



AGRO TECHNOLOGY OF HIGH-YIELD AND HIGH-QUALITY FIBER CULTIVATION OF FINE-FIBER COTTON OF SURKHAN-16 VARIETY

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ANNOTATION

The Surkhan-16 cotton variety was isolated from a hybrid combination x (T-5689 x Surkhan-6) at the Uzbek Research Institute of Cotton Breeding, Seed Production and Agrotechnology (9871-I x Karshi-6).

This variety has undergone extensive production testing since 2006 in the state variety testing networks. In the elite seed farm (S.T.U), which is the first to propagate the seeds of new varieties, the original seeds are being propagated.

Morphology of the variety, valuable traits and characteristics for the farm.

“Surkhan-16” variety has limited harvest horns. The height of the head stem is 110-120 cm. The stem is brown, at the end of the growing season the stem turns reddish. The upper part of the stem is noticeably hairy. The leaves are medium-sized, green.

Keywords: agro technology, the fiber, cotton varieties, grown period.

The flowers are large, yellow, with anthocyanin spots at the base of the petals. The lobes are medium, round, ovoid in shape, the lobes are slightly triangular.

The fiber is white and does not spill out of the cotton swab. The seeds are of medium size, with a few cyanotic hairs on the micro pile. The growing period is 115-120 days. The first harvest horn is located on the 3-4th deer.

The weight of the cotton in the bag is 3.2-3.4 grams, the number of bowls is 3-4.

fiber length (1 width) -1.37 inches, reflection coefficient (Rd) -78—79% yellowing rate (+ B) -9.2% Another advantage of "Surkhan-16" variety, other than fiber axis differs from the varieties. The fiber corresponds to type 1 "A" based on the normative victories of the textile industry (UzDSt 604: 2001). The fiber of the variety is white, meets the requirements of the world market in terms of color and quality.



According to the data received by the State Commission for Variety Testing of Agricultural Crops in 2007, this variety was -49.0 t / ha at the Denau State Variety Testing Station, -39.4 t / ha at the Kdrshi State Variety Testing Station, and -46.8 t / ha at the Termez State Variety Testing Station. ha, in 2008 in Termez, Denau and Kdrshi state varietal testing plots -38.4-39.6 ts / ha. In Surkhandarya experimental farm in 2012 it was planted and harvested 35.2 ts / ha, in 2013 it was planted on 5 and harvested 37.1 ts / ha. In 2017-2018, 38-39 ts / ha was harvested in the areas planted under production conditions.

In 2018, 235 hectares were planted in the region, yielding 2.8 quintals per hectare more than Iolatan-14.A1. In 2019, in Angor and Jarkurgan districts of the region, 1468 hectares were planted and the average yield was 33 ts / ha, which is 4.5 ts / ha more than the navigation Iolatan-14.A1. The Zang area of the Angor Surkhan Gururi cluster was planted on 428 hectares at 33.6 t / ha, and the Navshahar area was planted at 745 ha and harvested at 34.7 t / ha.

Jumaev Rustam's brigade, which belongs to the Angor Surkhan Gururi cluster in the Navshahar area of Angor district, planted 38 hectares and harvested 38 centners per hectare. In 2020, 380 hectares were planted in Surkhandarya region, including 190 hectares in Jarkurgan district and 35 centners per hectare, and 39-40 centners per hectare in Angor Surkhan Gururi Cluster LLC in Angor district.

This variety belongs to type 1 "A" and provides high quality fiber. According to the Sifat Fiber Certification Center, Surkhan-16 fiber has the following parameters: micronaire (mic) - 3.1-3.7; specific tensile strength (str) -35.9 g / s / tex;

Preparation of seeds for sowing.

Before sowing the seeds to protect the young seedlings from pests, root rot and other diseases xdm with chemicals such as Tigam, Bronotak, Formalin, Nikamizalon, Panoktin, Gaucho, Kruezer, Vitovaks, P-4, PAV-61, Rapkol-TZ, Orten treated.

Sowing the seeds.

When the temperature reaches 14-15 ° C in a 10 cm layer of soil, it is advisable to sow the seeds within a week. First hairy, then semi-hairy, hairless seeds are planted. Due to the significant increase in soil density over the past 30 years in the conditions of southern carbonate heavy soils of Surkhandarya region, in some places it is 1.3-1.5 g / s cubic. This has been proven by Google in several years of manufacturing experience.

In addition, the seeds are planted first in the soil, which is easily heated, with a light mechanical composition, and then in heavy soils. Early, complete and kigos harvesting of seeds plays an important role among agro-technical measures.

When sowing seeds in the nest, 40-45 kg of seeds per hectare are used. In general, the thickness of the seed varies depending on the type of soil, fertility, sowing scheme, seed consumption.

When planting this variety of cotton in the 60x30 scheme, the strength of the chess method is 150-160 thousand bushes, and the time of threshing in the ground allows to get a yield of 50-60 ts / ha. In 2019, this variety was planted on 200 hectares of land as a cultivator and yielded good results. In order to get the sown seed quickly and evenly, it is necessary to pay special attention to the sowing depth.



The optimum sowing depth of Surkhan-16 cotton seeds is 4.5-5.5 cm, depending on the type of soil and moisture and sowing time. Due to the heavy soils of the southern zone, the rain quickly forms a deep and deep layer, which can be softened in a day and a half, adding dry and hot air to the place where the seeds are buried, and preventing the young seedlings from becoming infected with gamma.

The seedlings of all fine-fiber cotton varieties are likely to be affected by gammosis until 2-3 leaves appear on the seedlings as a result of prolonged rains during their youth, so it is better to carry out shallow, gentle cultivation as soon as 60-70% of seeds germinate. effective. In this case, it is advisable to install a disk for cultivation.

Unification of saplings

As weeding is important in cotton farming, weeding of cotton seedlings should be started when 1-2 leaves appear on the plant. Delayed unification leads to the growth and development of seedlings and further decline in cotton yield and fiber quality. In particular, as a result of late weeding, the roots of cotton seedlings become attached to each other, and as a result, the roots of the remaining seedlings are damaged when the ammunition cotton seedlings are plucked.

If cotton seedlings are found to be affected by root rot or large amounts of aphids and thrips, it is possible to delay weeding for a few days to ensure that the fields are of normal thickness. Due to the absence of weeds in the variety "Surkhan-16", the thickness of the seedlings can be reduced to 135-140 thousand bushes per hectare in the scheme 60x10-1-2. When the width of the row spacing is 90 cm, the seed should be left in the scheme 90x10-1-2 with a capacity of 145-150 thousand bushes.

Use of mineral fertilizers.

The rate of fertilization depends on the degree to which the soil type is cultivated, the level of fertility, agronomic conditions, climatic conditions and the planned yield.

Soil is the main source of nutrients for the plant. Therefore, the content of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium varies depending on the species.

Feeding with mineral fertilizers is determined by the relative fertility of the soil and the planned cotton yield.

For Surkhan-16, nitrogen is set at 250 kg / ha, phosphorus at 150 kg / ha and potassium at 80-100 kg / ha. It is recommended to add nitrogen in two periods; first fertilization: 100 kg / ha during mowing; 150 kg / ha at the beginning of the second flowering and flowering period, 70% of the annual norm of phosphorus fertilizer under autumn plowing, the remaining 30% with sowing and during flowering of cotton, 50% of potassium fertilizer under autumn plowing, the remaining 50% during cotton weeding it is advisable to bury. The last feeding of cotton with mineral fertilizers should be completed no later than July 1-5. It is advisable to complete the planting on June 20-25.

When additional local fertilizers are used in combination with mineral fertilizers, it allows to increase the weight of the seeds and the complete formation of the seeds.

It should be noted that if the specified ratio of mineral fertilizers or feeding times is violated, or if phosphorus and potassium fertilizers are not used in sufficient quantities, nitrogen fertilizers are used in excess, the opening of the pods is delayed by 10-15 days, fiber quality and seed weight are reduced. The autumn black aphids cause damage.



Irrigation schedule.

It is understood that the distribution of irrigation according to the stages of plant development, the amount of norms of irrigation and watering, as well as the determination of the most optimal terms of irrigation. In practice, three periods are recommended when determining irrigation regimes: Phase 1. before flowering; Phase 2. flowering - harvesting; Phase 3, ripening; The number of irrigations for these periods is determined and included in the scheme.

Irrigation scheme in the order 2-2-1 is recommended for cotton variety "Surkhan-16". Irrigation of the euz, especially during the flowering period, leads to roughness of the fiber and a decrease in fiber length, a decrease in fiber yield. At the same time it is necessary to water the cotton flower, which is one of the characteristic features of these varieties, without raising it. Otherwise, due to the strong woodiness in the cotton, the main stem will not grow, which will lead to the small size of the pods and relatively low yields.

Terms of chilping works.

In our annual experiments, it is known that in the varieties "Surkhan-16" in the scheme of 60 cm, 76 cm, 90 cm when planted solitary in cotton bushes in the formation of 18-19 harvest deer in the ashes, when 16-17 harvested horns appear in the formation of pike at 1.5 liters per hectare It is advisable to carry out chemical spraying in the ash with the appearance of 14–15 crop vapors, or in the presence of 13–14 crop vapors in cotton with 1.5 liters of pike per hectare.

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