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## ANALYSIS OF THE FIBER QUALITY OF COTTON VARIETIES GROWN BY REGION

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### Annotation

The article analyzes the output of cotton breeding in the Fergana region and changes in the basic indicators of the quality of cotton and fiber.

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The main role in the economy of the republic is played by cotton growing and primary processing. Therefore, the introduction and modernization of new approaches to irrigation and cotton farming, equipping the primary processing industry with new equipment and technologies.

In order to analyze the quality of cotton fiber grown in each soil and climatic conditions, the quality of the harvested fiber meets the requirements of international markets, providing farmers with complex, intensive and plastic varieties that are resistant to diseases, pests and insects. In order to analyze the quality of cotton and its fiber grown in Besharik, Rishtan, Uzbekistan, Baghdad districts of the Fergana region and at ginneries located in these areas, it is planned to take samples of processed cotton fiber and test its physical and mechanical properties. in the high performance test system Uster HVI 900 SA.

Samples of the same cotton variety C82-90 were selected for testing in 4 districts. This is because the position of each bale of cotton produced by ginneries in the world market depends on the test results obtained in the Uster HVI system. Therefore, cotton fiber grown in the regions is analyzed according to the test results obtained in the Uster HVI system.

Samples of cotton fiber grown in different regions were tested in the HVI system, and differences in physical and mechanical characteristics were found. Cotton varieties C82-90 were taken for testing and samples were taken from cotton stalks produced at the enterprises, and the samples were tested 5 times in each region. The results of the parallel test were summarized in a table to compare the average values. The test results are shown in the following table:

№	Industrial Grade and Cotton Grade	Cotton variety	Districts	Trash code	Trash area(%)	Trash count	Upper half mean length (dym)	Mean length	Uniformity index (%)	Short fiber index (%)	Strength (gf/t ex), (cN/t ex)	Elongation(%)	Micronaire	Reflectance	Yellowness	Color Grade	
				T	Area	Cnt	UHML	ML	Unf	SFI	Str	El	Mic	Rd	+b	C-G	Mat
1	1/1	C82-90	Besharik	7	0,7	31	1,08	0,91	84,0	5,3	32,1	7,1	4,9	72,5	8,2		0,86
2			Rishtan	4	0,4	16	1,13	0,95	83,9	4,7	33,0	7,5	4,9	75,7	7,7		0,85
3			Uzbekistan	4	0,4	19	1,13	0,95	84,4	4,2	34,0	7,1	4,8	75,0	7,9		0,86
4			Baghdad	6	0,6	25	1,10	0,93	84,1	5,5	32,0	7,4	4,8	74,7	7,9		0,85

The table shows that the cotton fiber grown in the Rishtan region and regions of Uzbekistan Uster HVI 900-SA indicators: Trash Code (T) - contamination with non-fibrous mixtures, Trash Area (Area) - the total area of the dirty part, Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) - upper average length, Mean Length (ML) - the average length had the same result, and the rest of the indicators were 0.5. The results showed a difference in the range of -1. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the soil-climatic conditions and the level of natural humidity of these two regions are also an expression of each other. The technological conditions of ginneries in these regions are also interdependent.

Experimental tests have shown that cotton fiber grown in the Besharik region has a lower rate than in other regions. This does not mean that the soil and climatic conditions of the region differ from other regions, and according to the results of testing the cotton variety C82-90 does not lead to an increase in the yield and quality of the fiber of this variety.

Thus, taking into account the differences in soil and climatic conditions in the regions, it is important to recommend cotton varieties for the regions. However, one of the most pressing issues today is the development of recommendations based on the results of regular testing and analysis of cotton fiber grown during the season in the Uster HVI system.

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