiamine, B2 - riboflavin, PP - nicotinic acid), ash elements and organic acids (apple, amber, lemon, etc.) are found in the fruit of polys crops. Various products are made by processing the fruit of polys crops. for example, you can make honey, jam, candy and all kinds of sweets from watermelon. Honey (molasses) and melon rind are also made from melon fruit. Polys crops store a large amount of oil in their seeds (25-30% in watermelon and melon seeds, and up to 50% in pumpkin seeds). if, on average, 22 tons of melons are harvested from one hectare of land, the yield of oil is 90-100 kg/ha. Oil is extracted mainly from the seeds of pumpkin, and partly from the seeds of melons and watermelons. 600-700 kg of oil per hectare can be obtained when pumpkin varieties with soft skin and smooth seeds are planted.

The fruit of the polizi crop is also of great importance for medicine. In the folk medicine of Central Asia, melon fruit has been used since ancient times in the treatment of tuberculosis and bronchitis, anemia and diseases of the body, heart, nerves, atherosclerosis and liver. Watermelon meat and juice are recommended for treating anemia, anti-inflammation and expelling bile. pumpkin flesh contains easily digestible sugar, which is used in the treatment of kidney, liver and cardiovascular diseases. Pumpkin flesh is anti-inflammatory, and seed extract is also used as an anthelmintic. Polys crops are also of great importance as fodder. Raw and crushed fruits, as well as watermelons and pumpkins, which are stored well throughout the winter, are given to livestock as juicy food.

Melon is the most widespread of the melon crops and belongs to the genus. There are about 40 species in this genus, among them cultivated melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) and cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.). Melon varieties grown in Uzbekistan belong to the Central Asian subtype, and they are divided into 5 types.

1. 'Handalak's.
2. Soft summer melons.
3. Summer hard melons.
4. Autumn melons.
5. Winter melons.

In the cultivation of melons, seeds of high categories and grades, with a yield of 99% and a germination rate of not less than 90-95% are selected. In the regions of the central part of Uzbekistan, sowing of melon seeds in special film bags begins in the first ten days of March. South in the regions it is performed 10-15 days earlier, and in the northern regions 10-15 days later. Also, the cultivation of melon through seedlings allows to get an early harvest from it. Seedlings are prepared in special nurseries. In conditions where there are no greenhouses, trenches with a depth of 0.8 cm, a width of 1-1.2 meters, and an arbitrary length are dug for the cultivation of seedlings. The trenches are filled with 15-20 cm of unrotted manure, and on top of it, 20 cm of sifted soil is placed. Polyethylene film is stretched every 10×10 cm a week before planting in the open field, the windows of the nursery are opened, and the plants are acclimated to the outdoor environment.

All soils of Uzbekistan are suitable for growing melons. It grows well in sunny, fertile, light loamy soils, produces high-quality crops and is less prone to fusarium wilt. and in grasslands, melons do not produce abundantly. This crop is cared for by weeding, loosening the soil, feeding, weeding, watering, straightening the fields, and fighting against weeds and pests. The most effective way to speed up the cultivation of melon is to plant the crop in open ground from seedlings. That is why it is impossible to transplant the seedling from place to place and grow it without a canopy.

In the "State register of agricultural crops recommended for planting in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (2009), 40 varieties of melon are recommended for planting: early (the first fruit ripens in 65-80 days after sprouting) - "Handalak ko'kcha-14", "Yellow Handalak", "Kokkallaposh", "Rohat", "Borikalla", "Dagbedi", "Obinovot", "Toshloki-862", "Zarchopon-F1"; medium (81-100 days) - "Asati-3806", "Chogari 944", "Baitkurgan", "Oqurug' 1157", "Shakarpalak 554", large-fruited "Ichkizil", "Ko'ktinni-1087", "Kokcha-588", "Aravakash 1219", "Gurvak", "Delicious", "Altintepa", "Golden Valley"; evening (more than 110 days) - "Gurlan", "Sarikh Gulobi", "Koybosh-476", "Umirboqi 3748", "Olahamma", "Bishak", "Sayli", "Korapochog 3744", "Kora-kand", "Amudarya" and "Toyona" and others. In 2007-2008, the new Melon Amal F1, Goldi F1, Caramel F1, Generosity varieties and hybrids are regionalized. The most damaging melon diseases in our country are rhizoctoniosis, fusarium wilt, powdery mildew, etc., and pests such as the melon grass fly and the melon fly, aphids, spider mite, and the gnawing gnat. In order to fight against diseases, it is necessary to carry out agrotechnical measures in time. Watermelon is a common cash crop. There are several types of it, the most important are khoraki and hashaki watermelon. Besides, there are wild types of delicious colocynth (*C. colocynthis*), gajjaksi (*C. ecirrhosus*) and Nozena (*C. naudinianus*), which are used for selection purposes, to create varieties resistant to heat, drought and diseases. T.B. Fursa Khoraki studies samples of the world collection of watermelons and divides them into ten ecological and geographical groups: Russia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, India, America, Caucasus and Western Europe. Watermelon varieties grown in Uzbekistan belong to the Central Asian ecological-geographical group, and they differ from each other in their morphological characteristics, biological and economic characteristics.

In order to get an abundant and high-quality harvest from watermelon, seeds with a yield of 99 percent and a germination rate of not less than 90-95 percent are sown. To accelerate the germination of seeds and achieve 100 percent results, before planting, copper sulfate 0.5-1, It is cooled in 0 percent solution for 1 hour. Watermelon care. The care of this polys crop consists of weeding, loosening the soil, feeding the crop, weeding, watering, straightening the stalks, controlling weeds and pests. It is grown using such methods as planting, mulching from seedlings and seeds under temporary film-cover, cultivation in protected heated and unheated greenhouses. However, excessively moist soil has a negative effect on the watermelon crop. In fertile soil, the sugar content of the fruit decreases, the skin thickens, it is prone to various fungal diseases, including fusarium wilt. In Uzbekistan, 47 varieties of watermelon are regionalized.

15 of them are local, and the rest are foreign varieties "Dilnoz", "Manzur", "Koziboy-30", "Hait Kara", "Shirin Sharq ne'mati" are local varieties.

In conclusion, due to the changes taking place in the agricultural sector of our republic, attention has been paid to policing. especially in the period of the market economy, when food is a problem, it is also required to increase the production of watermelon, melon and pumpkin, which are expensive crops.

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