

THE INFLUENCE OF PEANUT DATE AND SCHEMES ON PLANT THICKNESS

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Abstract: The effect of planting time and norms on the thickness of seedlings at the beginning and end of the period of the peanut plant in the conditions of the meadow gray soils of Andijan region as a repeated crop.

Аннотация: В условиях повторной культуры изучено влияние сроков и норм посадки на густота стояние в начале и конце периода вегетации арахиса в условиях луговых сероземов Андижанской области.

Key words: peanut, vegetation period, planting period, planting rate, planting scheme, area unit, seedling thickness.

Ключевые слова: арахис, вегетационный период, период посадки, норма высадки, схема посадки, единица площади, густота стояние.

It is known that the increase or decrease in the number of seedling thickness in plants directly affects the productivity of the plant and the quality of the product.

Several factors such as soil, climate, fertilizer, and water affect the growth and development of plants, that is, under the influence of these factors, the growth and development of plants integrity is formed, the physiological and biochemical processes taking place in the plant body, their nutrition through the roots and from the air, energy supply, in general, the sum of all processes involved in assimilation and dissimilation will be optimal.

Achilov F.S., Norbotaeva B.Kh. noted that it was observed that the influence of the planting scheme on the yield elements of peanut varieties was very high. In the "Salamat" variety, the stem yield was the highest in the 70x5-1 planting scheme. (40.3s/ha) and the lowest rate was observed when the planting

pattern was 70x30-1 (22.1s/ha).

Oh. Makhmudov and B. Khalikov say that peanuts are late periods and their development when planted at high standards the period between phases is shortened, and when planted early and at lower standards, the phases between development are longer.

In our experiment, the effect of planting peanuts on the thickness of seedlings at the beginning and at the end of the period of 05.06 when planting peanuts as a repeated crop is 15.06; 25.06. it was observed that the number of dead plants differed significantly.

In the conducted studies, it was observed that the planting periods and standards affected the growth and development of peanuts. According to the average data obtained from two years of experience, the date of planting peanuts is 05.06. and in option 1, where 330,000 plants were planted per hectare, the thickness of seedlings at the beginning of the operation period was 313,000 units, and by the end of the operation period, it was 303,300 units, in which the number of dead plants was 9,700 units or 3.1%.

In the 2nd variant of the experiment with the same planting period, these indicators were 149 thousand units at the beginning of the period of operation, and 144.1 thousand units by the end of the period of operation.

Ekish muddatlari va me'yorlarining ko'chat qalinligiga ta'siri.

No	Planting term	Planting scheme	Planting is standard according to the scheme (thousand units/ha)	At the beginning of the period of action	At the end of the validity period	Dead plants (units)	Dead plants (%)
1	05.06	60x5-1	330,0	313,0	303,3	9,7	3,1
2		60x10-1	166,0	149,0	144,1	4,9	3,2
3		60x15-1	111,0	100,0	97,9	2,1	2,1
4	15.06	60x5-1	330,0	313,0	299,6	13,4	4,45
5		60x10-1	166,0	149,0	142,9	6,1	4,0
6		60x15-1	111,0	100,0	97,5	2,5	2,5
7	25.06	60x5-1	330,0	313,0	297,5	15,5	5,2

8	60x10-1	166,0	149,0	142,0	7,0	4,6
9	60x15-1	111,0	100,0	97,1	2,9	2,9

Planting date is 15.06. and in the 4th option, where 330,000 plants were planted per hectare, the thickness of seedlings at the beginning of the operation period was 313,000 units, and by the end of the operation period, it was 299,600 units, in which the number of dead plants was 13,400 units or 4.45%. In the 5th variant of the experiment in the same planting period, these indicators were 149 thousand seedlings at the beginning of the period of operation, and by the end of the period of operation it was 142.9 thousand units, in which the number of dead plants was 6,1 thousand units or 4.0%. In the 6th option of this planting period, the thickness of seedlings at the beginning of the period was 100 thousand, and by the end of the period it was 97.5 thousand, in which the number of dead plants was 2.5 thousand or 2.5%.

Planting date is 25.06. and in the 7th option, where 330,000 plants were planted per hectare, at the beginning of the application period, the thickness of seedlings was 313,000 units, and by the end of the application period, it was 297,500 units, in which the number of dead plants was 15,500 units or 5.2%. In the 8th variant of the experiment in the same planting period, these indicators were 149 thousand seedlings at the beginning of the period, and 142 thousand by the end of the period, and the number of dead plants was 7.0 thousand units or 4.6%. In the 9th variant of this planting period, the thickness of seedlings at the beginning of the period was 100 thousand, and by the end of the period it was 97.5 thousand, in which the number of dead plants was 2.9 thousand or 2.9%.

Therefore, increasing the planting rates in peanuts will result in 2.1 to 3.1 percent seedling mortality by the end of the application period. These patterns were also observed in the second and third planting periods of peanuts, but planting peanuts in early periods was able to maintain seedling thickness from 0.54 to 1.6 percent in comparison to late planting periods.

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