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Methods Of Growing Current Plants

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Annotation: Soil conditions for the vine. Planting and care of cuttings. Preparation of cuttings for planting. Propagation of vines by vegetative means from cuttings, green cuttings, grafting, pruning.

Keywords: Vine, soil, cuttings, vegetative, irrigation, grafting.

Introduction

The vine, along with other cultivated plants, reproduces sexually (from seed) as well as vegetatively. Seed propagation is mainly used in selection work. In practice it is propagated vegetatively by cuttings, green cuttings, grafting and pruning. When propagated from vine seeds, the character and characteristics of the variety change, often depending on the wild form, yielding late. Sometimes what is grown from seed, like some fruit plants, can yield close to cultivated varieties, but later they become identical. When propagated from current cuttings, future organs form a polar base, i.e., branches at the top (top pole) of the stem, and roots at the bottom (bottom pole). Regeneration goes well in cuttings taken from the middle part of a well-ripened annual branch. The rust, madang, green and semi-green parts of the current are used in the multiplication of the current.

There are methods of plowing, such as vertical, horizontal, surface. Welding has been known since ancient times and was used in China 3,000 years ago. There are also the terms welder and welder in weaving. Welding is used to improve the quality of the variety, especially in the cultivation of cold-resistant varieties of vine and new varieties by vegetative hybridization. In practice, mainly such methods as grafting, grafting with the green part of the plant are used, and this work is often done in early spring before the onset of sap movement in the body of the plant. grafted and kept at appropriate air and soil temperature, humidity until planting in the spring. Preparation of vine cuttings. Vine cuttings can be prepared, mainly in autumn, sometimes even before the onset of sap movement in spring. Vine tubers are prepared in winter in buried soils, in autumn in parallel with pruning, and in non-buried soils in early spring. The cuttings are usually 50-60 cm long, and the thickness is in the strong-growing fodder and raisin varieties ("Husseini", "Toyifi", "Kattakurgan", "Nimrang").

Planting and care of cuttings. Cuttings are mainly planted in the scheme 70-80-90 x 10-12 cm; An average of 125,000 cuttings are spent per hectare. Planted cuttings should be watered immediately to catch them. After the first watering cuttings are planted, they are watered in April, the next in May-June (2 times), July (2-3 times), August (2 times), 10-12 times during the total growth period. Each irrigation norm is 300-400 m 3 / ha. Row spacing is 3-4 times 12-14 cm. cultivated at depth, pruned 4–5 times during the growing season, weeds are lost.

Preparation of cuttings for planting. For good development, they are fed 2-3 times during the growing season. The first feeding is carried out at the beginning of the initial growth period, when 20-25 kg of pure nitrogen, 35-40 kg of phosphorus and 15-20 kg of potassium are given per hectare. In autumn, seedlings are dug in mid-October. Typically, an average of 60 thousand, in some cases 70-75 thousand seedlings can be obtained from 1 hectare of seedlings. Propagation of vine seedlings from green cuttings in greenhouses. Greenhouses allow to grow well-developed vine seedlings from annual cuttings and green cuttings. In this way, especially in the winter months, it is possible to use labor, land and water efficiently and economically, to grow 3-4 times more seedlings per unit area, as well as by planting cuttings at short intervals.

Physical properties and fertility of greenhouse soil are of great importance in the cultivation of vine seedlings in greenhouses. In this case, an artificial mixture of rotten manure powder, granular soil and sand prepared in a ratio of 2: 1: 1 gives good results. Before sowing, the mixture is saturated with moisture. Cuttings are prepared until flowering in May. It is better to prepare the cuttings from 5-6 to 10 o'clock in the morning. The period between taking cuttings and planting them should not exceed one day. Some leaves and

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a third of the cuttings are removed. Cuttings are taken from the middle part of the twig, mainly two-eyed, the leaves are shortened to half. For good root development, cuttings are treated with growth agents, such as a solution of indoleacetic acid (50mg / l).The cuttings in the solution are removed after 8–10 hours, rinsed and planted in a greenhouse (fog device) covered with polyethylene film for rooting. A 17-20 cm layer of cuttings should be made of a mixture of rotten fine manure and sand in equal amounts, and a top 5 cm layer of coarse sand. Cuttings are planted at a row spacing of 20-25 cm, 8-10 cm across the row and a depth of 2-3 cm. After planting the cuttings, the substrate humidity should be maintained at 85-90% for 18-20 days. Humidity should be maintained at 85-90% through mist-forming devices consisting of water particles. In cuttings, roots begin to develop in 6–8 days, and branches in 20–25 days. In order to accelerate the development of cuttings, they are fed with mineral fertilizers a month after planting. At the expense of each square meter of fertile soil mixture is added ammonium nitrate (8 g), granular superphosphate (15 g), potassium fertilizer (5-7 g). After 15–20 days, fed a second time, giving 20–25 g of ammonium nitrate, 10–15 g of potassium fertilizer. Up to two rods are left during the growing season. In August, the films on the greenhouse are removed, the moisture content of the substrate (mixture) is reduced to 60–70%. This helps the seedlings to harden. Seedlings are dug in late October to mid-November, sorted, stored for planting. 220-300 thousand quality seedlings can be obtained from 1 hectare of greenhouse. The process of cave formation. Light.Vine is a light-loving plant. Natural light in large open areas of Uzbekistan is sufficient for the normal functioning of the current and is 4-5 billion kcal ha per year. Light photosynthesis also affects wintering buds formed on twigs. The influence of light on the growth and development of inflorescences, flower buds, buds formed on the buds is great. Lack or excess of light slows down the development of attacks. As a result of the increase in ultraviolet light, the bumps quickly turn color. When there is enough light, the juiciness of the buds increases. In the absence of light, malic acid increases in buds, wine acid decreases, leaves turn yellow, flowers, buds, buds fall off, leaf bands, branch spacing of branches lengthens, branches become long and thin, ripen late. Also, the ripening of buds is prolonged, the sugar content is reduced, the acidity is increased, and the plant becomes cold-resistant.

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