

**G'o'za o'simligi rivojlanishida ko'chat qalinligining ahamiyati****Boboyeva Nodira To'xtamishovna**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada istiqbolli g'o'za navlarida ko'chat qalinligining mahsuldorlikka ta'siri ko'rib chiqilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Agrotexnik tadbirlar, beda qandalasi, dala qandalasi, chigit ekish, g'oza o'simligi, ko'chat qalinligi.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассмотрено влияние густоты стояние на урожайность перспективных сортов хлопчатника.

**Ключевые слова:** Агротехнические мероприятия, растительоядные клопы, прополка поля, посадка семян, хлопчатник, толщина всходов.

**Abstract:** This article examines the influence of plant density on the yield of promising cotton varieties.

**Key words:** Agrotechnical measures, herbivorous bugs, field weeding, seed planting, cotton, seedling thickness.

Ko'chat qalinligi g'o'za hosildorligini belgilovchi asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanib, g'o'zaning navi, tuproq iqlim sharoitiga qarab joylashtirish maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi. G'o'zaning ko'chat soni va uni dalada joylashishi hosildorlikni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Har bir agrotadbirning natijasi olingan paxta hosili bilan belgilanadi. M. Avliyoqulov va F. G'opporovlarning tadqiqotlarida g'o'zaning “Sulton” navi 80-90 ming tup/ga ko'chat qalinligida 41,1 s/ga hamda 70-80 ming tup/ga qo'chat qalinligida 43,3 s/ga



ni tashkil etib, “Sulton” g'o'za navi uchun 70-80 ming tup/ga ko'chat qalinligi maqbul ekanligi aniqlangan.

Surxondaryo viloyati och tusli bo'z tuproqlari sharoitida O. Boynazarov g'o'zadan yuqori va sifatli paxta hosili olish uchun o'rta tolali Porloq-1 va yangi ingichka tolali ST-1651 g'o'za navlari uchun ko'chat qalinligini gektariga 110-120 ming tup bo'lishini tavsiya etgan.

R. Musaev va boshqalar o'z tadqiqotlarida o'simlik amal davri davomida oziqa moddalar bilan yaxshi ta'minlansa, maqbul ko'chat qalinligiga ega bo'lib, o'z vaqtida chilpish o'tkazilganda g'o'zalarda barg sathi yuzasi yuqori bo'lishi hisobiga g'o'zadan yuqori hosil olishni aniqlaganlar.

O'simlikxo'r qandalalar soni va g'o'za o'simligiga zararini o'rganishda ko'chat qalinligini ta'siri tajribada ilk bora o'rganilgan. Tajriba tizimiga muvofiq har xil ko'chat qalinligi (90-100; 110-120; 120-130 va 140-150 ming tup/ga) qoldirilganda qandalalar soni va zarari aniqlandi.

Surxondaryo viloyatining taqir o'tloqi tuproqlari sharoitida 2018-2020 yillarda o'tkazilgan tajriba ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, o'rta tolali g'o'zaning ko'chat qalinligi nazariy ko'chat soni 90-100 ming tup/ga bo'lganda o'rtacha 95,7-96,0 ming tup/gani; 110-120 ming tup/ga bo'lganda o'rtacha 116,5-117,1 ming tup/gani; ingichka tolali g'o'zaning nazariy ko'chat soni 120-130 ming tup/ga bo'lganda o'rtacha 124,5-124,8 ming tup/gani; 140-150 ming tup/ga bo'lganda o'rtacha 146,7-146,9 ming tup/gani tashkil etdi. Variantlar bo'yicha ko'chat qalinligi bir-biridan sezilarli farq qilmadi.

G'o'zani yagona qilishdan boshlab paxta terimigacha bo'lgan davr mobaynida noqulay ob-havo sharoiti, zararkunanda va kasalliklarning ta'sirida hamda kultivatsiya va chopiq o'tkazish, egat olish vaqtida o'simlikning shikastlanishi natijasida g'o'za tuplari 3,5-5,5 ming tupgacha nobud bo'lishi aniqlangan. Amal davri oxirida olingan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, o'rta tolali g'o'zaning ko'chat qalinligi o'rtacha 92,3-92,5 va 111,1-111,6 ming tup/gani, ingichka tolali g'o'zaning ko'chat qalinligi o'rtacha 120,6-120,9 va 141,6-141,9 ming tup/gani tashkil etib, amal davri boshiga nisbatan gektariga 3,5-5,5 ming tupgacha kamayganligi kuzatildi. Amal davri oxiri ko'chat soni ko'proq bo'lgan



variantlarda ko'chatlarning nobud bo'lishi biroz ko'proq bo'ldi. Amal davri oxirida ko'chatlarni nobud bo'lishiga ko'chat qalinligini ta'siri kuzatilib, ko'chat soni oshib borishi bilan ko'chatni nobud bo'lishi ham 1,7-2,0 ming tupgacha oshib borishi kuzatildi. Ya'ni, o'rta tolali g'o'za navida nazariy ko'chat soni 90-100 ming tup/ga bo'lganda amal davri oxirida ko'chatlarni nobud bo'lishi gektariga 3,5-3,7 ming tup bo'lsa, nazariy ko'chat soni 110-120 ming tup/ga bo'lganda nobud bo'lgan ko'chatlar 5,3-5,5 ming tup/ga bo'lganligi kuzatildi.

Ingichka tolali g'o'za navida ham amal davri oxirida nobud bo'lgan ko'chat soni 3,9-5,2 ming tup/ga bo'lib, “Surxon-103” g'o'za navi nazariy ko'chat soni gektariga 120-130 ming tup bo'lganda nobud bo'lgan ko'chatlar soni 3,9-4,0 ming tup/ga bo'lgan holda ko'chat qalinligi gektariga 10-20 ming tupga oshirilishi bilan nobud bo'lgan ko'chatlar soni ham 1,0-1,3 ming tup/ga oshib 5,0-5,2 ming tup/ga ni tashkil etdi.

Demak, Surxondaryo viloyatining taqir o'tloqi tuproqlari sharoitida o'rta va ingichka tolali g'o'za navlari maqbul ko'chat qalinligida parvarishlanganda, g'o'zaning o'sish va rivojlanishi normal me'yorda bo'lishi, hashorat va kasalliklarga chidamliligi oshishi hisobiga amal davri oxirida ko'chatlarning nobud bo'lishi kamroq bo'lib mo'l paxta hosili olinadi.

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