

DEVELOPMENT AND YIELD OF FRUIT ELEMENTS OF PEPPER PLANTS

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Annotation; *Methods of planting onions and their advantages, as well as methods for increasing their yield using new methods.*

Keywords. *Sowing methods, sowing dates, their effective use, ensuring food security, and improving soil structure.*

The development and ripening of the fruit elements of the pepper plant are the morphobiological characteristics of the varieties. The appearance and internal structure of technically ripe, marketable fruit are shown in the pictures.

The flowering of the pepper plant and the development of fruits from it continues throughout the growing season. The ripe (technical) fruits are picked periodically. This process is carried out when it gets cold. Plant productivity depends on the number of fruits on one bush and their weight (Table 11).

Table 9. Fruit productivity of pepper plants.

Varieties	Number of fruits per plant, units	Weight of one fruit	Weight of one native plant
Uchqun	21	23,7	460,1
Margelanskiy 330	19	21,3	404,7
Tilla rang	19	21.1	400

3.6 Agrotechnical and combined control methods.

Harvesting hot pepper seeds from healthy plants and their initial apical clusters; replacing greenhouse soil; selecting non-saline areas for planting pepper; treating seeds; thermal treatment of seeds against mosaic, stolbur and other viral diseases (heating at 50-55°C for two days).

Timely implementation of technological measures that increase plant resistance to diseases during the growing season also yields good results. Adhering to crop rotation rules, eliminating plant residues as sources of infection, combating weeds and pests, and planting disease-resistant pepper varieties are crucial for obtaining abundant and high-quality crop yields.

Chemical method-Qalampir kasalliklariga qarshi kimyoviy kurash usulida Bayleton 1-4 l/ga (issiqxonalardagi pomidorda unshudring), Previkur 1,5 l/ga (fitofторoz, al'ternarioz) yoki 1 % lik bordo suyuqligi dorilarini qo'llash mumkin.

Virus kasalliklarining oldini olish uchun qalampir urug'lari ikki kun (48 soat) 50-55 daraja, uchinchi kuni bir kun (24 soat) 80 daraja issiqlikda qizdiriladi va 0,03 foizli metil cink yoki

margancovkada 8 soat ivitilib, so`ng ekiladi. Bunda urug`da saqlanib qolgan virus kasalliklari yo`q bo`ladi.

Virus kasalliklari bilan kasallangan o`simliklar har xil mikroelementlar bilan, ya`ni marganec, rux, sink, bor, molibden, yod kabilar bilan dorilanadi. Yuqorida keltirilgan preparatlar ochiq maydonlarda gektariga 600 l, yopiq maydonlarda 1 t suvga aralashtirib sepiladi. Purkash ishlari qo`l yoki traktorga tirkalgan apparatlar orqali o`tkaziladi. Kimyoviy preparatlar bilan ishlaganda, albatta mutaxassis nazorati bo`lishi, sanitariya-gigiena qoidalariga qat`iy rioya qilish zarur.

Filogenetik vazifada o`simliklarning kompleks belgilari (morfologik, bioximik, paleontologik, embriologik, immunitet, gibridologik va shu kabilar)ga asoslangan holda ular shunday bir sistemaga joylashtiriladiki, bu sistema o`simliklar dunyosining kelib chiqish tarixini, ularning filogeniyasini aks ettira olishi kerak.

The biology of plants, that is, their growth and development, depends on their species and the natural climatic conditions of the region. During its growth and development, important morphological, physiological, and biochemical processes occur. In this case, the specific genetic aspects of each organism and the influence of external environmental factors are of great importance. In biological research, the seed of the plant, its germination, the development and maturation of vegetative (root, stem, leaf) and generative (bud, flower, fruit, seed) organs are observed. Additionally, special methods are used to study the developmental conditions of each plant. The homeland of the species of the genus *Capsicum* is South America. In its homeland, it is a perennial herbaceous plant, but cultivated forms are annual. Over time, a vegetable variety of pepper spread to Europe, Africa, and South Asia. Sweet peppers are mainly grown in central Europe, America, southern Russia, and Central Asia. Its bitter varieties are cultivated in South and Southeast Asia, Africa, South America, and Southern Europe. In the evolution of the chili pepper plant, its current varieties originated from wild tropical chili peppers with oily, fleshy fruits. In the process of cultivation, pepper fruits grew larger, and the bitter substance in them decreased. As it spreads northward, moderate movement and relative humidity increase, resulting in the emergence of new forms of hot pepper. From these, large, fleshy, double-bodied modern sweet peppers later emerged. In the southern regions, as a result of the cultivation of peppers, the fruits grow larger, but they retain a thin flesh and a high capsic acid content. For this reason, modern hot peppers originated from its southern forms. More than 70% of the total harvest is grown mainly in China, Mexico, Turkey, the USA, and Spain.

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