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Construction of the Garden

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the aspects to pay attention to when building a garden, the productivity of the garden, planting in soil areas typical of fruit trees, and caring for the trees on which the garden was built.

Each garden will be built for 30-50 years. The productivity of the garden, the abundant harvest for a long period of ten years, depends in many ways on the correct establishment of this garden. It is very difficult to correct a mistake made during the construction of the garden later. Therefore, when building a large garden, it is necessary to correctly solve the following issues: what area will be allocated for the garden, what fruits and varieties will be planted in the garden. At the same time, special importance is attached to the careful preparation of the land where the garden will be built, proper planting and good care of these plants.

In wetlands, as flat as possible, but with a slight slope to one side (with a slope of 4-8 m for every thousand meters) is allocated. In steep slopes in the foothills and mountainous regions, the lands for gardens and vineyards are leveled in the form of stairs.

In these areas, heat-loving fruits, including figs, pomegranates, date trees, are planted on the southern slopes, and other fruit trees are planted on the northern and western slopes (especially in the southern districts of the republic). The southern slopes of the mountains and foothills will be somewhat dry. In these places, plants begin to turn green early, and their flowers can be affected by black frost, and in the years when autumn is warm, autumn starts late in trees, and trees can be damaged by autumn frosts that fall early. temperature changes sharply. This causes damage to the tree trunk in winter. When planting a garden, you should not choose lowlands with shelter around. Because here in winter and early morning cold weather can damage fruit trees.

Some heat-loving and drought-tolerant trees are planted on the upper part of the steep slopes, and cold-resistant and moisture-loving trees are planted on the lower part.

The soil and subsoil. Fruit trees grow in all places, except those that are not strongly saline and not swampy. However, it is also possible to build a garden on saline and marshy lands. When determining the suitability of any land for making gardens and vineyards, it is necessary to pay

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attention to the trees growing on those lands, especially fruit trees. Thick loamy soils with a lot of nutrients are valuable for gardens and vineyards. Fruit trees can also grow well in meadows and meadows with low salinity. Fruit trees have large roots that go deep into the ground, so the subsoil should be taken into consideration. This layer should be thick and air and water permeable. The subsoil layer is heavy and dense soils are not suitable for building a garden.

Lands with a subsoil of sand or gravel quickly drain away water, and gardens established on such lands need to be watered frequently. For gardens and vineyards, medium and light loamy soils with a subsoil that conducts water and air well are considered good.

Fruit trees (apples, pears, cherries) whose root system penetrates deep into the ground are grown on lands with a soil and subsoil layer of at least 1.5-2 m, grain fruits (peaches, almonds) on lands with at least 0.6-1 m grows well. Some fruit trees can be grown in areas with a gravel layer 30-40 cm below the surface of the earth, but the trees grow weakly and give less yield in such areas. To increase the yield of the tree, it is necessary to add fertilizer, especially organic fertilizer, and to water it frequently. In the districts of mountains and foothills, it is possible to use dark gray soil lands by carrying out special melioration and agrotechnical measures for the establishment of non-irrigated and conditionally irrigated gardens and vineyards.

The apple tree grows in any soil, it gives the most crops in the thick layer of gray soil. This tree does not grow well in the land where the gravel layer is located. It is necessary to add organic fertilizers to such lands and water the garden more often. An apple tree does not grow well in salty ground either. The underground water is 2-2.5 m. in meadow-forest lands not higher than, and Turkmen apple grows well in lands where the underground water is 1-1.5 m deep.

The pear tree grows well in fruitful, soft, healthy soils that hold water for a long time and the subsoil allows water to pass through. This tree does not grow well in sandy, gravelly, light soil and stony soils, but it tolerates the saltiness of the soil more than other types of fruits.

Quince grows well in loamy soils and grasslands. It grows quickly in light soils and comes into harvest early. However, the life of the tree is shortened.

Apricots grow well in different types of soils and can also grow in gravelly, sandy soils. It tolerates the earth being slightly salty. But it does not grow well in heavy sandy soils, it cannot withstand the soil being drained and the underground water settling on the surface.

Peach trees also grow in different soils. But in fertile soils, the tree does not stop growing for a long time in autumn, as a result, its branches are damaged by winter frosts. It tolerates the saltiness of the earth worse than the apricot. This tree does not grow well in rough terrain.

Since peaches belong to different trees that can grow in different conditions (almond, apricot, mountain ash, plum and cherry trees), it can be grown in different types of soil.

The vine grows in all kinds of soils, except for strongly saline and swampy soils. It produces abundant crops on irrigated gray soil and grassland.

Caring for the trees in the garden. After the seedling is planted and the branches are cut, the trunk and the base of the main branches are whitened, and it is protected from the sun. For this, one third of healthy soil is mixed with two thirds of lime. Such whitewashing is repeated in autumn after fall of the leaves.

Fruit trees are watered 10-12 times during the growing season, and 18-20 times in fertile lands. After each watering, the ditch is softened. The area around the seedling and between the balls is softened three to four times during the season at a depth of 8-12 cm, weeds are destroyed, and in the fall, these areas are mowed at a depth of 20-25 cm. Decayed manure and superphosphate are put under the trees that are lagging behind in growth before cutting.

Pests and diseases are systematically fought. If a part of the planted trees dries up, healthy seedlings of the same variety are planted instead.

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In the first year after the fruit trees are planted on the main land, vegetables, legumes (mung beans, beans, peas), potatoes, root crops, rice, and alfalfa are planted between the rows. Alfalfa is grown for two years between the rows. In the second year, after the third crop of alfalfa is harvested, it is plowed (as a blue manure) under the sprouted blanket. So that the alfalfa plant does not slow down the growth of trees, mineral fertilizers are added to the garden at the expense of 90-120 kg of phosphorus, 60-90 kg of potassium per hectare, and 50 kg of nitrogen per hectare in the year of planting alfalfa, and it is watered sequentially.

Strawberries can be planted between rows of trees in the garden, but grain crops, seed alfalfa and tobacco are not suitable, because the wet crops weaken the soil too much. Also, you cannot plant evening vegetables and potatoes between the rows, because they are watered until late autumn and delay the ripening of tree branches. As a result, their resistance to cold decreases.

In some cases (when there are many weeds on the ground or insufficient irrigation water), the tree rows are plowed.

The circumference of the tree trunk and the strip between the bushes are not occupied by crops, but are plowed. The width of the circle around the trunk of the tree and the strip between the bushes does not exceed 1.5-2 m in the first year of tree planting. After that, it is added every year by 0.5 m. The width of the circumference of the tree trunk is generally slightly larger than the diameter of the tree branches.

Weeds disappear when garden soil is worked, soil moisture is preserved, air and nutritional conditions for fruit trees are improved. If the row is not occupied by a perennial plant (strawberry, clover), it is plowed to a depth of 25-30 cm in the fall. But the garden is not pressed.

In regions with low rainfall and strong winds, plows are planted. After coming out of the spring, the plow is plowed again, if the soil is strongly compacted, it is softened with a chisel. Uneven lands are leveled with a disc harrow.

If the rows are covered with crops, the fallow crops are cultivated in spring and summer according to the rules of geotechnics. If the row is plowed, during the summer, 10-12 cm is softened with a cultivator three to four times, and weeds are destroyed. In recent years, herbicides (medicines used against weeds) have been used to control weeds.

The strip between the circumference of the tree trunk and the trunk is cut at a depth of 25-30 cm. These areas are softened in the soil to a depth of 10-12 cm, and then this work is repeated three to four times and the weeds are destroyed. The circle around the tree is cut by hand, and the strip between the bushes is softened with a tractor cultivator. The work of softening the garden will be stopped at the end of August.

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