

## METHODOLOGY FOR SELECTING OPTIMAL SCHEMES OF INTENSIVE MULBERRY PLANTATIONS

Sokhibova Nigora Sadritdinovna

Tashkent state agrarian university

Valiev Sayfiddin Tojiddinovich,

Dr.Agr.Sci., senior researcher,

Deputy director for scientific affairs at Sericulture research institute

Email:sokhibova2019@bk.ru

### Abstract

In our republic, taking into account the importance that the construction of tutors in an intensive way, hedges and shrub Tutors is one of the pressing issues today, in overcoming this problem, high yields and the cultivation of nutritious mulberry leaves are achieved by completing watering work and additional feeding plan 5-6 times after cutting and entering the crop in the fall, after.

**Key words:** mulberry tree, branch, mulberry leaf, nutrition, microorganisms, disease, actinomycetes, environmental factors, dehydration, light, viability, duration of the worm period, cocoon, harvest.

## МЕТОДИКА ВЫБОРА ОПТИМАЛЬНЫХ СХЕМ ИНТЕНСИВНЫХ ПЛАНТАЦИЙ ТУТОВНИКЕ.

Сохибова Нигора Садритдиновна

Ташкентский государственный аграрный университети

Ассистент кафедры “Шелководства и тутоводства”

Валиев СайфиддиниТождиддинович, доктор селхозайствених наук DcS

Email:sokhibova2019@bk.ru

### Аннотация

Учитывая, что на сегодняшний день этот вопрос считается актуальным, для решения этой проблемы применяются скрещенные однолетние побеги шелковицы или окулированные саженцы шелковицы.

Посаженные сямцы срежутся осенью 4-5 см, весной 2-3 см ниже замороженных участков и поливаются 5-6 с начала урожая, тем самым обеспечивают высокую урожайность и питательность листьев.

**Ключевые слова:** тутовое дерево, ветка, лист тутового дерева, питание, микроорганизмы, болезнь, актиномицеты, факторы окружающей среды,

обезвоживание, свет, жизнеспособность, продолжительность периода червя, кокон, урожай.

It is known that according to the instructions of our president, in 2018, systematic work is underway to increase the export potential of silk products due to the construction of intensive plantations in the development of the sawmilling network in the Republic and the modernization of sawmills enterprises. This is considered important in strengthening the feed base when growing a rich and high-quality cocoon crop. Therefore, in the following years, serious attention is paid to the development of sawing in our country, the cultivation of quality sawing and the development of its feed base. [1,2;98-101].

The sawmilling network is considered one of the sectors with the peculiarities of the Republican Agriculture in improving the efficiency of the feed base, forming interconnected processes such as revitalization of mulberry silkworm seeds, worm feeding, breeding work, preparation of silkworm seeds, combating silkworm diseases and pests, mulberry tree care, having a necessary feed base, making.

The main focus in improving the condition of the sawmilling feed base was on those who tried to increase the amount of leaf yield obtained from an acre of fattening or mulberry tree planted in rows. They stressed the need to follow the rules of agrotechnics in improving the quality of mulberry leaves in combination with a high yield in mulberry bushes, and noted that it is necessary to pay attention to the schemes of planting special feed mulberries [5; 34-35-b.].

It is especially recommended to use a scheme of 90x20, 90X60, 90x90, 3.0 x 0.50, 4.0 x 0.50 sm, created by scientists from the Research Institute of silkworms in the organization of an intensive method of rearing Wormwood and Bushwood. In this case, hybrid sprouts of Mulberry or grafted varietal Mulberry seedlings are used.

To do this, after planting Mulberry sprouts in spring or autumn, the root collar of the sprouts will need to remain 4-5 cm below the surface of the Earth when planted in autumn, and 2-3 cm below when planted in spring. . [3,4;125-129].

Consequently, intensive plantings are organized from annual sprouts, and after the sprouts are planted, the egat for watering is opened and watered quickly. In order to keep the sprouts from winter frosts, even if they are planted in the fall, it is considered necessary to water them immediately and sprinkle manure or wood dry on the hooves. In the spring, the Tufts erected from the sprouts are left for free growth and development for a year. In the second year, in the spring, the seedlings are cut using a gardener at a height of 10 cm above ground level after they begin to germinate (after two watering). Consequently, planted seedlings should be watered more often during the growing season of the first and second year. Watering should be carried out every 10-15 days in the first half of summer, and every 15-20 days in the second half. The egats are loosened to a depth of 10-15 cm using kxu-4 cultivators, as soon as they are thawed after each watering.

After that, 180 kg of nitrogen-containing, 90 kg of phosphorus-containing, 45 kg of potassium fertilizers are applied in its pure form during the growing season per hectare of seedlings planted in intensive cultivation. This event is carried out with the help of the above-mentioned cultivators at a depth of 10-15 cm in two terms: 50% of the annual norm in the first term, when the seedlings begin to germinate after the first watering, the rest of the annual norm in the second term is given a month after the initial one.

The second year of intensive plantings in an intensive way (during the one-year seedling period), after pruning from above 10 cm above ground level, 3-4 main ones are left in August, and small twigs are cut off by tying them to the body.

Seedlings planted in this way are cut at a height of 20 cm above the surface of the earth to feed intensive tutzors branches, silkworms in the third year of planting. Damage the branches being cut as little as possible, requiring only the use of a gardener. In the first and second year of processing between the rows of tutors planted in an intensive way, tractors and cultivators used between the rows of acorns (cotton) can be fully used.

Especially after the branches begin to be cut to feed the silkworm, it is required to work the Mulberry rows, feeding them with part of the intended fertilizer during the cultivation period until the Leaf is released.

The second processing is carried out after the branches with a cultivator of the KXU-4 brand are cut to feed silkworms. In this case, the Mulberry Row is cultured and the circumference of the seedlings is printed. In such thickets, in its pure form during the year, 180 kg of nitrogen, 90 kg of phosphorus and 45 kg of potassium fertilizer are put between the rows in two terms: the first is in spring (March-April), before the mulberry leaves come out, the second is desirable to be laid in summer (June) after the branches are cut to feed silkworms. [3,4;125-129].

The second method of growing mulberry trees is considered an important issue when building special groves, it is better to grow mulberry of an intensive type from varietal seedlings. In the order of intensive type, trees enter a fast harvest, the yield of one hectare of land is higher. Most importantly, it will also be possible to mechanize everything that is done in intensive-type smokestacks, harvesting Hatto branches. The row spacing of intensive Tutors is 0.9 m. at the same time, the range of Mulberry is also scientifically substantiated by the placement of varietal seedlings in the 1,4X0, 5m, 09x09, 1,2x0,22 and 4X0, 5m scheme, the high economic value of the maintenance agrotechnics and leaf aphasia from other schemes.





### **Phenological observation of seedlings of intensive plantations**

By timely indicating the necessary agrotechnical measures for mulberry trees in the groves, their protection from diseases and pests will be alleviated and effective. The leaves of special tutors will be clean. The mulberry leaf planted on the roadside, where the car travels a lot, is doused with harmful gases that appear when gasoline burns, and the leaves are covered with dust-dust. Such leaves are required to be washed before giving them to worms. For this reason, it will be necessary to study the machines used in the construction and maintenance of special tutors. After planting Mulberry seedlings, for rapid development, it is required to plow the ground with a plow of special tufts of extremely deep (40-60 CM). If possible, it is advisable to apply fertilizer to the ground, along with plowing tutzorbp. In general, it is desirable that the land, which will be converted into an intensive tutzor planned for Research, be deeply loosened before being treated with a plow. To perform such work, it will be necessary to use special deep softeners.





### **Agrotechnical measures for the organization of intensive plantations**

A hammer was fitted to the front of the hanger. The knife works like a chisel. For this reason, it will crack the ground and cut the roots in the ground, facilitating the work of the tiller. The soil above the bent tiler, which is crawling immersed in the ground, creates a pressure that forces the tooth to sink deeper. Supporting wheels serve to limit the depth of immersion of the tooth in the ground. The soil above the curved tile, which crawls, sinking into the ground, creates pressure, forcing the tooth to sink deeper. The support wheels serve to limit the depth of immersion of the tooth into the ground. It is used 2-3 times more often on terrain with hard stones or heavy soil, 15-20 cm less than the depth set at the first trip of the car, 10-12 cm deeper in the transverse direction compared to the first on the second trip. However, during the last treatment, it softens to a predetermined depth. The range of walks is selected according to local conditions. If the walking range is chosen more than the norm, then wider corridors remain, which are not necessarily deformed, that is, they do not soften, and reduce the quality of work in the experiment.

After deep loosening, it is better to run the fork into the soil transversely (up to 90 °) in its direction, since in this case the soil is intensively loosened.

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