

### Characteristics of Cherry Varieties

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#### ABSTRACT

Cherries are one of the most famous and loved grain fruits in the world. They love it for its unique taste and sweetness. Also, cherry has many useful properties, so it is not for nothing that scientists have included it in the ranks of excellent products. It has been found that cherries contain anthocyanins, which can be used to treat cancer. That is, a growing cancer cell needs regular nutrition. And the anthocyanins in cherries block the path of the nutrient channels in the body and cause cancer cells to die.

About a hundred varieties of cherries are known, and the most cultivated in Uzbekistan are Black cherry, Samarkand cherry, Yellow cherry, Revershon, Yellow dragona, Klon Eltona, Sarvi surkhani, Bahar and other varieties.

The role and importance of the agricultural sector in ensuring the food security of the population on a global scale is increasing day by day. In particular, it is an urgent issue to use the available resources and opportunities in our country, to provide the population with guaranteed agricultural products, to further increase productivity and interest, to introduce scientific achievements and modern approaches to the field.

Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his address to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, specifically emphasized that the factor that gives the fastest results in reducing poverty and increasing the income of rural residents is the sharp increase in productivity and efficiency in agriculture.

By increasing the attention of farms specializing in horticulture and viticulture to fruit and grape products in our country, opportunities will be created to increase their productivity, raise the quality of products, store fruit and grape products and export them to foreign countries.

Cherry fruit ripens early - late May-early June. The fruit contains 12.2% sugar, 0.23% various acids, vitamins C, group V vitamins, RR, biotin, flavonoid glycosides, dyes, essential oil, amygdalin, coumarin, calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium. contains minerals. Oil and amygdalin were found in the seeds.

If food is eaten after cherries, it is difficult to digest, weakens the stomach. Dried cherries are constipating. A decoction of leaves prevents colds and treats swelling. Tree glue helps with cough, shortness of breath, spitting up blood, stomach ulcer. When the tree glue is dissolved in wine and drunk, it dissolves the urinary tract stone.

Cherry (*Prúnus avíum*) is a type of tree belonging to the plum family. The fruit is sweet and useful. Its sugar is in the form of glucose and fructose. Cherry fruit is rich in pectins, iron, anthocyanin and other substances necessary for humans. According to the consistency of the flesh of the cherry fruit, it is divided into two types: soft, sweet, and bigarro-khoraki, whose flesh is dense and tough.

There are many varieties of cherries, and they are mainly divided into two groups. There are juicy, pulpy and firm fleshed, canning and pulpy cherries. Cherry is a light and heat demanding tree. Therefore, we often have a negative effect of cold on its flower buds, seedlings and branches in nurseries.

Cherry is very demanding on soil and climatic conditions. It grows well in soft soil and will adapt to some gravelly soil. Does not like saline, soil with excess or lack of moisture, empty,

It grows well in strong and medium gray soils, formed on well-drained layers. It grows slowly and weakly on the land near the gravel layer, gives a low yield, and is heavily damaged by the gum disease.

Along with local varieties, European varieties are also spread in Uzbekistan. There are few local cherry varieties. Most of the European varieties in the conditions of Uzbekistan in the winter-spring period, especially in February, due to sharp changes in daily temperature, the bark of the trunk and the base of the branches get sunburned. Varieties of Black Goshe, Blackberry, Francis, Zolotaya, Yellowberry, Volove serdtse are resistant to sunburn. Whitening of cherry trees two to three times in the winter-spring period with a solution of 1% copper sulphate added to slaked lime begins to yield in the 3-5th year after planting, but in the 5-9th year it begins to give an economically effective harvest (10 kg per tree). Black cherry and Negrityanka varieties are especially early-harvesting.

**SPRING.** It is known that fruit size and size are very important among the industrially important quality indicators of cherries. Therefore, gardeners are paying attention to creating a garden mainly due to large-sized cherry varieties in the following years. The fact that one piece of cherry fruit weighs from 8 to 10 grams or more can be the basis for its large fruit. Among the varieties available in the collection, it was not determined that the size of the fruit is equal to the Valove serdtsa variety. The weight of one fruit of this variety was 9 grams. Nevertheless, among the varieties with large fruits, it is possible to include Napoleon chyorniy (7.2 g) and Bahar (7.9 g).

**VOSHKOD.** The variety was created at the Ukrainian Research Institute of Irrigated Horticulture. Entered into the State Register of Tashkent region. The tree is strongly growing, with wide pyramidal branches. The leaf is large, oblong-oval in shape. The flower is white,

diameter - 39 mm, 5-6 petals, size - 17-16 mm, wide oval. The fruit is large - 20-22-23 mm, weight - 7.7 g, heart-shaped, round top.

The peel is difficult to separate, dark red in color. The pulp is red cherry in color, ripe and juicy, high sugar content, medium acidity. Chemical composition of the fruit: dry matter - 22.3%, total sugar - 11.74%, titratable acid - 1.0 ml/g, Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) - 3.74 mg/%. The pulp is moderately separated from the core, the color is light cream, the size is 9-8-7 mm, the weight is 0.53 g. Fruit band - 47 mm, tightly attached to the fruit, flowering period - April 8-17. Ripening time - May 10-20. The yield is 68 kg/tree, and the average yield per hectare is 141.4 t/ha.

**BLACK CHERRY.** A local variety created by the people. Entered into the State Register of the Republic. The height of the cherry tree is high, it begins to harvest in the 3-4th year after planting. Productivity is 88.8 t/ha, the highest yield is 118.9 t/ha. The fruit is medium, dark red, with a unique taste, juicy. The fruit ripens in the first ten days of June. The average weight of the fruit is 5.6 g, the taste rating at the time of ripening is 4.0 points.

If the cross-pollination of varieties is taken into account when organizing cherry orchards, high yield of cherries is ensured. For most cherry varieties, 10-15% pollinator is sufficient. 3rd tree of every 3rd row.

The fruit is grainy, consisting of a fruit band. Oval, heart-shaped, ball-shaped, dark red, can be relatively discolored. The stem is spherical or slightly elongated, with a flat surface. The seed consists of skin, pulp, and endosperm. The color of the skin is from yellowish brown to dark red.

Demand for external environmental factors. A plant of temperate and hot climates. It is one of the most common fruit crops in Central Asia.

Cultivated cherry is bred from the wild type. Cherry is a tall tree with an average height of 10-15 meters, sparse branches and few thick branches.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is more resistant to frost than apricots and peaches, and more resistant to cherries. In January and February, it was observed that some varieties gave fruit even when the air temperature dropped to -28 °C, and the soil temperature dropped to -34 °C. In order for cherry to grow well in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to choose varieties that are most adapted to local conditions. Cherries are more resistant to pests than other fruit trees. Birds mainly damage it (40-90%).

In Uzbekistan, the trunk of a cherry tree is damaged by heat, the bark cracks. Dormant buds are few, so the branches do not recover well when the main parts dry out. Some cherry trees live 80-100 years. In our conditions, 150-300 kilograms of cherries are harvested from one bush.

Cherry is propagated by seeds and grafting. Wild cherry seeds are used for cultivation as grafts. All cultivated cherry varieties are suitable for wild cherry grafting.

The effectiveness of mineral fertilizers in feeding cherries varies depending on the rate, duration, method of application, the level of provision of the soil with mobile forms of nutrients, the heredity and age of the plant. More potash and nitrogen fertilizers are important for cherry productivity, and phosphorus fertilizers are more effective only in soils with an acidic environment. The most effective standards are 90-180 kg of nitrogen, 45-90 kg of phosphorus, and 60-120 kg of potassium per hectare.

Since cherry blossoms intensively in a short period of time and enters the harvest, it is required to create a reserve of nutrients for it in advance. The depth of fertilization should not be less than 15 cm. Mineral fertilizers have been found to be more effective when they are dissolved in water.

Keep in mind that fertilizing under the cherry trunk will not work. Because the roots located next to the body do not absorb food. Cherries cause soil impoverishment because they require a large amount of nutrients. Therefore, cherries are fed in time. Feeding is carried out gradually.

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