

Condition and Prospects of Healthy Goseberry Seeding Material

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ABSTRACT

The way out of this situation is the transition or transfer of all industrial gardening in Uzbekistan to an intensive path of development, to the establishment and cultivation of intensive and super-intensive gardens using the latest technologies, mainly on low-growing clonal rootstocks.

The intensification of the horticultural industry determines the need to develop new efficient production technologies, healthy high-quality planting material. Uterine and industrial plantings of fruit and berry crops. laid with certified planting material, maximize their genetic potential and give 1.5-4 times more products than when using ordinary material.

KEYWORDS: *Horticulture, nursery, fruit growing, clone, branch, harvest, intensive orchards, breeding*

INTRODUCTION

Horticulture - once a highly profitable industry - is now flourishing. The area of the gardens is increasing, and high productivity is growing.

Gooseberry is a rich source of biologically active substances necessary for the human body.

As you know, plant foods are the main source of carbohydrates, which, in turn, are the main supplier of energy in human food. In terms of nutritional value, gooseberry carbohydrates contain more easily digestible mono sugars - fructose and glucose than sucrose.

The way out of this situation is the transition or transfer of the entire industrial gardening of Uzbekistan to an intensive path of development, to the establishment and cultivation of intensive and super intensive gardens using the latest technologies, mainly on low-growing clonal stocks.

The transition to new, more intensive orchards requires the creation of a powerful base of clonal rootstocks, cultivated using new technology, and the transfer of nurseries to the cultivation of high-quality planting material that meets all modern requirements

The planting material produced should be affordable to ensure the creation of fast-growing, healthy, long-term, high-yielding, easy-to-use, with the possibility of extensive mechanization and automation of technological processes, which quickly pay off and bring stable profits, adaptable to local ecological and

market conditions of plantations of fruit and berry crops.

The basis for maintaining high yields of healthy varieties of grounded systems of the phytosanitary state of plants is scientifically the production of basic clones, propagated clones I and propagated clones II.

Gardens laid with such material are 25-30% more productive, honor planted with ordinary planting material. In virus-free plantations (in comparison with ordinary ones), the yield, depending on the varietal characteristics and the type of viral infection, increases by an amount from 17-20 to 45-55%, while the quality of the fruits improves. Thus, there is a need for an accelerated transfer of nursery farming in Uzbekistan to a virus-free basis.

Modern technology for the production of healthy planting material is complex biotechnological methods, parts of it include, as a composite, improvement using the culture of isolated apexes in combination with thermo or chemotherapy, express testing methods, accelerated healing specimens on artificial nutrient media and the creation of a bank (collections) of healthy forms in vitro.

The use of biotechnological methods in nursery allows to increase the efficiency of plant healing almost up to 100%, to increase the reproduction rate by 5-10 times or more, to reduce the area by 50-100 times for 2-3 years to accelerate the introduction of new storage of collection material and improved varieties and forms in the production of planting material, an integral part of which is the stock. To obtain, at present, grafted planting material is used for planting apple orchards, an integral part of which is the rootstock. To obtain high-quality planting material, the rootstocks must be healthy, winter-hardy, with the absolute majority of varieties in a specific climatic zone, with good anchoring, and a branched root system.

The intensification of the horticultural industry determines the need to develop new effective technologies for the production of healthy high-quality planting material. Uterine and industrial plantings of fruit and berry crops. laid with certified

planting material, maximize their genetic potential and give 1.5-4 times more products than when using ordinary material. The further condition of fruit trees and the productivity of the planted trees largely depend on the quality of the planting material.

gardens, and, consequently, the efficiency of the industry. A special place in modern technology for the production of high-quality planting material of fruit crops is occupied by the method of clonal micropropagation.

In a number of countries, such as the USA, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, Russia and others, this method has become firmly established in the practice of gardening and is used for industrial production of healthy planting material.

Certain results have been achieved on the clonal micropropagation of this sphere. However, the stage of rhizogenesis, especially for berry crops, is still the main problem in the technology of clonal micropropagation. This is due to the fact that the

reproduced in vitro results are low, most berry crops have a pronounced individual character during cultivation, and they cannot be transferred from one object to another. In addition, in recent years, new rootstocks and varieties have been obtained in the country, the reproduction of which by the culture of isolated meristems has not been studied at all.

Consequently, the development of the improvement of the stages of rhizogenesis in the technological chain of clonal micropropagation of fruit and berry crops

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