

## CULTIVATIONS LOCAL APRICOT AND APPLE VARIETIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ANNOTATION

The article discusses growing local apricot and apple varieties in Uzbekistan. Thus, varieties of apples and apricots grown in various soil-climatic and agronomic conditions of Uzbekistan and its scientifically based use is of paramount importance in the intensification of agriculture.

**Keywords:** horticultur, apricot, varieties, apple, anthropogenic load

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается выращивание местных сортов абрикоса и яблони в Узбекистане. А также, выращивание сортов яблони и абрикоса в различных почвенно-климатических и агрономических условиях Узбекистана и его научно обоснованное использование имеет первостепенное значение в интенсификации земледелия.

**Ключевые слова:** садоводство, абрикос, сорта, яблоко, антропогенная нагрузка

In recent years, consistent steps have been taken to reform agriculture and introduce market mechanisms to the sector. The natural climatic conditions of the country are suitable for growing a wide range of high quality export-oriented

horticultural products. Decree and Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On organizational measures to reform the fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture" the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Order of the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and decisions are important in the transformation of companies in these industries into farms, the establishment of agro-industrial firms and the improvement of the management system of the fruit and vegetable industry. President stressed the need to develop the horticultural sector in the country on the basis of the norms of the principles of a market economy, and outlined measures to provide practical assistance to farmers in this area. There are many villages in Uzbekistan, the farm is one of the centers of origin, including apples and apricots. From time immemorial, valuable local varieties have been preserved in this area. Fruits, apples and apricots grown in different soil, climatic and agronomic conditions. The fruit is used fresh, dried and processed for various purposes. The conditions in Uzbekistan have their own characteristics. Summer is hot and will be dry. This is accompanied by a decrease in humidity in the air. The soil between the rows of young gardens at the time also dries up. This process has a negative impact on all orchards. It is known that apple trees are more demanding to air and soil moisture, they are in moderation grows and develops well. Nowadays to horticulture, especially intensive horticulture the attention intensifies. The apple is a member of the genus *Malus*, which is found in 10 species in Central Asia. Contains fructose 6.5-11.8%, sucrose 2.5-5.5%, organic (malic and citric) acids 0.2-1.6%, vitamin C 5-30 mg, pectin, additive substances and others. The fruit is eaten fresh, peeled, canned, jam. It is propagated from apple seeds and rootstocks by grafting. Apple trees are cold-resistant, photophilous and moisture-loving, do not choose the soil, but give high yields on fertile soils. The apple tree can grow up to 15 m in height.

Local varieties of Central Asia are grown in our country and are supplied to the table of our people and to world markets. We grow apple varieties: Apple Delishes, White Rosemary, Golden Delishes, Jonathan, Tashkent Borovinka, Simerenko.

Currently, the most widely grown apple varieties include Gala, Red Delicious, Fuji, Idared, Jonagold, Modi, Granny Smith.

Apricot is a family of trees, a fruit plant. Homeland - Central Asia. Apricot is the oldest and most popular fruit crop in Uzbekistan.

Apricot - ancient and most popular fruit culture in Uzbekistan. His valued for precociousness and early fruit ripening. local apricots contain up to 20-23% sugar,

rich in mineral salts trace elements, organic acids, pectins, various vitamins, especially A and C and are sources biologically active substances and have dietary and medicinal properties. Apricot is a dried fruit crop and is widely used in drying. From fruits are cooked apricots, kaisa, dried apricots. Also used in canning and confectionery industries and prepare compotes, jams, candied fruits, marmalades. Variety Bobo rajabi Local variety, medium-sized tree. Fruit medium 27-30 g, round-oval, yellow, slightly reddish color. fruit meat juicy, sweet, fragrant, prone to universal use. Fruit contains sugar up to 22%, acid 0.6%, vitamin C 20 mg/%. dried fruit yield 35%, enters the crop in 4–5 years, ripens in June. The Navruz variety is mid-season, the fruits ripen in the first decade of July. The average height of the tree is 5.4 m, the diameter of the branches is 4.4 m. The shape of the fruit is round, well separated from the grain, large, medium. weight - 36 g. The color of the fruit is yellow, with red veins, the taste is sour, it has a specific smell. Jubilee Navoi variety Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Bukhara, Navoi, Tashkent Ferghana included in the State Register by region. The variety ripens early, the fruits ripen in the first decade of June.

All branches of agriculture in the country, including accelerated development of horticulture, increased soil fertility, increase the yield of fruit crops, improve product quality and store them in the off season is the fruit of our nation should be aimed at fully satisfying the demand for their products.

## References

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