THE IMPACT OF PLANTING AND FERTILIZING STANDARDS ON GRAIN YIELD OF HARDWOOD VARIETIES

Behruz Ibrokhimov the son of Abdulla
Teacher at the "Step Up" Education center
Karshi city, Uzbekistan.

ANNOTATION

In this article, the information on the impact of sowing and fertilizing standards on grain yield in Krupinka, Zilal and Nasaf varieties of hardwood in the conditions of irrigated hungry grassy soils of Kashkadarya region is presented.

Key words: *Variety, norm, fertilizer, solid bug'doyoy, temperature, drought, variant, intensive type, seed, biotic, abiotic.*

Today, one of the main requirements of the agricultural sector, especially in the field of horticulture, is to increase grain yield and quality on the basis of good adaptability to conditions of irrigated lands, resistance to diseases and pests and unfavorable factors of nature, creation of fertile, heat and drought-resistant, high-quality grain-bearing varieties and development of technology of their cultivation.

The creation of high-quality varieties of maize in all countries of the world and the reproduction of grain cultivation is one of the urgent tasks of the present day. Therefore, the creation of intensive types of hardwood varieties, suitable for soil-climatic conditions of the southern regions of the Republic, resistant to drought and heat, diseases and pests and bedsores, productive, fully meeting the industrial requirements, remains the main task of the selectionist scientists today.

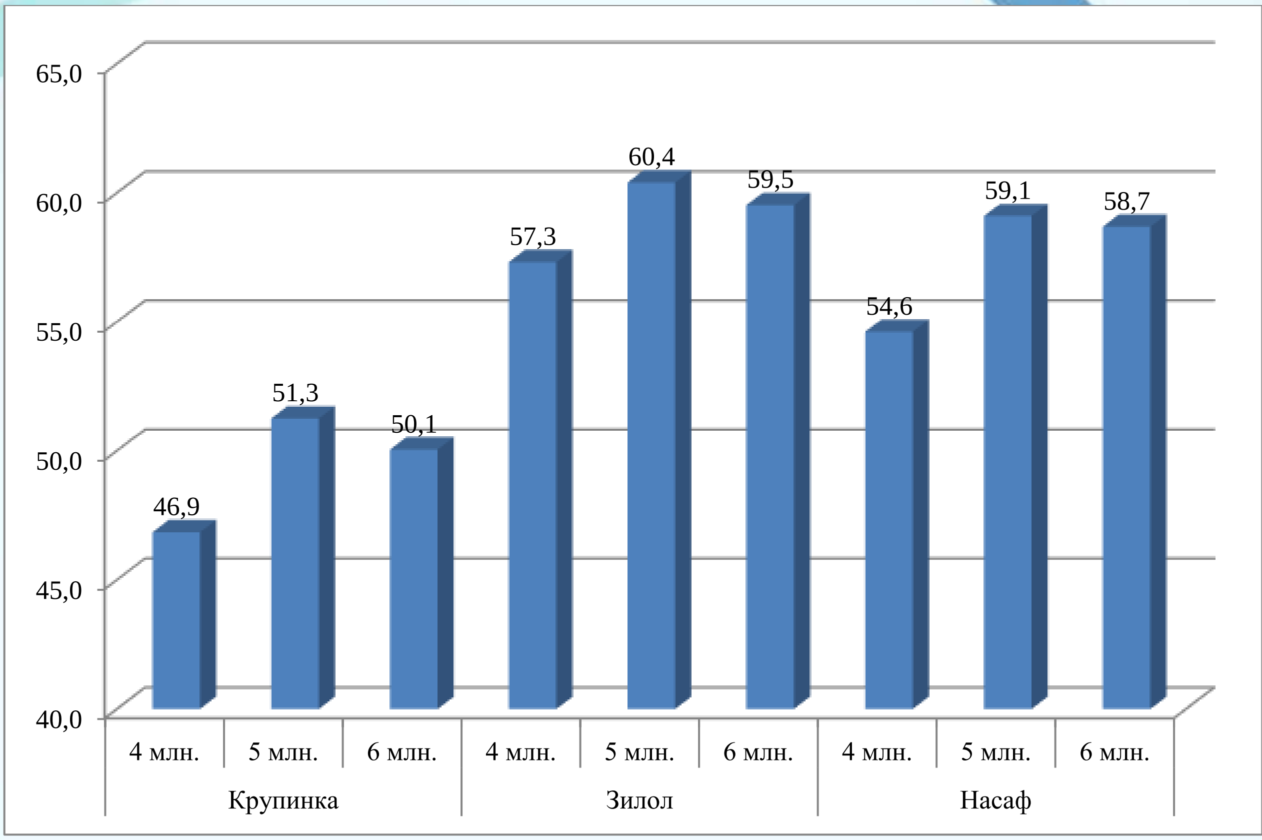
G'.Kurbanov and others noted that the Republic will contribute to the strengthening of our economy, the supply of quality products to our people, to the development of solid food on a scientific basis. In the cultivation of abundant, high-quality grains and seeds of hardwood should not be a mixture of species (softwood), taking into account its specific biological and ecological characteristics (farms that grow seeds and commodity grain should be specialized in the cultivation of hardwood), and it should be grown on the basis of high agrofon and agrotechnics rayonlarda belonging to the southern hot

R.According to Djabborov, the norm of planting should be stratified taking into account the duration of planting, soil moisture, as well as the characteristics of the variety.

When the seeds are planted sparsely, from the fields the plant can not use enough, the field is pressed by weeds, the soil is increased, as a result, seeds of different qualities are formed, the productive stem will not be enough, the ripening period will be over. On the contrary, in densely planted areas, moisture is deposited on the plant, a lack of nutrients, due to which the plumage and the quality of the seeds are low, loose grains are formed, productivity is reduced.

The protection of productivity as a whole can be achieved by creating varieties that are resistant to biotic stresses and withstand abiotic factors [2].

Based on the above opinions and comments, experiments were carried out on solid agrotechnics in the conditions of hungry soils of Kashkadarya region. In field experiments, the norm of planting hardwood varieties Krupinka, Zilol and Nasaf per hectare amounted to 4,0 million hectares. when the yield increased from 5,0 million to 46,9-51,3, 57,3-60,4 and 54,6-59,1 Centner according to varieties or 4.4 per hectare in accordance with varieties of grain yield; 3,1 and increased 4,5 Centner. The norm of planting is 4,0 million hectares.from 6,0 million. increased grain yield led to a decrease. Planting standard 6,0 million. when the grain increases up to 5,0 million seeds. according to the varieties of Krupinka, Zilol and Nasaf, the number of seeds decreased by -1,2; -0,9; -0,4 ts/ha (figure 1).

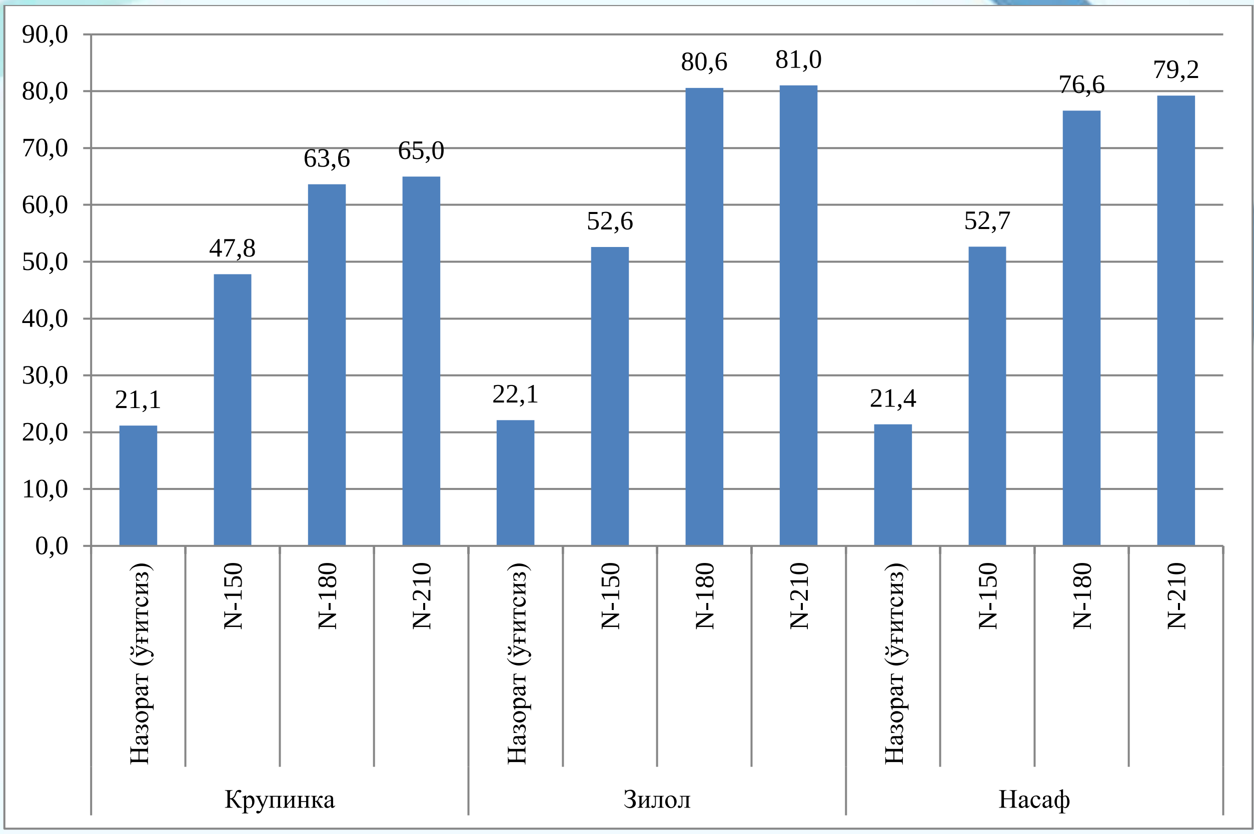


1-figure. Dependence of yield on planting standards

It should be noted that the optimal planting norm of hardwood varieties Krupinka, Zilol and Nasaf in irrigated lands of Kashkadarya region is 5,0 million hectares.the germination rate was determined. Reducing or increasing the norm of planting from the specified norm also leads to a decrease in grain yield.

In field experiments, when controlling the nitrogen fertilizer norm of crupinka, Zilol and Nasaf varieties of solid yeast (without fertilizer) increased from N-180 kg, the yield was 21,1-63,6, 22,1-80,6 and 21,4-76,6 Centner according to varieties or 26,7 per hectare in accordance with grain yield varieties; 30,4 and 31,3 Centner increased.

When increasing the fertilization norm to N-210 kg/h, it was found that N-180 kg/h increased to 1,4; 0,4; 2,6 ts / h in accordance with the varieties of Krupinka, Zilol and Nasaf in relation to fertilizer.



2-figure. Dependence of yield on fertilizer standards

Thus, in the irrigated lands of Kashkadarya region, it was determined that the optimal fertilization standard of hardwood varieties Krupinka, Zilal and Nasaf is N-180 kg nitrogen fertilizer per hectare. Reducing the norm of planting from the specified norm will lead to a sharp drop in productivity or an increase from this norm will lead to a slight increase in grain yield.

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