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AGROTECHNOLOGY FOR GROWING COTTON OF NEW MEDIUM FIBER UZPITI-1604

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ABSTRACT
The article examines the agricultural technology of growing a new variety of cotton ỹzPITI-1604. Indicated is the approximation of the annual mineral fertilization, its rate of attention by the phase of development. The effectiveness of the agro-action of minting and its methods and timing.
KEY WORDS:*new variety, mineral nutrition, processing, threshing, harvest branches, harvest elements, weight of pods, fiber quality, cost-effectiveness.*

INTRODUCTION

Every time the President of the Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoev visits the region, he is able to create a variety of cotton and winter wheat varieties that are adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of each region, especially the global climate in recent years. The use of resource-intensive agro-technologies is one of the most pressing issues today.

All observations and analyzes are based on the methods of conducting field experiments of UzPITI (Tashkent-2007) BA Dospekhov's "Methods of field experience" (1985) "Methods of selection of cotton" (1968).

Scientists were engaged in the creation of new varieties and the development of appropriate agro-technologies like Kh.D. Charieva, NN Ochildiev, M. Tadjiev, KM Tadjiev (2017) The new medium-fiber cotton has a higher quality than UzPITI-1604. Abundant harvest is achieved through feeding, irrigation, ensuring the required number of crops, full compliance with all agro-technical measures.

RS Nazarov, A. Amanturdiev, J. Akhmedov, A. Kushaliev (2007) developed a recommendation for high yields of regionalized and promising cotton varieties in the country.

SA Rakhmonkulov, A. Donaboev, H. Jalolov, H. Dadahujaev (2015) developed a recommendation on the selection of cotton varieties with natural heat and conducted research on the new medium fiber UzPITI-1604. Each region will have to meet the requirements of the selected cotton varieties for planting in soil and climatic conditions. The new fiber should be high-yielding, resistant to insects and diseases, resistant to climate change, high fiber yield and white fiber. The fiber should be easily separated from the seed, the contamination of the fiber should be low, and the seed should not pass into the cortex. The fiber quality is required to fully meet international standards, the micronaire index is 4.4-4.8, the medium and fine fiber cotton fiber is 3.7-4.4, and the seed has a high degree of fat content and quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The new UzPITI-1604 new medium fiber plant in Gaza was created at the Surkhandarya research and experimental station of the PSUAITI by re-breeding and multiple selection of Namangan-77xS-2xS-5 varieties. New authors: H.D. Charieva, M.Tadjiev and NNOchildievNav's fiber is white, fiber length 34-35 mm, fiber output 40-42%, fiber

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type IV, micronaire is equal to 4.4-4.5 hectares , the quality of the fiber fully meets international standards.

The agro-technical features of the new variety will be discussed.

In the southern part of the region, before sowing, the fields are irrigated and the soil is plowed and the seeds are planted on the ridges. In the conditions of the northern glacial soils of the region, the fields are leveled, covered with sheep and goats.

Based on the results of scientific experiments and development tests, the best time for sowing seeds in the southern parts of the region is March 25-April 10, and for the northern parts of the region is April 1-15. These deadlines may change to 4-5 days or so due to global changes in weather conditions.

Let's focus on the results of the new production tests of the new cotton fiber PITI-1604.

For several years, the farm "Ismoil-Namuna" in the territory of Surkhan-Namuna SIU in Termez district and the experimental site Hazarbagh in Denov district have been working on the development of a new medium-fiber cotton UzPITI-1604. The Ismoil-Namuna farm in Termez district is a large, diversified farm with drying and processing workshops for agricultural products. The total area of the farm is 124.9 l

On this farm a new cotton field UzPITI-1604 was planted on an area of 73.0 hectares. In April, 50 kg of seeds were sown per hectare. The seeds were planted on the piles. The seeds were sown at a depth of 4-5 cm, full seedlings were obtained in 7.8 days. -cultivated, irrigated 4 times and weeded 3 times.

Chemicals against insects (spiders, nectar, thrips, caterpillars) were applied for the third time. Despite the hot weather, the farm harvested an average of 32.7 c / ha from 73.0 ha.

New cotton fiber UzPITI-1604 of Bukhara-6, Bukhara-102 varieties matures in 5-10 days, yields 4-5 c / ha higher, high fiber yield (40-42%) micronaire 4.4-4.5 and fiber IV belongs to the type.

The new Bukhara-102 and Sulton varieties require less water once a growing season. The period of rapid growth is 105-115 days. The stems of new varieties can be sown in very compact widths of 60 and 90 cm. The stems require a lot of attention in the production of high yields of new varieties. In elite farms it is necessary to grow 50-60 thousand seedlings per hectare. It is preferable to cultivate 90-100 thousand bushes / ha in fertile soils, 100-110 thousand bushes / ha in medium fertile soils and 115-125 thousand bushes / ha in low fertile soils (light and gravel).

The annual feeding rate is 200 kg / ha of nitrogen, 140 kg of phosphorus and 100 kg / ha of potassium fertilizers, and it is recommended to apply 70% of phosphorus fertilizers and 50% of potassium fertilizers under plowing. 25-30 kg / ha of nitrogen and 20-25 kg / ha of phosphorus fertilizer at the time of sowing or 3-4 leaves, 70-80 kg / ha of nitrogen and 40-50 kg / ha of potassium during the growing season, 70-80 kg / ha of nitrogen during the flowering period. and 40-50 kg / ha of phosphorus fertilizer is recommended.

Nitrogen fertilizers should be applied in the second half of June for early harvest.

It is recommended to irrigate the cotton with nutrients. As a result of squeezing and twisting the cotton and turning it into a black ridge, the yield decreases by 30-50% and the cotton grows. This unfortunate situation should never be allowed. Taking into account the soil fertility and the number of cotton balls, it is recommended to carry out cotton picking with the formation of 13-15 harvested branches. It is recommended to carry out suspensions with mineral fertilizers at least 2-3 times and to use biostimulants, to organize irrigation by the juice method and to apply local compost fertilizers for high yields of cotton.

Carrying out defoliation of cotton at the opening of 50-60% of pods, organization of harvesting of seed fields at the opening of 50-60% of pods and 75-80% for technical purposes and harvesting of the main part of the machine with the help of machines is a way to avoid waste.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the table, according to the results of experiments conducted by SA Rahmonkulov, H. Jalolov, H. Dadakhujaev in 2012-2014, the new district of UzPITI-1604 was newly zoned. Bukhara-6, Bukhara-102, Bukhara-102 According to the table, 77 varieties are more resistant to natural heat, hot and dry weather, and therefore the average three-year cotton yield is 0.8-2.8 centner per hectare higher than the regionalized varieties Bukhara-6, Bukhara-102, Namangan-77 grown.

CONCLUSION

In short, the implementation of all agro-technical measures in the most convenient time and quality guarantees the production of a rich and high-quality product from the new medium-fiber cotton variety UzPITI-1604.

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Indicators of tolerance to natural heat of regionalized and new cotton varieties

№	Name of varieties	1.09.2012й			1.09.2013й			years			2012 year 2014 year cotton harvest ц/га
								2012	2013	2014	
		The total number of generated elements	Spilled crop elements %	stored yield elements %	The total number of generated elements	Spilled crop elements %	stored yield elements %	cotton harvest ц/га	cotton harvest ц/га	cotton harvest ц/га	
1	Bukhara-6	24,1	34,7	65,3	38,0	54,7	45,3	21,9	34,2	42,2	32,8
2	Bukhara-102	30,3	50,5	49,2	32,8	62,5	37,5	34,4	31,6	42,3	34,8
3	Sultan	31,2	45,3	56,7	30,5	55,4	44,6	36,9	31,3	40,6	35,4
4	Namangan-77	36,4	38,9	61,8	27,7	33,0	39,4	24,7	33,0	39,4	33,4
5	Beshkaxramon	34,4	44,2	55,8	32,1	56,9	43,1	31,9	45,0	39,7	35,5
6	ЎзПИТИ-1604	39,1	44,0	56,0	37,6	46,3	53,7	39,8	34,8	39,2	35,6

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