

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

Ismailova Nasiba

*Karakalpakstan village economy and agricultural technologies institute
assistant teacher*

Abstract: *This article talks about recommendations on the agrotechnology of melon cultivation in the Karakapogistan region.*

Keywords: *biology, ecology, agrocenosis, agricultural technology, soil.*

INTRODUCTION

The amount of sugar in the fruits of melon varieties of our country reaches 14-16%. If the amount of fructose in the composition is high, the melon will be sweet, if there is more glucose, it will have a sweet taste. The main goals of specialists engaged in the cultivation of poliza crops in our republic are to sharply increase the amount of poliza products obtained from each hectare of irrigated land due to the cultivation of high and high-quality crops. In order to obtain a high-quality harvest, it is necessary to first of all know the biology of each crop, its demand for nutrients during the growth period, the exact timing of planting, and ensure that every event in the cultivation process is carried out in a timely manner. Sufficient production of food products, including sugar, is important in human life. Sharp improvement and continuity of providing the population with police and products is one of the urgent issues of the present time.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Cultivation of melons in the open ground can be done under a two-layer film or in the so-called place. In the second case, you can even skip the seedling stage and sow melon seeds directly under the biofuel cover. Such plants are less sick and produce more. It is necessary to choose a place for growing melons in open ground. When growing melon in the open ground, you should choose only sunny places, it should be reliably protected from strong winds. Residential and auxiliary buildings, garden plants (shrubs and low fruit trees) can be a barrier against the effects of wind. In their absence, crops should be planted in two rows along the edges of the land allocated for melons: corn, curly beans, beans, sunflowers, etc. It is better to place the melon where green crops, beans, onions or tomatoes grow.

Melon cannot be grown in the same place for two years in a row, and it is recommended to replant it in its old place after five years. When growing melons in open areas, the soil should be well prepared. The ground selected for melons is prepared from autumn. The land is cleaned of plant residues and previous crops, the soil is dug up to the depth of the shovel. In parallel with digging, the ground is filled with fertilizers. In early spring, to accelerate the melting of snow, the area under the

melon is sprinkled with ash or dry peat. In order for the soil to warm up as quickly as possible, arcs are placed on the soil, a film is stretched over them (or they are spread directly on the soil and the ends are tightly tied with any convenient materials). Later, the soil is leveled and again insulated with a black or transparent film.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Policing of our country has a centuries-old history. Especially, our people love to eat melon. There are more than 160 cultivated varieties of melon in our country, which differ in terms of ripening period, yield, taste, fruit weight, shelf life. Most of the melons created by our ancestors have gained world fame. Currently, 56 varieties of melon are included in the State State Register, most of them have been cultivated for several decades. Planting melons in open ground. In the cultivation of polys crops through seedlings, the cultivated plants are planted in insulated soil at the end of May, when the risk of returning frost is already negligible. The amount of sugar in the composition, the level of hardness of the flesh and the size of the fruit are the main useful signs of the melon plant for the economy.

Table-1

Indicators of the weight of one piece of fruit and the level of firmness of the flesh of the samples of the melon collection

No	Melon collection samples	of melon mass , kg
1	Baby	1.72
2	In Tarpe	3.92
3	Toyona	3.16
4	Suyunchi-2	2.62
5	Dilkhush	3.98
6	There is a wolf	2.72
7	Ola Borikalla	2.63
8	Yellow small smelly melon	1.04
9	Dakara	1.42
10	White head posh	2.53
11	White it started	2.25
12	Bosvoldi	1.68
13	Golden hill	2.58
14	Rejoice	3.72
15	Go ahead	3.59
16	Amudarya	4.16
17	Stone	1.78
18	Leaf	1.86
19	Rose	3.67
20	Khorezm rose	4.69
21	Dice rose	3.15
22	Amiri	2.68
23	Jeddah leaf	3.92

24	Bijir	3.64
25	Camel melon	4.87
26	Old man girl a fairy tale	3.55
27	Old man girl evening	5.25
28	Life eternal	2.67
29	Obinovvot	3.2
30	Yellow winter melon	2.59
31	Narrow plant yellow	7.5
32	Yellow melon	2.76

Planting melons in open ground. In the cultivation of polys crops through seedlings, the cultivated plants are planted in insulated soil at the end of May, when the risk of returning frost is already negligible. When planting melon seeds immediately in open ground on sandy soils, they are planted to a depth of about 2-3 centimeters, and on slag soils to a depth of 1-2 centimeters. Note that May is the best time to plant and this is done with dry seeds, and in June the crop will be moistened or germinated, but only if it is in moist soil. If the ground for this crop is covered with a black film, then its crops begin approximately in the second ten days of May. In addition, the film is not removed, but only cross-shaped holes are formed in it. 70 centimeters are left between the rows, and 50 centimeters between the holes. With a small spatula, holes are made through them, 3 seeds are dropped into them, and then sprinkled with moist soil. When they grow, they themselves go out from under the shelter through cuts in it. When heating the soil with a transparent film, after heating the soil, holes should be made on the surface of the soil according to the above planting scheme. After planting, the film is placed in its original place, but the seedlings do not rest firmly on the ground to ensure the opportunity to develop in a warm environment for some time. When they are laid on the film, cuts are made on them. First, the film is cut from the south side, so that the tender plants do not fall under the cold north wind. As they develop, the hole is expanded and a semicircle is cut on the film. It is not cut, but simply placed under the film. If the temperature drops sharply, it turns and young seedlings are covered with a hat. Melon cultivation - what conditions can be considered ideal? As we have already remembered, it is necessary to allocate unshaded soils for planting rice. Melon cultivation in the middle section - how to choose the right seeds Choosing melon seeds should be done wisely: pay attention to hybrids and varieties that are resistant to extreme temperature changes, a short growing season and quick fruit ripening give The selection of varieties with these characteristics on the shelves of seed stores is very wide. A high yield with excellent taste qualities can be obtained almost every year, of course, taking into account the recommendations on agricultural cultivation techniques.

DISCUSSION

A small part of the irrigated land in Karakalpakstan is occupied by vegetables and rice crops, potatoes and perennial fruit trees. They are developing mainly according to domestic requirements. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is to a certain extent the

homeland of gurvak, gulobi, sweet pechannik and other varieties of melons. Tarnak is one of the fastest growing varieties, it gives its harvest in 30-35 days after planting. Handalak is also one of the fast-ripening varieties and ripens in 40-45 days like shakirpora. It is one of the late-ripening varieties of melon in Karakalpakstan, it lasts until mid-autumn and is easy to store in winter. The weight of some varieties of melon takes up to 1 day. The climatic conditions of Karakalpakstan are adapted to drought. The soil consists of fertile Amudarya plains. It helps in the cultivation of polys crops. Melon varieties cannot be grown if any of these components are missing. Because of this, melons are not grown in many districts other than the Amudarya delta. In the past centuries, delicious Karakalpak melons were exported to India, Iran, Russia and other countries with camels, which had a positive effect on strengthening transport and economic relations. Karakalpakstan has great opportunities for the development of horticulture and viticulture. According to the information of the Central Horticulture and Viticulture Research Institute, Karakalpakstan has the potential to produce various types of wine and products. In the following years, as a result of the development of pear varieties in specialized farms, high-quality products began to be produced, and they are exported to neighboring countries due to the convenience of transportation. "Gurlan" is late-ripening, the fruit ripens in 108-120 days after sprouting. The melon is large, flat, yellow in color, with black rings, the mesh is coarse, full, the content of sugar is 8-9%. Productivity is 40-45 t/ha. The fruit can be stored for three to four months and is resistant to transportation. Climate controlled in all regions of our country. "Amudaryo" is an evening, winter-stored variety. The period from sprouting to fruit ripening is 112-120 days. Melon is large, weighs 4-6 kg, has a short cylindrical shape. The surface is rough, brown, flowerless. The flesh is white, it contains 10-12% sugar. Productivity is 45-50 t/ha. Acclimatized in the Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

CONCLUSION

Experts do not recommend growing Central Asian melons, in the middle part they give bad shoots and weak bushes, their flowering does not differ in intensity, fruiting is possible only in an abnormally hot summer. The best varieties for the middle lane: hybrids Aikido, Galileo, Scythian Gold, Cinderella, Polydor, Millennium, varieties Iroquois, Ozhen, Sweet pineapple. All of them are different: resistance to powdery mildew and fusarium infection, very high sugar content, about 8-12%, fast ripening of fruits. Fruit weight, depending on growing conditions and variety, can be from 0.8 to 2 kg. So, in order to achieve a delicious result, it is necessary to plant melons of the above-mentioned varieties for the middle band, and the second indispensable condition will be to create favorable conditions for its cultivation.

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