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ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY SOURCES FOR THE SELECTION OF PUMPKIN (CUCURBITA PEPO L.) SUITABLE FOR GROWING IN THE SOIL-CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF NAVOI REGION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada qovoqchaning respublikamizda yetishtirilayotgan navlari haqida ma'lumot, qovoqcha navlarini erta yetishtirish. Aholining yil bo'yi yangi qovoqcha mahsulotlarini iste'mol qilish muddatini uzaytirish yil davomida vaqtidan oldinroq qovoqcha iste'molini yo'lga qo'yish, kasallik va zararkunandalarga chidamli navlar yaratish uchun seleksiya ishlarini olib borish haqida ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan.

Annotation: This article contains information about the varieties of zucchini grown in our Republic, early cultivation of zucchini varieties. The extension of the population's year-round consumption of new zucchini products has been reported to facilitate the consumption of zucchini earlier than its time throughout the year, and to carry out selection work to create disease-and pest-resistant varieties.

Kalit so'zlar: Qovoqcha, qovoqdoshlar, poya, seleksiya, bir yillik, bir uylik, Zucchini, changchi, urug'chi, erkak gul, urg'ochi gul, chatishtirish.

Key words: Cucurbita pepo, pumpkins, stem, selection, one-year, one-home, Zucchini, pollinator, Seeder, male flower, female flower, interbreeding.

Pumpkin (Cucurbita pepo L.) is a vegetable crop belonging to the group of hard-skinned pumpkins. It is an annual, monoecious plant with a short petiole. The fruit is oblong, cylindrical, weighing 350-400 g, with a smooth surface, and a bright red color when ripe. The fruit ripens in 40-45 days.

Considering the environment in which we grew it and the time of planting, the growing season was 70 days. Its content (%) is dry matter - 4.9, including sugar - 2.55, protein - 0.55, fat - 0.13, calcium, phosphorus and fiber. Young fruits of 2-4 days are used for pickling, and mature fruits are used in cooking and the canning industry. In medicine, its flowers are boiled and its juice is used to treat wounds. Seeds are sown to a depth of 5-7 cm when the soil temperature reaches 12-15°C. An average of 2.5 kg of seeds is used per 1 ha of area. For early harvest, seedlings can be grown in pots and planted in open ground after frosts, 20-25 days after

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frost. Currently, 13 varieties of zucchini are grown in Uzbekistan. Today, zucchini products grown in our country are exported to countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the UAE, Russia, and Tajikistan.

Cucurbita pepo L. is a spreading, sharply serrated, hairy annual plant; leaves are 5-lobed, deeply cut between the lobes, with pointed and alternately lobed lobes, coarsely hairy. Flowers are monoecious; calyx is barrel-shaped, yellowish; thickened at the base; Leaves are pointed, flat (not bent); anthers are conical, shorter than the pistils; The flower is orange. 5-8-ribbed. The fruits usually vary greatly in size, shape, color, etc., the shell is woody. The seeds are medium-sized and small, smooth, with a clear edge.

Male flowers are often open, falling after pollination. Female flowers remain on the plant until the ovary begins to grow, and this can only happen if pollination is successful. Without pollination, female flowers fall and the plants do not produce fruit. The female flower is attached to the fruit, while the male flower has a long, thin stem. Male flowers begin to bloom before female flowers.

Environmental factors that significantly affect female reproduction: short days, low light intensity, relatively low temperatures, and contrasting conditions increase the tendency for males to manifest.

Cucurbita pepo bears male and female flowers on the same plant and is pollinated by nectar-collecting bees. Both types of flowers are open for only 6 hours (from 06:00 to 12:00); male flowers open and close half an hour before female flowers. The latter produce more nectar and are visited by bees more often than male flowers. Pollen viability, determined by fluorescein diacetate (a fluorochromatic reaction), decreases by 20% during flowering and becomes more rapid after flower closure. This decrease is associated with dehydration of the grain, especially around the opening where the intima is open. An unusual feature of this species is that the grains do not dehydrate before the anthers bloom. Female sensitivity is two-sided: 4-day stigma and 2-day ovule. The sensitivity of both sexes and the short flowering period are discussed in terms of the reproductive ecology of the species.

The flowering stage occurs a month after germination, and after 7-12 days the fruits are formed. The flowers are large, solitary, from light yellow to dark orange and bloom for only 1 day. Intensive nectar release occurs early in the morning, when insects visit the flowers the most. Depending on the weather, the flowers open between 5-7 am. Pollination of blooming flowers occurs in the first half of the day. When pollination occurs in the early hours (from 5 to 11 am), the seeds in the fruits are most fully formed.

The processes of pollination and seed formation in the fruits of pumpkin crops slow down at an average daily temperature of +14...+16ºC. Due to insufficient pollination, fertilization processes are disrupted, which leads to a significant decrease in yield.

In modern conditions, the priority direction of the development of the food industry is the development of new types of functional products, which, due to their physicochemical composition, are able to compensate for the deficiency of substances necessary for maintaining

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human health. The nutritional value of vegetables depends primarily on the biochemical composition, which determines their quality.

Among plants belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family, pumpkin is increasingly in demand due to its nutritional, dietary, therapeutic and prophylactic qualities. The most common early varieties and hybrids have a compact bush habit, high yield, long fruiting period and resistant to growth. They are in demand in the processing industry.

Pumpkin is a valuable vegetable crop. Pumpkin is well absorbed by the body and is considered a dietary food. The nutritional and dietary value of pumpkin is due to the content of easily digestible carbohydrates, ascorbic acid, carotene due to the presence of vitamin B complex, starch, ash. Pumpkin is rich in folic acid, has an active diuretic effect, helps to eliminate water and table salt.
As a material for scientific research, 40 different varieties of samples brought from Russia, Italy, Turkey, Korea, Belarus and Orbita and Viridi varieties were planted as comparative varieties. Due to the low fertility of the soil, only 13 of the planted varieties sprouted, and we conducted our observations on these 13 varieties.

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