PROFESSIONAL VALUE OF THE SCHOOL GREENHOUSE

Abstract. The article deals with the professional activity of the greenhouse at school, about the greenhouse development. The greenhouse in the school is not only experimental work in biology lesson and for young naturalists, and is a center for the study of morphology and physiology of plants, and the greenhouse should also become a production laboratory for growing vegetables and crops. Labor education and professional training of the younger generation is an important component in the field of the general education at school. Students realize that in society through work can be achieve great success.

Keywords: a business plan, professional income, consumption, facilities, production, cost.

The production site is engaged in solving problems of efficient, rational use of production resources, reducing the cost of production and sales, increasing revenue on the basis of a well-thought-out action plan.

Taking into account the connection of the greenhouse to the power supply, the planned production in the greenhouse from March to October will be as follows:

In early spring
– vegetables for sale (cucumbers, dill, onions, parsley).
– Seedlings of vegetable crops (cabbage, tomatoes).
– Planting cucumbers.

In the summer
– Growing cucumbers, tomatoes and other crops.
– planting and sowing radish seeds.
In the autumn
– vegetables for sale (cucumbers, dill, onions, parsley).

As for the agro-technical conditions of growing cucumbers in the greenhouse, all the complex measures should be taken in a timely manner at a high level to obtain high and quality products of greenhouse cucumbers. With the correct observance of all agro-technological maintenance measures, it is possible to increase the efficiency of production by reducing additional costs for measures such as watering, fertilizing, pest control. Therefore, in order to obtain high yields of cucumbers in the greenhouse, it is necessary to ensure the cultivation of plants with complex technologies. These technologies include the use of various based soil substrates, the creation of favorable air and water regimes for the soil, the provision of harmonized amounts of organic and mineral fertilizers, the creation of favorable schemes for planting and rooting [1].

**Characteristics of varieties of cucumbers grown in the greenhouse.**

Greenhouse varieties and hybrids of cucumber have their own peculiarities of seed production. In the CIS, heterozygous hybrids of cucumber are grown in greenhouses. To produce them, one sowed double-house (ginodiec) forms and one-house (usual) varieties to get only some hybrids. Superelite and elite seeds of hybridized components are used for the production of hybrid seeds. Cucumber elite seeds are grown using the method of continuous mass improvement selection or by the method of individual selection of superelite plants by evaluation of their families. Selection is accompanied by regular cleaning from the initial stage of plant development until full maturity. The elite will receive seeds of healthy, fruit-like, high-yielding plants. In seed production, the method of selection of seedlings by root system capacity is also used. Selection is carried out on seedlings for 10-12 days. This will increase the yield of seeds from one fruit by 20-60%, productivity by 20-32%, weight of 1000 grains by 9-16%. The cost of 1 kg of seeds decreases. Elite seed farming is carried out 2-3 times using a 0.10-0.15% solution of gibberellin: the plant is processed in the usual 2-7 leaf period and a week later. After 18-20 days, male flowers appear on the treated plants. For mass seed production, the plant is sprayed with a sprayer, preferably in the evening [8].
When it is necessary to predominate the female flowers of mixed-flowering varieties of hybrids of cucumber, it is necessary to use ether, maleic acid hydroxide, sodium salt of 2,3-dichlorochloric fatty acids, ethafonic, α-naphthyl acetic, acetylindoleacetic acids, ethylene, hydrocarbon oxide, etc. uses.

Seed production of parthenocarpic varieties and hybrids of cucumber, which differ in the number of seeds obtained from their seeds, is more complicated than that of pollinated varieties by bees. Seed productivity of parthenocarpic and bee pollinated varieties depends on the number of seeds left on the plant (not less than 3-5). Fertilizers have a significant effect on productivity and seed quality.

In cucumber seed production, the amount of phosphorus fertilizer is increased by 20% compared to the recommended amount for growing green tubers. Soaking the seeds with a 0.5% solution of the active substance of micronutrients (boron, zinc, copper, molybdenum) and intravenous supplementation with a 0.01% solution of these elements increases seed yield by 8-58% as a result of increased photosynthetic activity of redox enzymes.

The vast majority of greenhouse heterozygous hybrids in the CIS are produced in part using dual house varieties. The similarity in the technology of production of hybrid seeds of cucumber is the thorough cleaning of the female forms from the intermediate and male flowering plants, using partially double house varieties as the female form. In the seedlings removes all the diseased plants, not typical. In addition, it removes trees with male flower buds in the axils of the leaves above the fifth [5].

During the flowering period, it removes atypical plants, all plants in which the male and female flowers alternate in the leaf axils. When forming a green tuber, the hairs, color and shape of the fruit remove non-typical plants, as well as diseased and low yields. The seeds are collected 2-3 times and put to maturity. 7-10 days before flowering, place the beehive in the greenhouse. Forms (removes excess), leaving 6-12 seeds per plant. After tying the seeds, the bees are removed from the greenhouse. Seeds of Zozulya and April hybrids are
harvested after 40-45 days, and Manul hybrids are harvested 45-50 days after flowering and in the light at 20-25 ° C for 7-10 days.

To grow cucumber varieties and hybrids in the greenhouse, you need to know the following classification:

– Cucumbers are divided into spring-spring, spring-autumn and winter-spring.
– Depending on the type - large-bumpy, small-bumpy and smooth fruit.
– Depending on the node - is divided into single and concentrated.
– As the weave grows, it becomes very woven, good, medium and weak weave.

Getting acquainted with the classification of varieties and hybrids of cucumbers grown in greenhouses, we can note the most widely used varieties today. They are: Courage F1, Zozulya F1, Connie F1, Paleh F1, Nerl F1, Quadril F1, Cappuccino F1.

### Students drew up a business plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants species</th>
<th>Square area</th>
<th>Product quantity</th>
<th>Sowing month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seedings</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>III-VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tomato</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>III-VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pepper</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>III-VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A eggplant</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>III-VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cabbage</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>III-VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cucumber</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>VI-XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greens</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IX-XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A beet</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>XI-III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cost plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs (tenge)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seeds:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cucumber 5x200=1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tomato 1x4000=4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pepper 20x50=1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the future every students can make own business plan. Entrepreneurship training necessary start at school. The greenhouse directs the students to get proper profession in agricultural sphere and teaches them to appreciate and respect the agricultural jobs. Prosperity of country depends on our smart generation.

References: