

STUDY OF COLLECTION SAMPLES OF MELON PLANTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF NORTHERN POLAND

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Annotation . *This in the article Karakapogistan in the region melon the plant cultivation and melon collection samples learning about spoken and that's it according to recommendations about the word held .*

Key words : *collection , biology , ecology , agrocenosis , agrotechnology , soil*

INTRODUCTION

Melon , watermelon and pumpkin to grow learner village economy to the field it is called policing . Policing as a science melon , watermelon and pumpkin of plants morphological and biological features learning with together , from them high harvest cultivation work out the ways comes out Policing main of duties one-the population year during policy to the fruits has been demand satisfy , high technologies , mechanization support , expenses is to reduce . Uzbekistan centuries during policemenanship wide developed region considered the last in years this to the field new technologies current to do on scientific research take is going From this target , available has been plant fields without expansion , new technology and mechanisms current reach , high and good quality product is cultivation . Industry specialists in front in Uzbekistan policy crops potential the harvest more to increase the population policy fruits with possible until longer time to ensure that for while morning and long time storable varieties like creating there is an important issue . Last in years one how much new varieties created , their agrotechnics work released, in the field of science achieved achievements in practice apply as a result productivity one so much rose . So although in Uzbekistan a lot good quality varieties not planted, lost gone These recovery and current reach current science experts in front of current from tasks is considered.

MAIN PART

Melon belongs to the genus Cucumis L., which includes more than 40 species, among which only melons and cucumbers are cultivated plants. According to the classification proposed by AI Filov (1960,1969), all melons are Cucumis melo Adans, which includes seven subspecies. combined into one species, three of these subspecies (Central Asia-ssp. rigidus (Pang.) Phil., Asia Minor-ssp. orientale Sageret, European-ssp. europaeus Elephant melons are

cultivated, three (snake melon-ssp. *flexuosus* L., Chinese melon-ssp. *Chihensis* Pang. and fragrant or fragrant melon-ssp. *Subspantaneus* Phil.) are semi-cultivated and one (melon ssp. *agrestis* Naud, which grows as a weed in the field) is wild. Cultivated Melon divides the subspecies into AI Filov varieties or ecotypes. The fruits of the Central Asian subspecies are characterized by the highest sugar content. The palagi is covered with long, stiff hairs, rounded-edged, and tall It reaches 2.5-3 meters, produces side branches that go up to the fourth order.

There are pitfalls. Chandalak (Pang.) Greb- vegetation period 55-70 days. The fruits are small (0.5-2 kg), round or flattened, weakly segmented, the skin is very sparsely meshed and soft. The flesh is juicy, the content of sugars is moderate (6-8%), and it is fragrant.

There are summer melons with soft flesh. Bucharica (Pang) Phil.- vegetation period 75-90 days. The fruits are round or egg-shaped, medium in size and large. The bark is covered with a sparse net, soft. The flesh is soft, fragrant, the content of sugar content is slightly higher (8-12%).

There are summer melons with firm flesh. *Aestivolis* Phil.- vegetation period 90-110 days. The fruits are oblong in shape and of different sizes. The skin is covered with a hard, thick net . The flesh is crispy, has no smell, contains a lot of 8-18 %) sugars.

Autumn melons are usually harvested before they are fully ripe. The vegetation period is 110-120 days. Fruits are medium in size and large, egg-shaped, half or all covered with a net. The skin is tough. It contains 9-11% sugars, it can be stored and transported well.

Winter melons ripen completely when stored in winter. The fruits are large, cylindrical in shape, the skin is hard, the net is sparse. When the fruit is picked, it is hard and has little juice.

The Asia Minor subtype is second in terms of culture after the Central Asian subtype. Fruits are round or egg-shaped. The amount of sugar in fruits reaches 10-12%. More than 160 varieties of melons are found in the crops of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but most of them are planted in small areas. As of 2000, 33 varieties are regionalized in our republic, of which only the local Gurbek variety belongs to the Asia Minor subspecies, and the rest belong to the Central Asian subspecies. According to the length of the growing season, melon varieties are divided into the following groups:

1. Early varieties (65-80 days pass from the appearance of grass to the ripening of the first fruit).
2. Medium varieties (growing period 81-110 days).
3. Late varieties (growing period more than 110 days).

In order to get a good harvest from the pumpkin crop, it is necessary to plant high-quality, pure seeds. Pumpkin seeds that have been stored for one year, free from pests and fungi, will give the highest yield. Although seeds stored for 4-5 years retain their fertility, their productivity may decrease sharply.

Out of the 33 varieties of melons regionalized in our country, 9 are early varieties, 14 are medium-ripening, and 10 are late-ripening. among medium-ripe melons - soft summer and hard summer melon varieties; among the late-ripening varieties, there are autumn and winter melon varieties. (Table 1).

Uzbekistan Republic in the regions zoned melon varieties

Table 1.

Melon growing space	Province	Regionalized varieties		
		Morning	Mediate	It's evening
Tashkent melon production space	Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh	Handalak street 14; Rocky 862, Pleasure	Baitkurgan; white seed 1137; Large inside is red, Bukharka 944, Sugarcane 544	Go ahead 476, Lifetime 3748, Karapochok 3744
	Tashkent	Zarchopon G' 1	Blue-tinna 1057, Street 588, Altin- top, Delicious	
Ferghana melon space	Ferghana, Andijan, Namangan	Handalak street 14, Rocky 862	Assati 3806, Sugarcane 544, Blue-tinna 1087, Street 588	Forever 3748, Go ahead 476, Karapochok 3744
Zarafshon melon growingspace	Samarkand	Native yellow handalak, Blue-bald head, Mahally Dahbedi, Samarkand city kind, Stone-loki 862	Blue tinna 1087	Zargaldok rose, Koybosh 476, Sayli, Mahal-liy dark
	Bukhara, Navoi	Native yellow ditch, Blue-bald head, Mahally Wolf-cal-la Rocky 862	Blue-tinna 1087, Street 588, taste-li, Golden Valley	

South melon space	Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya	Yellow Handalak, Blue-headed, Local Dahbedi, Rocky 862	Blue tinna 1087, A stroller 1219	In Kashkadarya: Golden rose, In Surkhandarya: Local black sugar
Khorezm melon space	Khorezm province, Qorakalpog'iston Republic		Local Gurbek, Gold valley, Gurlan	Local Cradle, local all, Local Karaganda, Toona, We are old

CONCLUSION

The reasons for the consumption of mulberries are that these fruits are a dietary product and can be used in food both fresh and processed. At the same time, pomelo fruits have healing properties and have been used in medicine since ancient times. The staff of the Institute of Medicine of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan recommends that the population of our country consume 98 kg of fruits per year, including 54.5 kg of melon, 36.5 kg of watermelon and 7 kg of pumpkin products. Melon and watermelon are eaten fresh and processed. Melon honey (bekmes), watermelon honey (nardek), molasses, watermelon sukat are made from them, and they are eaten pickled (watermelon) and pickled (melon).

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