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Technology for Growing Vegetables in Population Vegetable Gardens and Greenhouses

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ABSTRACT

Delivery supply of food to consumers at any time of the year is one of the most pressing problems today. It is known that when preparing each seed for planting, the quality of the seed material must be high (humidity, purity, fertility, etc.), and the choice of seed material should be based on state standards and, of course, based on the soil and climatic conditions of the regions. A comprehensive study of the region's soils is important irrigated soils, as well as on issues of growing crops and obtaining high-quality harvests.

Treatment of seed material before planting can reduce crop losses by 50% or more. Diseases account for 15-35% of crop losses, including 60% of seed losses. Treatment with fungicides can reduce potential losses by 50-55%. Therefore, pre-sowing seed care is important regardless of whether the seed is grown in protected or open ground.

Carbohydrates, proteins, oils, mineral salts, enzymes and various vitamins necessary for the human body. Vegetables mainly provide the human body with vitamins. To provide the population with continuous harvests of vegetables in all seasons of the year, growing vegetables in public gardens and protected areas is of great importance.

And in protected areas, more than 46-50 thousand tons of vegetable crops are grown per year, 14-15 kg per square meter, 3.8-5.0 kg per capita.

Based on the results of our scientists conducting scientific research in this direction, new technologies are being created aimed at increasing the production of vegetables to 9.0-10.0 kg per capita.

In unfavorable climatic conditions, the artificial environment (temperature, light, humidity, etc.) for sowing is carried out in protected places. They are mainly used for production in the off-season, for growing seedlings for open ground. It is covered with glass or polymer film, fiberglass, etc. Oil is extracted from metal equipment such as iron, steel, aluminum.

In the protected area, greens such as radishes, green onions, cabbage, sweet peppers, potato

products, etc. are grown. They are planted in a smaller area and in Uzbekistan they are grown mainly in greenhouses covered with film and temporarily covered with film.

All types of greens are grown in protected areas of Uzbekistan. They are grown from November to April of the following year. At the end of autumn and beginning of winter in Uzbekistan there is an abundance of fruits, grapes, fresh and pickled vegetables. During this period, the demand for greens will be less. Therefore, in the autumn-winter period, only Shivit, watercress and coriander are planted. In the winter-spring period, mainly leaf lettuce is planted. Greens with a short growing season are grown by sowing seeds. Those with a long growing season are grown using the acceleration method.

Greens can be grown by sowing seeds anywhere, but it is advisable to grow them in heated and unheated greenhouses covered with film. These greens can also be planted between tomatoes and cucumbers in winter greenhouses. However, it is difficult to obtain a high yield from greens, since the temperature needs of the main crops and greens are different. All of them are not very demanding on temperature. 12-18 ^{0} C is enough for them. In the protected area of Uzbekistan, Shivit , coriander and parsley are grown among the greenery. Local varieties Shivit Uzbek-243, Aromsky and Andijansky were planted.

In winter greenhouses it is sown between Shivit , cucumbers and tomatoes, and in spring - in boxes placed in a bright place, among plants in greenhouses and rarely in its pure form. Greens ripen in autumn-winter in 40-45 days, in early spring in 30-35 days. Planting dates are determined by when the crop needs to be grown. Shivit is planted several times in greenhouses because it ripens quickly. In unheated spring greenhouses, temporarily covered, Shivit is grown in the fall from mid-October to the end of November and in the early spring from early February to mid-March.

When planting in greenhouses, seeds are sown at the rate of 40-50 g per lamb. Then water with warm water; Humus 0.5 cm thick is sprinkled on it and lightly compacted (pressed). Seed boxes can be stacked and stored for 3-5 days at a temperature of 20-25 0 C. If there is grass (more than 5%), the boxes are placed in a row. During care, the optimal temperature (15-18 0 C), soil moisture (70-80%) and relative air humidity (60-70%) are optimally maintained. If necessary, he will be fired. Water 2-3 times during the irrigation period and feed with nitrogen fertilizers (at the rate of 3-4 g of ammonium nitrate per 1 liter of water). If it is planted as a thickening crop, the yield will be 2 times less. Kashnich is also close to Shivit in terms of speed of ripening. This is why it is cultivated as Shivit . Shivit is sown and harvested at the same time. The seeds are sown in the ground and planted in narrow rows. It is also grown as a staple crop or as a thickener.

Coriander seeds germinate well if they are heated for 24 hours. The seeding rate is less than that of Shivit; 12-18 g/m2 ^{for} single planting. Seeds of the varieties Urozhaynaya, Saharnaya, Nilufar, Bordovikovskaya are planted in greenhouses . In September it is planted in wide rows, in many rows (10-15 cm between rows), leaving a path between them. The seeding rate is 1.5-2 g/m2. After planting, the distance between plants in a row is 2-3 cm. For parsley there should be enough heat (15-17 ^{0} C), relative air humidity (60-70%) and comfortable soil moisture (60-70% relative to field moisture capacity). Water abundantly (but not often, otherwise it will rot). In December- January, when the light decreases, it suffers from high humidity. Parsley is harvested several times.

Between harvests 50-60 days in autumn-winter, 30-40 days in early spring. You can mow 5-7 times throughout the entire season (from September to May). In this case, 8-10 kg/m2 of parsley is harvested.

Using the seedling method, the rhizomes are planted to a depth of 8-10 cm, making 6-8 cm between rows and 7-8 cm between bushes. Medium-sized tubers are selected and planted at the

rate of 5-6 kg/ ^{m2}. The rhizome is left open, then the leaves grow well. Grows in 35-40 days. During this period, the temperature is maintained at 19-20 ^{0} C. Then it is harvested, the yield is 6-7 kg/ ^{m2}. In Uzbekistan, only leaf celery is grown. It is grown from rhizomes. To do this, prepare 60-70 g of rhizomes, plant 8-10 cm between rows and 3-4 cm between bushes. 120-140 celery seedlings are planted on an area of 1 m2 they are compacted with soil (to the root collar) and grown for 35-40 days at a temperature of 12-18 ^{0} C.

Blue onions can be grown in Uzbekistan all year round. It is not planted from seed in a protected area. Sometimes onions are planted. In this case, bulbs measuring 4 cm are planted densely at the rate of 10-12 kg/m2. In greenhouses and greenhouses covered with film, onions are grown in the first period. They are grown in winter greenhouses in 2-3 periods or planted as a thickening crop.

When growing lettuce, the initial temperature should be 12-14 ^{0} C. After the first leaf is released, it rises to 16-18 ^{0} C. The air humidity for lettuce should not exceed 80 %. Water the salad thoroughly. Watering is small but plentiful, excess moisture is removed. The salad is fed once or twice with ammonium nitrate (40-50 g per 10 liters of water). Green onions in Uzbekistan can be grown all year round, so onion seeds are not planted in protected areas. In some cases, it is grown to produce onion barra. To get green onions, bulbs with a diameter of 4 cm are planted close to each other at the rate of 10-12 kg per 1 m2 of land. In the film greenhouse and greenhouse, small onion heads are planted in the first rotation. In a winter greenhouse it is sown in two or three crop rotations or as a thickening crop. Before planting onions, cut off the neck and head. This pruning creates good conditions for the rapid growth of onions and shortens the germination period. Blue onions ripen in 25-35 days at temperatures of 16-22 ^{0} C. Higher temperatures will slow down the formation of onion bars. The plant is watered and fed with ammonium nitrate (20-30 g per 10 liters of water). The harvest is harvested when the bulb reaches a height of 30-35 cm. From 1 m2, 10-15 kg of harvest is obtained.

Shaul leaves are grown in some cases. Planted roots are made from old plantations, which are perishable. Planted densely, 6-8 kg of roots are used per 1 m2 of land. Initially, the temperature is maintained at 10-12 ^{0} C. Then it rises to 18-20 ^{0} C. The leaves are cut 3-4 times. Productivity is 2-4 kg per 1 m2 of land.

Radishes are mainly grown in early spring as a thickening crop in all protected areas of Uzbekistan. Compared to green crops, radish is light-loving and does not like high temperatures. Because of this, radishes are not grown in the autumn-winter period. In Uzbekistan, it is grown only from seeds and varieties such as “Saksa”, “Round Red”, “Ertapishar”, “Zarya”, “Greenhouse”, “Lola” and “Red Giant” are grown. In winter greenhouses, radishes can be planted between cucumbers or tomatoes as a thickening crop. 6-8 days before planting the main crop, it is sown in 4-6 rows on both sides of the field in the form of a ribbon. Radishes can also be grown in greenhouses in bright corridors. Planting depth is 0.5-2.0 cm, 3-4 g of seeds are sown per 1 m2 by hand or with a seeder. In this case, the food area will be 5x5 cm. After germination, yagana is made. Wire care includes maintaining the recommended temperature (-16-18 ^{0} C on a sunny day, -12-14 ^{0} C on a cloudy day), air humidity (60-65%) and soil nutrition (75-80%). %). In a winter greenhouse, additional soil is added as the plant grows. Watering is not carried out until complete germination, as this leads to rotting of the seeds. If the top layer of soil dries out, water is sprayed over the surface. After germination, water first less, then more often.

Radishes are fed twice during the growing season. The first is given two weeks after germination. In this case, 10 liters of a solution of 15 g of superphosphate and 10 g of potassium salt are added to the manure (mixed with water in a ratio of 1:6). The second feeding is carried out a week after the first. In this case, 40 g of ammonium nitrate, 20 g of superphosphate, and 15 g of potassium salt are dissolved in 10 liters of water. 6-7 liters of solution are applied per 1 m2 of area. In winter, the harvest is harvested 32-35 days after seed germination, and in early spring

- after 25-28 days. The rhizome is sorted and collected three to four times when its diameter is at least 2 cm. The harvest is harvested on 10-12 days.

Its grains are pulled out along with the leaves and packaged in bundles of 10 pieces.

In conclusion

If you have been gardening for a while, you will know that plants have a limited growing season. You will most likely have wished that you could extend that period. Of course, this is possible if you plant your plants in a greenhouse. It gives you an opportunity to grow plants that would not normally thrive in your climate, and it can extend the fruit production and plant growth.

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