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THE EFFECT OF REPLANTING ON THE THICKNESS OF SEEDLING SEEDLINGS DEPENDS ON ITS VIABILITY AND SOIL FERTILITY

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ABSTRACT

When obtaining seeds from sugar beet, the maternity depends directly on the timing of sowing the tubers and the thickness of the seedlings. Germination at 10.09 days (third term) Germination started on the 5th day after sowing and full germination was achieved in 5 days. During the last sowing period, there were some difficulties in germination. In conclusion, it can be said that in the Fergana Valley, the mother tubers, which are prepared for seeding from sugar beets, should be sown in the twentieth and thirtieth days of August and buried in the soil to minimize exposure to cold.

KEYWORDS: *Sugar Beet, Seed Yield, Agrotechnical Measure, Repeated Crop, Economic Efficiency.*

INTRODUCTION

In agriculture, seeds are the main factor in obtaining high and quality crops. The higher the quality of the seed, the higher the efficiency of the agro-technical measures taken to obtain the harvest. Today, the world's growing population requires increasing the efficiency of land use. To do this, it is important to constantly increase the share of crops per hectare, while achieving high quality. This problem exists in our country as the population grows. Based on the above

considerations, one of the most pressing issues to date is the efficient use of vacant areas of wheat, that is, the planting of secondary crops, which is also useful when sowing.

S.S. According to Makarova [pp. 3,26-27], the quality of sugar beet seeds in the black soil regions of Russia leads to an increase in yield by 50g60 ts / ha.

M.A. Belousov [1] According to the experience of Uzbekistan in the conditions of gray soils, the germination of sugar beet seeds is 98%, purity 94planting at a purity of 94% ensures that its root yield is 650 ts / ha.

D. According to Shpaar [4, p. 28], thickening of seedlings to obtain seed from sugar beet leads to rhizomania disease. As a result, seed germination decreases sharply.

Although sugar beet was first cultivated in Uzbekistan in the 1940s and 1950s, little research has been done (only Golodkovsky and Belousov). But he was not engaged in seed at all. The required amount of seed material was imported. It should be noted that because sugar beet is a biennial plant, in the first year the root crop is harvested, in the second year the root crop is planted and the seed crop is harvested.

In our experiment, V.A. Dospekhov [2] 's "Methodology of field opyta." based on the methodology, we defined the experimental system as follows (Table 1).

When growing mother tubers for seed, each variant has a width of 4.8 m, length - 50 m, total area - 240 m2. The experiment consisted of 4 repetitions of 10 options, with a total area of 960 m2 for each option and a total area of 9660 m2 for the experiment.

In the experiment, ammonium nitrate (34% N), urea (46% N), superphosphate (17-20% P2O5) and potassium chloride (51-60% K2O) are used as mineral fertilizers.

Experiments, phenological observations, soil and plant sampling were carried out in accordance with the manuals "Methodology polevqxopqtov" (Dospekhov, 1985), "Methodika Gosudarstvennogosortaispqtaniyaselskokhozyaystvennqxkultur" (1964) and "Methods of field experiments" (2007). Quantities of humus, general and mobile species of NPK in soil samples are carried out according to the methods "Methods of agrochemical, agrophysical and microbiological research in pollinated cotton fields" (1963) and "Methods of agrochemical analysis of soil and plants of Central Asia" (1977).

TABLE 1 EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEM

<table>
<tr><th>options</th><th>Sowing method</th><th>Sowing time</th><th>Method of winter storage of roots</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Ordinary (sugar beet is planted as a mother root)</td><td></td><td>In winter, the mother tubers are stored in a warehouse</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td rowspan="3">New method (seeds are sown to get maternal roots</td><td rowspan="2">20.08</td><td>In winter, the mother root is stored in the field</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>In winter, the mother tubers are kept covered with soil in the field</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td rowspan="2">30.08</td><td>Asinoption 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Asinoption 3</td></tr>
</table>

6		10.09	Asinoption 2
7			Asinoption 3
8		20.09	Asinoption 2
9			Asinoption 3

In the experiment, we took into account the germination and thickness of seedlings of sugar beet seeds sown to obtain maternal roots. According to him, when studying the germination of seeds, the best performance was observed in 2-3 variants sown in the first period (20.08). In these variants, germination of beet seeds started on the 4th day after sowing, germination was completed within 4 days, and normal seedling thickness was achieved. When planted in the next period (30.08), germination was slightly different from the previous sowing period, according to which, although there was no difference in germination, germination duration lasted one day longer than the previous period. Germination at 10.09 days (third term) Germination started on the 5th day after sowing and full germination was achieved in 5 days. During the last sowing period, there were some difficulties in germination. A sharp drop in weather affected the germination time of the seed, which ensured the appearance of the first shoots in just 7 days, and the germination duration increased to 7 days. The resulting plants did not form a weak, flat.

In the experiment, we also studied the effect of planting times on the seedlings to achieve flatness in the options. At the same time, we found that the tumors survived after winter. We can also see this data from Table 2 below.

TABLE 2 THE ACTUAL SEEDLING THICKNESS OF SUGAR BEET IN THE EXPERIMENTAL OPTIONS, AT THE EXPENSE OF A THOUSAND PIECES

Bap.	SowingmethodSowingtime	Sowing method Sowing time	How to store tubers for the winter	Pre-winter seedling thickness Post-winter seedling thickness Number of seedlings killed	Pre-winter seedling thickness Post-winter seedling thickness Number of seedlings killed	Pre-winter seedling thickness Post-winter seedling thickness Number of seedlings killed
2	New method (seeds are sown to get maternal roots)	20.08	In winter, the mother root is stored in the field	54	51.2	2.8
3			In winter, the mother tubers are kept covered with soil in the field	54	53.1	0.9
4		30.08	Thereare 2. suchas	54.5	50.1	4.4
5			Thereare 3. suchas	54.2	53.2	1.0
6		10.09	Thereare 2. suchas	53.8	49.2	4.6
7			Thereare 3. suchas	53.6	52.3	1.3

8		20.09	Thereare 2. suchas	52.3	46.8	5.5
9			Thereare 3. suchas	52.4	48.1	4.3

The early timing of planting ensures that the seedlings will be a flat, vigorous. This leads to a reduction in plant mortality during the winter. In our experiment, too, the thickness of the seedlings was determined before the onset of winter when the sugar beet root was grown for seed production the following year. According to him, it was observed that the thickness of seedlings formed in the early planting periods (20.08 and 30.08) was relatively high. It was found that from 54.0 thousand to 54.5 thousand units. When the remaining sowing periods were late (10.09 and 20.09), this figure was 52.4 and 53.8 thousand, respectively.

When we determine the actual seedling thickness in the field options after wintering in early spring, we observe that most seedlings die late, i.e., when planted at 20.09, and the tubers are left in the field in the normal way. At the same time, 5.5 thousand seedlings died when left in the normal way, and 4.3 thousand seedlings when covered with soil. The lowest seedling variant was planted in 20.08 and 30.08, and the topsoil-covered variant was obtained, with only 0.9 and 1.0 thousand seedlings killed, respectively.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the Fergana Valley, the mother tubers, which are prepared for seeding from sugar beets, should be sown in the twentieth and thirtieth days of August and buried in the soil to minimize exposure to cold. This leads to a relatively low frost tolerance of seedlings. This resulted in the death of an average of 0.9-1.0 thousand seedlings per hectare.

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