CULTIVATION OF TULIP (TULIP L.) VARIETIES FROM THE NETHERLANDS UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS

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This article studies the growth , development oath productivity of tulip varieties imported from the Netherlands in the climate conditions of the Namangan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan . The main purpose of the study was to identify varieties of fertile tulips resistant to all climatic conditions and diseases, as well as to compare introduced varieties, to determine the most optimal options.

Introduction. Tulips are among the most famous spring flowers not only in Uzbekistan but also in the whole world. In recent years, several achievements have been made in the cultivation and care of tulips in Namangan region. On the basis of the project of the Uzbek-Netherlands joint venture "Ligthartulips-Namangan" in the form of a limited liability company mutually signed and organized by the Dutch company "Lightthart bloembollen VOF" and the Namangan "Floristic Development Center" DUK, tulip bulbs imported from the Netherlands are located on the 3rd land in the Tuya taldi massif of the Kosonsoy district 5 гектар. was planted in the field. The land selected for the plantation was thoroughly studied by experts, it meets the requirements of the climatic conditions. A specialist from the Netherlands was also invited in order to adapt the tulip to the climatic conditions, start its care and selection. K delivered tulip onions modern technical tools using variety, color and another natural features looking planting works were carried out

Planting of tulip bulbs: Tulip bulbs imported from the Netherlands were planted for 3 days based on a number of existing agrotechnical measures from a scientific research point of view. Of course, before planting, the soil was prepared for tulips, that is, it was necessary to use a cultivator and barone many times to prepare the soil. The process of planting tulip bulbs, since most of the soil in the territory of Uzbekistan is gray soil, special equipment (aggregate) brought from the Netherlands was used. Tulip bulbs 75 смwere planted in wide egates. The main purpose of planting tulip bulbs 75 смin the aggregates is that the special equipment (aggregate) for planting tulip bulbs is adapted to the soil of Uzbekistan and is easy to water. The process of planting tulip bulbs in the field began in the last 10 days of October. Onions 25 смwere planted in 3-5 rows to a depth of 15 with special equipment (aggregate). Tulip bulbs are very moisture-loving, when the soil is wet,

the leaves curl, the bulbs do not grow enough, and it is difficult for the bulbs to germinate.

Watering : Tulip bulbs do not require much water after they are planted in the ground , because it is the autumn-winter season, so they are watered once. Thus, in the spring, tulips were watered once again during the period of 2 ears of leaves. In general, in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, tulip bulbs are irrigated at least 3 times from planting to harvesting.

Decapitation and harvesting of tulip bulbs: In mid-spring, decapitation is carried out after making sure that the tulips are in full bloom. This means that the head of all tulips is cut off. The reason is that tulip flowers spend nutrients on their flowers to form the seed endosperm. In this case, the amount of nutrients for tulip bulbs decreases and significantly affects productivity. The main purpose of the decapitation process is to increase the number of tulip bulbs and enlarge the tulip buds.

In order to get good and full tulip bulbs, it is necessary to pluck its flowers without leaves. If a tulip is cut off with one leaf, then 20-25% of the bulbs will be lost. If the tulip is cut with two leaves, it will reach 30-40%. The development of tulip seeds also negatively affects the yield of onions. It is better to break the flower of the tulip, not to cut it, because the sap of the infected plant can be transferred to another healthy plant.

Tulip bulbs should be dug up every year. If they are not dug up, then the amount of harvest will decrease sharply, onions will be small, weeds will multiply in the fields and various diseases will develop. The best time to harvest tulip bulbs is when their leaves turn yellow. From the beginning of June, the digging of tulip bulbs begins. Due to the lack of special equipment for digging tulip bulbs in Uzbekistan, the main work was done by hand. Harvested crops were stored in cool and sun-protected warehouses until the next planting period.

Conclusion: This technology of growing tulips was identified as a new technology for growing tulip plantations on a large area for the first time in Uzbekistan and was recommended for production.

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