



## PRODUCTIVITY OF MULTILAYER LINEAR SPLIT PLANTS OF MULBERRY UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE KARSHI STEPPE

**Raxmonberdiev Vaxobjon Karimovich**

Cand. agricultural sciences, docent of the department "Silkworm and mulberry gardening" TashSAU

**Rajabov Narzulla Orolovichi**

Cand. agricultural sciences, docent of the department "Silkworm and mulberry gardening" TashSAU

<b>Article history:</b>		<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> November 2022	The article studied the issues of linear bush plantings of mulberry around cotton fields in the Karshi steppe, almost five times more profitable than homogeneous standard ones. In addition, multi-row linear bush plantations planted along the edges of cotton fields contribute to evaporation and, consequently, to a decrease in the level of groundwater, protect cotton and other crops from hot winds, weakening their strength and moistening the air.
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On the newly developed lands of the Karshi steppe, despite the laying of special plantations, linear plantations play the main role, which will give 70-75% of the leaf.

Therefore, the development of the best schemes for the placement and formation of linear mulberries along the banks of the irrigation network, along roads, and most importantly, along the edges of irrigation maps, is of particular importance when creating a fodder fund for sericulture.

On the new lands, the area of irrigation maps for the purpose of full mechanization of cotton growing reaches 15-35 hectares and more.

In this regard, mulberry plants should be placed so as to obtain a sufficiently high yield of leaves with minimal costs for growing trees.

Given the presence of such significant reserves for creating a fodder base for sericulture, on newly developed lands. Karshi steppe for many years in the production conditions of the farm of the Karshi region, we have developed new intensive types of multi-row linear bush planted mulberries.

Two or three rows of linear strips of mulberry are planted along the edges of cotton cards (spacing is 9 m, the distance between plants is 1 m). In the third year of vegetation, bush six-fist molding of plants is carried out at a height of 70-75 cm from the soil level. Two-three-row linear shrub plantings of mulberry compared to single-row standard plantations give 3-5 times more leaf yield from a 1000-meter strip, or 1.5-2 times more from 1 ha. To establish the economic efficiency of the type of linear bush plantations developed by us, we determined the costs of their establishment and maintenance before they are put into operation and the level of their profitability.

The cost of laying two and three-row linear bush plantations of mulberry is half that of linear standard plantings.

<b>Type of silk plantations</b>	<b>Leaf yield from 1000m strip</b>	<b>From 1 ha</b>
Bush		
double row	90,4	112,3
three-row	105,9	88,2
four-row	76,0	47,5
Single row punching		
control	19,0	57,7

Thus, 1341.04 rubles/ha are required for laying and care until the entry into operation of a uniform standard linear mulberry, and 663.99 for two-three-row bush plantations of a linear type.

In addition, a new type of linear plantings comes into operation 2-3 years earlier: as experiments have shown, in the conditions of the Karshi steppe, multi-row linear bush plantings can be operated already in the second year after planting.

Index	Тип линейных насаждений		
	Single row standard (control)	Two-three-row bush	Deviation from control
Leaf yield t/ha	5,77	11,23	+5,6
Costs for growing 1 ha of linear plantations, rub	234,0	180,0	-54,0
Cost of 1 ton of sheet, rub	40,55	15,23	-23,85
Net income per 1 ton of sheet, rub	19,45	44,27	+25,82

The cost of 1 ton of leaves from two-three-row linear bush plantations of mulberry is 15.83 rubles, while from a homogeneous standard mulberry - 40.55 (table).

The conditional level of profitability of a multi-row bush linear mulberry is 279.6%, and a single-row standard mulberry is 45.5%.

Thus, linear bush plantations of mulberry around cotton fields in the Karshi steppe are almost five times more profitable than homogeneous standard ones.

In addition, multi-row linear bush plantations planted along the edges of cotton fields contribute to evaporation and, consequently, to a decrease in the level of groundwater, protect cotton and other crops from hot winds. Weakening their strength and moistening the air.

The following placement of plants along the edges of the irrigation map is recommended. In its upper and lower parts, plants are planted in one row at a meter distance from each other.

On the right and left edges of the map, they are placed in two or three rows with row spacing of 9 m. With this planting scheme, 2740-3700 plants can be placed along the edges of an irrigation map with an area of 20 hectares, and 8-12 beds of cotton can be sown in row spacing. (Figure)



Mulberry plants will occupy about 0.5 hectares or 2.5% of the area, and will produce 10-12 tons of high-quality leaves at no additional cost.

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