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THE CREATION OF FINE-FIBER COTTON VARIETIES IS A TIME REQUIREMENT

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The article notes that a sharp increase in temperature in the conditions of the Bukhara region, as well as a large number of harmsel, medium-ripened varieties that are formed in these oases, lead to the precipitation of crop elements. in these oases, growing varieties of cereals with an average fiber content leads to a spill of crop elements. This, in turn, as it was noted, causes significant economic damage to farms. Therefore, the varieties of fine-fiber cotton are characterized by extreme weather conditions, resistance to insects in case of dehydration, harmzel and pests.

Keywords: goose, nav, shona, petal, breast, G. Barbados L, temperature, cotton, earth.

INTRODUCTION

In the following years, the global change in the global ecological balance had a negative impact on agriculture, in particular on the cotton sector. Therefore, it is important to create new varieties of hemp that are resistant to various stress factors, productive and have high fiber quality. According to natural soil and climatic conditions, Uzbekistan is one of the most favorable regions for growing many types of agricultural crops. Gooseberry is a thermophilic plant species, especially its fine-fiber varieties. 19.5-20.1 million people in the world. tons of cotton fiber are produced, of which 1.2 million tons are produced.tons of fine fiber of the I, II, III type of fiber, which gives an idea of the varieties of pork. In the following years, the textile industry was in demand for growing extremely long fine-fiber cotton, which is intended for the production of high-quality (nomadic) yarn.Uzbekistan occupies its place in the world cotton growing and is one of the largest countries growing cotton. The reason for this is due to the fact that it has a hundred-year history of breeding, a large genetic collection and industry experts.[1] Goose mainly comes from the world market because of its fiber. This fiber is the most powerful and renewable source of natural fiber for the global textile industry. It has a number of advantages over artificial fibers, due to its elegance and properties such as breathability, as well as the fact that it is an environmentally friendly product. For this reason, despite the fact that artificial fiber is available on the market, the demand for cotton fibers around the world has not actually decreased.

The main product of the goose is fiber, which is evaluated by its quality. G. Barbados L. The goose is the youngest and most plastic species, and its first homeland is South America. Worldwide, the type of cotton G. Barbados L. accounts for 9% of the total area. It was mainly grown on the island plains and plains of the United States and became famous for the name Si-fluidity. Later, varieties of Si-round goose penetrated into the Nile Valley of Egypt and were grown over large areas as long-fiber Egyptian varieties. For the first time in 1871, experiments were conducted in the vicinity of Tashkent with the participation of Egyptian varieties of goose. But since the seeds and fiber were not ripe, the experiment was interrupted.[4,5]

In 1912-1914, at the Malik farm in the Ferghana Valley, the Afifi variety from Egyptian varieties was planted in a field of up to 300. The yield was 4-6 kg ha. In 1956, an experimental station for testing varieties of fine-fiber husks was established in the city of Termez, Surkhandarya region. Here, breeders A. A. Tvorogov and E. Gavrilov created several varieties of fine-fiber husks-Termez-7, Termez-8, Termez-14, Termez-15, Termez-31 and others. Later, A. I. Avtonomov, A. A. Avtonomov, Yu.P. Sutornai, M. I. Iksanov, A. P. Tyaminov, Vad.A. Autonomous, vic. A. Avtonomov and O. Kh. Many fine-fiber kimsanboev varieties (S-6029, S-6030, S-6032, S-6037, S-6040, S-6042, Karshi-8, Karshi-9, Surkhon-2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 18, 100, 101, 102, 103) created and zoned.[6]

It is known that in subsequent years, due to a sharp increase in temperature during operation in the regions of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Bukhara, as well as a large amount of harmsel, the varieties of medium fiber formed in these oases lead to a spill of crop elements. This, in turn, as it was noted, causes significant economic damage to farms. Therefore, in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the effective organization of the cultivation of fine-fiber cotton in 2020 on January 30" PF-47son "On the introduction of new varieties of reproduction and stimulation of mechanization", varieties of fine-fiber cotton are characterized by extreme weather conditions, waterlessness, resistance to insects in harmzel and pests. It remains to say that in the morning it is better to go to Mirishkar. The length of the fiber, durability, and textiles further increase the demand on the world market. The most important thing is that its economic efficiency is 60 percent higher than that of other varieties.

The fact that varieties of fine-fiber husks are one of the main tasks of accelerating breeding processes is based on the fact that the yield of such varieties is valued more expensive on the world market, provides raw materials for textile enterprises and other industries that exist in agro-clusters, brings many economic benefits from the point of view of selling excess fiber. The constant cultivation of fine-fiber cotton increases the level of security of the foreign market of our country and occupies a reliable and permanent place in front of trading partners. Due to the lack of fine fiber in the world, American varieties of Pima (G. Barbados L.) have increased the acreage from 80 thousand to 110 thousand hectares.[4,6]

In this regard, in the conditions of the Bukhara region, some fine-fiber varieties of gooseberries were studied for their fertility, plant height, number of trunks and bushes. The experiment was carried out in the field and in the laboratory of the farm "Grandson of Akrambobo Gulshoda" in the Kogon district of the Bukhara region. According to him, agrotechnical works were carried out on the land this year, and on this day the grass Termez-202, Termez-208, sorghum-14, SP-1607 was planted on the ground from thin-fiber varieties of hemp. In our experiment, Surkhon-14 differed from other varieties in that it gave the highest yield. Features of the variety itself. The first type of fiber-giving fine-fiber varieties "Surkhon-14" breeders M. Iksanov, B.Jo created by raev. The height of the goose stalk reaches 125-135 centimeters. The ripening period of the crop is 118-122 days. The STEM is not inclined to lie down. The chest is on average 3-4 chanakli, 4 grams of four chanakli are covered with cotton wool. Cotton also does not shed for a long time in a sleigh. According to the results of a three-year experiment, the surkhon-14 variety showed

that 1.7 percent more fiber was obtained due to fiber production. The yield of sorkson-14 fiber is 37-38%, the average breast fat content is 3.4 grams.[2]

Instead of concluding, it should be said that the cultivation of fine-fiber cotton varieties can ensure planting and economic efficiency not only in the southern regions of the Republic, but also in cotton-textile agro-clusters in the middle regions.

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