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UZPITI-1602 VARIETY BELONGING TO GOSSIPIUM HERZIDIUM SPECIES

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Abstract. In the researches, it was analyzed how the character of the fiber output in the ecologically and geographically distant hybrids obtained with the participation of introgressive forms in the first hybrid generations. In the F1 hybrids, in most cases, a state of complete dominance was observed according to the sign of fiber yield. Cotton varieties are high-yielding and drought-resistant, quick-ripening and resistant to diseases and pests, adapted to mechanization, harvesting by machine, with high fiber yield and fiber quality indicators that meet the requirements of the world market.
Keywords. Cotton varieties, reciprocal breeding, biometric indicators of varieties, fiber quality indicators. selective material, selective selection, fiber output.

The medium-fiber UzPITI-1602 variety, which belongs to the fourth type, was created by crossbreeding Chimboy-3010xNamangan-77 varieties at the Scientific Research Institute of Fine Cotton by multi-year single breeding.

Authors of the variety: H. Avliyakulov and others. The variety belongs to Gossipium Herzidium species, according to the morphological and technological indicators of cotton, the height of the cotton bush is 110-120 cm, and the first harvest branches appear in 4-5 joints. When high agrotechnical measures are applied, the crop appears on the 3rd harvest branch. The shape of the pods is ovoid, the flower is light yellow, the seed is hairy, the fiber is very white, it meets the requirements of the current world market. September harvest is equal to 34.5 tons/ha, total yield is 40.4 tons/ha. One pod weighs 5.2 g, fiber yield is 40.4%, fiber yield is 16.3 t/ha, maturity is 106 days, 1000 seed weight is 104 g, fiber breaking strength is 4.6 gk, metric number is 5800 ml/tex, relative breaking strength is 26.6 gk/tex. , the length of the fiber is 32.4 mm, the micron is 4.3-4.4.

Scientifically based farming system in cotton has its own characteristics. It requires the implementation of a certain system of agro-measures in the cultivation and harvesting of cotton. In particular, when planting seeds, the seeds are prepared centrally in the branches near the factory and delivered to the fields of farms. It is necessary to pay attention to the technology of seed preparation for planting. 600-650 liters of water are spent on one ton of seed to prepare it for sowing. It is moistened every hour using buckets, turned over and covered with polythene or moisture-proof rice. It is necessary to use wooden shovels when turning and mixing the seed.

When planting seeds, hairy seeds should be planted when the average daily temperature in 10 cm of the soil is not less than 12 °C, and seeds should not be less than 14. When sowing seeds, hairy seed is used at the rate of 45-50 kg/ha, de-haired seed at the rate of 25-30 kg/ha.

At the same time as sowing seeds, 45-60 kg of ammonium nitrate and 32-43 kg of urea (carbamide)

and ammophos at the rate of 40-50 kg/ha are applied at a distance of 6-8 cm and at a depth of 12-14 cm.

The most optimal period for unification of sprouted seedlings is the stage when they have produced 1-2 pine leaves. This event should be completed within 3-4 days. If unification is started when 3-4 leaves are released, the cotton yield will decrease by 2-3 t/h, if it is done when 4-5 leaves are released, it will decrease by 4-5 t/h.

When watering cotton, it is necessary to pay attention to the type of soil, the level of groundwater and climatic conditions.

The climate of Surkhandarya region is strongly continental, 1-3-1 in the southern districts of the region, 1-3-2 in the northern districts of the region, 1-3-0, 1-3-1 system, and the amount of water supplied to cotton before flowering and during the ripening period is 600-700 m3/ha, it is advisable to irrigate cotton during the harvesting period without exceeding 800-900 m3/ha.

Use of mineral fertilizers Cotton fields grown for seeds should be fed with at least 15-20% more mineral fertilizers than cotton fields grown for technical cotton. When growing cotton varieties for seed, it is recommended to use mineral fertilizers at the rate of 220-250 kg of pure nitrogen, 154-175 kg of phosphorus, and 110-125 kg of potassium. Application of mineral fertilizers under autumn plowing: 70% of phosphorus fertilizers PS-Agro fertilizer 245-305 kg, ammophos 210-265 kg, 50% of potassium fertilizers 100-110 kg, potassium chloride fertilizer: 25 nitrogen fertilizers in the 2-3 chin-leaf period of cotton -30% (urea at the rate of 135 kg), 35% of nitrogen fertilizers (at the rate of 250 kg of ammonium nitrate) and the remaining 50% of potassium fertilizers (at the rate of 100-110 kg) during the flowering period of cotton, 35% of nitrogen fertilizers (at the rate of 250 kg of ammonium nitrate) and the remaining 30% of phosphorus fertilizers (PS-Agro at the rate of 132 kg or ammophos at the rate of 115 kg) should be given. The deadline for the distribution of mineral fertilizers should be completed by July 5-10 in the southern regions of our Republic.

Timely and high-quality weeding of cotton accelerates the ripening of the bolls by 7-10 days and increases the yield by 2-3 t/h. Cutting cotton should be carried out stratified depending on the state of the plant.

In the fight against cotton pests, sucking pests (thrips, aphids) are very dangerous for the initial growth period of the plant. In order to increase the resistance of plants against them, it is necessary to use a mixture of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers or a 1.5-2.5 percent solution of one of them (OVX-28 brand) with the help of tractor sprayers in the amount of 200-300 liters per hectare. It is necessary to treat with karbofos (1.5 l/ha), Phosphorite (2.0 l/ha), Danidol (1.5 l/ha) and similar diluted solutions in cotton fields where insects are common. In order to eliminate the danger of insects, it is necessary to constantly control the distribution and quantity of bollworms, alfalfa caterpillars and spider mites. With all the agrotechnical measures listed above, it is possible to achieve a yield of 40-50 t/ha from the UzPITI-1602 variety.

According to the results of the research (table-1), the type IV medium fiber UZPITI-1602 variety, based on competition variety test experiments, ripened 50% in 106 days or 2 days earlier than the sample Namangan-77, the September yield was 34.5 t/ha in the sample variety 32 ,5ts/ha, the total yield was 40.4ts/ha or 8.5% higher yield compared to Namangan-77, the weight of one pod was 5.2g compared to 5.0g or 0.2g heavier than Namangan-77. , the fiber yield is 40.4% or 11.3% higher than that of the variety Namangan-77, the weight of one thousand seeds is 104 g in UzPITI-1602, 102 g in the variety Namangan-77, the micron index is 4.4 in UzPITI-1602, the 4.6 in Naamangan-77.

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