

Yield And Growth Indicators of Wheat Varieties and Ridges

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Abstract: One of the main requirements in the introduction of varieties into production is the correct selection of varieties and their placement by region. It is important to plant mainly new varieties in production. In this paper, experiments were conducted using new varieties and newly created ridges, and vegetation period productivity indicators were analyzed.

Key words: pattern, early ripeness, hybrid ridge, variety, productivity.

Introduction: Global climate change in our country is having an impact in recent years. One of the current problems is the creation and introduction into production of new varieties of soft wheat for irrigated areas of the country, suitable for different soil and climatic conditions, resistant to diseases and pests, productive, high grain quality.

Main part: Regarding to effective use of varieties created for each soil and climatic conditions, as well as scientific achievements and advanced technical means, it is possible to increase the yield and grain quality of cereals. The experiment was conducted using the most productive ridges created in the Kashkadarya branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Cereals and Legumes. The experiment was carried out at the Central Experimental Field, located in the territory of Ya. Omonov, Karshi branch of DDEITI Kashkadarya branch, using 30 ridges with constant state.

In the agroecological variety testing experiment conducted on irrigated areas, 30 soft wheat varieties and lines were studied in four replicates and phenological observations were made on the growing periods of the plants.

One of the main requirements for the introduction of high-quality, high-yielding, frost-resistant and high-quality early-maturing varieties in

the production is the correct selection of varieties and their placement by region [1].

From May 27 to June 5, the Karshi branch of DDEITI Kashkadarya branch observed the transition to the full ripening phase of varieties and ridges planted and studied in the territory of Ya. Omonov. Due to the rainy weather this year, the full growth period in the experiment was on average 210-216 days. According to the study, the growth period in Kesh-2016 and Shukrona varieties averaged 210-211 days. With standard varieties GCB-18 / 2017-11, GCB-17 / 2017-10 AC-2008-D-6, the average pre-ripening day was 210 days. Of the ridges KR15-9808, KR15-PYT13-970, and GCB-16 / 2017-9, growth in the ridges averaged 208-209 days, i.e., early maturation was detected relative to the standard variety. It was noted that the full ripening period of the ridges coincided with May 27-28. While the standard Shukrona and Kesh-2016 varieties ripened on May 28-30, it was found that there were 2 early ripening ridges and 1 ridges entered the full ripening phase on the same day as the Kesh-2016 variety. The germination period was 208-209 days.

The size of wheat grains depends on the length of the growing season, in particular, the ripening period of the grain, and has been shown to be drought tolerant [2].

Table-1
Yield and vegetation period of soft wheat varieties and lines.

№	Variety and samples	Karshi	
		The day before cooking	Productivity, ts / ha
1	AC-2005-C19	216	81
2	AC-2006-Д20	215	58
3	AC-2006-C27	213	73
4	AC-2007-Д4	215	71
5	AC-2007- Д5	211	67
6	AC-2008-Д2	216	73
7	AC-2008-Д4	213	74

8	AC-2008-Д6	210	62
9	AC-2009-Д7	213	76
10	AC-2009-Д8-9	211	58
11	GCB-7/2017	215	84
12	GCB-8/2017	214	74
13	GCB-9/2017	213	72
14	GCB-10/2017	218	85
15	GCB-12/2017	214	78
16	GCB-14/2017	214	83
17	GCB-18/2017	210	75
18	GCB-16/2017	209	75
19	GCB-20/2017	215	77
20	GCB-17/2017	210	79
21	KR15-9808	208	84
22	KR15-PYT-13-521	216	78
23	KR17-SAL	215	65
24	Shakhrisabz-1	213	64
25	KR15-FAWWON-in52	209	78
26	KR12-18	215	78
27	KEIII-2016	210	73
28	SHUKRONA	211	65
29	KR15-PYT-13-970	208	72
30	KR15-9019	213	87

The average yield of the studied ridges in the Karshi branch of the Kashkadarya branch of DDEITI in Ya. Omonov was 73.9 ts / ha. One of the main reasons for the high productivity is that the highest yielding ridges selected as a result of selection work were selected for the experiment. According to the results obtained, it was found that there were 6 ridges showing yields above 80 ts / ha. The highest yields are 87.4 ts / ha on the KR15-9019 ridge, 85 ts / ha on the GCB-10 / 2017-4 ridge, 84 ts / ha on the KR15-9808 and GCB-7 / 2017-1 ridges, GCB-7 / 2017- 1, 83 ts / ha, and 81 ts / ha in the AC-2005-S-19 ridge (Table 1).

Conclusion: Changes in the days before ripening of sown ridges and the amount of yield were found, but some cultivars and ridges AS-2006-D20, AS-2009-D8-9, GCB-9/2017 yielded little change, and the yield was different from other cultivars and ridges. showed low yields under climatic conditions.

The relatively high yield of the KR15-FAWWON-in52 ridge was found and these varieties were selected separately.

List of used literature:

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