

Organizing Intensive Mulberry Gardens in our Republic

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Annotation: This article is aimed at strengthening the silkworm forage base in our republic, the organization of intensive mulberry plantations in clusters and farms, the scheme of their planting and the use of varietal mulberry groves.

Keywords Intensive mulberry, mulberry tree, fodder mulberry, hybrid, sprouts, row spacing, seedlings.

Introduction

Mulberry is considered a very ancient tree, and Iranians, Arabs, Turks and Caucasians call this tree "mulberry". According to historical sources, the homeland of Black mulberry (Shotut) is Iran, and that of White mulberry (Balkhi) is China. 5000 years ago, the Chinese fed silkworms with mulberry leaves and produced cocoons.

2000 years ago, it spread to Korea, then to Japan, and in the 4th century through Iran to Central Asia, and in the 5th-6th centuries to the countries beyond the Caucasus.

The mulberry tree was also cultivated in France in the 15th century, in Germany in the 16th century, and in Russia in the 17th century.

Organization of planting new mulberry trees and single rows of mulberry trees. The main task of today is to further develop cocoon production in Uzbekistan, to breed mulberry trees and single-row mulberries, which form the food base of silkworms, with high-quality, productive hybrid and varietal mulberries.

The hybrid mulberries created by the scientists of the Research Institute of Sericulture of Uzbekistan and put into production in the farms growing mulberry seedlings and seedlings in the republic's regions were included in the State Register and zoned for breeding in the republic's regions.

Including the productive Pioner, Surkh-tut, Oktabr, Uzbekistan, Jarariq-4, Jarariq-5, Jarariq-7, Mankent, Zimostoykiy, Holodnostep-6, Tajikistan seedless, Saniish-33 and Saniish-34 varieties. Cultivation and solution of urgent tasks such as planting of new mulberry trees and individual rows of mulberry seedlings will play a big role in strengthening the nutritional base of cocoon farming.

Organization of intensive mulberry garden

I. The rapid method of organizing a shack in a scheme of 0.9 x 0.9 m was created and put into production by scientists of the Research Institute of Silk Production of Uzbekistan. 12,346 mulberry seedlings are planted in a mulberry orchard organized in this way on 1 hectare. It is advisable to use mulberry hybrid seedlings or grafted seedlings in the establishment of such mulberry groves. Mulberry seedlings are planted in spring and autumn. When seedlings are planted in autumn, their root neck should be 4-5 cm below the surface of the earth, and when planted in spring, it should be 2-3 cm below the surface of the earth (Fig. 1).

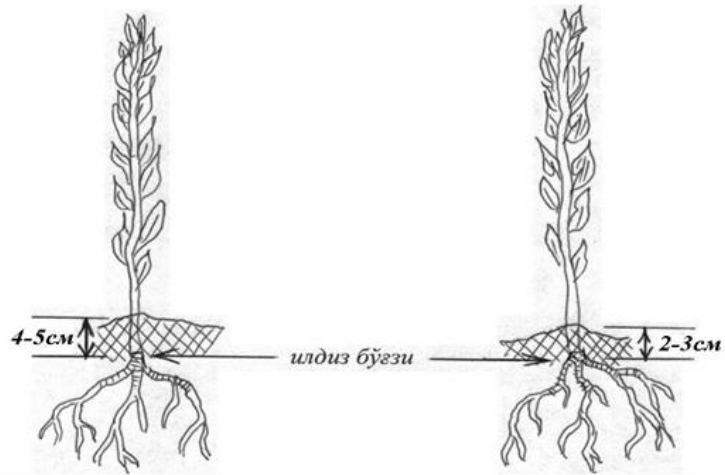


Fig. 1.

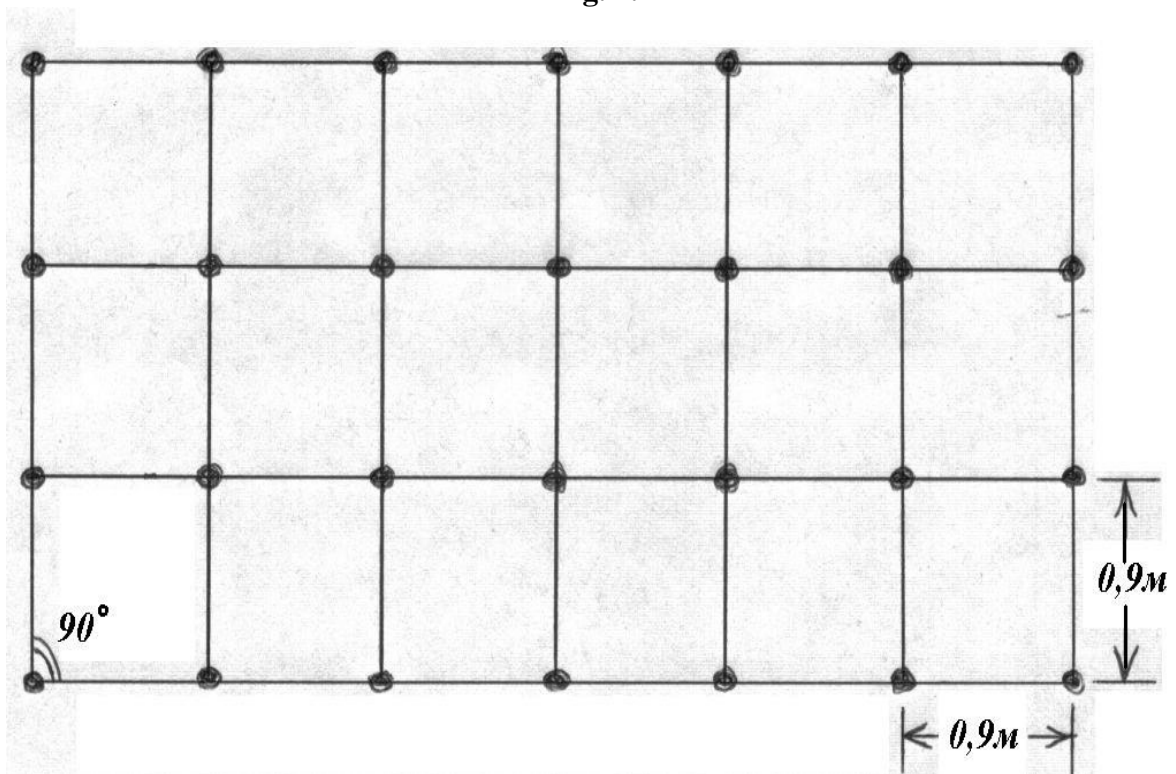


Fig. 2. Scheme of the organization of the mulberry garden.

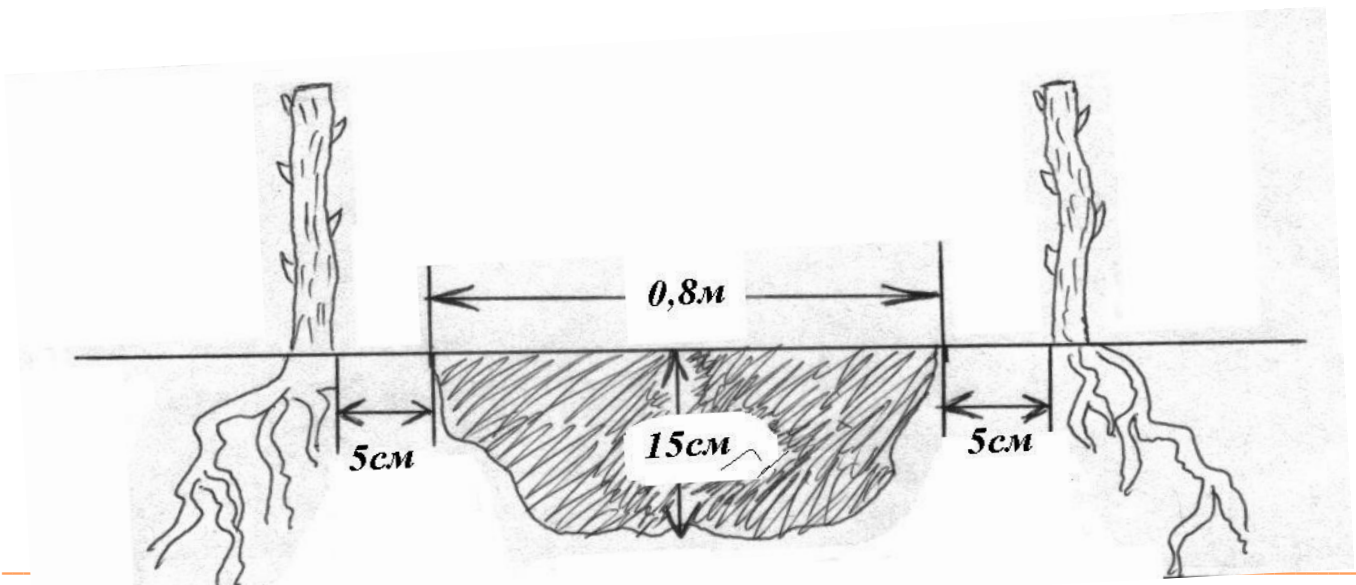
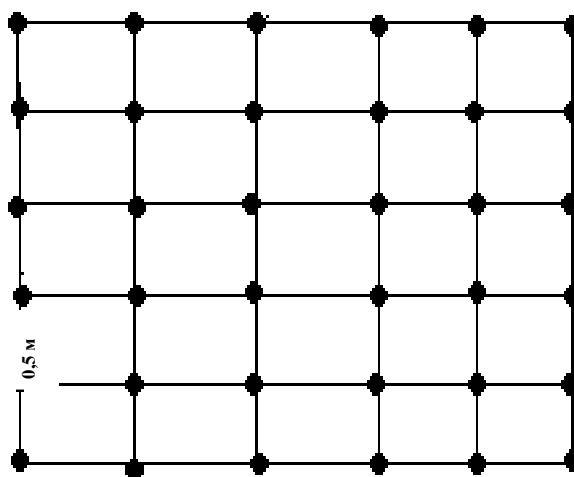


Fig. 3. The procedure for softening ditches.

II. The new 1.40 m x 0.5 m intensive forage orchard will have 14,285 seedlings. 2.5-3.0 kg of leaves can be obtained from each bush after 3 years of fodder planted in this scheme. If, on average, 3 kg of leaves are taken from one bush, an average yield of 42855 kg of leaves is obtained from 1 hectare. Effective use of this proposed new intensive harvester can achieve 5-6 times more efficiency than existing ones.



1,40 m

Fig. 4. Arrangement of mulberry gardens in a 1.40 x 0.5 m scheme (1.40 m between rows, 0.5 m between seedlings).

III. Also, it is recommended to organize a separate intensive method created by scientists and implemented in production (Kh. Ubaikho'jaev and B. Usmonov, 1989) in a scheme of 4.0m x 1.0m x 0.5m. 8,000 saplings are planted per hectare of the orchard created in this way. For the establishment of an intensive method of planting, free from other types of seedlings, provided with water, i.e. irrigated, flat, underground water is located 1.5-2 m below and in autumn (October-November) A plowed land area is separated at a depth of 30-35 cm.

In the mulberry orchard being established under this scheme, it is possible to effectively use the existing land area and plant a large number of mulberry seedlings to obtain a high leaf yield.

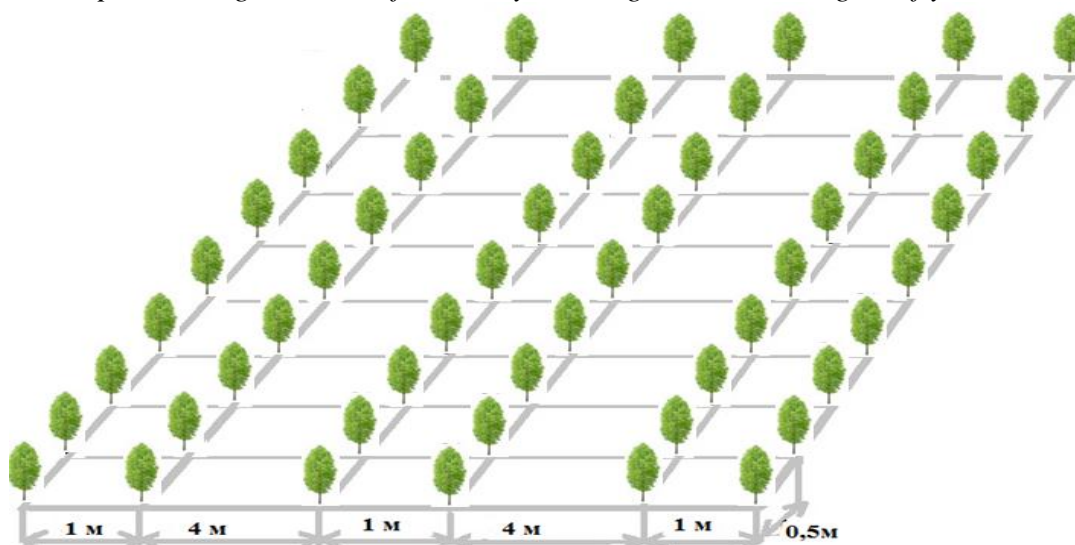


Fig. 5. (4x1x0,5 double row) After the rows are marked, sprouts or seedlings are planted.

In addition, it is possible to arrange mulberry gardens in 3.0m x 0.5m, 4.0m x 0.5m, 9.0m x 0.5m and 6.0m x 0.5m schemes.

Mulberry garedens	Scheme of planting mulberries, m	The number of seedlings to be planted per hectare, pcs
Narrow row	3,0m x 0,5 m	6666
	4,0m x 0,5 m	5000
Wide row	6,0m x 0,5m	3333
	9,0m x 0,5 m	2222

Summary

The main task of today is to further develop cocoon production in Uzbekistan, to breed mulberry trees and single-row mulberries, which form the food base of silkworms, with high-quality, productive hybrid and varietal mulberries. Taking this into account, this article should focus on the planting scheme of newly established mulberry plantations. That is, it is aimed at clarifying that it is possible to plant more mulberry seedlings in a small area and get more income.

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