

INDICATORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH DEGREE OF MULBERRY
VARIETIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPOGISTAN,
DEPENDING ON THE PLANTING METHOD

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The mulberry tree is a difficult rooting plant. Accordingly, the rooting of cuttings depends on the type, composition and productivity characteristics of mulberry trees, the age of the mother plants and their biological characteristics. In the 50s of the last century, K. Rakhmonberdiev carried out scientific work on the reproduction of mulberry seedlings from ringed mulberry cuttings. Lignified cuttings of mulberry are usually made from one-year-old shoots, whose growth has accelerated much earlier and the texture has been improved. A similar process of regeneration (U.Abdullaev) was carried out by the author in the scientific research work of determining the growth rate and duration of cutting branches for the pen. Since 1951, K. Rakhmonberdiev, professor of the Tashkent Agricultural Institute, now the Tashkent State Agrarian University, has conducted experiments on the cultivation of mulberry leafless cuttings, and has proven that positive results have been achieved in research studies. Starting from 1959-1960, it was found that pre-ringing of mother tree branches intended for preparation of cuttings has a positive effect on cutting cuttings. For greening of leafless cuttings, it is necessary to ensure the establishment of a mother plant intended for the preparation of cuttings, ringing of branches, preparation of cuttings and their storage for planting, the time and method of planting, and the level of care during the growth period. Based on the long-term experience of K. Rakhmonberdiev, it can be said that if the mother is grown from a mulberry cutting, then the cutting cut from it can turn blue up to 80-100%. According to I.V. Michurin (1950), if a large tree is cut when a cutting is taken from a seedling and planted, the newly grown branches will not be wild, but on the contrary, will return the growth state of this tree and will have the characteristics of a cultural sign. Therefore, it has been proved that in mulberry, if the mother seedling is grown from cuttings, then if the cuttings prepared from it are planted, the seedling will be attracted to the mother's offspring and its quality will improve.

Based on this, in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in order to study the development of mulberry seedlings, which have not formed branches and have their own roots, in the section of the second year of seedlings, research was conducted on the development of indicators such as the height of mulberry seedlings, the thickness of the body, and the thickness and length of the varieties that have grown from the body

Results of the experiment: The study, in 2019-2021, in the farm "Sartbai Pirniyozov" belonging to "Agro Pilla" LLC, Khojayli District, Republic of Karakalpakstan, in addition to those described above, the width of the bottom part of the fence is 70-75 cm (good moisture for the purpose of storage, the length of the

egates (from 20-25 meters) was divided in order to carry out irrigation evenly. Using a hoe, furrows of 7-10 cm depth were made on the top of the field, and 30-40 cm long cuttings were planted in these furrows at a depth of 5-7 cm. Depending on the soil moisture, that is, if the soil is dry, the next day, if the soil moisture is 70-75%, after 2-3 days, water is sent to the egates.

In the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is not necessary to irrigate the sedge, otherwise the surface of the sedge will be muddy, and the lower part of the soil will become excessively hot due to the evaporation of water, and the roots and shoots of the sedge will not rot.

The edge of the field should be mowed every week with a hoe, and another advantage of mowing is that it prevents weeds from taking root and stops them from sprouting completely. Also, the number of rings on the branches is reduced in exchange for the part of the branch used for making cuttings, all this confirms that it is possible to obtain a large number of ringed cuttings with a diameter of not less than 20 mm per hectare by thinning the branches of the mother bush mulberry, that is, leaving 4-5 branches. Therefore, the useful part of the branch should not be less than 1 cm in diameter, and the strength of the one-year branch is determined by the thickness of the base. In such conditions, the thickness of the branch, which corresponds to 1 cm, should correspond to its uppermost part, and mother mulberry trees are cut every year in Koklam in the second half of February, in the beginning of March in order to prepare cuttings.

When we compared the mutual results, compared to the non-ringed mulberry cutting planted as a control, the seedlings sprouted from the ringed mulberry cutting achieved 4-5 times more germination.

In conclusion, at the end of the growing season, the growth dynamics of regionalized and prospective mulberry cultivars selected in unfavorable weather conditions showed an increase of 82-93 cm and a 0.58-0.70 cm increase in root neck thickness compared to the control. . It was confirmed in the experimental results that the seedlings obtained from the ringed cuttings grow up to 86-129 cm and the height of the body is 9.6-22.6 cm higher than the control in the second year.

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