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Research Article

EFFECT OF DEFOLIANTS FOR MEDIUM FIBER COTTON

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ABSTRACT

The timing and depth of sowing should be determined by the soil conditions of each region and even each field. The most important is the timely cultivation of the rows.

KEYWORDS

Norm, term, soil, cultivator, a number of plants.

INTRODUCTION

The climate here is continental, with rainy days lasting until March and even the first ten days of April. Therefore, the best time for sowing is during the second decade of April and the fifth day of May. Seeds should be sown correctly and in a timely manner with sufficient moisture to produce a high-quality cotton crop. When exposed to inadequate soil, most of the soil decomposes and the rest grows poorly and sparingly [1-4]. When determining the sowing

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time, it is important to take into account that the cotton is a warm plant, with a temperature of 20-250 for normal growth and development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Based on the results of many years of research and development experience of the research institutions, the sowing of seeds should be completed within the following timeframe:

1. April 5-15 in Tashkent and Ferghana regions. April 1-15 in Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Namangan, Andijan and Bukhara regions.
2. In mountainous areas of the Andijan region and in the Samarkand region April 5-20.
3. March 25 in the southern districts of the Surkhandarya region Until April 10, April 1-15 in the Northern District.
4. In the southern regions of Kashkadarya from 25 March to 15 April, in the northern areas from 1 to 15 April.
5. It is recommended to plant in the Khorezm region and southern districts of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic from April 10 to 25 and in the northern districts of the autonomous republic until April 15-30 [5-9].

Seedless seeds are sown after 5-6 days in comparison with hairy seeds. Depending on the weather, these terms can be delayed for 2-3 days or backwards is possible. The timing and depth of the sowing should be determined according to the soil conditions of each farm and even each field. In our experience in grassy-soil soils of the Fergana region, the seeds of cotton seeds S8290 and S6775, according to the soil condition, were planted to a depth of 3-4 cm with a daily average soil temperature of 10 cm. When sowing seeds, it is necessary to take into account that the amount of residual fibre on the seeds should not exceed 0.8% in the medium-fibre types and 0.4% in the thin fibre varieties [10-17]. The seeds may not fall evenly from the sowing apparatus and the sprouts may be sparse. Providing fertilizers in most cotton fields is one of the most important tasks. According to the results of many years of research, from 7 to 10% of the annual fertilizer rate from cotton to weeding, nitrogen requires about 5-7% of phosphorus. When cotton is sprouted, the soil will not be able to absorb the nitrogen and phosphorus it contains [18-22]. That is why nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers, given at the same time as sowing, have significant benefits for the rapid development of cotton [23-27]. These fertilizers have a positive effect on the plant's faster absorption of mobile nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil. Based on the above scientific results, in our experience, we have 30–40 kg of urea per hectare and 40-50 kg of amorphous tractor cultivator per sow, with 6–8 rows per sowing row. cm 10 cm deep and 10-12 cm deep. In addition, the timely cultivation of cotton fields is one of the most important factors for achieving high yields. By increasing the inter-row cultivation of cotton, the activity of microorganisms in the soil will be improved, and the plant's micro-and macro-organisms will increase.

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CONCLUSION

As a result, the vitality of plant roots is improved through oxygen enrichment by air exchange in the soil. Rapid processing of young cotton plantations facilitates the development of young seedlings by providing porous soil and hot air. When working the rows, the sow is planted to a width of 60 cm, taking into account the age of the sprout in the middle. If planted, appropriate soil mitigation and grazing facilities will be established. During the second and subsequent processing, the working bodies may be installed 3-4, 5-6 cm deep, in both widths. It should be remembered that the number of cultivations is 6-7 times on light and sandy soils and 7-8 times on medium and heavy soils. 25-30 cm depth should be softened once. If this method is not applied (ie not deeply cultivated) before sowing, the soil will be interrupted by the reduction of moisture content in the soil before further cultivation. After 7-10 cm of soil, an artificial wall will be formed. This should not be allowed. From the experiments, it can be concluded that the fertilizer should be in proportion to the seeding rate and pay attention to the number of residual fibres on the hairy seeds. Early cultivation allows the field to be well cleaned due to the loss of weeds during their early age.

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