

## INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT SOWING METHODS ON THE AMOUNT OF CONDITIONED SEEDS YIELDING FROM THE ISKANDAR VARIETY OF RICE

*Usmanov Qobil, phd student.,*

*Rice Research Institute*

**Abstract.** This article examines the effect of planting the mid-season 'Iskandar' rice variety via seeds versus seedlings on the yield of high-quality (conditioned) seed material; the highest yield of conditioned seed was observed in the variant where rice seedlings were planted using machinery.

**Key words:** Iskandar, seed, conditioned seed, rise, mechanical sowing.

The research was conducted in 2020-2022 on the experimental farm of the Rice Research Institute. In the experiment, the amount of conditioned seed yield was calculated from 4 types of rice: manual sowing of rice seeds, sowing of rice seeds in dry soil with the help of seeders, manual sowing of rice seedlings, mechanical sowing of rice seedlings.

Experiments 4 variants The area of each variant was 9 m<sup>2</sup> in 4 variants and the total experimental area was  $9 \times 16 = 144$  m<sup>2</sup>.

Placement of laboratory field experiments in scientific research, calculations, observations were carried out on the basis of "Methodological manual of the State Commission for Variety Testing of Agricultural Crops" (Tashkent 1994), "Methods of field experiments" (UzPITI 2007). net profit and other economic indicators in the method of VN Polozhi (Tashkent 1976), statistical analysis of experimental results "Methodology of field experience" (Kolos 1985) was performed by BA Dospekhov.

The research used medium-ripe rice "Iskandar".

In the experiment, the yield from each variant was analyzed and calculated on several separate indicators (Table 1).

**Table 1).**

**Influence of different sowing methods on the yield of conditioned seeds from Iskandar rice (2021)**

| Varieties | Options                                                        | The amount of conditioned seed output |                       |                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|           |                                                                | Gross yield, kg                       | Conditioned seeds, kg | Conditioned seeds, % |
| Iskandar  | 1 Sowing of rice seeds by hand using manual method, control St | 7200                                  | 4406                  | 61.2                 |
|           | 2 Sowing rice seeds in dry soil using seeders                  | 6270                                  | 3768                  | 60.1                 |
|           | 3 Planting rice seedlings by hand                              | 7960                                  | 6813                  | 85.6                 |
|           | 4 Planting rice seedlings using mechanisms                     | 8100                                  | 6990                  | 86.3                 |

In our study, sown rice seeds were selected as a control option. In this method, the cost of seeds per hectare is 160-180 kg. In control 1, the gross yield was 7200 kg and the conditioned seed yield was 4406 kg, or 61.2%.

In Option 2, where rice seeds were sown in dry soil using a grain drill, the gross yield per hectare was 6270 kg, and the conditioned seed yield was 3,768 kg and 60.1%. In this method, the seed consumption was 140-150 kg / ha, 20-30 kg of seeds per hectare were saved compared to the control, and an additional 638 kg of conditioned seeds were obtained.

In option 3, where rice seedlings were planted by hand, the gross yield was 7960 kg, the yield of yellow seeds was 6814 kg and the yield of conditioned seeds was 85.6%. In this method, the seed consumption was 60-70 kg, the seed

consumption was reduced to 100 kg compared to the control option, and an additional 2408 kg of seed yield was obtained compared to the control option

In variant 4, rice seedlings planted in the mechanism, the gross yield was 8100 kg, the yield of yellow seeds was 6990 kg, ie the yield of conditioned seeds was 86.3%. In this method, the seed consumption was 50-60 kg, saving 100-110 kg of seeds compared to the control and 2584 kg of additional seed yield compared to the control.

### **Conclusion.**

In the variants of rice planted in the soil and in the fallow method, this condition was mainly caused by immature, rotten and semi-rotten grains in physiologically immature or dormant seedlings. Due to the biological maturity and full maturity of the rice seedlings, the yield of yellow seeds was 25-26% higher than that of the rice and fallow varieties. As a result of ensuring full ripening of rice seedlings, it is possible to get 85-86% of yellow seeds from the harvest. This will allow to effectively introduce these methods in large areas and increase productivity.