

Establishment of Nutritious Mulberries in Our Republic

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ABSTRACT

Cocooning is one of the important branches of agriculture and supplies the textile industry with raw materials. The development of the national economy, as a result of the increase in the standard of living of the population, causes an increase in the demand for various products woven from natural silk.

The main product of the cocoon industry is cocoons that are dried to the desired level. In the process of cocoon processing, thread is produced, and silk gauze is produced from the thread. These silk gauzes are used to make very soft, smooth and durable clothes for humans. The most beautiful and elegant satin, silk, dukhoba, carpet and other fabrics are woven from cocoon thread. 100-150 meters of silk gauze is woven from one centner of raw cocoons. For many years, they have been used in airplanes, parachutes for spaceships, insulators in electric wires, as suture threads in medicine, surgery, and other industries. Later, because these products are made of chemical (artificial) fibers, silk thread and gauze are mainly used for human consumption. Worm manure is used as an organic fertilizer in horticulture and as an acid in industry. Raw cocoon production uses labor resources, occupied buildings and other resources seasonally. If they are formed once, they will be used for 20-30 days, if they are formed twice, they will be used for 40-60 days. Cocooning is developed as an additional industry in most farms. Cocooning developed in China in the 3rd millennium BC, and in Uzbekistan from the 5th-6th centuries AD. Despite the fact that cocoon seed preparation and other processes are carried out in simple ways, cocoon production is one of the leading countries in the world.

Taking into account the increase in the demand for yarn and silk fabrics, measures for the development of mulberry have been implemented, that is, mulberry plants have been built, rich-leaved mulberry varieties have been planted. In the future, the most important task is the rational use of the factors for the restoration of cocooning and its further increase. It is required to raise the quality, productivity and technological indicators of the raw cocoon obtained from it to the level of world requirements. In mulberry farming, food mulberries are divided into three types

depending on the method of planting: mulberries that are planted in rows, mulberries that are planted in special separate plots, and the third are mulberries that are mixed with other types of trees or planted for scenery.

The first type of mulberry is mainly planted in one or two or three rows on the banks of road ditches (canals), ditches, as well as around cotton fields or other cultivated areas. Of course, if it is planted in two or three rows, it will make the body small while giving shape to the mulberries. This type of row-planted mulberry is currently 75-80% in the Republic. For the second type, separate large areas are allocated and tall and bushy bushes are formed. The size of such areas is usually from one hectare to 10 hectares. In our republic, this type of tuzors is only 20-25%. If we take as an example the countries of China, India, and Japan with developed cocooning, they have 100% mulberries of this type, and at the same time 100% of high quality mulberries. In our country, this indicator is only 1-2%. The third type of mulberry tree is planted with other trees for fencing. It is also planted for landscaping in cities. Mulberry is divided into three groups depending on the height of the body:

The first group includes mulberry trees with a height of 1.0-1.2 meters from the trunk to the branches. The second group is mulberry trees with a height of 0.5-0.7 m from the root neck to the branches. The third group is mulberry bushes, the height of which is less than 0.3 m from the trunk to the branch. When the mulberry tree is planted in a row along the road canals and ditches, it is necessary to plant seedlings with a height of not less than 120 cm from the root neck to the branches of the biennial trunk. If it is lower than stated, domestic animals will eat the young trees that have not yet grown up. There are many such cases in the regions of our republic.

If the body of the seedling is 120 cm, its three branches are 40-50 cm. as a result, the leaf part of the tree is located at 160-170 cm, such mulberry trees cannot be destroyed by moles. The distance between the mulberries planted in a row should not be less than 2.5-3 meters, the depth of the planting place should be 50 cm and the width should be 70 cm. At the time of planting, the damaged part of the root of the seedling is cut with a sharp knife or garden shears. The seedling is transferred to the center of the pit and the surface part of the soil is buried first, then the part from the bottom. If the seedlings are planted in the spring, they should be watered immediately. The seedlings are watered frequently until they turn green. In the first year, 7-9 times, the water is softened 3 times, and it is fed with mineral fertilizers 2 times.

Nourishing tall bush mulberries. Great attention should be paid to the selection of land when planting tall trees. Because no matter how good the variety of mulberry is, the soil is salty, and the underground tops are close. In stony lands with poor soil fertility, the yield of leaves is low and the quality is poor. Therefore, if the (underground) water table is at least 1 m below salinity or very low salinity and in the places where it is convenient to irrigate, the tatus can be established, it can quickly develop and obtain nutritious leaves for the silkworm. Tall mulberry trees should be planted 4x4 m or 5x5 m apart. If 3x3 m and 3x4 m are planted, then the quality of the leaves and yield will be reduced as a result of less sunlight and less light and bad weather.

For seedlings, a row of mulberries is dug into the ground, and it becomes a dam if a seedling stop is used for planting. Two-year-old seedlings should also be planted on tall trees. After planting the mulberries, the furrows are removed and the first water is given immediately. Cultivation of row and bush mulberry trees from cuttings. Growth rate of row mulberry trees. When transplanting seedlings with their own roots grown from cuttings to a permanent place of growth, they are connected with digging and transplanting from the nursery.

How well the seedlings will take hold after transplanting and their future development will depend on the ability of the root system to recover and the mutual (conellation) relationship between the above-ground and below-ground parts. Mulberries transplanted from one-year-old seedlings grown from cuttings are superior in terms of all indicators of development compared to mulberries transplanted from two-year-old seedlings. From this, it is known that the root system

of one-year-old seedlings is strong enough, and it develops very well as soon as it is transferred to a place of permanent cultivation. In two-year-old seedlings, when digging them out of the nursery, the root system remains 30-40 cm long, and the remaining (active) active roots remain in the ground. As a result, in the first year of growth of seedlings, the ability of the (regenerative) recovery of the strongly developed above-ground part of the root system lags behind. Here, the (correlational) interconnection between the above-ground organs of the plant and the root system is broken.

In order to obtain leaf yield, one-year-old seedlings grown from cuttings in a permanent place had the best results in terms of above-ground development and leaf yield in all parameters compared to mulberry trees grown from two-year-old seedlings. If we compare the productivity of bush mulberries according to their origin (from seed and vegetative way), it is possible to see the increase of productivity in the first instance in the first years of use. Changes in leaf production and use of leaves depending on the age of the mulberry tree. As tall and bushy mulberries differ in planting, there is also a difference in the yield and lifespan of their leaves in the first year of use. Tall mulberries use the leaves of the first tubes 4-5 years after planting in a permanent place, bush mulberries after 2 or 3 years. Also, the yield of leaves per hectare is several times higher in bushy mulberries, but the nutritional quality of the leaves is better in tall mulberries, because there is lighter and air compared to bushy mulberries. The spacing of tall mulberries is 4 m, while the spacing of bushy mulberries is 0.5 m, and the row spacing is the same for both. 60-70 years with good care. If the leaf is used correctly, it can live longer. The mulberry bush remains unharvested for 25-30 years. 0.83 t of leaves of high-bodied mulberries when used for the first time; 3.0 t of bush mulberries. in the fifth year in a tall body - 3.32 t; in a bush - 7.0 t. At the same time, the yield of leaves in both of them increases from year to year. But the leaf yield of the bush mulberry begins to decrease after 13-14 years. and in tall mulberries, it decreases after 30-35 years.

Use of mulberry leaf. If mulberry leaves are used correctly, they will have a long life and a high yield. It is important to understand what is meant by correct use, that is, regardless of whether the mulberries are planted tall or short, it is necessary to know in what year their leaves should be used and the branches should be trimmed. The vigor grown from mulberry seeds states that 2 years are enough for bush mulberries, 3-4 years after planting on tall mulberry trees. But when the mulberry is grown from cuttings, it is possible to use the leaves the year after the bush is planted on the mulberry tree. K. Rakhmonberdiev has proved it in his several years of experience in production. Use of mulberry leaf in silkworm feeding. The fact that the silkworm feeds only on the mulberry leaf distinguishes it from other trees due to the fact that this mulberry leaf is very rare and valuable. At the same time, due to the fact that mulberry branches are cut every year, it is necessary to apply special agrotechnical methods to them. When using mulberry tree leaves, it is necessary to implement the necessary development such as the age of the silkworm, the number of times the silkworm is fed in one season, the methods of cutting the mulberry branches, and maintenance. The yield of mulberry leaves decreases year by year, and the quality of the leaves also deteriorates. In order to eliminate this deficiency, it is necessary to shape these trees from the year they are planted in a permanent place, but as we said above, it is necessary to shape single-headed mulberry trees.

To rejuvenate the remaining mulberries, the branches of single-headed mulberries are cut from the base with a sharp saw. This is done in February in the southern regions with a moderate climate, and in the northern regions from mid-February to mid-March. Therefore, the rejuvenation of the mulberry tree should be done before the movement of sap begins. If the mulberries have heads left from the crop, instead of cutting all the heads at once, one should be cut in the first year and the other in the second year alternately in 2-3 years, then the effect on the leaf yield will be less.

When a mulberry tree is cut with a hacksaw, it burns the underlying tissues, so the cut is

removed with a sharp garden knife. Rejuvenated mulberry trees this year (first) newly grown branches should not be cut, but they should be well cared for.

In the second year, in the spring, 3 well-grown branches above 50 cm in length (height) are cut, and at the same time, the branches next to the leaf are cut close to the body. Next year, when the 3 king branches are well developed, 6 out of 2 are left, resulting in a mulberry with 2 tiers and 6 heads. In the last use, only the branches of 6 heads are cut, then leaves, rain and snow fall directly to the ground.

Caring for rejuvenated mulberries is one of the most important tasks. In order for rejuvenated mulberries to develop and grow rapidly, they should be watered 7-8 times in the first year, then 5-6 times per season every year, fed twice with mineral fertilizers, and the rows should be plowed 2-3 times with a tractor. this work is done by hand. Another way to increase the yield of young mulberry trees is to graft cuttings and buds from high-yielding varieties.

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