THE TECHNOLOGY OF SELECTION AND CULTIVATION OF WINTER-HARDY VARIETIES OF SALATBARG IN HYDROPONICS

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Annotation: *The salad plant is planted in parniks at a depth of 0.5 cm 4-5 grams of seeds per 1 m2. The seed of the salad plant germinates in 3-5 degrees and can withstand frosts down to-2-5 degrees.After 35-45 days after planting the leaf salad, the bira is fully harvested. And the salad with a head is taken after 40-50 days, collecting one after the other ripe ones. A leaf salad gives 50-60 centners of dressing per hectare, and a dressing from 80-100 centners is obtained from a head salad.*

Keywords: *consumption norm, food supply improvement, maintenance, protected areas, technological quality, salad plant, selection.*

INTRODUCTION

Through the supply of quality and guaranteed agricultural products to the population of the country, decisions are being developed and wide opportunities are created to ensure food security, create more favorable conditions for the cost-effective operation of greenhouse farms and refrigerated storage facilities. Improving agricultural sectors is a key factor in improving the food supply of the population of Uzbekistan, increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. The scientifically based annual consumption norm of vegetables necessitates their uniform consumption throughout the year. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop the vegetable growing of an open and protected area in a balanced way. In the late autumn, winter and early spring months of the year, the protected area vegetable growing is very important in the provision of vegetable products. In subsequent years, major changes occurred in the vegetable growing of protected areas.

It turned from a developing network into a developed one on a scientific and industrial basis, that is, the types of heated areas were improved, new varieties and hybrids were created for Protected Areas, advanced methods were developed that made maintenance more fresh, ensuring a decrease in the cost of products. A special feature of protected areas at the modern stage is that its areas have increased in the islamochot of the market economy. In this Dutch state, where protected area vegetable growing is most developed, in 1980 the area of greenhouses was 16 thousand hectares, and by 1995 it exceeded 22 thousand hectares, the average annual growth of the greenhouse area was 500 hectares during this period. In Italy, a significant increase in protected areas began in 1960, and by 2000 the area of greenhouses increased by more than 60 times. The countries of Bulgaria, Romania and Poland, which did not have a protected area that had production 20-25 years ago, are currently considered to be the most developed countries of protected area

vegetable growing, nowadays this area covers an area of 1,500 hectares, and in the United States the protected area is 3,500 hectares. In the member states of the Commonwealth of states, protected areas are about 30,000 hectares, of which 60 percent are film-covered and 40 percent are glass greenhouses. According to the information received in Uzbekistan until January 1, 2007, the area of glass greenhouses is more than 600 hectares, and there are heated and unheated greenhouses covered with about 4500 hectares of film. The area of film greenhouses is added more than 100 hectares per year.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, protected areas have sufficient opportunities, and residents can not only be secured with vegetables and lemons during the period outside the ripening season of the year, but also sell greenhouse products to other countries. In our republic, attention to the development of greenhouse farms is growing. The project of greenhouses created in the Netherlands is widespread around the world. Greenhouses of this category are also common in US, later their appearance was slightly changed, and instead of 2-3-hectare hulls, 6 hulls of one hectare were built. The control of climatic conditions in greenhouses in Japan is carried out through computers, a high level of mechanization and automation of production processes makes it possible to reduce the number of servants there to 7 at the expense of 1 hectare, while we have this figure twice as high. One of the great achievements in the field of protected space in subsequent years is the creation of a polyethylene film and its large-scale use in the closure of greenhouses of various shapes, as well as protected areas. It should be noted that, unlike other countries, greenhouse complexes were built in Uzbekistan, which are mainly small in size, with an area of 6 hectares, in addition, in our republic, 50 meters of various small volumes for the purpose of providing our families with vegetable products and for commercial purposes.500 meters from kv.many greenhouses with an area of up to SQ are under construction.

Our country is not inferior to highly developed countries in the production of vegetables and melons per capita. The attention of the vegetable grown in our republic is lagging behind. Taking into account this, it is very important to breed and introduce seeds of varieties of vegetable crops that are resistant to diseases, give a rich harvest, valuable nutritional and technological qualities, and at the same time are able to environmentally adapt to unfavorable conditions of the external environment.And with the selection of Salatbargni, work is underway in different directions in different countries.

As an example, in the USA and Canada: the main focus is on the vitamins contained in the plant and the property of Health. In the Netherlands, however, the salad plant is paying attention to its fastess, these are varieties; ostinata, Kondar, venterra and others. In Denmark, work is underway on disease-resistant varieties. These are Nimpus and others. In France, Germany, England, selection work is being carried out on enlarging and dense salad heads, iceberg, Tapasso, Ramano, Raddico and others are also working on fast-growing, disease-resistant varieties.When growing a salad plant, varieties that form a salad head will give a good result in rows planting. Especially peat food planting in cubes is quite different in comparison with seedlings that come out of seeds planted in parniks. Their difference is

that the period of vegitation continues when seedlings grown in peat cups are planted in places of constant planting. And seedlings in Parnik, on the contrary, when it is transferred to a permanent planting site (when planted), it takes 7 days for the seedling to catch itself. Because part of the side roots in the root system of the seedling will remain there. And those who are in peat cups will have a full-fledged seedling.

The salad plant is planted in parniks and teplits at a depth of 0.5 cm 4-5 grams of seeds per 1 m2. The seed of the salad plant germinates at 3-5 0s and can withstand frosts at-2-5 0s.After 35-45 days after planting the leaf salad, the bira is fully harvested. And the salad with a head is taken after 40-50 days, collecting one after the other. A leaf salad gives 50-60 centners of dressing per hectare, and a dressing from 80-100 centners is obtained from a head salad. In Uzbekistan, until recently, there were no such zoned varieties as Hech. The Krupnokachan variety, created in 1989, was zoned, but this variety did not fully respond to our conditions. With this in mind, the Kukshakh variety was awarded to the state Variety test in 1994 by The" Herbalist dog "and" vegetable, melon and potato dog". This variety was created in accordance with the climate of the Tashkent region, and scientific experiments were carried out in Andijan region in order to strengthen the selection of salad plants for other regions of the Republic, to find out if the soil does not correspond to climatic conditions. In good climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, various vegetable crops are grown and high dressing is obtained by watering Su'ny. Among many vegetable crops, the salad plant is also of great importance, but in our republic, among vegetable crops, attention to the salad plant is lagging behind. Taking into account this, it is very important to grow and introduce varieties of vegetable crops that are resistant to diseases, give a rich harvest, have valuable nutritional and technological qualities, and at the same time are able to adapt to unfavorable conditions of the external environment from environmental considerations. In very many countries, a salad plant is constantly consumed, like other vegetables, in the America and Asia.

Conclusion. The salad plant is a healthy dish, cold-resistant, fast-growing, low-cost, other vegetables give Hali a harvest of fresh blue mass 2-3 times without going out for consumption, it is used in production in many countries with high quality and low output. The main drawback is that we do not have our own local variety, our people are not used to eating this plant, it is poorly spread, the salad plant is not widely spread due to the fact that it is not propagated. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is possible to grow cheap and fairy-tale greenery crops in open areas. With a high content of biological actives and vitamins, it becomes more afloat compared to those grown in greenhouses. To do this, you should definitely choose frost-resistant varieties, as well as know the technology of their cultivation.

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