

**The influence of the width of the sprout to the fertility
of the successful kinds of tomato.**

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Annotation. Tomato is considered to be a very valuable plant, the ripe fruit of it is extremely delicious and dietary. Tomato contains different vitamins, mineral salts, organic acids and carbohydrate.

It is important to produce a high qualified foodstuff from tomato. In the last several years the demand for the production of a dried sweet yellow tomato has been increasing on the world market.

Taking into consideration the influence of the width of the sprout for the fertility of the yellow sweet tomato from abroad has been experimented.

Key words. *Solanum lycopersicum* L, yellow sweet tomato, kind, ecologically pure, free of mineral admixture, free of poisonous chemical substances, dried yellow tomato.

Introduction. It is in the first place according to the planting area and fertility, as well as tomato is considered to be popular and widespread among the plants of Uzbekistan. It occupies 40-45% area of the total vegetable planting area. More than 80% of the production is recycled. It is consumed as fresh, pickled and marinated. It is an essential raw material for conserving industry.

At present tomato is planted in 4.7 million hectares and the total fertility consists of 130.1 million tons all over the world.

The main tomato producing countries are China (33,6 mln.t), The USA (12,7 mln.t), Turkey (9,8 mln t), Italy (8,2 mln t), India (7,9 mln t), Egypt (8,9 mln t).

Tomato is the most planted vegetable in Uzbekistan and it has been on the sale of the world bazaar in the late several years.

The ecologically pure harvest of the yellow sweet tomato has been collected, which is produced on "Turon bobo" farm of the joint venture of Austria and Uzbekistan "Silk Road Organic Foods" in the district of Taylak of Samarkand region. The product has been dried under the rays of the sun in special rooms and is exported to the countries of the Europe and America.

Methods and materials. The demands for the ecologically pure product is increasing dramatically. Due to these facts, at the experimental territory of the Taylak agribusiness college the tomato which was brought from abroad, illness resistant kinds related to the *Solanum Lycopersicum* L Zolotaya korona and yello mini were planted in various sprout width. So according to the harvest fertility, the medium weight of the fruit and the appearing of the dry fruit has been studied.

The experiments have been held according to the generally accepted methods.

The soil of the experimental area was dug in autumn with the depth of 28-30cm. In spring before planting the sprouts the ground was softened and the irrigation ditches were prepared. Unlike the usual local admonition the 40 tons of rotten cord dung was spread.

There was absence of mineral admonition on the experiment.

During the growth of the tomato 5 tons of biohumus was given per hectare, three times was irrigated with the hen dung in juice form.

In total the tomato was irrigated 10 times with the capacity of 800-900m³ per hectare.

On the experimental territory the flies of trychogramm were spread twice. There were no notices of the symptoms of any illnesses in both kinds and no chemical pesticides were used.

The results and the analysis. Yellow cherry tomato harvest was picked due to the ripeness three times in hands. An average pickup of one person a day 100kg-at the first picking, 65kg-at the second picking and 43kg –at the third picking.

The best planting scheme on our experiment is 70×40cm, it is acceptable to 620; 645 centner per hectare, which was observed during the experiment. The increase or decrease in the number of the sprouts per hectare brought to the fall of the fertility of the types.

The freshly picked fruits of the yellow tomato were dried in the special rooms and it was proved that it is possible to get dried ones.

The least harvest was achieved in both types as planted in the scheme 70×25. 14kg of Zolotaya korona were spent in order not to get 1kg of dried fruit as in 70×25, and for Yello mini 10,9kg of wet fruit were spent.

№	Type of the tomato	Planting scheme	The weight of the tomato			Average Fertility Centner per hectare	Weight of wet fruit to get 1 kg of the dried product	Receiving of the tomato fruit
			I-pickup	II-pickup	III-pickup			
1	Zolotaya korona	70x25	13	12	10	450	14.0	1000
		70x40	16	15.3	14.6	620	11.4	1000
		70x55	17	16.6	14.9	553	11.6	1000
	Yello mini	70x25	14	13	11	496	13.2	1000
		70x40	18	17.7	14.9	645	10.9	1000
		70x55	19.5	18.2	15.7	565	11.1	1000

The harvest was delivered to the special plants with the price of 1000 soum a kilo. Consequently the best income is in the scheme of 70×40 for both types and the least income as in the scheme 70×25.

Conclusion. It is possible to produce Zolotaya korona and Yello mini types of the tomato relating to the *Solanum lycopersicum* L generation in Taylak district of Samarkand region without any mineral admonition, any poisonous chemical pesticides producing pure, abundant and qualified tomato products.

According to the biology of the yellow tomato type from abroad , it will grow till the late autumn with abundant harvest.

The highest rate of harvest was achieved as in the scheme 70×40 for both types. The dried fruit of yellow tomato is acceptable to the international standard due to its quality.

The list of used literature:

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