

PROSPECTS FOR ADAPTING *PISTA VERA L.* SPECIES TO
THE CONDITIONS OF THE KARSHI OASIS

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Abstract: *The article provides information on the import, cultivation, types, vegetative propagation methods and biology of pistachios, requirements for growing conditions, as well as the selection of valuable pistachio varieties not only from local but also from other gene pools. In order to further enrich the gene pool, selected pistachio varieties are being formed. It is of great importance to direct future research to enrich valuable pistachio collections in this way.*

Keywords: *Pista vera L., Iranian pistachio, competition work, welding, plantation, amount of precipitation, sensitive to moisture*

Introduction. Various forms of pistachios are found in Central Asian countries, and it is known that pistachio cultivation in these regions has a 3000-year history. Uzbekistan has also accumulated sufficient knowledge and experience in the history, development, future prospects of pistachio cultivation, establishment of pistachio orchards, increasing productivity, grafting methods and timing, varieties and forms.

Before and after 1945, extensive scientific research was conducted to study pistachio polymorphism in natural pistachio orchards in Central Asia. To further enrich the stock of selected forms, it is necessary to introduce not only the local gene pool, but also valuable varieties from other regions. It is of great

importance to direct future research towards enriching valuable pistachio collections in this way.

Pistachios are a highly productive plantation in the USA, Central Asia, and the Middle East, and are also a major source of income in these countries. That is why this plant is called "green gold". Central Asian countries, including Uzbekistan, have favorable conditions for the natural growth of pistachios, and the demand for pistachios can be met by improving the composition of existing pistachio plantations, as well as by establishing industrial plantations of selected varieties in the foothills. It is important to select, study and organize industrial plantations taking into account the methods of vegetative propagation of pistachio forms, as well as the biology of pistachios and their requirements for growing conditions.

Shade-growing representatives of the pistachio family grow as shrubs 2-2.5 meters high, while those that grow separately are small trees 4-4.5 meters high.

It is important to study the forms of pistachios, their vegetative propagation methods, and their requirements for growing conditions.

1. *There are about 18-20 species in the genus Pistacia, which belongs to the family Anacardiaceae.*
2. *Pistacia aethiopia Kokwaro*
3. *Pistacia eurycarpa Yalt*
4. *Pistacia integerrima J. Stewart*
5. *Pistacia khinjuk Stocks*
6. *Pistacia x saportae Burnat*
7. *Pistacia wenmanifolia J. Poiss*
8. *Pistacia Chinensis Bunga*
9. *Pistacia formosana Mats*
10. *Pistacia philippinensis Merr*
11. *Pistacia vera L*
12. *Pistacia Cabulica Stochs*

13. *Pistacia mutica Fisch et Mey*
14. *Pistacia terebinthus L*
15. *Pistacia Centiscus L*
16. *Pistacia atlantica Desf*
17. *Pistacia palestina Boiss*
18. *Pistacia Mexicana Kunth*
19. *Pistacia texana Swingl*

Within this species, the valuable nuts of the pistachio (*Pistacia L.*) are highly valued in the food industry. Other pistachio species are considered unsuitable for consumption because their nuts are too small and are used only in breeding work, grafting pistachio trees, and establishing forests with forest reclamation value.

Although the United States, Turkey, Syria, and Tunisia currently compete with Iran in pistachio production, there is great demand and interest in Iranian pistachios in the world. About 90 varieties of pistachios are grown in Iran, most of which are sold under commercial brands such as Ouxadi (known worldwide as Round), Akbari (Super Long), the largest pistachio in Iran, Kalle Guchi (Jumbo), and Ahmad Agai (Long). Currently, pistachios are grown on very large plantations in the Kerman, Yazd, South and Central Khorasan, Fars, Semnan, Sistan, Baluchistan, Isfahan, Qazvin, and Tehran provinces of Iran, and Iran is the world leader in pistachio cultivation. Iran exports pistachios to Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Russia, UAE, Turkey, Kazakhstan, China, and several other countries around the world. Khandon pistachios are divided into varieties based on size and shape. The exported varieties are as follows:

1) Round Pistachio Fandogi - a small round pistachio nut fruit, the most popular Iranian variety in the world.

2) Super Long Pistachios Akbari - very tasty and more expensive than other varieties. Mainly exported in large quantities to East Asia, Europe, especially Germany and Russia.

3) Long pistachio Ahmad Aghae - this pistachio variety has a white kernel and thin skin. It is exported to Central Asian countries.

4) Long-necked almond - This pistachio variety got its name because its kernel resembles an almond kernel. It is mainly exported to European countries.

5) Jumbo Pistachio Kalleh Gouchi - this variety of pistachio has a very high opening rate of the nut, which is 97%.

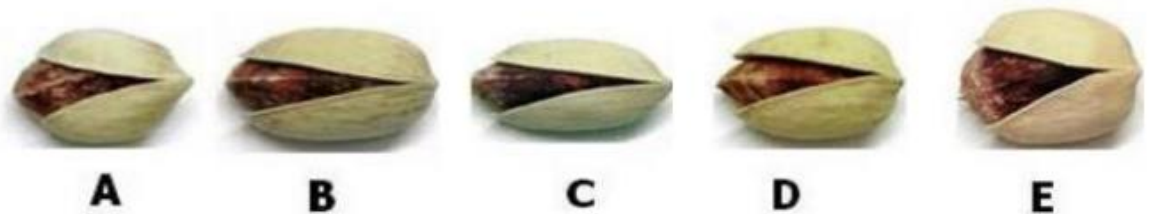


Figure 1. Pistachio varieties.

A- *Round Pistachio Fandoghi (Fandoghi)*

B- *Super Long Pistachios Akbari (Akbari)*

C- *Long Pistachio Ahmad Aghae (Ahmad Aghaei)*

D- *Long Pistachio Badami (Badami)*

E- *Jumbo Pistachio Kalleh Gouchi (Koleghoochi)*

Conclusion. The use of mechanization in preparing the soil for planting, general plowing, and the creation of the opportunity to carry out cultivation work on the fields after planting increase the possibilities for growing pistachios here. In such conditions, to grow pistachios, it is necessary to prepare the soil using the black plow method, make maximum use of atmospheric precipitation, and eliminate weeds. Pistachios are drought-resistant, but at the same time sensitive to soil conditions and moisture.

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