

**APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN EARLY HARVESTING  
OF WATERMELON VARIETIES.**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada tarvuz navlarini erta yetishtirish, aholining yil bo'yi yangi tarvuz mahsulotlarini iste'mol qilish muddatini uzaytirish, yil davomida vaqtdan oldinroq tarvuz iste'molini yo'lga qo'yish uchun bir nechta intensiv usullari haqida ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan.*

**Abstract:** *This article provides the cultivation of early watermelon varieties, and several intensive methods for extending the period of consumption of fresh watermelon products throughout the year by the population, and establishing watermelon consumption earlier than usual throughout the year.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Plyonkali yopqich, tunnel, dekada, issiqsevar. Mulchalash, tarvuz, Sharq ne'mati, Shirin, Qo'ziboy, Miramir*

**Keywords:** *Film cover, tunnel, decade, heat-loving. Mulch, watermelon, Oriental delight, Shirin, Koziboy, Miramir*

Watermelon is a perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the pumpkin family; one of the main melon crops. Homeland - Africa (Egypt). The stem can grow up to 4-5 m. The root is deeply rooted, it grows with the help of curls growing from the leaf axils, and does not rot. The leaf sheath is long, the leaves consist of several lobes. It is pollinated mainly by insects. The shape of the fruit is round, oval, cylindrical, depending on the variety. The peel is thick (1.5 cm), medium (1-1.5 cm), thin (less than 1 cm), hard, the flesh is soft, juicy, juicy, sour, sometimes fibrous. Weight 0.6-20 kg and more. The color of the ripe flesh is red, some varieties are raspberry-like. The seeds are white, yellow, black, red, gray. The weight of 1000 seeds is 40-120 g. The fruit contains 5.8-12% sugar (fructose), vitamins and mineral salts, the seeds contain 25-30% oil, phytic acid. Watermelon is a heat-loving, light-loving plant, drought-resistant, the seeds begin to germinate at a soil temperature of 14-16 ° C (favorable conditions are 20 ° C). They germinate 5-6 days after sowing. Early varieties of watermelon ripen in 80-90 days, mid-ripening in 90-100 days, and late-ripening in 110-120 days. During the growing season, the rows are loosened (pulled) 2-3 times. They are fed with mineral fertilizers (100-200

kg of nitrogen, 90-100 kg of phosphorus, and 50-60 kg of potassium are applied per hectare of area). Watering is carried out 6-8 times, depending on soil conditions.

Currently, 53 varieties of watermelon are grown in Uzbekistan.

Today, watermelon products grown in our country are exported to countries such as Afghanistan, the Republic of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Mongolia, the UAE, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, and Estonia.

There are several intensive methods to extend the period of consumption of fresh watermelons throughout the year and to establish watermelon consumption earlier than usual throughout the year. The methods of growing early watermelons include mulching the soil, planting the crop from seedlings, mulching seedlings and seeds under temporary film covers, and growing in protected heated and unheated greenhouses.

The most effective way to accelerate watermelon cultivation is to plant the crop from seedlings in open ground. This is the first method, and most of our farmers use this method. The resulting trenches are covered with a white film as mulch. The film is perforated every 70 cm. Phosphorus fertilizer is diluted in the perforated areas. To prepare diluted phosphorus, 2 kg of ammophos fertilizer is added to 10 liters of water, boiled and dissolved. The prepared solution is poured into 10 l. mixed in water and poured into each hole at the rate of 1 liter. 100 kg of phosphorus fertilizer is used per hectare. 7100 seedlings are planted per hectare.

The second method is mulching the soil. Mulching is carried out simultaneously with sowing seeds or after sowing. In this case, a film is covered over the rows of crops, and its edges are covered with soil. After the emergence of the seedlings, holes are made in the film so that the plants can emerge from the surface. The plants are left on the film throughout the entire growing season and removed after the harvest. In this method, the crop is sown one to two weeks before the planting date in open ground. Mulching the soil and planting with seedlings also gives the opportunity to get a fabulous crop.

The third method is when 30-35-day-old seedlings are planted in areas cleared of grain, and the crop is harvested no later than late autumn. Late varieties have a long shelf life after harvesting. In the second method, the crop is harvested in the third decade of June.

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