PROBLEMS OF REPRODUCTION OF CLONE ROOTS AND CULTIVATION OF APPLE SEEDLINGS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KHOREZM REGION

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ANNOTATSIYA

The given work is devoted a problem of cultivation of a landing material of an apple-tree on the clonal stocks, intended for creation of high-intensity gardens on the salted soils. Adaptability of clonal stocks and the grades led on them to growth conditions in the Khorezm region is considered, the estimation of stocks is given at their reproduction in mother liquids, by shanks, at cultivation of saplings.

Key words: Rootstocks, low-growing, apple trees, pears, mother plant, nursery, intensive varieties, growing season, saline soil, annual growth of shoots.

INTRODUCTION

The main task of modern gardening is to provide the population with high quality fruits and berries. One of the ways to intensify horticulture is the use of low-growing clonal rootstocks. Soon density, high yield, good fruit quality, ease of crown care, reduction of harvesting costs are the main advantages of plantings of low-growing trees.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Scientific work was carried out on moderately saline nights of the Khorezm region with the following vegetatively propagated apple stocks M1 and MM102 MM104 MM105 MM106 MM109 MMMM110 MM111 MM115.

The rootstocks were planted in the uterine depot of the fruit nursery according to the scheme 105x0.4m. In each variant, 50 rootstocks were planted. The experiments were repeated four times. During the period of scientific work, the plants in the mother liquor were subjected to appropriate counts and observations; rooting of cuttings, growth dynamics of shoots, their branching foliage, etc.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In Uzbekistan, there are currently about 10 thousand hectares of orchards of low-growing rootstocks, including those in flat forms. Such plantings have many advantages, so the task is to further develop them widely. In our republic, two types of vegetatively propagated rootstocks are best known - M9 (dwarf) and M2 (polycarbonate). The results of studies with 26 types of weakly vegetatively propagated rootstocks showed that the following nine types are most promising for the irrigated fruit growing zone of Uzbekistan: M2, M5, M7, M9, MM102, MM105, MM106, MM109, MM111.

For areas with severe winters, M9, M2, M7 and MM102 can be recommended; for slightly and moderately saline soils - type M9; for areas with a relatively insufficient supply of irrigation water, types M2, M5, M9, MM102, MM106 are better suited. The rootstock M9 is itself salt-resistant. [1] The yield of zoned trees grafted on them at a young age (5-7 years) is different: from weak (1-6 kg per tree) in M8, M9, M6 and M11 to medium (6-10 kg) in M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M13, MM104, MM109 and MM113 and high (11-20kg) for M25, MM102, MM105, MM106, MM110 and MM115.

It has been established that trees grafted on dwarf rootstocks have dwarf growth and a compact crown, begin bearing fruit as early as the second year after planting in the garden, quickly become full fruiting, have

intensely colored sugary and large fruits. In the Khorezm region, fruit plants were planted in orchards according to the scheme 3-3.5 x 2.5-3.0. The central conductor was restricted in height.

From the studies carried out, clear prospects for the quality of development of intensive gardens are noticeable. But this process is currently restrained by the weak pace of setting up intensive mother plants, which could provide the required quantity and quality of rootstocks. Conclusions: accelerating the production of new rootstocks in order to provide for the cultivation of apple seedlings.

We recommend using new intensive methods of propagation of seedlings with semi-lignified and green cuttings.

• to use the selected promising forms of apple rootstocks M1X M11 M MM102 MM106;

• to carry out cutting of cuttings from mother liquors at the age of 2 years;

• to carry out cuttings of rootstocks in the middle of the phase of intensive growth of shoots (first decade of July) with green cuttings 25-27 cm long.

LITERATURE

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