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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AUTUMN WHEAT VARIETIES

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Annotation

Today in Uzbekistan a lot of attention is paid to the cultivation of wheat on irrigated lands. In irrigated lands, when choosing the right variety and carrying out agro-technical measures on a scientific basis, the yield can reach 65-70 ts.

In the cultivation of winter wheat soil-climatic conditions of each region, soil fertility, past crop type, salinity, high temperature, disease, tolerance of new varieties to pests, that is, most importantly, the selection of varieties taking into account biological characteristics and optimal agronomic components (Improving productivity and grain quality based on the development of sowing time, sowing quality, sowing rate, feeding, irrigation regime) is the most relevant, economical, agronomically highly efficient, environmentally friendly method facing us today.

In irrigated lands, the varieties of winter wheat that produce high and quality crops suitable for our soil and climatic conditions have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, in recent years, we have studied the winter wheat planted in the conditions of imported and locally created varieties of meadow-swamp soils.

The experiments were conducted in 2012-2013 in the conditions of training and scientific production farm of Andijan Agricultural Institute.

Chillaki (St.), Mars 1, Bobur, Andijan 4, Omad, Kroshka, Krasnodarskaya-99, Tanya, Moskvich, Nota varieties were tested in the field experiment.

In our experiment, the seeds of the specimens were sown on October 10 and harvested on October 8-10.

If we evaluate the winter wheat varieties by the duration of the germination and germination phases, the earliest of the studied samples was Chillaki, Mars-1, Bobur, Kroshka, Nota, the rest Tanya, the varieties were medium-ripe and the early and middle-ripe intensive varieties. can be used as a starting material in selection in the creation of winter wheat varieties.

Among the varieties, Chillaki variety was noted as the fastest ripening variety among the studied varieties. This variety was found to ripen 2-8 days earlier than other varieties. Local varieties Andijan-4, Omad and foreign varieties Tanya, Krasnodarskaya-99, and Moskvich varieties ripen relatively late, ie on June 10.

The increase in wheat yield depends on the formation of a component of the yield structure in each

bush. Although the same agronomic conditions were created for all varieties in the competitive test, it was observed that the components of the crop structure of each variety were different under the same conditions due to the diversity of genotypes.

In the experiment, relatively high rates of stem height (cm) were observed among Omad and Mars 1 varieties (92-95 cm) among local varieties. Among imported varieties, Moskvich variety (90 cm) had the highest stem height. The remaining varieties are relatively short and semi-small, with a stem height of 75-85 cm. The highest spike length (10 cm) was in the Mars-1 variety, and in all other varieties it was 7.0-8.0 cm.

The number of spikes in one variety was 20 in Mars-1, 19 in Bobur, Krasnodarskaya-99, Tanya and Moskvich, and 16-18 in other varieties. The highest number of grains formed in one spike, grain weight per spike and weight of 1000 grains were also observed in Mars-1, Bobur and Kroshka varieties.

The final evaluation of any variety is determined by the yield index. Therefore, the studied winter wheat varieties were evaluated primarily on the basis of yield.

A positive change in one of the elements of productivity leads to a decrease in the other productive elements.

In the wheat varieties and samples we studied, a large difference in yield was observed between foreign and domestic varieties, and in our lowest yield experiment, winter wheat was observed in the Chillaki variety. At the same time, an average of 65.4 quintals of grain was harvested per hectare. Among local varieties, the highest grain yield was obtained from Bobur (72.1 ts / ha) and Andijan 4 (74.4 ts / ha). Among foreign varieties, ie from Krasnodar region of Russia, the highest yield is 13.9 ts / ha in Tanya. The Krasnodarskaya-99 variety recorded 78.1 ts / ha.

Demak. Tanya, Krasnodarskaya-99, which showed high results in terms of productivity, can be recommended for sowing as medium-ripe varieties, Andijan 4, Bobur as early-maturing varieties. However, it should be noted that the recommendation is based on annual results, so a scientifically based recommendation can be made only after these varieties have been fully studied and evaluated in other soil climatic conditions.

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