



RAYHON (OCIMUM BASILICUM L.)NING YETISHTIRISH XUSUSIYATLARI VA ATROF MUHIT SHAROITLARIGA QO'YILADIGAN TALABLARI

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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.

Key words: Basil, *Ocimum*, *Ocimum basilicum*, soil, temperature, fertility, seed, water, productivity.

Login Rayhon (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) is an annual o'tlar, chala va past bo'yli butalar turkumi, mansub to the family of labguldoshka; manzarali, dorivor va vilvor ekin. 60 (according to Ayrim Ma'ilukta ko'ra, 150) turi o'sadi in tropical and subtropical regions. Bargining rangi va o'simlik shikmiga karab oq rayhon, osh rayhon, sada rayhon, qora rayhon, hoji rayhon kabi xillarga bo'linadi. Ildizlari thin, branched, shallow (15-20 cm deep). Poyasi tik, 4-sided, bald shoxlangan, height from 30 to 60-70 cm. The leaves are opposite, ovate, or elongated, 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). Gullar pink, oq or purple ega bo'lib, to'pgullarda collected. Mevalari consists of 4 small dark brown nuts [4]. Traditionally, navels are divided into green, purple, and gray-green colors (with varying degrees of color intensity) and are distinguished by the shape and size of the leaves, the shape of the bush, and the early ripening [5].

The main part. For good growth and development of Rayhonning, it is recommended to plan planting taking into account the climate and soil conditions of the areas where the plant is grown. O'tsilidan akole tharve yetishtirishda una mos kelyinhsi agrotehnik velozimni akole savyada o'tarasha bo'ladi. Good results can be achieved if Rayhonni haydab is planted after crops. Rayhonni unumdor va nam yahshi is recommended to be planted in the areas where it is stored. Uni Respublikamizning can be used in all areas (except for sho'rlangan places).

Rayhon 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 resistant to cold at all: it is nobud bo'ladi at the lowest level of cold and even at low positive temperatures. When the temperature drops below 12-15°C, rayhon yomon o'sadi va kasal bo'lib will remain. [3]. For growth, it requires bo'sh, unumdor, sufficient moisture and breathable soil.

Rayhon is prepared in the fall, before plowing, 15-20 tons of chirigan go'ng and 40-50 kg of sof phosphor o'g'iti, yog'ingarchilik yetarli bo'l'd'i va sizot suvlari pit 20 kg of azot o' g'iti bilan uziqlantirib at a depth of 25-28 cm with good quality haydab qo'yiladi. As a result ko'proq nam is stored in the soil. Begona o'tlar, reduces damage and diseases. Before sowing the seeds in the next spring, the land is leveled with harrow and mola mechanisms. Begona o'tlar is dusted from the seed. 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 compost because the seeds are small) and covered with light straws. Compacted O'tracha gektariga gacha 5 kg urug' sarflanai[2]. Rayhonni care begins after the seeds emerge. 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 sprouts. 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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