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Determination of the Main Phases of the Development of Fine-Fiber Cotton Varieties in the Conditions of the Bukhara Region by the Method of Phenological Observation

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Abstract
the purpose of determining the heredity and variability of traits in the plant genome is to study the stages of genome development by phenological observation.

Keywords: soil, phase, cotton, variety, scallop, leaf, stem, tier, agricultural technology, fine-staple cotton.

In subsequent 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 quality fiber. According to natural soil and climatic conditions, Uzbekistan is one of the most favorable regions for growing many types of 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 type I, II, III fiber, which gives an account of pork varieties. In the following years, the textile industry was in demand for the cultivation of extremely long fine-fiber cotton, which is intended for the production of high-quality (nomadic) yarn.[8-16]

Hemp is one of the vital crops for humanity, because fiber and seeds, which are the cotton crop, provide a lot of secondary nutrients. Uzbekistan is the northernmost cotton growing country in the world, and this requires further research to increase cotton yields. In order to further increase the cotton harvest in our country, this can be done mainly on the basis of placing and growing ripening and fertile varieties with a new perspective and adapted to this region instead of the currently cultivated varieties. Improving productivity is a very difficult task, and it requires an integrated approach to solve it. Today, the cultivation of cotton varieties that can meet the demand of our country for the current period is an urgent issue. Uzbekistan is the sixth largest country in the world in terms of cotton production and the fifth largest in terms of exports. [11-16]

It is known that agrotechnical measures in the process of growing cotton should be aimed at maintaining well-developed, precocious, high-yielding plants in various soil and soil-reclamation conditions. Therefore, the study of new agrotechnical techniques and tablets should consist not only in determining the effect of their intake by most products, but also in identifying the effect of their growth and development on intensity, early maturation in different periods during extracorporeal enema. When studying the features of the structure and development of the larynx, a clear knowledge of the style and technique of phenological observations is of great importance. Bunda is observed by morphological features of the gooseberry plant. Phenological observations in field experiments and the concomitant addition of agrotechnical measures studied in various calculations, or some factors and methods used in the care process, affect the early onset of germination, flowering, maturation, germination of goose, as well as how the plant elements of the

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crop are formed, the features of the location of fruits on cones, and others., indicating that the greatest amount of greenery is preserved in viable internal cones of plants in repeated variants, observations of the ripening phases are carried out and data are obtained. Phenological observation and research in experiments using their piti method, biological fertility of A.A. Using the Nicheporovich method, economic analysis of cotton processing in the experiment.A.It determined by the Dospekhov method. [10-20]

Observations and calculations should be described in the experimental variants, how much the educator grows in the rhythm of husks and grains, the most effective ratio of harvesting organs, the compactness of the ball and the requirements for not lying down. [4-117] For each field experiment, a program of observations and calculations is developed based on its characteristics, conditions, goals and objectives. The most important thing is that all planned observations and calculations have a clear direction of the period of their implementation, create an opportunity to fully reveal the features of agrotechnical measures, new methods and modern technologies in which the results are applied. Organization of accounting and monitoring of the growth and development of the goose.The more the shrub is taken into account, the more accurate and reliable the data characterizing a particular stage of plant development or other aspects during observation. However, in many cases, for organizational reasons (lack of technical personnel, extensive experience and capabilities, etc.). it is worth limiting the number of plants that can be observed on the branch. Thus, the calculations and observations are consistent. It is desirable that the number of plants to be taken into account for the purposes of observations should be different, if this is required for their conduct.[1-15]

Between the phases of development, many intermediate (micro) phases or cycles can be observed. In our experiment, when we carried out phenological observation of fine-fiber varieties of gooseberries in the conditions of the Bukhara region, the growth periods are the period between the height of the plant, the output of the Maple and the formation of the next Maple in the plants between the phases of shunting. Between the phases of flowering and flowering - the periods of formation of branches of the next harvest. Between flowering and maturation, the formation of flowering cones is noted. .[9-21] The beginning of each phase is marked when 10% of the plant breaks when entering this phase, and the period of complete transition to this phase when starting at least 50% of the plant.The germination phase is recorded when the seeds rise to the surface of the soil.Seed germination begins from the root, after which the knee is corrected under the seed rod, bund seeds begin to rise to the surface of the soil.In order for the drain to start growing, the lower temperature limit should be 10-12 degrees, depending on the value of the useful temperature (the difference in the lower rivet ORs with the average daily temperature), it will take from 5-7 to 13-15 days from planting to germination.Therefore, they are considered to be the size (value) of the interphase cycle of germination of the sprout itself. Maple phase - a few days after the lawn has sprouted, leaves begin to appear on the plant. In varieties with fine-fibrous buds, the first pair of leaves is formed after 5-7 days of maturation, the second pair - again 4-5, the third pair is formed after 2-3 days. During the shunting phase, 6,7,8 thousand petals are formed. This phase lasts 28-35 days from the moment of planting seeds to the beginning. Flowering occurs depending on the growth of the head stem and the formation of newly formed branches in them, as well as the appearance of lateral branches. Flowering phase - 10-11 branches of the crop on the plant turn into a shawn flower in the first tier of the first branch below in formation, which indicates the beginning of the flowering phase. By this time, branches of the next crop are formed at the tip of the stem every 2-3 days, so that the total duration of the cycle from flowering to flowering is 28-30 days. The cooking phase is determined by the opening time of the first burrows.Depending on the ripening period of the varieties, the duration of this phase will be 50-60 days.[6-13] this period is

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divided into 2 intermediate periods necessary for the formation of a separate fruit organ: a) the period of development of the fertilized node and the formation of the mammary gland; b) the period of maturation of the mammary gland, seeds and fiber.In terms of time, each of their blooms accounts for almost half of the total duration of the ripening period-maturation, 25-30 days.This is manifested by the maturation of the mammary glands, the rupture of the chest of the larynx and the appearance of ripe cotton wool in the chest.

In favorable climatic and agrotechnical conditions, it is necessary from planting to planting seedlings 140-150 or more days for morning husk varieties and 160 or more for late husk varieties. This is called the duration of the growing season. The opening of the first burrows in the Burrow type occurs sequentially.

Instead of a conclusion, we can say that on the basis of phenological observations, the phases of goose development that are important for scientific research are studied, the study is carried out in the medical field on a plant of at least 6 units, the results of which are constantly recorded in a Special Field Journal. Based on the results obtained, the duration of interphase cycles is determined. This is important for the result of scientific research.

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