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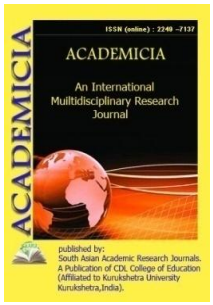

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IMPROVING SEED STORAGE METHODS

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ABSTRACT

Methods of storage of seeds of harvested cotton seeds improving and improving the quality of stored cotton. Pay attention to the fact that it is stored indoors in order to maintain its fertility giving, as well as ensuring quality storage of seeds. This way the biggest drawback of based devices is the bottom of the camera Along with heavy mixtures of cotton also fall remains. To eliminate this, at the bottom of the camera in experiments the need to reduce the size of the pocket quality seeds as a result of its detection and elimination was found to be conservative. Such a situation in turn leads to deterioration in product quality. Increased humidity, extreme temperature drop or rise deterioration of seed quality, its forgetfulness, quantity, it also causes deterioration in fibre quality.

KEYWORDS: *Product Quality, Seeds, Technology, Equipment, Fibre Quality, Temperature, Humidity, Processing, Climatic Conditions, Forgetfulness.*

INTRODUCTION

Improving the efficiency of cotton harvest in cotton growing, from cotton increase the quantity and quality of cotton products depending on the quality of the seed and the seed being prepared. Improving the quality of seeds by the Uzpakhtasanoat Association in order to create new technology and equipment and clean them with cotton Great importance is attached to the introduction of plants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Based on the above, we have hand-picked cotton to study the improvement of seed storage methods scientific research was conducted for this purpose. Cotton varieties grown in Uzbekistan are fast-ripening, high-yielding, The fibre yield is high, its fibre quality is good, seed oil and protein-rich in substances, resistant to adverse environmental conditions (soil salinity, low temperature, garmsel, drought, etc.) as well as disease and pest resistant, agrotechnical measures efficient use of row spacing adapted to mechanization, machine harvesting and other valuable farm characters and characteristics are required [1-3]. The quality of the seeds sown next year in cotton the timing of their collection in the field. Which is the harvest season level of organization, preparation for storage processes and planting to what extent the work is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the State Standard depending on the destination. Quality of cotton products in cotton mills many scientists, their own experiences as well as on further improvement has been making a huge contribution to the news. Develop these innovations there are enough opportunities by our state to introduce the issue being created. As a result, almost all of our country today cotton gins have been transferred to a cluster system and modernized again equipment is provided. This year our country in the regions of cotton 15 early ripening, 5 medium ripening, 8 promisings it is planned to sow the seeds of varieties. This in turn is the sowing of seeds 55.0% of the planned total area, 30.0% medium-ripe, promising 6.5 per cent and new varieties 8.5 per cent means placed. Varieties are adaptable to environmental changes, including resistance to soil moisture deficiency, salinity and agrofon should contribute to the improvement. Distinguished by the quality of the fibre and high productivity The “Sultan” cotton variety is different in its adaptability to environmental changes. In the current year, this variety is higher than the varieties Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent and 20-50 per cent in the Syrdarya region. Cotton growers in Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions produce 60-70% of cotton “Andijan-35”, “Andijan-36”, “Andijan-37”, “Namangan-77”, S-High-yielding varieties such as 8290, S-6524 are planned to be planted. Type IV fibre, which is distinguished by the quality of fibre in the cotton market Given that the demand for the S-6524 navigator is increasing, the current variety is grown in Jizzakh, Namangan, Sirdarya, Tashkent, Fergana planting in 15-35% of the cotton-growing areas of the regions intended. Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Navoi regions are also affected by 20-30 cotton fields of durable, fast-ripening variety "An-Boyovut-2" per cent, which is also abundant in the soil-climatic conditions of this region allows you to harvest [4-6]. Cotton selection, industry varieties and classes on the top is covered with a tarpaulin on special open areas stored in a special order in cages and covered warehouses. Seeds open areas for storing cotton 40 cm from the ground. Their high surface 25x14 m. or 22x11 m. will be. 150-400t for such open areas. Seed cotton can be stored up too. Overall dimensions of closed warehouses where seed cotton is stored 54x18x8 m .; 54x24x8 m. their capacity is 600x750 t. and reinforced concrete should be assembled from pieces (blocks) or built of baked brick. Shelters from four-sided open sheds can also be used. Djabborov G. D., Baltaboev S.D. to the results of a research according to, with a change in the quality of the processed seed cotton the fibre residue of the seed also changes. To do this, it is cleaned of fibre the seeds flow over the vibrating net. Require a mesh hole The cleaned seeds fall to the level of. The fibre residue was 0.12-0.19% and seeds with a moisture content of 12% remain on the net for re-cleaning. It can be seen that well-dried seeds go into the sorting process has a negative effect. When storing seed cotton and seeds in cotton mills complex

physiological-biochemical processes occur. In doing so, not only storage but also quality improvement will be required. Khodjiev M.T., Tadjiev U.S., Mubarakov A.Ya. (1999) cotton processing plants and The cotton received from the farms in the settlements is different methods and conditions. Cotton in bunts, a variety of winter in the barns and warehouses under the covered shed a certain degree of moisture when stored in humid conditions attracts. In this case, the humid environment is exposed to cotton fibre and seeds (especially seeds) may be adversely affected. Such a situation in turn leads to deterioration in product quality. Increased humidity, extreme temperature drop or rise deterioration of seed quality, its forgetfulness, quantity, it also causes deterioration in fibre quality. Especially although the seeds need to be stored in closed warehouses, so second and third-generation due to lack of warehouses seed cotton and seeds are also stored in piles [5-7]. We know that Uzbekistan is not only in the world cotton industry weighted not only in quantity but also in fibre quality takes place. Climatic conditions in Uzbekistan are variable given that it has the property of collecting from the fields. The extracted cotton is stored in different conditions of autumn weather. This is due to the difference in the quality of cotton products received leads to Mannopov A., Boronov H. (2001) noted that the cotton ginning industry is the last stage in the Republican cotton complex is calculated. Therefore, improving the quality of work in the industry is mainly to organize his work with 5-2 modern tools depends on the equipment. After processing the prepared cotton and seeds dehydrated or a small amount of hair is left. They are such seeds that are shed in pots and stored at low pressure while exposed to a variety of natural conditions. The moisture content of cotton during storage and depends on it the effect of the temperature on the quality of the seed and fibre is one way or another important in terms of. If the temperature in the bath rises, a state of self-healing occurs, resulting in respiration of the seed accelerates, which is from the duration of the available energy reserve in the seed leads to pre-consumption. With the increase of machine harvesting in seed cotton the moisture and dirtiness of the cotton increases. Such a situation is clearing leading to increased drying and cleaning operations in factories. Iksanov MI, Egamberdiev A., Khalmanov B., for information first grade cotton with a moisture content of up to 11% and a moisture content of up to 13% The naturalness of fibre and seeds in the storage of low-grade cotton even if no measures are taken to preserve its properties. However, in practice, there are cases when the humidity is too high the upper bouts featured two cutaways, for easier access to the higher frets. In this case, some of the garam spontaneous heating of cotton occurs in places. Therefore 1-11 varieties with humidity up to 11%, low humidity up to 13 % opening tunnels and warm air during long-term storage of varietal cotton mentioned the expediency of removal. Mirahmedov S. M. et al (1989) of seed germination the humidity is of great practical and economic importance. In high humidity, the germination of existing seeds decreases and rots during storage. Seed production should not exceed 10% in Central Asia. Moisture, germination and other quality of seeds are divided into three classes depending on the indicators: first-class seed germination at least 95%, second grade-90%, the third class should be 85%. Fertility for planting was less than 85% mentioned that the seeds are considered invalid. Data obtained from observations showed that as the shelf life of the seed increases and as a result of heating, the protein in it also decreases to a certain extent observed, the amount of protein in the annual seeds averaged 2-3% decreased, in biennial seeds this figure is 5% found to have done. However, the total protease activity of the enzyme is slightly dependent on the shelf life of the seed activation was also detected. Stored for year seeds, germination and growth relative to 2–3-year-old seeds proves that it has a high energy index found Cleaning of heavy mixtures in cotton gins the

devices are mounted on the horizontal side of the pneumatic transport is set to the side. In doing so, lift the cotton in a vertical direction that is heavier than the speed of the air it can move allows the mixtures to separate. This way the biggest drawback of based devices is the bottom of the camera Along with heavy mixtures of cotton also fall remains. To eliminate this, at the bottom of the camera in experiments the need to reduce the size of the pocket quality seeds as a result of its detection and elimination was found to be conservative. Fibre-separated seeds in ginning plants the products are collected in tanks and stored for 1-4 months. Save during the period, the temperature is basically the same. Seeds before firing and then 96 % with sulfuric acid depleted. Up to 30% of seeds to the required size in accordance with GOST requirements those who do not have them are sent to oil companies. Cotton removable fibre, lint and fibrous waste bales in sheds stacked on top of each other, if there are no special sheds, weddings the bottom is covered with wood, the top is covered with tarpaulin stored.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of experiments, in the closed state, 3.7-4.1% of the stored cotton fiber is stored in the open state.

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