



INFLUENCE OF SOWING AND FERTILIZING NORMS ON THE GRAIN YIELD OF HARD WHEAT VARIETIES

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Abstract. *This article provides information on the impact of the cultivation and fertilization standards of hard wheat on the yield of grain in the conditions of irrigated light gray soils of the Kashkadarya region.*

Keywords: *Nav, norm, fertilizer, hard wheat, temperature, drought, variant, intensive type, seed, biotic, abiotic.*

As we all know, one of the main requirements of the agricultural sector, especially in the grain industry, is to develop high-quality, heat-and-drought-resistant varieties of high-yielding cereals that are well adapted to irrigated lands, resistant to diseases and pests and adverse environmental factors. increase in grain yield and quality.

Creation of high quality wheat varieties and increase of grain production in all countries of the world is one of the urgent tasks today. Therefore, the task of selection breeders today is to create high-yielding, high-quality hard wheat varieties suitable for soil-climatic conditions in the southern regions of the republic, resistant to drought and heat, diseases and pests, and freezing.

According to G. Kurbanov and others, strengthening of our economy on the basis of scientifically proven hard wheat in the Republic will facilitate the supply of high quality products to the population. In the production of high-quality, high-quality grain and seeds, there should be no species mix (soft wheat), taking into account its biological and environmental characteristics (reproductive seeds and grain-producing farms specializing in hard wheat production), and high agrofornance in the southern hot regions. agrotechnical production [1].

According to R.Djabborov, the sowing rate should be differentiated based on the timing of planting, soil moisture and varietal characteristics.

When the seeds are sown sparingly, the plant is inadequate to use the fields, the weeds are suppressed, the sprouts increase, resulting in different quality seeds, inadequate productive stems, and the maturation period. On the contrary, due to the lack of moisture and nutrients in the densely populated areas, the yield and quality of the seeds are low, the seeds are loose and yields are reduced.

Productivity protection can be achieved by creating varieties that are resistant to biotic stress and resistant to abiotic factors [2].

Based on the foregoing comments, experiments on hard wheat agrotechnics in light gray soils of Kashkadarya region were conducted. In field experiments, the standard for sowing of varieties of hard wheat Krupinka, Zylol and Nasaf is 4.0 million ha / ha. The yield was 46.9-51.3, 57.3-60.4 and 54.6-59.1 centners, or 4.4 ha per hectare, respectively. Increased by 3.1 and 4.5 centners. The sowing rates range from 4.0 million to 6.0 million hectares. This resulted in a decrease in grain yield. grains up to 5.0 mln. grains - 1,2 according to the varieties Krupinka, Zilol and Nasaf; - 0.9; Decreased by -0.4 ts / ha (Figure 1).

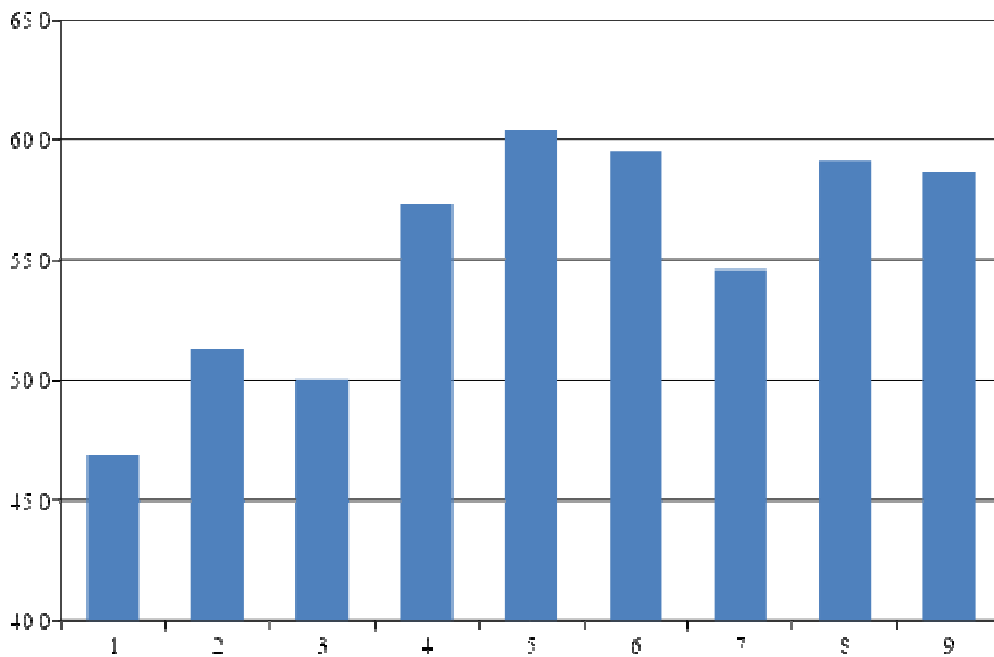


Figure 1. Dependence on crop cultivation standards

It should be noted that the irrigated area of hard wheat in Kashkadarya region has been estimated at 5.0 million ha per hectare. Decreasing or increasing the sowing rate from the stated threshold will also result in a decrease in grain yield.

In field experiments, when increasing the nitrogen fertilizer rate of Crupinka, Zylol and Nasaf varieties of hard wheat from the control (non-fertilizer) to N-180 kg, the yields are 21,1-63,6, 22,1-80,6 and 21,4-76,6 centners, or 26.7 ha per hectare according to the grade; Increased by 30.4 and 31.3 centners.

At fertilization rate increase of N-210 kg / ha to N-180 kg / ha fertilizers 1.4 respectively; 0.4; Increase to 2.6 t / h.

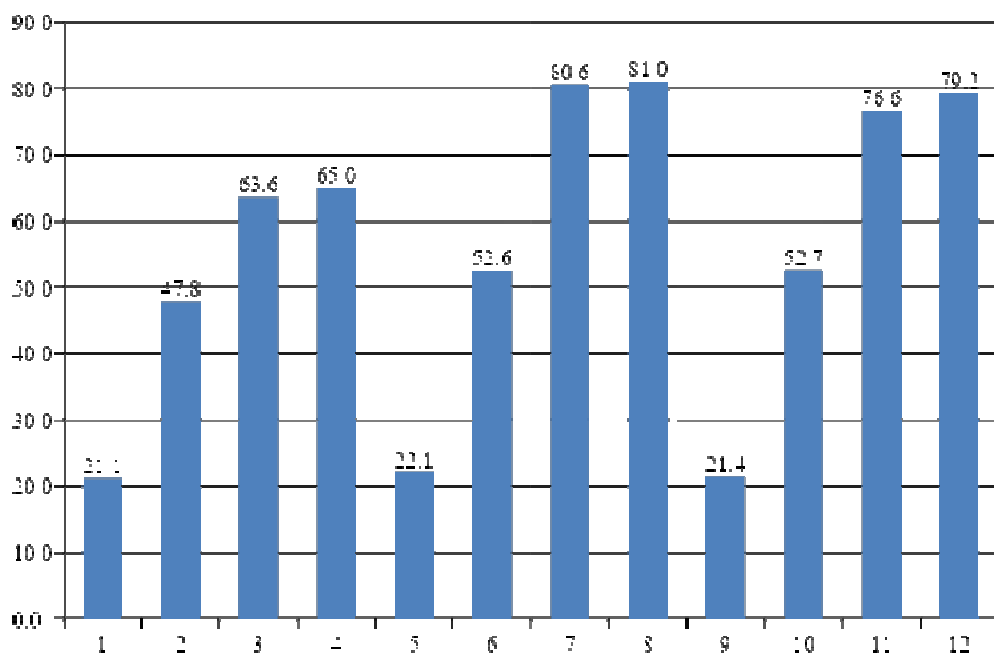


Figure 2 Dependence of productivity on fertilizer norms



Thus, in the irrigated lands of the Kashkadarya region, it was found that N-180 kg of nitrogen fertilizer per hectare is the optimal fertilizer for the varieties of hard wheat Krupinka, Zylol and Nasaf. Decreasing the sowing rate from the specified threshold will result in a sharp fall in productivity, or a slight increase in this crop.

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