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CULTIVATION CHARACTERISTICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS OF BASIL (OCIMUM BASILICUM L.)

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Abstract: The article presents some features of basil (Ocimum basilicum L.) cultivation, as well as information on soil, water and temperature.
Кеб words: Basil, Ocimum, Ocimum basilicum, soil, temperature, fertility, seed, water, productivity

Enter. Basil (Ocimum basilicum L.) is a group of annual herbs, dwarf and low shrubs belonging to the family of labradoraceae; decorative, medicinal and spice crop. 60 (according to some reports, 150) species grow in tropical and subtropical regions. Depending on the color of the leaf and the shape of the plant, it is divided into types such as white basil, soup basil, sada basil, black basil, and Haji basil. The roots are thin, branched, shallow (15-20 cm deep). The stem is erect, 4-sided, highly branched, height from 30 to 60-70 cm. The leaves are opposite, ovate or elongate, or entire, green, greenish-purple or purple in color. The leaves are large and small depending on the variety (from 1.0-1.5 cm to 6.0-8 cm in length). The flowers are pink, white or light purple and are collected in inflorescences. Fruit consists of 4 small dark brown nuts [4]. Traditionally, varieties are classified as green, purple, and gray-green (with varying degrees of color intensity) and differ in odor, leaf shape and size, bush shape, and early ripening[5].

The main part. For better growth and development of basil, it is recommended to plan planting taking into account the climatic and soil conditions of the areas where the plant is planted. In order to grow a high yield of plants, it is necessary to carry out appropriate agrotechnical measures at a high level. Better results can be achieved if basil is planted after fallow crops. It is recommended to plant basil in fertile and well-kept moist soil. It can be planted in all soils of our Republic (except saline soils).

Basil is a tropical plant, so it has high requirements for heat, humidity and light. The optimal temperature for its growth and development is above 25°C.It is not frost-resistant at all: it dies at the lowest level of frost and even at low positive temperatures. When the temperature drops below 12-15°C, basil grows poorly and becomes sick. [3]. For growth, it requires loose, fertile, moist and breathable soils.

Prepare the land for planting basil in the fall and apply 15-20 tons of rotted manure and 40-50 kg of pure phosphorus per hectare before plowing, and 20 kg of nitrogen fertilizer for lands with insufficient rainfall and deep seepage. It is plowed to a depth of 25-28 cm by feeding it with manure. As a result, more moisture is stored in the soil. Reduces weeds, pests and diseases. In early spring, before planting the seeds, the land is leveled with harrow and trowel mechanisms.

Reduces weeds, pests and diseases. In early spring, before planting the seeds, the land is leveled with harrow and trowel mechanisms. Weeds are cleaned of seeds. At the end of March, when the soil temperature reaches 20-22°C, the seeds are sown at a depth of 0.5-1 cm from the surface of the ground (mixed with sand or rotted manure, since the seeds are small), and the surface is lightly covered with rollers. Is condensed. On average, up to 5 kg of seeds are used per hectare [2]. Basil care begins after the seeds have germinated.If the soil surface is kept moist until the seeds germinate, the seeds will germinate in 10-12 days. After the

sprouting of the basil grass, the beds are made uniform and the distance between the rows is 60 cm, and the distance between the plants is 15-20 cm. One or two plants are left in each nest. Weeds between the rows should always be cleared, and the land should be cultivated or loosened by hand. Basil, like other crops, requires mineral and organic fertilizers. The effect of cultural fertilizers, especially nitrogen fertilizers, is much stronger. Taking this into account, the first feeding is done with 25 kg of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer per hectare after the grass has sprouted. Basil is very demanding of phosphorus and potassium fertilizers during the growing season, so it is fed with 30 kg of nitrogen and 20 kg of potassium fertilizers in the second feeding. This agrotechnical measure is carried out before watering. As a result of the plant branching by this period, it becomes more difficult to work between them with the help of mechanisms. Basil needs more nutrients during the flowering phase. Taking this into account, 20 kg of nitrogen and potassium fertilizers per hectare are used to finish feeding. Basil plant is watered 8-9 times, taking into account rainfall and temperature. It can be cut 3-4 times during the total growth period. Green harvest from one hectare of land can reach 120-150 centners[1].

Summary. Quality and abundant yield of basil (Ocimum basilicum L.) largely depends on weather conditions and soil fertility. When the temperature is sufficient and the soil agrotechnics is carried out correctly, the quality and quantity of green mass obtained from basil increases.

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