

Quality Indicators of Cotton Fiber in the Care of " Ravnaq-1 " Goose in the Range of 76 Sm

SalomovShavkatTurobovich,

Doctor of Agricultural sciences, Uzbekistan

TeshayevFatulloJurakulovich, professor,

AchilovSanjarGeldiyarovich, Junior Research Fellow

MukhammadovYuldoshbekAkmalog'li,

PhD student.

Cotton Breeding, Seed Production and Agrotechnologies Research Institute (CBSPARI),
Uzbekistan

Abstact

In our scientific research, observations were made by using a simple method between 60 sm and 76 sm lines in a simple and milling cultivator. Bunda soil porosity was observed in the analysis with an increase of 76-60% in the range of 0.7 sm, which is known to have improved compared to 0.7 sm (control). During the period of growth, soil mechanical composition, volume mass and granularity were positively affected in the range of 76 cm, root system and the growth and development of the porous were affected and additional 2.1 ts/ha were harvested.

When the quality indicators of fiber were analyzed, the range of porous control was determined at 60 cm compared to 76 sm, copper-microneur 0.1%, Mat-ripening coefficient 0.01%, Str-comparable elongation strength 1.5 g strength/teks, UI-uniformity Index 1.4%, SFI-kalta fiber index 1.2%.

Keywords: Goose, soil, range range, milling cultivator, bulk mass, porosity, granularity, seed thickness, fiber length, fiber output, micronutrient, fiber index, productivity.

INTRODUCTION

The strong competitive environment in the global cotton market, the emergence of modern, technological and fast-growing textile equipment, the need to obtain high-quality and competitive textile products are driving the increase in demand for the quality of cotton from year to year. Therefore, in the last years, an important task of the cotton industry of the Republic was to improve the technology of processing cotton homesickness, as well as its quality assessment system, to bring cotton fiber to the necessary quality standards, thereby improving its consumer properties and increasing the demand for it. In recent years, with the support of the government directly, important reforms have been carried out in the field of assessing the quality of cotton fiber, its classification, certification and standardization, as well as in line with the requirements of the international fiber system.

As a result of the timely implementation of the measures established in the quality acceptance and storage of cotton raw materials, the quality indicators of the produced cotton fiber amounted to 93,0 percent according to the state of February 1, 2018. High fiber output suitable for the education of agroclusters due to the possibility of Morpho-biology and yield of newly created hemp varieties, it is important to develop an optimal range in the care of hemp planting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Taking into account the relevance of the topic, the research was carried out in the conditions of typical burlap and mechanical composition of the Tashkent region with average sand soils. In carrying out the research, the effect of cotton crop and fiber on quality indicators was studied in the range of "ravnaq-1" varieties 60 and 76 sm, simple and milling cultivator processing. Before carrying out scientific research, the mechanical composition of field soil, agrophysical Properties N.A.By the Kachinsky method, the agrochemical properties of humus amount I.V.By the method of Thurin, the total amount of nitrogen and phosphorus is L.P.Grisenko, I.M.In the Maltseva method, nitratli nitrogen Ionometric instrument, the moving phosphor B.P.In the Machigin method, the replaceable potassium P.V.Determined by the Protasov method. Scientific research was carried out on the basis of the manuals "methodology polevikh opitov s khlopchatnikom" (1981), "methods of conducting field experiments" (2007) [3] adopted.

N.Y.E.Avliyakov, A.E.Avliyakovs [1] when the first type of fiber feeder "Termez-49" grade of porous was maintained using optimal agrotechnical measures, fiber output was 34.4 %, fiber length was 39.2 mm, fiber breakage power was 4.2 Gs, metric number was 7600 ml/teks, relative breakage power was 33.0 Gs/teks and 1000 units of seed weight was 119 gr. In the "friendship" seed experiment of this variety, an average yield of 42 ts/Ha was achieved when planting in an area of 47.6.

Sh.Abdulimov and Sh. Karimovs [2] had a positive effect on the quality of cotton fiber when treated with Natri gum, Obereg, mival-Agro and Phytovac stimulants in experiments as well as during the honing period. Bunda fiber output increased by 1.9%, relative elongation strength increased by 0.1-0.2 GK/teks and 1000 PCs of seed weight by 4-10.5 gr, with vilt Cassation decreased by 15 October to 12.5-18.4%, which was determined in the grain.

Sh.T.In Salomov [5] experiments, it was noted that the variety of the range of porcine significantly affects the quality indicators of cotton fiber, and air exchange is improved when caring for porcine in the range of 80x40 CM, as a result of the rapid growth and development of the porcine, as well as the coefficient of nutrient use, the increase in productivity, theM.P.Sukurav, R.Akhmedov, M.S.Mirahmedov [6] the weight of one breast in the technological quality indicators of the " Charos " goose was 5,0-5.5 gr, belonging to type IV, fiber length 33-34 gr, fiber output 38-39 percent, micronutrient 4.4-4.5, fiber length 1.14-1.18 dyum and reached 44.0-48.0 ts/ha to support optimal agrotechnical measures in some farmer farms in Samarkand and Khorezm region.

A.Nuriddinov, J.Akhmedov, A.Bahramovs [7] insisted that the medium-fiber "Navruz" crop would yield up to 110-120 thousand seedlings per hectare in conditions of typical bursting soils, apply NPK 220-160-110 kg/ha, perform 13-14 harvest king in the grass, watering in a range of 1-3-1 in the system, defoliation when cotton is opened 45-50 percent, and other agrotechnical measures.

B.A. Khalmanov on the basis of the most 5005 projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency Mississippi State (USA) in the section "genetics of plants and the development of products" in Stonville "the use of marker selection in the creation of goose varieties"the preparation of a chemical solution for Molecular Biology Research, the use of pH meters, autoclaf, the preparation of agarose gel and it is cited that the practice of calculating the effectiveness of mineral fertilizers and analyzing fiber in the methods of HVI, AFIS.

F.M. Khasanova, M.S. Atabaeva [9] in support of the new combination processing technology of Andijan-36 in the soil, it was found that in the autumn when nitrogen fertilizers under pushta were applied in the form of 100% and 50% ammonia in Meyor to 200 kg/ha, they had a positive effect on the quality of cotton fiber. Bunda er 30-35 CM drive in the seedling with the addition planted, 148,8 thousand/PCs per hectare of seedling thickness in the care variant, fiber output 38.2 %, fiber length 34.2 mm, the relative elongation power of fiber is 28.2 GK / teks and micronutrient 4.3 GK/strength, the average yield to 39.4 ts / Ha was determined in the analysis.

Ganiev M.S and Besedin P.In reference to N [10], it has its direct impact on soil agrophysical properties and structures when processing soil between Main and row with agricultural techniques. The increase or decrease in soil porosity negatively affected the soil moisture retention disorder, soil aeration changes, active movement of beneficial micro-organisms, suggesting that cotton yield and fiber quality may decrease.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In our research, care was carried out for the middle-Fiber Type III-type "ravnaq-1" between 60 sm (control) and 76 sm (control) range of the goose. The mechanical composition of the soil, bulk mass, porosity, granularity and water permeability are important factors in the processing of Bunda porous in simple and milling cultivators. Because, as a result of the positive effect of soil properties, the formation of the meyuride in the root system, good assimilation of nutrients creates a ground for the growth and development of the soil and an increase in productivity.

At the beginning of the period of validity of our studies, if the bulk weight of the soil was 0-30 CM Haddock layer and 30-50 sm Haddock subsoil layer was 1.17-1.28 g/sm³, soil porosity 0-30 CM Haddock layer and 30-50 sm Haddock subsoil layer was 56.8-52.3%, these indicators went to the end of the period If at the end of the period of validity in the variant with 60 sm between the range of burlap was 1.36-1.43 g/sm³ without corresponding to the subsurface layers of the soil bulk weight 0-30 CM Haddock layer and 30-50 cm Haddock, there was a change in the positive side compared to the bulk mass in the variant By the end of the soil porosity validity period was determined to be 0.5-0.7% higher than the range 60 sm (control) option in the range of 30-30 CM in the layer of haddock and 30-50 sm Haddock in the range of 76 sm in the underground layer of haddock.

At the beginning of the period of validity during our scientific developments, the soil was 0-30 CM Haddock layer and the lumpy fractions in the layers of haddock 30-50 sm (greater than 10 mm) 20.6-19.8%, favorable agronomic fractions (10-0.25 mm) 70.1-77.9%, pollinated unfavorable fractions (0.25 mm smaller) 3.6-2.3%. It was observed that by the end of the growing period the soil granularity changed in all variants, in the options treated in the milling cultivator in the care variant between the rows of the goose 76 sm, agronomic favorable fractions improved compared to the care variant between the rows of 60 sm, creating a favorable environment for the development of the plant root system.

By the end of the growth period of the follow-up, the favorable agronomic fractions for the development of a good growing of the bud were determined 1-4.35% higher than the 60 sm (control) variant in the care variant among the 76 sm range.

In our conducted research, it is necessary to ensure that the high quality of cotton yield corresponds to the world standards of industrial products derived from it. Therefore, the effect of cotton fiber on technological quality indicators of all agrotadbir used in the care of the goose "ravnaq-1" variety between 60 sm and 76 sm range was also analyzed. In these experiments, technological quality indicators of fiber in NVI-dasgori were determined for the analysis of samples obtained before each harvesting of cotton crop.

In our scientific research, when analyzed in laboratory conditions in a variant between the range of 76 sm and theoretical planting thickness 90-100 thousand Bush/ha, the fiber length is 36.7 mm, fiber output is 36.3%, the weight of 1000 seeds is 131.6 gr. ni made up. Bunda range 60 sm compared to the control option, fiber length 0.5 mm, fiber output 0.4 %, 1000 PCs of seed weight 4.4 gr was observed in the analysis. When the quality indicators of the fiber were analyzed in the Republican quality center, it was observed that the range of the goose was 76 sm in the variant, different from 60 sm in the variant to some indicators of the technological characteristics of the cotton fiber. Bunda, copper-micronutrient 0.1, Mat-ripening coefficient 0.01%, Str-comparable cutting power 1.5 g Power/teks, UI-uniformity index increased to 1.4, SFI-kalta fiber index was found to be 1.2% less.

Technological quality indicators of fiber.
(Republican quality center information)

Opt ion №														
Bet ween the rows of cells.	SCI	Mic	Mat %	UHM L- (дюйм)	UI	SF I %	Str - (гкуч/текс)	Elg	Rd- %	+b	CG rd	Tr Cnt	Tr Ar- %	Tr ID
60	151	4,3	0,86	1,21	83,9	7,4	32,7	6,4	78, 1	6, 7	41- 1	25	0,3	2
76	162	4,4	0,87	1,23	85,3	6,2	34,2	6,2	78, 7	6, 6	41- 1	17	0,4	3

In general, the variety between the rows of buds has affected to some extent the quality indicators of the cotton fiber. Bunda in the 76 sm range of root system formation in the care of the porcine, moisture content in the Meyer, air exchange improvement, growth and development of the porcine, as well as the intensity of the nutrient use coefficient was determined, the yield increased by 60 sm to 2.1 ts/ha, the technological quality of fiber has changed to the positive side

CONCLUSIONS

In general, in our conducted scientific observations, there was a change in soil agrophysical properties to the positive side in our variant, in which the range of 76 cm is treated in the milling cultivator. That is, soil porosity was found to have improved by 0.5-0.7%

compared to 60 cm (control), while bark agronomic fractions by 1-4.35% were found in the analysis. During the course of our research, during the period of growth in the range of 76 cm, the root system of the STEM and growth and development of the stem was in meyari and an additional 2.1 ts/Ha was harvested.

Some technological quality indicators of cotton fiber compared to the 60 cm (control) option, i.e., copper-microneur 0.1, Mat-ripening coefficient 0.01 %, Str-comparable elongation strength 1.5 g strength/teks, UI-uniformity index increased to 1.4, SFI fiber Index improved to 1.2%, were determined in the analysis of NVI-Dass.

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