

# DEVELOPMENT OF INTENSIVE HORTICULTURE IN KASHKADARYA REGION

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## Abstract

It is known that the natural-climatic conditions and geographical location of Kashkadarya region, as well as the relatively high potential of resources (land, water, labor, mineral fertilizers, climatic effects, etc.) create a basis for sustainable development of horticulture. At the same time, in recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of intensive horticulture with the introduction of dryland and pasture lands, the introduction of drip irrigation system, and the granting of incentives and subsidies for this type of farms opens new pages in intensive horticulture for Kashkadarya region, which has a large dryland and pasture land area.

**Keywords:** intensive gardening, efficiency, productivity, profitability.

**Introduction.** Kashkadarya region is characterized by the diversity of soil and climate conditions, as well as farming culture. The soil has been irrigated for many years, and there are meadows and swampy soil areas in the area near the underground seepage, and the soil of most of the areas is non-saline and fertile.

In the Kashkadarya region, the first frost of the autumn season falls on November 15-20, and the last frost of the spring season falls on the second ten days of February. The length of the growing season of heat-loving plants is 205-210 days, the average daily temperature is 3870°C, and the average annual precipitation is 300-380 mm.

**Analysis and discussion.** If we pay attention to the horticultural potential of Kashkadarya region, in 2017, the region had 20,800 hectares of gardens, in 2018, 21,900 hectares, and by 2021, this figure will be 20,400 hectares. In 2017, there were 16,100 hectares (77.4% of the total garden area) of orchards, while in 2019 there were 19,100 hectares (87.2%) and by 2021 this figure will increase to 17,000 hectares. It was 2 thousand hectares (84.0%) (Table 1).

If we pay attention to the average productivity of orchards in the region, in 2017 it was 89.1 t/ha (34% less than the national average), in 2019 it was 94.3 t/ha (22.5% less) and by 2021 this indicator was 103.4 ts/ha (12.8 percent less).

**Table 1.**  
Economic indicators of horticulture industry in Kashkadarya region

Indicators	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	
Total garden area, thousand ha	20,8	20,6	21,9	19,8	20,4	
The orchards that have been harvested from it, ha	16,1	17,3	19,1	16,9	17,2	
Average productivity of orchards, ts/ha	89,1	94,3	94,3	100,8	103,4	
The difference compared to the national average yield	Total (+,-)	-45,4	-24	-27,3	-17,7	-15,1
	In percent (+,-)	-34	-20,3	-22,5	-15,0	-12,8
Gross yield, thousand tons	143,5	163,4	180,3	170,9	172,7	

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the development of intensive horticulture in the region. In particular, in 2016, the total area of intensive orchards in the region was 2,452 hectares, in 2018 it was 2,752 hectares, and by 2020 it was 2,826 hectares (Table 2). In terms of the area of intensive gardens, the highest indicator corresponds to Shakhrisabz district (913

hectares), and the lowest indicator corresponds to Koson district (6 hectares). This is directly related to the natural climatic conditions and specialization of parks. As of 2020, there are 76 hectares of intensive parks in Guzor district, 11 hectares in Dehkanabad district, 28 hectares in Karshi district, 40 hectares in Qamashi district, and 763 hectares in Kitab district.

**Table 2.**

The dynamics of changes in the area of orchards, hectares (in Kashkadarya)

Areas name	Years			The level of the area	
	2017	2019	2021	2017	2021
Guzor	70	70	76	4	4
Dehkanabad	10	10	14	8	11
Qarshi	24	24	28	6	7
Koson	1	1	6	9	12
Qamashi	40	40	40	5	6
Book	763	763	763	2	3
Mirshikor	10	10	17	8	9
Muborak	11	11	20	7	8
Kasbi	10	10	15	8	10
Chiroqchi	40	40	53	5	5
Shaxrisabiz	913	913	913	1	1
Necklace	581	881	881	3	2
Total	2452	2752	2826	-	-

If we look at the area of intensive orchards in Kashkadarya region in terms of fruit species, the total area of apples is 1170 hectares, of which 967 hectares (82.6%) were harvested, the pear area was 90 hectares, of which 59 hectares (65.5%) were harvested, and the cherry area was 192 hectares. reached Of this, 124.8 hectares (65%) were harvested, plum area was 1174 hectares, of which 763.1 hectares (65%) were harvested, and peach area was 140.7 hectares, of which 90.9 hectares (64.6%) were harvested. reaches (Table 3).

**Conclusions.** In terms of districts, Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Guzor and Yakkabog districts have all kinds of orchards, while only intensive apple, cherry and plum orchards, and plum orchards have been established in Koson district.

During the monographic studies, sociological surveys were conducted in order to study the current situation in farms with intensive horticulture in Kashkadarya region. Sociological surveys were conducted involving 50 farms engaged in intensive horticulture. The selected farms have an average land area of 12.5 hectares, most of which are managed by farm managers with secondary education and

long-term horticultural experience. 90% of the heads of horticultural farms participating in sociological surveys are male and their average age is 52 years.

Table 3.

**Kashkadarya region was established in 2017-2021 area of intensive orchards, hectares**

Areas name	Apple		Pear		Cherry		Plum		Peach	
	Total arca	Hence the yield area	Total arca	Hence the yield area	Total arca	Hence the yield area	Total arca	Hence the yield area	Total arca	Hence the yield area
Guzor	28	20	5	3	10	6,5	25	16,3	2	1,3
Dehkanabad	4	4	0	0	2	1,3	4	2,6	0	0
Qarshi	10	9	0	0	5	3,3	9,4	6,11	0	0
Koson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,4	0	0
Qamashi	16	10	0	0	5	3,3	15	9,8	4,2	3
Book	320	220	25	16	60	39	315	204,8	43	30
Mirshikor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
Muborak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
Kasbi	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,7	3
Chiroqchi	0	0	5	3	10	6,5	35	22,7	4	3
Shaxrisabz	332	300	30	20	40	26	450	292,5	61,4	40
Necklace	456	400	25	16	60	39	320	208	19,8	10
Total	1170	967	90	59	192,0	124,8	1174	763,1	140,7	90,9

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