

VITICULTURE AND FRUIT GROWING IMPORTANCE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

. Horticulture is one of the main sectors that determines the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and brings a lot of income. Without developing this industry on a scientific basis, it is impossible to satisfy the demand for fruit products of the population and our industry. Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly study agricultural sectors, including horticulture, to find out what problems have occurred and to find a positive solution to them.

Keyword: Fruit, viticulture, horticulture, agriculture, vineyard

Introduction

As the material well-being of the population of the Republic grows, their need for fruit products increases, because fruits (in wet and dried forms) are nutritious, tasty and healing food necessary for human health. Therefore, meeting the demand of the population for fruit throughout the year is the requirement of the time. Horticulture is an agricultural branch that as a science teaches the morphological structure, growth, development, methods of reproduction, yielding laws and technology of care of fruit trees. The possession of the above knowledge plays a great role in the formation of an agronomist, farm specialist and contributes to the conduct of agrotechnical measures at a high level and in time.

The field of horticulture is closely related to the branches of biology, biotechnology, soil science, plant physiology, melioration, agrochemistry and general farming. The technology of caring for fruit trees and vine bushes is related to these disciplines.

Viticulture is one of the most important sectors of agriculture in our country. In the republics of Central Asia, in particular in Uzbekistan, its role is especially great. The favorable natural conditions of Uzbekistan allow growing grape

varieties of various grapes here. Vine is a valuable plant. Its fruits are very tasty and useful. Grape fruit contains 15–30 percent sugar, and when chilled, it contains up to 40–50 percent organic acids, pectins, preservatives, flavorings and dyes, vegetable glue, several enzymes, vitamins A, B, C, and mineral salts. Grapes contain well-absorbed sugars (glucose and fructose), organic acids and other substances, and due to the consistent adhesion of their components to each other, they have therapeutic properties. The fruits of grapes are used for a variety of purposes. Grapes are used a lot because of their novelty. In soil-climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, it is used from June to November. Due to their resistance to transportation and prolonged storage in refrigerators and special warehouses, fresh grapes are also consumed in May next year. Grapes are a very valuable raw material for the food and wine industry. Jams, compotes, marinades are made from fresh grapes. The juice of grapes can be stored for many months as the best nutritious diet and healing products when properly prepared. Dried valuable products dried from grapes: raisins from the granular horaci varieties, corinth from the seedless varieties, very small (6–9 mm) seedless black fruit corinka from the grape variety dried corinka is obtained from grapes. In Uzbekistan, a lot of coriander, raisins are prepared less. Korinka isn't completely prepared. The grapes are used to make a variety of wines, including champagne. Grape vinegar is made from edible wines. From the grape type, alcohol, tartaric acid, tannin, grape oil, dyes, lamp gas, etc. are obtained.

The vine is also valuable, it comes to harvest early (the second – third year after germination).

Vine strains reproduce mainly in the world, including in Uzbekistan, mainly by sexual (seed) and vegetative ways. Breeding from seed is used in selection work. In practice, it is multiplied by the vegetative way (pen, green pen, grafting, parching). When breeding from vine seeds, the character and characteristics of the variety change, and it often goes back to the wild form, gives a late harvest. In vegetative reproduction, the vine has regeneration properties. The retrieval of the organs of the vine is not the same. For example, a piece of root, a leaf band, an heel band may take root, but the branch will not develop, from the absence of buds in them. The process of reproduction depends on such factors as the biological properties of the variety, the age of the branch, the amount of nutrients in it, the degree of soil moisture and fertility.



When growing from vine pens, the future organs form roots on the basis of polarity, that is, branches from the top of the pen, and roots from the bottom. Regeneration goes well through the cuttings obtained from the middle part of a well-maturing annual branch.

When breeding the vine, its rusty, madden, green and semi-green parts are used. There are such ways as steep, bedding, underground, aboveground. The cultivation of vine by grafting has been known since ancient times. There are data that it was used in China as early as five thousand years ago. Grafting is especially used in breeding cold-resistant varieties of vine, improving the quality of the variety, creating new varieties by vegetative hybridization.

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