

Література

1. Мікрогрін: суперфуд 2021 року. URL: <https://bit.ua/2021/09/mikrogrin-superfud/>
2. Математика агробізнесу: вирощування мікрогрину. URL: <https://kurkul.com/spetsproekty/280-mikrogrin--biznes-dlya-naymenshih>
3. Мікрогрін або мікрозелень: Що це? Куди додавати? Як виростити вдома? URL: <https://fitcurves.org/ua/blog/mikrogrin/>

Section 2. Optimization of the range of fruit and berry crops for the processing industry

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SOME FACTORS AFFECTING THE DIRECTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF SUBTROPICAL FARMS

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Between the tropical and temperate zones in the Northern and Southern hemispheres of the Earth lies a large area called the subtropical zone. Winter here is mild. For this purpose, it is possible to grow subtropical plants, which are evergreen plants of perennial growth. Tangerines, oranges, lemons, grapefruits, olives, avocados, figs, blueberries, pomegranates, dates, feijoa, almonds, pistachios, etc. are subtropical plants.

Subtropical plants are also grown in Azerbaijan (oranges, tangerines, lemons, feijoa in the Astara-Lankaran zone, olives, figs, almonds in Absheron, pomegranates in many regions, etc.).

Subtropical plants are very valuable due to their rich chemical composition and high nutritional value. Also, this type of plants can be used for canning, confectionery, essential oil processing, etc. It is an indispensable raw material for fields. Technical plants grown in subtropical areas are also important in production.

It is known that the content of nutrients - protein, fat and carbohydrates in the food products consumed by the population is different. The place of this ratio in the food ration of subtropical plants has not been clarified to some extent.

In the production of fruit products, the specific weight of imported citrus food products reaches 40%. Therefore, one of the main tasks facing the subtropical farming economy is to increase and improve the quality of tea, citrus, etc. vegetable products in the country itself.

Tea, citrus, feijoa, noble laurel, etc., due to the optimal territorial organization of the subtropical farm. achievements of breeding, production technology, organization of

management marketing, standardization, etc. to increase and quality of agricultural products. factors affect.

The creation of new varieties of many subtropical plants in accordance with the country's national selection program will allow the development of farms.

The potential reserves of productivity and quality indicators of tea and citrus varieties grown and regionalized by Azerbaijani scientists are high.

The experience of cultivating regionalized varieties of feijoa in different farms shows that the productivity and quality of the feijoa plant grown in different ecological and geographical conditions was different. In the "Kijoba" farm of Astara region, 70 centners of "Khazar" variety and 65 centners of "Astara-1" feijoa variety were bought per hectare.

It is clear from the analysis that despite the fact that there are varieties of tea, citrus and feijoa with high productivity potential in the farms of the economic district, the owners cannot use the resources efficiently.

The low potential productivity of subtropical plants occurs due to many objective and subjective reasons. The research shows that the majority of farmers are engaged in farming that is not based on technological methods with the production of agricultural products. Since the service level of the latest technological methods is carried out according to scientific principles, sharp differences are also observed in the level of productivity obtained per hectare. This means that producers of subtropical crops cannot ensure full use of available opportunities.

At the modern stage, agricultural researchers, especially in the field of propagation of agricultural plants, have created various oriented institutions. The boundaries of the use of scientific and technical potential have expanded, and scientific cooperation and integration are becoming more and more important. The employees of the H. Aliyev Institute of Geography of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences conduct research on agro-ecological problems. It is important to conclude contracts with farmers in order to deliver scientific results to farms. In order to solve the problems of farmers in subtropical areas, these agreements can boost the prospects of entrepreneurship. On the other hand, it includes the concept of providing new fruit varieties, creating technological maps of subtropical agriculture, organizing and managing production technology in farmer's enterprises according to the requirements of the market economy.

Time will make things right. We believe that as farmers become more capable, higher indicators for the production of subtropical products will be achieved.