

CREATION OF YIELDING, FIBER-QUALITY VARIETIES OF TYPE IV FROM RANGES OF COTTON

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Annotation. This article provides information about fertile created cotton which produces type IV like febril and creating new type of cotton.

Keywords: Fiber, system, model, micronaire, type fiber, fiber hardness, fiber quality.

In the countries of the world, comprehensive research is being conducted on the development of cotton production, in particular, without expanding the cotton cultivation areas, in addition to increasing the quantity and quality of the yield obtained from it, special attention is paid to the creation of varieties naturally resistant to cotton pests. being directed. Important results have been achieved in cotton selection on the basis of researches on the creation of new varieties with high yield, quick ripening and high seed fertility.

Cotton yield formation is a more complex trait. Productivity is determined by the number of bolls on a cotton plant and the weight of cotton in one boll. At the same time, productivity depends on many other characteristics - for example, early ripening, resistance to diseases and pests, and the adaptability of the variety to the influence of changing environmental conditions.

Early ripening is usually related to yield curve. Therefore, not the correlation coefficient of these signs, but the correlation relationship is calculated. As can be seen from the curve between precocity and productivity, the most precocious forms are less productive. As the growth period increases, the yield increases up to a certain limit, and in very late forms, the yield begins to decrease again.

In the researches conducted by us, the criterion of productivity of ridges is considered the main indicators of experience. It can be seen from the obtained data that in 2015, the 14th ridge gave the highest yield among the ridges (42.1 s/ha), and an additional yield of 5.2 s/ha was obtained compared to the model variety. Among the ridges, the 11th ridge yielded 34.9 s/ha, showing a low yield both compared to the standard and compared to other ridges. The rest of the ridges yielded slightly higher yields than the control.

In the experiment, it can be seen from the data obtained in 2016 that among the ridges, ridges 8,14 and 17,30,76 gave the highest yield (respectively 42.2; 41.7 and 41.3; 41.8; 41.7 It was shown that the model has an additional yield of 5.0, 4.5 and 4.1 s/ha. The rest of the ridges gave a yield close to the control and a little higher than that, and the model did not differ much from the variety and from each other.

When analyzing the productivity data obtained in the experiment in 2017, among the ridges, the highest yield was 14th ridge (41.9 s/ha) and 17th ridge (40.8 s/ha), and the pattern compared to the variety was 5.3 and gave an additional yield of 4.2 s/ha.

The results of the three-year analysis of the studied productivity data show that the highest productivity among the ridges was observed in the 14th ridge. This ridge showed its productivity at the rate of 41.9 s/ha and gave an additional yield of 5.0 s/ha compared to the model. When talking about other lines, it should be mentioned that they also gave a slightly higher yield compared to the control variety. It showed a low yield of 6 s/ha.

Productivity of the ridges according to the years of the experiment, s/ha.

Andijan ITS

Template and ridges	Years			Average	The difference %
	2015	2016	2017		
Andijon- 35	36,9	37,2	36,6	36,9	-
1 – ridge	37,7	38,1	39,0	38,2	+1,3
3- ridge	37,4	38,3	39,6	38,4	+1,5
4-ridge	38,3	40,4	39,3	39,3	+2,4
6-ridge	37,4	39,1	37,8	38,0	+1,1
8- ridge	37,5	42,2	39,5	40,0	+3,1
11- ridge	34,9	37,5	36,8	36,3	-0,6
14-ridge	42,1	41,7	41,9	41,9	+5,0
15-ridge	37,6	36,3	37,3	37,0	+0,1
17-ridge	42,0	41,3	40,8	41,3	+4,4
30-ridge	42,0	41,6	41,8	41,8	+4,7
76-ridge	42,0	41,5	41,5	41,7	+4,8
	EKF ₀₅ =0, 98	EKF ₀₅ =1, 54 s ga	EKF ₀₅ =0, 60s ga		

indicators since the beginning are ridges 14 and 17-30. The main technological indicators of fiber quality are the metric number, which determines the hardness and thinness of a single fiber - its length. Depending on these main indicators, different types of fiber are included in different industrial types. The hardness and thinness of the fiber varies strongly depending on the conditions of cotton care.

For this, the goal is achieved only if the initial material (parental forms) used in the selection is long and soft. Special importance should be given to the maternal form participating in breeding. It is worth mentioning that in the years of research conducted in the competition nursery, T-1, T-6, 1T-4 and T-17, T-30, T-76 have fiber indicators characteristic of type IV. It's done.

The lowest indicator according to this sign is in the 8th series, and it was noted that the metric number of its fiber is 5560. Accordingly, the relative breaking length of the fibers of these ridges is 26.8; 27.3; 28.3 and 27.0; 29.2; The fact that it is equal to 28.5 g.k/tex showed that they have an advantage over other ridges in terms of this indicator. It is known that the ridges showing the smallest fiber microneural indicators will have an advantage. Positive results in this regard were observed in 14 (4), 8 and 17 ridges.

The best indicators among the lines in terms of fiber microneural indicators are 17th line (4.1), 14th line (4.0), 8th line (4.1), 30th line (4.1) , 76- (4.0), were found to be ridges and their fiber was considered to be of high quality.

Based on the results obtained from the scientific-research works carried out in 2015-2017 and the production experiments carried out in 2018-2019, the 17th row has a patent recommendation under the name SP-204 under the name of UZ NAP 00426.

Based on the results obtained from the scientific-research works carried out in 2015-2017 and the production experiments carried out in 2018-2019, the 76th row has a patent recommendation under the name SP-206 of UZ NAP 00426 as a variety.

Among the rows, the 30th row with a positive indicator was submitted to the State Variety Testing Center under the name of Andijan-Ziyo-2.

On the basis of the T-30 ridge, a new variety of medium-fiber cotton "Andijan-Ziyo-2" was created and introduced as a new variety on an area of 2.0 ha in the experimental farm of the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-Technology. . As a result, the growing period of the "Andijan-Ziya-2" variety is 117-118 days, the weight of raw cotton in one bag is 6.0-6.6 g, the average yield is 38-42 s/ha, 1000 the seed weight is 115-120 g, the upper staple length of the fiber is 1.17-1.19 inches, the micronaire is 4.4-4.5.

Technological characteristics of the fibers of the ridges involved in the experiment, Andijon ITS

Template and ridges	Fiber toughness g/force	Fiber maturity, coefficient.	Fiber relative breaking length, g.k./tex	Fiber type	Mik-yri
Andijon- 35	4,5	211	25,7	V	4,7
1 –ridge	4,7	205	26,8	IV	4,4
3- ridge	4,5	210	25,2	V	4,4
4-ridge	4,7	212	26,6	V	4,5
6-ridge	4,7	205	27,3	IV	4,4
8- ridge	4,4	204	24,5	V	4,1
11- ridge	4,5	210	25,7	V	4,5
14-ridge	4,8	211	28,3	IV	4
15-ridge	4,6	210	26,5	V	4,7
17-ridge	4,7	214	27,0	IV	4,1
30-ridge	4,6	211	29,2	IV	4,1
76-ridge	4,6	211	28,5	IV	4,0

LIST OF USED LITERATURE.

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