DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY FOR OBTAINING A HIGH AND EARLY YIELD OF REPEATED COTTON.

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Abstract - The stem is strong, does not lie, the stem and leaves are moderately pubescent. The pods are medium-sized, oval, the seed is medium-hairy, gray. The fiber is white, the growth period is 120-125 days. The weight of cotton in one glass is 6.2 g. The fiber length is 34-35 mm, the tensile strength is 28.6 g. k.tex, the hardness is 4.9-5.0 g. k., the metric number is 5880-5950, the fiber yield is 36.8-37.2%. Micronaires are 4.8-4.9, the weight of 1000 seeds is 119-125 g.

Key words. Cotton repeating, carding, carding, seed, cotton tunlami, Andijan-34, long and short fiber.

Timely and high-quality weeding of cotton accelerates the growth and development of cotton, prevents the loss of crop elements, increases the number of flowers and bolls, ripening of bolls for 10-15 days allows to accelerate and increase the yield to 6-8, even 10-12 centners per day. In our republic, weeding is carried out mainly manually, by technology, as well as chemicals. If timely and high-quality cleaning of cotton leads to the complete preservation of the grown crop and its increase, improvement of quality, increase in the weight of cotton, then, on the contrary, its delay, poor and careless cleaning or as a result of non-transshipment, the cotton yield decreases by 20-25%, ripening is delayed by 10-15 days, the bolls become smaller and their weight decreases, cotton turns gray, the leaves increase and attract more insects attracts

According to scientists and experts in the field, depending on the growth and variety of cotton, on fertile soils 13-14, on medium-fertile soils 12-13, on low-fertility soils 11-12. recommendations are given for cleaning operations in cotton fields. This year, cleaning operations have been carried out 1.3 times on 1 million 32 thousand 558 hectares of cotton fields under care in the republic. Also, to date, full control is being carried out over the cleaning of cotton within the established timeframes and with due quality. During the control activities, it was established that 1,222 farms and bush enterprises in the regions untimely and with inadequate quality carried out cotton cleaning on 18,060 hectares of cotton fields.

The heads of farms and small-scale enterprises were issued 824 written orders on the identified facts and their elimination. In addition, 326 warnings were sent for the purpose of early prevention of such cases. All agrotechnical measures carried out in cotton fields in the regions are constantly monitored by the "Uzagroinspection ".

The cotton stem consists of 5-7 joints and is a straw-like stem divided by joints. Cotton can have 20 or more. The number of joints is equal to the number of leaves. Most cotton plants have hollow stems. Cotton stems are filled with parenchyma. The stem grows together with all the joints. The lower joint begins to grow first, then the others in turn. The upper joint is significantly longer than the lower one. A small jointed part of the stem is in the soil, from which the climbing stem and root develop.

Main literature

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