



THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SOWING PRACTICES AND FERTILIZERS ON THE SEED GERMINATION OF HARD WHEAT VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT:

This article provides information on the impact of sowing on the light-watered soils on irrigated light soils and the effect of mineral fertilizers on the field fertility of seeds of hard wheat varieties Krupinka, Zylol and Nasaf. According to the results of the experiments it was found that with the increase of sowing standards the yield of hard wheat varieties in field conditions decreases.

Keywords: *Nav, standard, fertilizer, yield, hard wheat, temperature, drought, variants, grain quality, spikes.*

One of the main requirements of agriculture today, especially in the field of grain farming, is to develop high-quality, heat-and-drought-resistant, high-yielding varieties of cereals that are well adapted to the conditions of irrigated land, resistant to diseases and pests and adverse environmental factors. is an increase. Creation of high quality wheat varieties in all countries of the world and increase of grain production is one of the most urgent tasks today. Therefore, the task of selection breeders today is to create high-yielding, intensive varieties of wheat that are adapted to the climatic conditions of the southern regions of the republic, resistant to drought and heat, diseases and pests, and lay down. It is economically feasible to plant hard wheat in the irrigated areas of the Republic in the fall. When planted in the autumn, it uses the autumn-winter and early spring-toe-to-toe conditions more than the spring sowing, and is more productive than the spring sowing, ripening early, with a larger grain yield of 40-50%. In addition, corn (grain and cereal mass), soybeans, millet and moss can be harvested in the autumn wheat fields.

According to G. Kurbonov and others, the strengthening of our economy and the provision of high quality products to the population will help to produce hard wheat on a scientific basis in the Republic. In the production of hard wheat, high-quality grain and seeds, there should be no species mix (soft wheat), taking into account its biological and environmental characteristics (reproductive seeds and commercial grain crops specializing in hard wheat production), and high agricultural agrarian areas in the southern hot regions. Should be grown on the basis of in cultivation of high yields of hard wheat varieties, it is important to combine the optimum thickness of healthy lawns. Field fertility is often lower than in the laboratory. Field fertility depends on the quality of the seeds, the agro technology used, the soil-climatic conditions, the type of wheat and other factors. Several scientists have shown that the fall in seed productivity depends on various factors. These may be due to poor selection of past crops, incorrect seeding depth, poor seed quality, lack of soil moisture and temperature, and various diseases.

The optimum temperature for full and uniform germination of seeds is 12-20°C, and the average daily temperature set is 120-140 °C for plants to reach the surface. Based on the foregoing considerations, experiments on hard wheat agrotechnics were conducted in the conditions of ice-cold ice soils of Kashkadarya region. In field experiments, it was observed that seed germination decreased with increasing sowing rates. The field fertility varied from 82.4% to 86.7%, from 90.8% to 95.6% in the Zylol variety and from 86.5 to 91.0% in the Nasaf variety, depending on the seeding and fertilization standards.

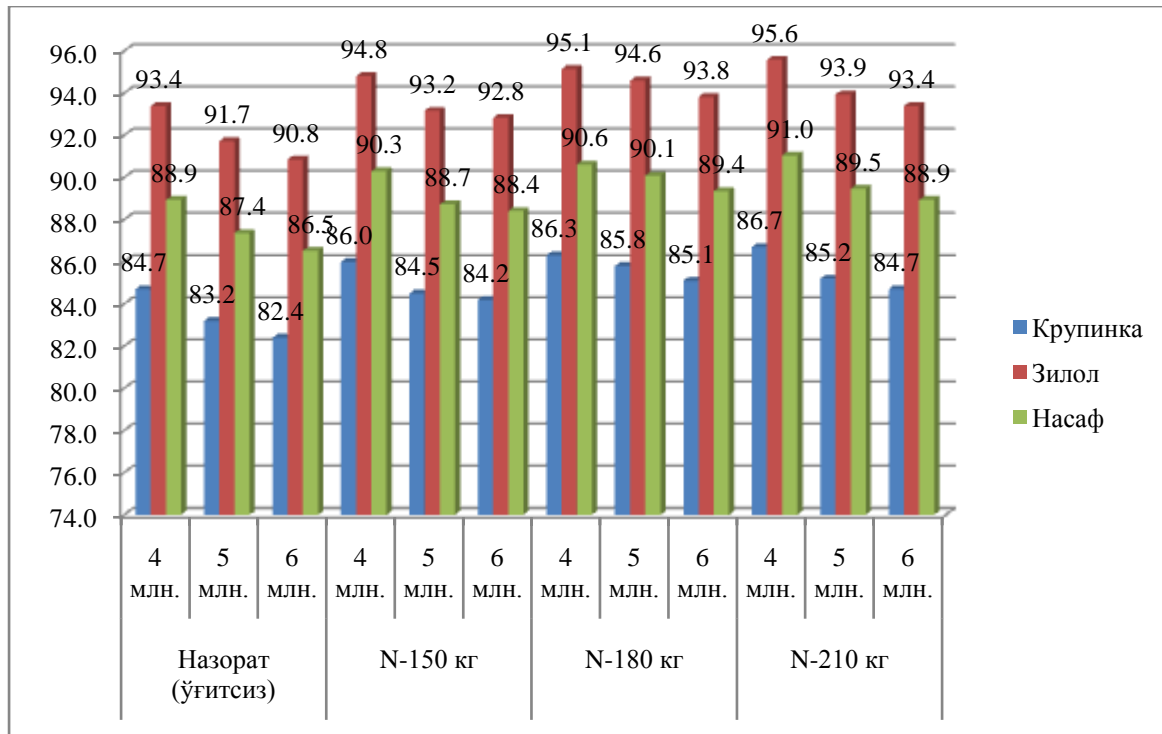


Figure 1. Influence of sowing and fertilizing standards on the field fertility of wheat seeds.

Increase in planting rates results in a decrease in field productivity, including a control (non-prophylactic) variation from 84.7% to 82.4%, and 93.4% to 90.8% in the Zylol variety, with the planting rate increasing from 4 million to 6 million units. , Which affected the decline of Nasaf varieties from 88.9% to 86.5%. Nitrogen N-150 kg was also used in the variants of Krupinka from 86.0% to 84.2%, Zylol varied from 94.8% to 92.8%, from Nasaf to 90.3% to 88.4%, and nitrogen from N-150 kg. There was a decrease in the Krupinka variety from 86.3% to 85.1% in the variants used in the 180 kg, from 95.1% to 93.8% in the Zylol variety and 86.9% in the Nasaf variety.

Many researchers have noted that sowing practices affect seed germination. For example, some authors have shown that seed germination decreases with increasing planting rates, while other researchers have shown that seed germination increases with increasing planting rates. In the experiments, sowing standards had a significant effect on the field yield of winter sown wheat. Seed germination of seeds in accordance with planting norms and varieties: Krupinka, Zilol,

Many researchers have noted that sowing practices affect seed germination. For example, some authors have shown that seed germination decreases with increasing planting rates, while other researchers have shown that seed germination increases with increasing planting rates. In the experiments, sowing standards had a significant effect on the field yield of winter sown wheat. Seed yields in field conditions were 4.0 million

seeds per hectare according to planting standards and varieties according to cultivation rates ranging from 84 7% to 95.6% according to seeding standards. Field cultivation with 6.0 million seeds per hectare is 1.2-2.3% in Krupinka, 1.3-2.5% in Zilol and 1.3-2.4% in Nasaf, compared to 4.0 million seeds per field decreased. Thus, as the seeding rate increases, seed germination decreases in the field. Increasing seed germination in the literature due to increased seeding rates in the literature can be attributed to soil coating after experiments. As the seeding rate increases, the seed germination is associated with the toxic release of toxins, which are active in the germination and germination of seeds.

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