

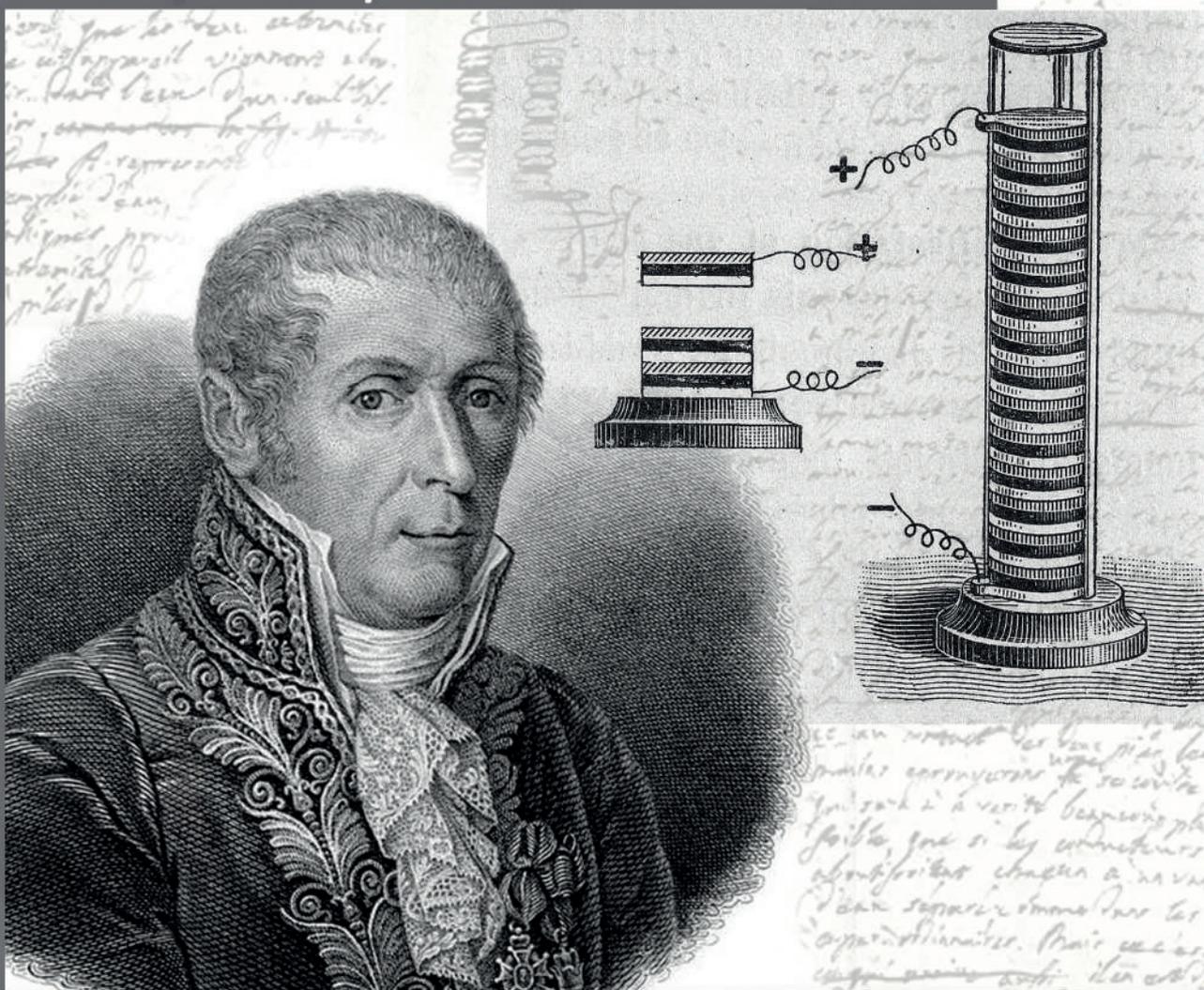
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**ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН:
ИННОВАЦИЯ, ФАН
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23-ҚИСМ**

**НОВЫЙ УЗБЕКИСТАН:
ИННОВАЦИИ, НАУКА
И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
ЧАСТЬ-23**

**NEW UZBEKISTAN:
INNOVATION, SCIENCE
AND EDUCATION
PART-23**

ТОШКЕНТ-2023



УУК 001 (062)
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“Янги Ўзбекистон: Инновация, фан ва таълим” [Тошкент; 2023]

“Янги Ўзбекистон: Инновация, фан ва таълим” мавзусидаги республика 52-кўп тармоқли илмий масофавий онлайн конференция материаллари тўплами, 31 май 2023 йил. - Тошкент: «Tadqiqot», 2023. - 11 б.

Ушбу Республика-илмий онлайн даврий анжуманлар «Харакатлар стратегиясидан – Тараққиёт стратегияси сари» тамойилига асосан ишлаб чиқилган еттита устувор йўналишдан иборат 2022 – 2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси мувофик:– илмий изланиш ютуқларини амалиётга жорий этиш йўли билан фан соҳаларини ривожлантиришга бағишланган.

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АГРОПРОЦЕССИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

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ASSESSMENT OF DEPENDENCE OF YIELD STRUCTURE OF RYE VARIETIES ON PLANTING TIME AND MINERAL FERTILIZATION STANDARDS.

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***Abstract.** The article describes the main elements of the technology of cultivation of the new "Shalola" variety of autumn rye included in the state register, based on the optimization of the gray soils of the irrigated meadow of Samarkand region.*

***Key words:** Autumn rye, "Shalola", variety, yield, grain, ear, planting time, mineral fertilizer.*

Introduction. Agricultural production is an important sector of the economy, and the development of the country and the entire national economy largely depends on its efficiency. In other words, agriculture is one of the major sectors of the country's economy. It is not for nothing that the main attention is paid to the effective operation of this sector in most developed countries.

Autumn grain crops are characterized by high biological productivity. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the productivity of autumn rye, improve cultivation technologies and introduce the most important factors that increase productivity.

Agrotechnics of autumn and spring varieties of rye from autumn grain crops in the conditions of meadow gray soils of Samarkand region have not been sufficiently studied.

According to B.M. Kholikov, one of the main tasks of farming is to create a favorable environment for various processes taking place in the soil, so that agricultural crops grow and develop in a favorable environment. [3]

Ataev and Muhammadiyev expressed their opinion that among mineral fertilizers, nitrogenous fertilizers are of special importance, they positively affect the growth and development of the plant, serve to accelerate the physiological processes during growth, and maintain the physiological control. [4]

Today, the lack of cultivation of winter rye for food and the shrinking of the area remains an urgent problem. Therefore, in order to meet the demand for rye bread, rye grain comes from foreign countries at the expense of foreign currency.

Taking into account the above, the effects of plant height, ear structure and grain yield on the planting dates of the new autumn rye variety "Shalola" included in the state register and the norms of mineral fertilizers were studied.

Materials and methods. All observations in the research were carried out based on the analysis of soil and plant samples and the manuals of the books "Metodika polevogo opyta" (Dospekhov, 1985), "Metodika Gosudarstvennogo sorto ispytaniya selskokhazyaystvenyx kultur" (1964), "Methods of conducting field experiments" (2007).

One of the ways to determine the level of productivity is given by ear productivity elements (ear length, number of grains in an ear, weight of 1000 grains). The formation of spike parameters is influenced by agrotechnical and meteorological factors [1,2] (Kobylyansky, 1982; Denisov, 1987, etc.).

Results and their analysis. In the analysis of the conducted research, it was found that the plant height decreased with the delay of the planting period, while the plant height increased as the mineral fertilizer rate increased. The lowest indicator of plant height was observed in control variants without fertilizer. The highest indicator of plant height was observed in the period planted



on October 1. In this case, the mineral fertilizer rates for the options are $N_{120}P_{70}K_{60}$ kg per hectare. compared to the applied option, it was found that the height of the plant was 3.6 cm in the applied option of $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ kg/ha, and 7.5 cm in the applied option of $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha. The lowest indicator was observed during the planting period on November 1. In this case, $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ kg/ha compared to the option that used $N_{120}P_{70}K_{60}$ kg per hectare under the options. plant height in the used variant is 2.8 cm., $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha. and in the used variant, it was found to be 5.6 cm high.

We can see that these indicators have changed in the period planted on October 15. Compared to the control-no-fertilizer variant, in the variant with $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha, we observed that the length of the spike was 2.8 cm, the number of spikes in the spike was 9.1, the number of grains in the spike was 30.1, and the number of grains in the spike was increased by 0.38. Compared to the control, in the option where the rate of mineral fertilizers was $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ kg per hectare, these indicators increased by 2.2 cm, 8.2 units, 25.8 units, and 0.32 units, respectively, while in the option where $N_{120}P_{70}K_{60}$ kg/ha was used, it was 1.4 cm, 6, We can see that 5 units, 18.6 units and 0.22 units are higher.

In conclusion, it should be said that in the conditions of the gray soils of the irrigated meadow of the Samarkand region, the new "Shalola" variety of autumn rye is planted in the first ten days of October based on its biological characteristics, and when the fertilizer is applied at the rate of $N_{150}P_{90}K_{75}$ per hectare, it has a positive effect on the ear structure and ensures an increase in grain yield. When planting in the second ten days of October, mineral fertilizer standards of $N_{180}P_{110}K_{90}$ kg/ha per hectare will improve the grain structure and increase grain yield.

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DEPENDENCE OF FIELD FERTILITY AND WINTER YIELD OF WINTER BARLEY
ON MINERAL FERTILIZER RATE.

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Abstract: As a result of research, the effect of mineral fertilizing of "Mushtari" barley variety on field fertility and winter hardiness of seeds was studied in the article for the first time in the hilly regions of Jizzakh region.

Keywords; Barley, variety, planting time, rate, fertilizer, field fertility, winter resistance.

Introduction. In the cultivation of grain crops, including winter barley, the production of plants of a certain thickness per hectare is an important agrotechnical measure. When growing a high yield of winter barley under certain conditions, the thickness of the plants is primarily influenced by seed germination, planting rate, depth, time, soil-climate conditions, previous crop type, land preparation and planting, characteristics of the cultivated variety, preparation of seeds for planting, and a number of other factors. shows [; 16 p., 2; 51 p., 3; p. 72].

The field fertility of seeds in most cases is less than the laboratory fertility and it depends on the quality of seeds, applied agrotechnics, soil-climatic conditions, damage of seeds, lawns by diseases and pests and other factors [4; 6 p., 5; p. 49].

In scientific sources, the reasons for the decrease in field fertility of seeds are interpreted in different ways, including incorrect selection of previous crops, preparation of seeds for sowing, incorrect determination of seed sowing depth, low seed quality, lack of moisture in the soil and other factors. [6; p. 30, 7; p. 44],

The time of planting and the depth of the main tillage have a strong influence on the field fertility of winter barley seeds. K.Sh. Badurgova [8; p. 24] according to the data, field fertility decreased from 74.8% to 67.4% with the delay of planting date depending on the variety, and from 73.6% to 64.8% with tillage options.

At present, in our Republic, new, autumn varieties of barley intended for planting in fertile arid lands have been created and included in the state register. However, taking into account the soil and climate conditions of the region, the biological characteristics of their varieties, their productivity in dry farming remains low due to the lack of development of agrotechnics.

Material and methods. In 2021-2022, field experiments were conducted in the experimental fields of the Lalmikor Agricultural Research Institute, and laboratory analyzes were conducted in the "Plant Science, Forage Breeding and Genetics" scientific laboratory of the Samarkand State University Veterinary Medicine, Livestock and Biotechnologies.

The tested field soils are light gray soils with average mechanical composition. The object of the experiment is "Mushtari" varieties of autumn barley. Experiments in 4 repetitions, the surface of each plot is 60 m², the considered surface is 50 m². In the experiment, the laboratory and field germination of seeds, the winter resistance of plants and the number of grasses were determined.

Results and their analysis. In our research, it was found that fertilization rates have a significant effect on the field fertility of winter barley seeds (Table 1).

In our experiment, the planting date of the studied variety in all fertilization rates was on October 10, and the planting rate was 2.5 million viable seeds. The number of sprouted grasses per 1 m² was 195.3 pieces (78.1 %) in the plots planted without fertilizers, while it was 208.3 pieces (83.3 %) in the variant that used N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀ kg/ha as a control. It was observed that the number of sprouted grass per 1m² was higher by 13.0 pieces (5.2%) compared to the option without fertilizer. It was noted that the highest number of sprouted grasses was 211.5 (84.6%) in the option that applied N₅₀P₅₀K₅₀ kg/ha.

When we analyzed the influence of mineral fertilizer standards on the degree of overwintering of winter barley, it was found that in the case of control N₃₀P₃₀K₃₀ kg/m, 210.5 pieces of grass per 1m² in autumn, and the number of overwintered grasses was 175.4 pieces (83.3%). In the version



without fertilizer, it was found that there were 195.6 units and 157.2 units (80.4 %), respectively. It was noted that the highest number of grasses after wintering was 176.7 pieces (83.8%) in the option where the rate of barley wintering was $N_{50}P_{50}K_{50}$ kg/ha.

In conclusion, it is safe to say that, if $N_{50}P_{50}K_{50}$ kg per hectare of "Mushtari" variety of winter barley is applied in the light gray soils of dry areas of Jizzar region, it was found that the level of germination of autumn grasses and wintering is high.

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ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН: ИННОВАЦИЯ, ФАН ВА ТАЪЛИМ 23-ҚИСМ

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