European Journal of Agricultural and Rural Education (EJARE)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarzest.com
Vol. 3 No. 9, September 2022
ISSN: 2660-5643

CULTIVATION OF FOREIGN BLACKBERRY VARIETIES OF THE GENUS (RUBUS NENSENSIS) AND (RUBUS FRUTIKOSOS) IN THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF ANDIJAN

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Article history:

Received: 20th July 2022
Accepted: 20th August 2022
Published: 30th September 2022

Abstract:

Large-fruited and productive varieties of the monkey in many cases were created by European breeders, and their introduction and breeding in the hot climate of Uzbekistan requires a special approach. The article describes the breeding experiences of the Bjezina and Chachanska varieties of Maimunjon in various conditions of mixed, stony and saline soils of Uzbekistan. Also, the results of comparing the biological and pharmaceutical properties of some varieties of wild and cultivated species are described.

Keywords: Monkey, variety, species, climatic conditions, chemical composition, medicine, introduction, fruit, seed, oil, pharmaceutical, squalene.

In Uzbekistan, due to the characteristics of thorny small fruit and low yield, the species that are not profitable in the field of fruit growing are widespread. Although they are considered medicinal, their chemical composition has not been thoroughly studied. Common in Uzbekistan (Rubus nensensis) species are found wild. The Brzezina variety, considered in the literature to be a representative of Maimunjon's Ness or Kumanika species belonging to the Rubus family of the Rosaceae family, was created by Polish breeders. Its fruits are large, shiny, sweet, high-yielding and transportable. A special feature of this variety is its relatively long fruiting period throughout the year, which allows to collect the fruits several times from the beginning of June. Recognized as a variety in 2012, this new variety is considered ultra-early ripe and gives fruit suitable for long-term storage and processing by freezing.

The Brzezina variety of the monkey tree belonging to the Kumanika group reaches a height of up to 3 meters, but it is shaped no more than two meters in order to facilitate the picking of its fruits. The absolute lack of thorns on the trunk and branches of the variety allows you to pick the fruits easily.This variety is distinguished from other varieties by its rapid reproduction characteristic of the wild variety. Rooting from each branch of the branches that fall on the wet soil and the part buried in the ground allows the plant to multiply quickly. Propagation from seed is not considered efficient as with other species of monkeys. Because the fruits of the seedling taken from the seed are crushed.Polish varieties such as Polar i Gai yield due to severe cold decreases, it is recommended to wrap them additionally. The Bjezina variety is resistant to cold and can be grown outdoors in winter. Another advantage of this variety is that it begins to bear fruit from the previous year's branches from the second year. It is recommended to plant the Brzezina monkey in the first year in a mineral-rich, moderately saline environment. Applying a drip irrigation system works well and it is desirable to get the water to collect under the bush. The variety has been observed to be resistant to diseases, which is not susceptible to toxic chemicals observed, which does not involve incineration of toxic chemicals. As a result, ecologically pure organic fruit is obtained, which ensures high export potential of this product.Wild (left) and cultivated (right) cultivars of the Kumanika species The Chachanskaya variety of Rubus fruticosus type is also characterized by a number of positive properties. This type of monkey is sweet, tasty and very aromatic, and its fruits are large, dark in color and very productive.The monkey, which is a relative of the raspberry, enters the fruit at the age of 2-3 years. It blooms later than raspberry and bears fruit continuously for 2-2.5 months. This variety, created by Serbian breeders, is the result of crossbreeding Dirksen Thornless and Black Satin varieties. It was observed that the fruit of this variety introduced in Andijan reaches 13-14 grams. The fruit of this variety is rich in useful properties besides its taste. The fruit contains a large amount of vitamins and trace elements, the presence of iron, phosphorus, magnesium, manganese, zinc has been analyzed, and the presence of 270 mg of vitamin C in its leaves is 4 times more than that of an orange. All its parts are used in medicine.A tincture of its fruits and leaves is used as a means of lowering body temperature. A decoction of the roots, if gargled during an attack of angina, cures it. Oil is prepared from its leaves and widely used in cosmetology and dermatology.

Based on the introduction of these two varieties in different climatic conditions in Andijan, a number of conclusions were formed:

1. Both types of monkey can develop in the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan and give a high yield.

2. The Bjezina variety can live in a saline environment and the mass of its fruit is 9-12 grams. It was observed that the fruits of the Chachanska variety are larger - up to 14 grams.

3. The fruits of the monkey trees propagated from seeds prove the efficiency of propagation from the stem.
4. It was found that the fat content of monkey grain propagated from seeds is 1.3 times higher, and the study of their chemical composition is ongoing.The fruits of the Chachanska variety are larger-14it was observed to be up to gram. Fruits of apes propagated from seeds proves the effectiveness of propagation from the stem. 4. The fat content of monkey grain propagated from seed is 1.3 times higher
The fact that it was determined in practice, continue to study their chemical composition in etmok
5. "Cold pressing" from monkey leather in German technology
The oil obtained by the method is taken and its composition is analyzed. Preliminary results indicate the presence of palmitic (C16:0), stearic (S18:0), oleic (18:1), linoleic (S18:2 w-b) and α-linolenic (S18:3 w-3) acids. This shows the effective ratio of β-β and β-3 fatty acids (β-6: 60-64% and β-3: 8-16%).
6. The gas chromatogram of the seed oil of both varieties was studied, and the presence of the unique substance squalene, which saturates the cells of the human body with oxygen, was determined.
7. Sublimation drying of the fruits of both varieties of the monkey gave a good result, the composition of fresh and sublimated products was compared, and the result of the loss of substances due to freezing is being studied.

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