INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563
eISSN 2394-6334 https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd Volume 10, issue 12 (2023)

PUMPKIN FRUIT GOES THROUGH MANY PROCESSES BEFORE IT REACHES OUR TABLE

Khalilova Nigorakhan

Graduate Master-Student of Fergana Polytechnic Institute

Abstract: This article provides a scientific analysis of the most effective methods of pumpkin cultivation, the correct tillage, the correct selection of seeds, the cultivation of the plant until it germinates and yields.

Keywords: Seed selection, highly fertile, preparing the land, cultivation, mineral and organic fertilizers, turning the soil, row spacing, chemical preparations, chemical method, pests, harvesting, normal living.

We love to eat pumpkin fruit stored in our house or in the kitchen pantry every day. People can juice pumpkins, make honey jam, pies, and cook hot dishes in the kitchen. Pumpkin fruit goes through many processes before it reaches us.

Varieties recommended for planting: Spaniard-73, Kashgarskaya-1644, Palav kadu-268.

Seed selection. Pumpkin seeds are clean, highly fertile, it must be disease-free, medium-sized, whole. Seeds are from seeds and mixtures of other plants is cleaned.

Land preparation. Preparing the land for planting in pumpkin cultivation All the following technological measures are good is an important condition that ensures 35 cm in autumn the ground is plowed to depth. Before plowing the land mineral and organic fertilizers are given. Moist in the soil in the spring till the ground with a long toothed harrow to preserve it is given. The ground when the pumpkin crop is planted in the early periods no need to plow again in spring. Crops are late it is necessary to re-plow the land when planting in periods. In this without turning the soil, it is plowed to a depth of 22 cm.

Planting period and scheme. Planting pumpkin seed germination depends on the correct determination of the term. In the southern regions Until April 15, 20 in the provinces located in the central region until April, in the northern regions until April 30.

Plant pumpkin seeds when the soil temperature reaches 14-15 °C is entered. For planting pumpkin, a wide field with a row spacing of 360 centimeters is taken. Such egates are good combing of pumpkin leaves allows. Seeds are sown to a depth of 3–6 cm and every 150-60 g of seeds are used per hectare of land.

Cultivation: uniting plants, softening the soil, crop feeding, mowing, watering, plowing correction, control of weeds and pests includes.

Harvesting is in two stages - the first is vegetative when the chin leaves, the second at the time of the first cut will be held. Seedlings along with gross germination will begin to smooth out between them. When the sprouts sprout Plant after 20-25 days, when 2-3 leaves appear first mowing, initial watering, fed. The second cut is 25-30 days after the first will be held later. During the growth period, the rows are cut 4-5 times will be done.

Fertilization. 0.750 g nitrogenous, 0.750 g per 1 square meter of pumpkin 300-400 kg of organic fertilizers with phosphorus and 0.500 g of potassium is placed.

Soil moisture during the pumpkin growth period 75–80% of minimum moisture capacity before irrigation storage is required. 4–5 m3/ha per 1 hectare, usually 5–6 water it once and make the soil so moist is achieved.

Illness and to pests against struggle Diseases: root rot, fusarium wilt, powdery mildew dew

Pests: aphids, spider mites, aqqanot Chemical method: 10 per hectare for pests - Mospilan 20% n.kuk. (25–30 g), for diseases - Proxanil 45% suspension (150 ml), Kurzat R n.kuk. (200–250 g) or 1 percent Bordeaux liquid can be used. Chemical preparations 60-70 liters the mixture prepared in water is sprayed.

Harvesting. Pumpkin fruits once in late autumn will be collected.

The importance of water in the life of a pumpkin plant. Water all plants is a component of its tissues. Its amount in leaves and stems is 75-85%, sabavot and in the products of crops it is 69-97%. Water is important for plant life occupying a physiological place, allowing nutrients to enter the body and provides movement, photosynthesis and other substances in the processes of exchange participates, and also regulates the temperature in plant tissues.

Most of the vegetable plants have their ecological possibilities belongs to the group of mesophiles. Among the vegetable crops in the xerophyte group includes cherolchin, hyacinth, greens and some other plants. Vegetable aquatic species of plants (water cress, spinach, lotus) are secondary hydrophytes belongs to the group. If there is a lack of moisture in vegetable plants, photosynthesis in them slows down, respiration it is difficult to obtain, the growth processes slow down, the yield sharply decreases, the quality of the product decreases. Cucumber fruits and roots become rough and taste changes. Soil moisture and water demand of plants it is necessary to distinguish the concepts of demand.

Plants need water is the amount spent on normal living and harvesting. This transpiration productivity (dry substances accumulated in 1 l of water consumption amount) transpiration coefficient (water consumed per unit of dry matter amount) and the coefficient of water consumption (plants per 1 t of commodity crop formation and the amount of water that evaporates from the soil) is expressed by the expressions.

Conclusion: In order to obtain a high yield in terms of quantity and quality, we need to take care of the quality before planting the seeds and during the growth of the plant, and most importantly, control the cell water balance. As a result of our well-defined scientific activity, we will be able to find new properties of pumpkin.

List of sources used:

1. Moyli ekin urug‘larini saqlash va qayta ishlash texnologiyasi [O‘quv qo‘llanma] / R.M. Nazirova, M.X. Xamrakulova, N.B. Usmonov. — Farg‘ona-Vinnytsia: JT .«Evropa ilmiy platformasi», 2021. — 236 c.

2.V.Uskova, R.Ya.Selimenkov, A.N.Aniщenko, A.N.Chekavinskiy —Prodovolьstvennaya bezopasnostь regional [Tekst]: monografiya - Vologda 2014g. 50-54 str.

3. A.A. Isadjanov, R.M. Kenjaboeva,—Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi: zamonaviy tendentsiyalar va milliy ustuvorliklar. Ilmiy maqola.—Iqtisodièt va innovatsion texnologiyalar ilmiy elektron jurnali. № 1, yanvarь-fevral, 2015 yil. 5-6 betlar.

4. Yadav M, Jain S, Tomar R, Prasad GB, Yadav H. Qovoqning dorivor va biologik salohiyati: yangilangan sharh. Oziqlanish bo'yicha tadqiqotlar sharhlari. 2010-yil dekabr; 184-bet.

5. Ostonaqulov T.E., Zuev V.I., Qodirxo‘jaev O. Sabzavotchilik. T., 2009 y.

6. Bo‘riev X.Ch., Zuev V.I., Qodirxo‘jaev O. Muxamedov M.M. ―Ochiq yerda sabzavot ekinlar yetishtirishning progressiv texnologiyalari‖ T., ―O‘zMEDIN‖, 2002.

7. Bo‘riev H., R.Jo‘raev., O.Alimov. ―Meva-sabzavotlarni saqlash va ularga Dastlabki ishlov berish‖ Toshkent ―Mehnat‖ 2002y.

8. Oziq-ovqat ma'lumotlari Markaziy qovoq, xom [Internet]. AQSh qishloq xo'jaligi departamenti. 2022 yil 7-sentabrda.

9. Kaur S, Panghal A, Garg MK, Mann S, Xatkar SK, Sharma P, Chhikara N. Qovoqning funktsional va ozuqaviy xususiyatlari – sharh. Oziqlanish va oziq-ovqat fanlari. 2019-yil 28-avgust.

10. Rahmon MM, Juahir H, Islom MH, Khandaker MM, Arif TM, Nik WM. Bashoratli sabzavotli qovoq, uning sog'liq uchun ajoyib foydalari va umumiy tahlili.