

UDK:63.635.635:649

TIME FOR PLANTING HOT PEPPER SEEDLINGS IN OPEN GROUND

*Hayitboyev Doniyor**Assistant of the Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies,**To`rayeva Gulzira Muzaffarova**4th-year student of the Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies*

Annotation; Onion planting methods and their advantages, as well as methods for increasing their yield using new methods. Seed consumption and the effectiveness of planting by seedlings.

Keywords. Sowing methods, sowing dates, their effective use, ensuring food security, and improving soil structure.

In Russia, the approximate date for sowing peppers in the hot southern regions is the second half of April (Cuban, Stavropol, and other southern regions) - the first and second decades of May, in the Central and other zones - the second half of May, in the Black Earth region - the end of May (southern regions) and the first or second decades of June (more northern regions).

In the southern regions of Russia, hot pepper seedlings are planted in open ground in the first half of May after the end of the cold, using the crushing method, and are used for simple plant distribution.

When planted later, the seedlings do not take root well, which leads to a sharp decrease in yield. The best landing date in the middle zone is the end of May, 3-4 weeks before in the southern and southern-northern zones.

Hot peppers are grown in different countries at different times of the year. In China, seed-grown pepper seedlings are planted at different times and the plant lasts from January to May, in India from August 30 to December 15, in Indonesia up to two seasons: 1) February 25-30 April 2) July 10-30. In Thailand from May 10 to October 1. In China, the pepper harvesting period is in mid-October, in India - on March 10, in Indonesia the first period - on June 30 and the second - on November 15, in Thailand - on January 30.

In India, hot pepper is grown during the rainy season, and therefore its yield differs greatly. When planting seedlings in August-October, harvesting begins in January and continues 3-4 times.

When grown in winter, sowing is carried out in July-September, in summer - in February-March, and in the off-season - in May-June. It should be noted that in India, more than 75% of the pepper field grows in the summer-autumn season (sowing in July-October), and the rest in the autumn season (sowing in October-November).

In general, sowing of pepper seeds begins in July and continues until October, the harvest is collected from December to March. A nursery with a width of 1 m and a length of 3 m is prepared for growing seedlings. It can be planted six weeks after sowing seeds, when 6 true leaves appear on the seedling.

In our country, it is correct that on the 30th day after sowing hot pepper seeds, the seedlings were planted with 5-8 leaves.

Hot pepper seeds were sown in greenhouses in the third ten days of January. The optimal time for planting seedlings in open ground is April 15-25. However, there is no scientifically based data on the exact dates for planting seedlings in the climatic zones of the republic.

In the south of Uzbekistan, pepper seedlings were planted on April 15-20, in the central part on April 20-30 and on May 1-10.

The optimal time for planting hot pepper seedlings in Uzbekistan is from the second half of April to May 10. When planting seedlings, there should be 4-5 true leaves.

The earliest dates for sowing hot pepper seedlings in Uzbekistan are in the southern zone - the second decade of April, in the central zone - the third decade of April, in the northern zone - the first decade of May. The average soil temperature during this period is 0-10 cm + 15 C.

The most convenient way to plant hot pepper seedlings in the conditions of the Tashkent region and oasis. In his research, the researcher does not distinguish hot pepper varieties based on bush size and pays attention to the root nutritional area of the plant during planting: 40816-47619 plants/ha from the opening according to the 70x35 cm or 70x30 cm scheme.

When planting non-branched pepper varieties using the conventional method, the row spacing is 70 and 45 cm, with strip planting - 35 and 70 cm, and the distance between plants is 25-35 cm. In this case, for tall shrub varieties, it is necessary to increase the intervals between plants. It is known that pepper cultivation is widely used in seedlings. Sowing seeds in open ground, growing seedlings, and planting in permanent land are carried out in the first half of May. Seedling planting scheme 60-70 cm between rows and 20-30 cm consecutively, rectangular - 70x70 cm, two plants in one nest. In the conditions of Russia's non-chernozem zone, it is recommended to plant peppers using the strip method, with 50-60 cm spacing between them, 25-30 cm spacing between the strips, and 15-25 cm spacing between plants in rows. Early-ripening low-growing species are arranged in a 15 cm row, or two plants are placed at intervals of 30-40 cm for each nest.

3.5 Technology of growing hot pepper.

Pepper grows well in fertile, humus-rich soils with a light mechanical composition. In heavy soils, the plant grows slowly, and in hot weather, it is susceptible to fusarium wilt.

Hot pepper is a plant that demands soil moisture, and during the growing season, the soil moisture before irrigation should not be less than 75-80% of field moisture. Pepper is less demanding of relative humidity, and the plant grows and develops well at 55-60% humidity.

After the appearance of seedlings, hot pepper grows very slowly at the beginning of the growing season. It takes 55-60 days for the seedlings to fully form and be ready for planting in the field. A seedling planted in an open field, if the soil moisture is sufficient, will stick well. But it doesn't turn green for a long time. After 1.5-2 weeks, after soil cultivation, the seedlings begin to germinate significantly.

After 25-35 days, the plant's growth accelerates significantly. Depending on the varieties of hot pepper, after 60-70 days when seedlings appear en masse.

Depending on the duration of the growing season, hot pepper varieties are divided into early-ripening, mid-ripening, and late-ripening types. From the emergence of seedlings to seed ripening, it takes 105-115 days for early-ripening plants, 115-135 days for medium-ripening plants, and more than 135 days for late-ripening plants. In addition to morphological characteristics, hot pepper varieties differ in their early maturity, yield, pleasant taste, and the amount of sugar and vitamins in their composition.

References:

1. Zuev V.I., Asatov. Sh.I.O. Kadirhodjaev, Ataxadjaev A. A. "Protected Ground Vegetable Growing" T-2018
2. Zuev V.I., Asatov. Sh.I.O. Kadirhodjaev, Ataxadjaev A.A. "Vegetable Growing" Tashkent-2008
3. G.T. Erejepova, A.S. Abdigapbarov, N.N. Ismailova "Vegetable Growing"N., "Bilim"2024. Study Guide.