

STUDY OF VARIETAL SAMPLES OF SQUASH PLANTS PLANTED UNDER  
FILM COATINGS AND IN OPEN AREAS

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ANNOTATION

To determine the timing of planting, samples of the patisson variety are examined by planting under film coatings and in open areas. Seeds for sowing under a film cover are sown in the first decade of February, and seedlings under a film are transplanted in the first decade of March. For sowing in open fields, seeds are sown under the film in the first decade of March, and the seedlings are transplanted into open ground in the first decade of April. In the spring, zucchini is planted according to the Dospekhov method. Patisson is a very thermophilic plant. Demanding on water. Adequate watering is required, especially during the flowering period. The more moderate the watering, the juicier the squash will be. Patisson is a vegetable crop rich in nutrients necessary for the human and animal body. Growing squash under a film increases yields. Causes planting of seedlings 2 weeks earlier. It is very important to determine the timing of planting copies of the Patisson variety. Patisson is a simple, hard-shelled squash native to South and Central America. Squash grows quickly when grown under favorable conditions. When 4-8 leaves appear, lateral branches appear, seedlings begin to bloom 30-60 days after germination, physiological maturation is 100-120 days. The fruiting period, depending on the navigation, is 20-90 days, the seeds of the squash begin to germinate at 13-14 degrees, but under such conditions the growth of seedlings is very slow. Favorable conditions for seed germination - 25-30 degrees. Sowing squash can be done when the soil warms up at a depth of 5 cm to 13-15 degrees. The harvest is designed for multiple harvesting. Patisson is planted wide next to two rows of ribbons, an irrigation furrow is taken from a wide row spacing of 110 + 70x40 cm in size and two seedlings are placed in each nest along the length.

**Keyword:** *Squash. Future. Result. Efficiency. Movie.*

RELEVANCE

Patisson (*Cucurbita pepo* var. *Patisson*) is a vegetable plant belonging to the pumpkin family. The root is well developed, the stem and leaf stripes are relatively thick. Leaves are medium in size, rough, three or pentahedral. Flowers are unisexual, unisexual, large yellow, solitary at the base. The fruit is a pumpkin, small in shape, star-shaped. Fresh fruits are light green. As it ages, it can be dark green, yellow, or white. Patisson is consumed for 2-4 or 6-8 days. Patisson has a beneficial effect on the body, it contains mineral salts, pectins, starch and various vitamins A, B, E, RR, C, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, copper, iron, molybdenum, cobalt, aluminum. Yellow fruits are rich in ascorbic acid and carotene. Culinary experts recommend consuming this vegetable crop. Because its content is very rich. 100 g of the product contains 19 kcal of proteins, 0.1 g of fat, 4.3 g of carbohydrates.

The benefits of squash for the human body and its importance in agriculture are numerous. Therefore, it is advisable to plant this plant at any time of the year, grow under film coverings in order to create promising varieties and increase their productivity. Cultivation in film covers begins in February. The relevance of the topic is that it is necessary to breed promising zucchini varieties.

The purpose of the topic is to determine the profitability of the most promising zucchini varieties. The most important point should be the definition of the feeding area of the squash. Patisson is a thermophilic plant. Very

picky about water. To study the timing of planting squash, specimens of the variety are planted under film coverings and in open areas.

Seeds for sowing under a film are sown in the first decade of February, seedlings are transplanted under a film in the first decade of March, seeds for sowing in open fields are sown in the first decade of March. planted.

45 seeds are sown in each nest, and when the seedlings germinate, true leaves are formed. During cultivation, the aisle softens. Fertilizers are applied, then watered. Planting and caring for the squash begins with loosening the soil under the plant. Squash leafy, sodried yellowed leave sare removed.

Patisson is very demanding of water. During the flowering period, it requires a lot of water.

It grows well at a temperature of 0.22-25 °C 5–6 days before flowering - 5–8 liters per 1 m<sup>2</sup>, during flowering and fruiting - 3-4 liters of water, 8–10 liters per 1 m<sup>2</sup> per day. At the time of fruiting, the plants are fed 2 times with Forwarding fertilizer. Dissolves in 1 liter of the front 1 tablespoon of nitrophoska in 10 liters of water. Sowing depth in the amount of 3 liters for each plant 5-7 cm. In heavy soils at a distance of 5-6 cm from each hole, place 3-4 seeds, 3-4 cm each, and cover with soil. After planting and transplanting, the seedlings are covered with foil. The edges of the film are covered with 40-50 cm of soil. The film protects plants from external influences. Seeds are sown under a film cover cause seedlings to be planted 2 weeks earlier. Planting begins at a soil temperature of 28–30 °C. Patisson loves moisture more than pumpkin.

In the first year of soil preparation for planting, add 2-3 kg of humus or compost to these soils. From mineral fertilizers, mix 1 tablespoon of nitro phosphate and 2 tablespoons of ash.

## **STYLE**

In the spring, zucchini is planted according to the Dospekhov method (60x10, 60x15, 60x20 cm). Fertilizers are applied, then watered. Planting and caring for the squash begins with loosening the soil under the plant. Patisson is planted in a wide row with two rows of tape, an irrigation furrow is taken from a wide aisle and two seedlings are placed in each nest in the order of 110 +70 x 40 cm. The seeds also give good results when sown in two rows of about 70 +70 x 40 cm. In this way, the squash is planted in a wide row. However, the distance between plants is clearer (60-70 cm).

The seeding rate of patisson seeds is 3-4 kg/ha.

## **RESULT**

After determining the method of planting and the timing of planting the squash plant, the feeding zones are determined by the most productive promising varieties. As a result of inspection and detection, samples of the patisson variety are collected. We mentioned that patisson samples are planted in spring and autumn. The manifestation of morphobiological features of zucchini planting at different times, the duration of development phases are studied, the results are mathematically processed, as a result, the yield is determined. After determining the total feeding area of the squash, the total marketable yield is determined.

## **LITERATURE**

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