

**MORPHOLOGY AND AGROTECHNOLOGY OF UZBEK COTTON RESEARCH
INSTITUTE-201 COTTON VARIETY**

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ANNOTATION

Created in the conditions of Andijan region and promising Uzbek Cotton Research Institute-201 cotton variety has proved in practice that it meets the requirements of world standards, has a certain advantage over previous varieties in terms of competitiveness and other features.

Keywords: Uzbek Cotton Research Institute-201 cotton variety, morphology, biology, soil fertility, water, fertilizer, crop, agrotechnology, fiber.

INTRODUCTION

After the independence of the Republic, as in all spheres, a radical turn has been achieved in the field of agriculture, the existing unjustified company farms have been transformed into farms and in recent years into clusters. At the same time, the people's sense of ownership of land and property has changed, and the attitude of farmers to land has changed radically.

Today, one of the main directions in world cotton growing is the reduction of production costs through the development and implementation of resource-saving agro-technologies, increasing soil fertility in addition to high and quality cotton, a total of 33 million hectares in 84 countries. hectares of cotton are planted and 22.8 mln. tons of cotton fiber is grown.

According to J.Ahmedov, A.Nurmamatov, A.Nuriddinov, J.Akhmedov, A.Bahromov [1], in farms specializing in cotton seed production, the annual norms of mineral fertilizers are N200P1K with 55-60 thousand seedlings per hectare for elite seed production. kg / ha, and for the production of 1-2 reproductive seeds, the application of mineral fertilizers at the rate of N250P140K100 kg / ha is highly effective, leaving a seedling thickness of 75-80 thousand bushes per hectare.

Based on the results of research conducted by Z.Shavkatov, Sh.Berdikulov [2] in the conditions of meadow-gray soils of Samarkand region, according to their recommendations, cotton variety C-8284 was planted at 60 cm row spacing at a thickness of 120,000 seedlings per hectare. Application at the rate of N200P200K100 kg / ha at a ratio of 1: 0.5 allows to obtain an average cotton yield of 35.6 ts / ha per hectare.

A.Haydarov, I.Abdurahmonov, N.Mahmudov, B.Kasimov [3] planted cotton varieties "Sultan" and "Uzbek Cotton Research Institute-201" in 90x12-1 and 90x8-1 sowing schemes in light gray soils of Andijan region. During the growing season, the norms of mineral fertilizers N200R140K100 and N250R175K125 kg / ha were applied. Based on the research and data obtained, cotton varieties "Sultan" and promising "Uzbek Cotton Research Institute-201" were planted in 90x12-1 scheme with a seedling thickness of 90-100 ha. It is recommended to set the annual rate of mineral fertilizers at N200R140K100 kg / ha, leaving a thousand bushels.

Created in the conditions of Andijan region and promising Uzbek Cotton Research Institute-201 cotton variety has proved in practice that it meets the requirements of world standards, has a clear advantage over previous varieties in terms of competitiveness and other features.

Uzbek Cotton Research Institute-201 variety was created in the Andijan branch of the Uzbek Cotton Research Institute by breeders H. Egamov, T. Kamilov and others by multiple selection of Andijan 40x75-f varieties. The stem is conical in shape, compact height 105-110 centimeters. The stem does not lie firmly,

weakly hairy. The first fruiting branch of type 2 comes from 5-6 joints and belongs to the group of medium-ripe varieties. The shelf life is 120-122 days. 6.1 grams. The seeds are hairy gray. The fiber properties of the variety are white length 33.2-34.3 millimeters fiber yield 37-38 percent hardness 4.6-4.8 grams / force Relative break length 28.6 grams force / tex metric number 5800-5900 microns 4.5-4.6 belongs to the fourth industrial type. 1000 seeds weigh 105-110 grams. Depending on the soil conditions and the slope of the soil, the variety can be sown between 60 and 90 centimeters. [5] The planting depth does not differ from other varieties. The seeds are sown in areas watered before planting. In fields where the soil moisture is not enough for the seed to germinate, the seeds are watered to ensure full germination. In areas where the seed germinates, the plant produces an average of 1-2 leaves. 1 plant is left in each nest. The application of the planting scheme is preferable.

The mechanical composition of light gray soils of the Fergana Valley is 2-3 mm, the amount of humus is 0.8-1.0%, the moisture content is 18-20% relative to the relative weight of the soil, the soil moisture is 70-75% relative to the field moisture capacity, soil volume 1, 4-1.6 g / cm³ is considered the most optimal for plant growth and development when the soil porosity is around 50-51%.

The importance of crop rotation in cotton growing is that crop rotation is one of the key factors in improving agricultural culture, increasing soil fertility and cotton yield, providing industry with raw materials, enriching the population with food and providing livestock with a stable fodder base.

At the time of sowing the soil moisture should not be less than 65-70 percent. In such moisture the seeds sown are obtained in full on time. The optimum temperature for sowing seeds is when the temperature is 12-14 degrees at a depth of 0-10 cm of soil. [4]

One of the most important agro-technical measures in cotton growing is weeding. This is a very labor-intensive and very responsible approach, which determines the optimal placement and rapid development of cotton bushes in rows, as well as high yields. In unification, diseased, late-growing seedlings are removed, leaving the vigorous and healthy. For this work 5-6 people a day are spent per hectare. Labor costs are lower in areas where seeds are sown in certain quantities. Yields are reduced by 3-4 ts \ in areas where the survey was conducted alone.

Taking into account the soil and climatic conditions of the country, one of the main tasks today is the development of agro-technology for the growth, development and yield of cotton, the optimal micronutrients for fertilization and fertilization in the ratio of NPK. In this case, through an in-depth analysis of the agrophysical and agrochemical properties of the soil, it is determined which macro-and micronutrient deficiencies. Giving in the flowering and ripening phases of cotton is a guarantee of high yields.

In order to meet the water demand of cotton in the current changing climate, the soil moisture in the root layer should not fall below 65-70% relative to the field moisture capacity, especially during the gullsh bush. [4] To meet the demand for water, drip irrigation from modern irrigation methods, the implementation of film-based irrigation of the fields, save water, labor.

The first processing between the rows of cotton begins when 75-80% of the cotton seedlings sprout and the row appears. In the first cultivation, if the soil is well treated, 20-25% of the unripe seedlings will germinate quickly, the soil will be fine-grained and the plant roots will grow well. This, in turn, prevents drought and root rot diseases and ensures good growth and development of cotton, while increasing the resistance of plants to drought due to the free development of the root system.

CONCLUSION

If the Uzbek Cotton Research Institute-201 variety of cotton is cultivated at a high agro-technical level, in accordance with the scientific recommendations given by scientists, it will be possible to grow 40-45 quintals of high-quality and tomorrow's cotton per hectare.

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