

THE EFFECT OF VISCOSITY ON COTTON YIELD AND QUALITY INDICATOR

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Влияние вязкости на урожайность хлопка и показатель качества

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Annotation. This article discusses the influence of fruiter on the morbidity with wilt of cotton plants. Inserting and utilization of high tolerant sorts of cotton plant to wilt in production are considered to be effective ways of fighting against wilt.

Key words: influence, morbidity, irrigation, affects disease, sort, and tolerance to, cotton plant.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматривается влияние плодоношения на заболеваемость увяданием хлопчатника. Внедрение и использование в производстве высокоустойчивых сортов хлопчатника к увяданию считаются эффективными способами борьбы с увяданием.

Ключевые слова: влияние, заболеваемость, орошение, влияет на болезнь, сорт и толерантность к хлопчатнику.

One of the effective measures of fighting against wilt of cotton plant is inserting and utilization of high tolerant sorts of cotton plant to this disease in production, such as Andijan (35,36,37). These sorts of cotton plant supply high harvest of raw cotton.

However, we know from the history of cotton production, that any sorts of cotton plant become sensitive to wilt after definite time and get diseased strongly in the result of permanent cultivation of cotton plant on the same fields. It enables to accumulate a rather aggressive form of fungus- causative agent of wilt in the soil.

In order to study the growth of affection of different sorts of cotton plant tolerant to wilt, we carried out a perennial experiment in the field of old a bush and crop rotation with natural affection by wilt of Tillaboev farm in Izboskan region of Andijan province. In this field we sowed the cotton plant Namangan-77 for 4 years. This sort of cotton plant was diseased by wilt more than 52% in mid stage up to 23% and in a strong stage up to 17,8%, though we rooted out and removed the cotton plant.

The soil is light brown of old irrigation, non saline, ground water lies deeper than 5 m. The studied sorts Andijan-35 - more tolerant to wilt, and Namangan-77 less tolerant were sowed after the culture predecessors with one or two years. Cotton mono culture served as the control.

We carried chilly flash in the depth of 30-32 cm at the end of November annually. We put mineral fertilizers of azoth-2 kg/ha, phosphor-160 kg/ha and potassium-60 kg/ha, 80 kg/ha of phosphor and 60 kg/ha of potassium were put under chill, and the rest were put in the period of sowing and in addition to azoth fertilizers. The cotton plants were uprooted and removed. During vegetation we irrigated the land 3-4 times. The registration of weight condition and development of cotton plant showed that, according to the main stem and accumulation of fruitful organs, crop rotation plots had a considerable peculiarity comparing to the old timer, here the two-year old cultivation of crop rotation feed cultures was found out to be more effective than a year old one.

Influence of predecessors on the morbidity with wilt of cotton plant and the harvest of raw cotton

№	Predecessors	Morbidity of cotton plant with wilt in the dynamics %		
		Namangan-77	Andijan-35	Harvest of raw cotton, c/ha

		1 VIII	1 IX	15 IX	1 VIII	1 IX	15 IX	namangan-77	lijan-35
1	Control- monoculture	18,7	31,8	43,5	6,6	14,8	21,5	27,8	31,4
2	Corn and silage (two crops)	10,6	16,2	34,3	2,0	6,2	11,3	30,8	34,6
3	Winter wheat and corn with silage	11,3	18,3	33,7	2,4	8,8	12,4	30,5	354,2
4	Corn and silage (two slopes in summer)	8,7	9,8	27,0	1,8	7,1	11,4	31,7	36,5
5	Role of ciders and corn with silage	3,3	7,4	19,1	0,3	2,5	5,0	34,3	37,2
6	Two year old alfalfa (in the 1 st year together with corn)	8,4	12,7	31,6	0,4	2,2	5,3	35,1	41,6
7	Two year old alfalfa in the 1 st year under the barley	8,2	11,6	30,5	0,5	2,8	5,2	34,2	39,4
8	Two year old alfalfa	8,8	16,4	37,4	1,1	3,6	6,5	31,6	36,8

Besides that, the level of wilt appear and affecting of the sorts of cotton plant changes sharply depending on growing (table). In the field with cotton mono culture (control) morbidity and temps of disease were the highest.

Decrease of the morbidity of both sorts of cotton plant gave birth to corn and silage. After two year old alfalfa, the affecting of the sorts of cotton plant Namangan-77 doubled. Besides that, due to the reservoir of alfalfa and corn

plants, we did not mention strongly diseased ones. In control they composed more than a half of all the diseased ones.

During annual utilization of rust in silage, the morbidity of the sort of cotton plant Andijan-35 did not exceed 5-8% for 3 years. In the field with old bushes this sort was affected up to 10-12% in the first year of sowing, in the second year it exceeded to 19-20,4%, and in the 3rd year up to 30%. The affecting of the sort of cotton plant Namangan-77 decreased considerably in the field with silage.

We can conclude that, a correct placing of new sorts of cotton plant in fruiting enables to reserve the continuation of their tolerance to wilt disease.

List of used literature:

1. Shoumarov X.B., Kholmiraev D.K. and others “the effect of fertilizer on Autumn soil fertility of miners”
2. Isaev S.X. “study of the effect of changes in chemical composition and quality indicators of Tanyaoyoy Dogi”
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