



INGICHKA TOLALI G‘O‘ZA NAVINING O‘SISHI VA RIVOJLANISHIGA KO‘CHAT ZICHLIGI HAMDA CHILPISH USULLARINING TA’SIRI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingichka tolali g‘o‘za navining o‘sishi va rivojlanishiga ko‘chat qalinligi hamda chilpish usullarini ta’siri ko‘rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘sishi, rivojlanish, chilpish, entojean, 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.

Respublikamiz viloyatlarida g‘o‘zaning rivojlanishi holatiga qarab, “Entojean” preparatini chilpish maqsadida gektariga 90-100 g miqdorda qo‘llash tavsiya etiladi. Agar “Entojean” preparati g‘o‘zaning yoshlik davrlarida shonalash davrining boshida bo‘yi 20-25 sm bo‘lganda 15 g/ga, gullash boshlanganda (g‘o‘za bo‘yi 55-60 sm) 45 g/ga sepilgan bo‘lsa, chilpish davrida 90 g/ga sepish yetarlidir. Lekin oldin ushbu preparatlar



qo'llanmagan dalalardagi g'o'zalarga 90-100 g/ga yetarli bo'ladi. Sh. Abdualimov [13; 133-160-b.].

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlarimizda o'rta tolali “Buxoro-102” g'o'za navi uchun gektariga 90-100 ming tup ko'chat bo'lganda 90 g/ga; ko'chat qalinligi 110-120 ming tup/ga esa 95 g/ga hamda ingichka tolali “Surxon-103” navi uchun 120-130 ming tup/ga ko'chat qalinligida 100 g/ga; gektariga 140-150 ming tup bo'lganda esa 105 g/ga me'yorlar qo'llanilgan.

N. Abdurahimov va B. Juraqulov [130.20-b] lar tajribasida g'o'zada kimyoviy chilpish o'tkazilganda qo'lda chilpish o'tkazilgan variantlarga nisbatan hosil bo'lgan ko'saklar soni 1,1 donaga, ko'saklarni ochilishi 7-9% ga ko'proq bo'lishi hisobiga 0,8-1,1 s/ga qo'shimcha paxta hosili olingan.

Olib borilgan tajriba natijalariga ko'ra, iyun oyining boshida olingan fenologik kuzatuvlarda variantlar o'rtasida sezilarli farq kuzatilmadi. O'simlik bo'yi ko'chat soni ortishi bilan 2-3 sm ga yuqori bo'lganligi kuzatildi. G'o'zada chilpish tadbiri o'tkazilganidan so'ng olingan natijalarda variantlar o'rtasida farqlar kuzatildi. Sentyabr oyida olingan fenologik kuzatuv natijalariga ko'ra, g'o'zaning o'rta tolali “Buxoro-102” navining bo'yi variantlar bo'yicha gektariga 90-100 ming tup ko'chat qalinligida 93,0-105,2 sm bo'lsa, 110-120 ming tup/ga esa 95,0-109,0 sm bo'lib ko'chat soni ortishi bilan 2,0-4,0 sm; chilpish o'tkazilmaganda esa 10,0-15,0 sm gacha yuqori bo'lishi kuzatildi.

G'o'zaning ingichka tolali “Surxon-103” navida ham yuqoridagi qonuniyat kuzatilib, olingan natijalar o'rta tolali g'o'za navidan biroz yuqoriroq chiqdi. Ya'ni, sentyabr oyi holatida o'simlik bo'yi variantlar bo'yicha gektariga 120-130 ming tup ko'chat qalinligida 95,0-110,2 sm bo'lsa, 140-150 ming tup/ga esa 100,6-115,0 sm bo'lib ko'chat soni ortishi bilan 5,0-6,0 sm; chilpish o'tkazilmaganda esa 11,0-15,0 sm gacha yuqori bo'lishi kuzatildi.

“Surxon-103” navida ko'chat soni gektariga 120-130 ming tupdan 140-150 ming tupgacha ortib borishi bilan bir tup o'simlikda hosil bo'g'inlari 1,0-2,0 dona; hosil elementlari 1,4-1,7 dona; ko'saklar soni 1,5-3,5 dona va shu jumladan ochilgani 2,0-3,0 donagacha kamayganligi kuzatilgan bo'lsa, kimyoviy va qo'lda chilpish o'tkazilganda



chilpish o'tkazilmagan variantga nisbatan hosil bo'g'ini 0,3-1,6 dona; hosil elementlari 0,6-2,1 dona; ko'sak soni 2,7-4,5 dona va shu jumladan ochilgani 2,3-3,0 donagacha ko'p bo'lishi kuzatildi.

Ma'lumki, Qandalalar g'o'za bargi va hosil elementlarini shirasini so'rib, ularni nobud bo'lishiga olib keladi. G'o'za qandala bilan zararlanganda barglari chirtak bo'lib teshilib qoladi, zararlangan hosil elementlari-shona, gul va ko'saklari esa to'kilib qoladi. Iyul oyida o'tkazilgan fenologik kuzatuvlarda hosil bo'lgan hosil elementlari bilan birgalikda to'kilgan hosil elementlari ham hisoblandi. Olingan natijalarga ko'ra, o'rta tolali “Buxoro-102” g'o'za navida 20,4-26,6 donagacha hosil elementlari hosil bo'lgan bo'lsa 5-9 dona hosil elementlari nobud bo'lib to'kilgan. Ingichka tolali “Surxon-103” g'o'za navida ham to'kilgan hosil elementlari hisoblanib, mos ravishda 6-8 dona ekanligi kuzatildi.

Demak, Surxondaryo viloyatining taqir o'tloqi tuproqlari sharoitida o'rta va ingichka tolali g'o'za navlarini maqbul o'sish va rivojlanishi uchun ko'chat sonini kamaytirib, o'z vaqtida kimyoviy chilpish tadbirini o'tkazish g'o'zaning hosil shohi va hosil elementlarini ortishiga zamin yaratadi.

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