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PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF PROMISING COTTON VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the dependence of such indicators of productivity as the number of bolls, the yield of cotton from one boll and the yield of one boll for various varieties and samples of fine-staple cotton on low-nutrient desert sandy soils of the river. Termez district of Surkhondaryo region on the biology of varieties.

KEYWORDS

Cotton, medium fiber, white fiber varieties and samples, number of bolls, cotton in one boll, number of seeds, weight of 1000 seeds, yield per bush, average yield.

INTRODUCTION

In our republic, mainly medium-staple (*G. hirsutum* L) and partly fine-staple (*G. barbadense* L) varieties of

cotton are grown. In recent years, fine-staple cotton has been grown only in the Surkhondaryo region. These

two species differ sharply from each other in valuable economic characteristics and precisely in terms of productivity. Productivity of a crop of one bush, the crop is received taking into account the area. it's called performance. The high yield of cotton depends on such indicators as the number of bolls, the number of bolls per bush, the weight of cotton per bolus, the number of seeds and the weight of 1000 seeds. If these figures are high, the yield of one bush will be high. Such varieties and samples have high yields. In addition to the variety factor, two indicators determine high productivity. One of them is productivity indicators, and the other is the number of productive plants per unit area. Usually, a boll of medium-staple cotton varieties has a large size, on average 5-6 g, the number of bolls in fine-staple cotton varieties is a little small, 3.0-3.5 g. It will be. But the number of bolls is high because the fine-fibre zero-type cotton is tall, and the branching stem cotton is multi-branched. As a result, performance will be high. In addition, an increase in the rate of irrigation and fertilization by agrotechnological factors has a positive effect on increasing yields.

Fertility: When plants are grown in a large feeding area, their bolls are large, the amount of cotton in the pods is high, and the seeds are also large. Therefore, in the process of growing elite cotton seeds, a large area of plant nutrition is 0.6 m of row spacing. 3 bushes per linear meter, row spacing 0.9 m. 4 bushes are grown in one linear meter. To obtain a good harvest, 6-8 plants are grown. The reason is that the quantitative and qualitative signs of plants grown on a large feeding area are completely absent. However, productivity is low due to the small number of plants on the site. Therefore, 6-8 bushels of cotton are grown per 1 linear meter for the production of industrial crops. But the main indicator is the diversity factor. Considering the above, an urgent issue is the study of productivity

indicators of new promising varieties and accessions of fine-staple cotton with a low supply of nutrients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Field experiments. It was held on the basis of the educational and experimental farm of the Termez Institute of Agrotechnologies and Innovative Development. The experimental area is a desert, sandy soil with a very small supply of nutrients. In the field experiment, we used 2 reproductive seeds of G. barbadense L. of the species Surkhan-16, Surkhan-103, Termiz-202, Yolatan-14, Termiz-111 with fine fibers. Experimental plot (4 rows, row spacing 0.6 m, length 30 m). Experimental area (4 x 0.6 x 30) 72 sq.m. Field experience is divided into two levels and consists of four returns. As a model for evaluating the studied fine-fiber varieties, the Surkhan-14 variety, recommended for planting on the territory of the republic and planted on the main fields in the Termez region, was used.

The studies were carried out according to the OZPITI (2007) and generally accepted methods.

RESEARCH RESULTS

According to the data obtained in the experiments, the number of bolls in one bush is from 16.5 to 21.4 pieces, the weight of one cotton boll is from 3.0 to 4.1 g, the number of seeds in one boll is 32.0. It was found that 37.0 seeds and 1000 seeds have different weights from 117 to 125 grams. It should be noted that the number of pods in varieties Surkhan-103 and Termez-111 was very high compared to other varieties, from 19 to 21 per bush. It was noted that the number of seeds in one bean in these varieties is 3-4 more than in the model variety (Surkhan-14). Length 37 mm. micron -4.3-4.4, relative density 35 gk/tex and fiber length 1 mm has 9-10-fold curl, these varieties are studied as high-quality fiber-giving, high yields, blueberries in 1 bush - 18.6.

pieces, the weight of cotton in 1 bag is 3.6 g, the number of threads is 35.3 DNA, the weight of 1000 threads is 120 g. The yield of the Termiz-202 variety,

which has a high yield index, was 33.2%, while it was found that the yield of this variety is 0.6 t/ha less than that of the model variety (Surkhan 14).

Table 1
Productive indicators of samples of fine-staple cotton of different varieties

№	Varieties	Growin g period, day	Productivity indicators					Average yield, ts/ha.	Additional yield ha/s. (+ more, - less)
			The number of pods in one bush, pcs.	Weight of one bag of cotton, g.	The number of seeds in one bag, pcs	1000 seeds weigh 1,000 g.	The yield of 1 bush		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Surxon-14 (control)	122	16,4	3.0	33.1	121	49,2	33,8	-
2	Surxon-16	119	16,5	3.3	34.8	118	54.4	35,3	+1.5
3	Surxon-103	125	20,1	3.9	37.2	124	78.4	38,5	+4,7
4	Termiz-202	123	16.9	3.6	32.4	119	60.8	33.2	-0.6
5	Termiz-111	120	18.6	3.6	35.3	125	66.96	39,3	+5,5
6	Yolatan-14	124	17.1	3.1	32.0	117	53.01	34.9	+1.1
	TSD ₀₅							1,71	

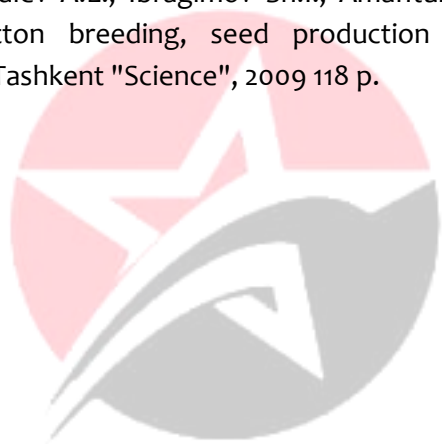
CONCLUSION

The productivity indicators of fine-fiber cotton varieties are different on desert sandy soils with very low nutrient supply in the Termez district of the Surkhodarya region. The Termiz 103 variety and the Thermi-111 sample, which have high productivity indicators, have high productivity, as well as high fiber quality indicators.

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