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MEDIUM FIBER S-8290 AND S-6775 COTTON AGROTECHNICS OF SOWING VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT: - In the germination of the seed, the residual fibre content on the seed gives good results when sowing does not exceed 0.8% in medium-fibre cotton varieties and 0.4% in fine-fibre cotton varieties.

KEYWORDS: Norm, term, soil, cultivator, several plants.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan is the northernmost cotton-growing country in the world. The climate of this place is sharply continental, with rainy days in the spring lasting until the first ten days of March and even April. Therefore, the optimal time for sowing seeds is the second decade of April and the fifth day of May [1-3]. To grow an early-maturing, high-quality cotton crop, the seeds need to be planted in well-drained, well-drained, well-drained soil. If seeds are planted in soil with insufficient temperature, most of them will rot, and the rest will grow weak and sparse. In determining the timing of sowing the seeds should take into account that cotton is a heat-loving plant, the temperature for normal growth and development will be 20–250 [4-9]. Based on the results of many years of experiments conducted by research institutions and the experience of advanced farms, the sowing of seeds should be completed in the following periods:

1. April 5-15 in Tashkent and Fergana regions.

2. In Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara regions on April 1-15.

3. In the foothills of the Andijan region and Samarkand region on April 5-20.

4. March 25 to April 10 in the southern districts of the Surkhandarya region, April 1-15 in the northern districts.

5. From March 25 to April 15 in the southern districts of the Kashkadarya region, from April 1 to 15 in the northern districts.

6. It is recommended to sow in the Khorezm region and the southern districts of the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan on April 10-25, in the northern districts of the Autonomous Republic on April 15-30. For information, hairless seeds are sown 5-6 days later than hairy seeds. Depending on the weather, these periods can be postponed 2-3 days forward or backwards. The timing and depth of sowing should be determined by the soil conditions of each farm, even each field [10-17].

Figure 2.

In our experiment in the conditions of grassland soils of the Fergana region, according to the soil conditions, hairy seeds of cotton varieties S8290 and S6775 were planted to a depth of 3-4 cm at an average daily stable soil temperature of not less than 120C at a depth of 10 cm. When sowing seeds, it should be taken into account that the residual fibre content on the seeds did not exceed 0.8% in medium-fibre cotton varieties and 0.4% in fine-fibre cotton varieties, which showed good results in germination [18-23].

Figure 2.

If the amount of residual fibre on the seeds is more than the norm, they will stick to each other, the seeds will not fall evenly from the planting apparatus, and cotton seedlings will sprout sparingly. The research was carried out on the basis of the manuals "Methods of field experiments with cotton wool", "Methods of determining the properties of cotton fibre" and "Methods of field experiments" adopted at UzPITI. based on mathematical and statistical analysis. In our study, we observed that in addition to the degree of hairiness on the seed, the application of mineral fertilizers to the seed was also effective when the seed was sown in proportion to the soil depth and row spacing.

Figure 3.

According to the scientific literature, cotton, from sprouting to weeding, requires 7-10% of the annual fertilizer norm in the amount of nitrogen and about 5-7% of pure phosphorus. When cotton sprouts, it no longer has the ability to fully absorb the nitrogen and phosphorus present in the soil. Therefore, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers are given at the same time as the sowing of seeds are very beneficial for the rapid development of cotton. These fertilizers have a positive effect on the faster absorption of mobile nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium elements in the soil. However, the problem is that the fruits of the given fertilizers are not stored in the soil for a long time. In our experiment, 30-40 kg of urea and 40-50 kg of amorphous per hectare were planted with seeds in front of each row, 6-8 cm away from each row where the seeds were planted. Gave good results when planted at a depth of -12 cm. In addition, timely cultivation of cotton row spacing is one of the most important factors to achieve high yields. By softening the row spacing of cotton, the activity of microorganisms present in the soil is also improved, increasing the plant's ability of micro and macro elements in the soil [24-27]. As a result, the vitality of plant roots is

improved by enriching them with oxygen through air exchange in the soil. Rapid processing of young cotton seedlings accelerates the development of young seedlings by ensuring the porosity of the subsoil layers and the ingress of hot air. When working in-row spacing, if the seeds are planted 60 cm wide, taking into account the age of the seedlings, place the edge of the cultivator at a distance of 5-7 cm from the plant and 6-8 cm, then place the working body on both sides at a distance of 8-10 cm and at the same depth. soil softener and goose-claw to be worked at a depth of 14-16 cm. If the seed is planted in a row width of 90 cm, the appropriate working bodies and goose-claw to soften the soil are installed. In the second and subsequent processing, the working bodies can be installed 3-4, 5-6 cm deeper, respectively, according to the above. In both rows, the protective zone of the organs should not exceed 12-15 cm. It should be borne in mind that the number of treatments is enough to be 6–7 times in light and sandy soils, and 7–8 times in medium and heavy soils. After the first treatment between the rows of cotton, in both planting schemes, the rows between the rows of cotton should be loosened once at a depth of 25-30 cm using a specially designed chisel-cultivator. This ensures good development of the cotton root, good air and heat transfer to the root, and deep placement of the plant roots.

Table 1. Seed germination rate, 11.1 pm

Cotton varieties	Seed germination,%		
The 2018 year			
Dates	**05.V**	**07.V**	**09. V**
C-8290	**52,3**	**64,6**	**82,6**
C-6775	**34,8**	**66,3**	**81,0**
The 2019 year			
Dates	**12.IV**	**14. IV**	**18. IV**
C-8290	**51,3**	**63,9**	**85,3**
C-6775	**36,3**	**53,1**	**83,1**
The 2020 year			
Dates	**28. IV**	**30.IV**	**02. V**
C-8290	**55,4**	**66,3**	**86,6**
C-6775	**50,0**	**61,0**	**84,0**

If this method is not used (ie, not deeply cultivated) in the irrigated areas before sowing, the cotton will harden between rows with a decrease in soil moisture until further processing. This adversely affects the normal development of the roots of the cotton and causes the working organs not to sink deep in subsequent cultivation. It can be seen that after a 7-10 cm layer of soil an artificial wall is formed. Such a situation can never be tolerated.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from experiments that in the conditions of meadow soils of the Fergana region sowing of medium-fibre cotton varieties S-8290 and S-6775 do not exceed 0.8%, and in fine-fibre cotton varieties - no more than 0.4%, sowing of seeds is 30-40 per hectare. kg of urea (urea) and 40-50 kg of amorphous mineral fertilizer gave good results when the front section of the tractor cultivator was installed with cultivators and fertilizer apparatus, next to each row where the seeds were planted, 6-8 cm away from the row, at a depth of 10-12 cm. However, when the inter-row tillage is done from the time the cotton grass begins to sprout, it is ensured that the top layer of soil is always soft.

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