

# Cauliflower Growing Technology

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**Annotation:** This article describes the technology of growing cauliflower, the technologies used from its planting to harvesting.

**Key words:** Brassica oleracea convar, botrytis (L.) Alef, superphosphate, potassium chloride, organic fertilizers, temperature, irrigation, inter-row cultivation and pruning.

Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* convar. *Botrytis* (L.) Alef. Var. *Botrytis* (L.) *Brassica cretica* Lam, found in the eastern Mediterranean. It is one of the most valuable and ancient vegetable crops. Cauliflower has been grown in Uzbekistan for the last 30 years and its area has been expanding in the last 5-10 years. Cultivated in European countries. This type of crop was cultivated as a cultural crop in Germany, Holland, Denmark in the 17th century, and in Russia by the end of the 18th century.

The primary center of the formation of various forms of cauliflower is Italy, and from there it entered France, England and other European countries. In the XVII century it was grown as an agricultural crop in Germany, Holland, Denmark and in the late 18th century in Russia.

Cauliflower is grown on 400,000 hectares of land worldwide, most of it in France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and India. Currently, the world's production of cauliflower is 4.3-4.5 million tons.

Cauliflower is grown in spring-summer and summer-autumn. When planted in spring and summer, it grows and develops in conditions of increasing temperature. Cauliflower seedlings are grown in the same way as ordinary early cabbage, but it is grown in high-autumn conditions at 18-22°C and at night at 10-14°C. Seedlings ripen in 50-60 days in greenhouses. Seedlings grown without pots are planted in the field when 4-5, and those grown in pots are planted in the field when they produce seven or eight bark.

Seedlings intended for planting in summer and autumn are also grown in greenhouses. The seeds are sown in mid-June and transplanted to the fields in mid-June to early August. Cauliflower can be grown directly from seed in the field. Before planting cabbage seedlings in the open ground, the soil should be prepared. If the soil has not been saturated with fertilizers before, then this should be done. Usually gardeners buy superphosphate, potassium chloride and prepare the mixture. Superphosphate is obtained from one part, to which is added half of calcium, as well as wood ash. And with essential elements, the plant helps to nourish a mixture of potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen. However, due to the high cost of seeds and their high cost, this method is not very useful in production. Before sowing, the seeds are sorted, treated and processed in a solution of micronutrients. When seedlings are sprayed with 2 g of boric acid and 5 g of ammonium molybdenum in 10 liters of water, their growth and development are positively affected by the yield and yield of standard seedlings.

Cauliflower is one of the most mature plants and grows well in the shade. Cauliflower is planted at a distance of 60-70 cm between rows and 30-35 cm between tubers in a row. Cauliflower is in demand for fertilizers, especially organic fertilizers. Therefore, it is recommended to apply a large amount of manure (50-60 tons per hectare).

According to the experiments conducted in the south on the cultivation of cauliflower, it is possible to increase the rate of fertilizer application to 20-30 tons per hectare by mixing organic mineral fertilizers. In this case, 3-4 cm per hectare of ammonium nitrate is applied for 5-6 s of superphosphate and 1-2 s of potassium salt. Half of the potassium salt and superphosphate is given before plowing, and the rest of the nitrate and superphosphate is given as a supplement before planting during the growing season of young plants. Nitrogen is given with a mixture of phosphorus, fed 2-3 times at intervals of two to three weeks.

When cauliflower is grown in heated greenhouses, its harvest ripens in late March. In unheated greenhouses, it ripens 3-4 weeks earlier than in open ground. When growing cauliflower in the winter-spring period in heated greenhouses, its 55-60-day-old seedlings in pots are planted in early or mid-January. To obtain cauliflower seedlings, its seeds are sown in early November. Seedlings are transplanted in rows in the size of 60-70x30-35 cm. Seedlings are transplanted by hand in pre-prepared and watered pits in rows in the greenhouse. The seedlings are buried to a depth of up to the first leaf. 3 OS, in the evenings - 6-8 OS. The relative humidity should be maintained at a high level (85-95%). Watered frequently, especially on hot days. During the formation of cauliflower leaves and heads, soil moisture should not fall below 75-80%.

In addition to the basic soil saturation, it is fed twice with organomineral fertilizers. 10-12 days after transplanting, the plant is fed by adding 20 g of ammonium nitrate, 15 g of superphosphate and 10 g of potassium chloride to 10 liters of 1: 5 solution of manure juice. Cauliflower care consists of irrigation,

cultivating and pruning between rows. In areas with deep groundwater, spring cauliflower is watered seven or eight times. collection is pre-completed. Summer-autumn cauliflower is watered from March 8 to 10 during the growing season.



Depending on the variety or hybrid of agrotechnical cauliflower, the quality of the seeds and the applied aga, their heads ripen at different times. Ripe cabbage heads should be snow-white, hard and compact.

The cauliflower crop is selectively cut because its head does not run smoothly. The crop is harvested in the morning or evening, when the heat returns. Cabbage should be harvested before it is too ripe. Otherwise, they will change color, begin to decompose and lose quality.

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