

Effect Of Mineral Fertilizers On The Growth Period Of Ryjik Varieties

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Annotation: A large amount of consumer oil is currently imported into the country from abroad, which in turn leads to high import prices. To provide the population with cheap and high-quality oil products, it is necessary to increase the cultivation of oilseeds in the country, to improve the technology for the production of oils and their introduction into production.

None of the agrotechnical measures applied to agricultural crops does not affect the yield until the time of sowing the seeds. Also, the template for choosing the days of planting each crop can not be taken, but in any case, the timing of planting should be determined. The choice of planting days depends on the specific conditions of the season and the biological characteristics of the plant.

The growth period is the sum of the time intervals necessary for the passage of individual stages of ontogenesis. The speed of passing through each stage is determined by the genotype and environmental conditions: temperature and humidity. The decrease in the amount of heat to pass through the number of phases in the rickets plant is due to the fact that after the temperature rises, the development of plants in these periods is accelerated. This is explained by a decrease in the duration of the days, followed by the fact that during planting the plants develop at an average daily high temperature. As already mentioned above, the amount of heat necessary for the passage of phenological phases is reduced.

Autumn rijik belongs to a group of relatively early-ripening plants. The duration of its vegetation period depends on the climatic conditions [7, 84-p.]. The development cycle, taking into account the winter solstice period, is 291 - 320 days. Its Spring-Summer Development ends in 77-91 days. To end the full development cycle, the rijik collects temperatures of 1580 - 1790 degrees and in this respect is considered a plant close to spring barley, flaxirga [1, 483-p]. Autumn rickets are very resistant to Frost. Its seeds begin to germinate at a temperature of 1-2 os, but for complete germination requires a temperature of 10-12 os. According to some data, the young rickets plant tolerates autumn and winter frosts up to -20 °C. [6].

In conditions of lack of moisture, the period of rickety growth is reduced to 15 and more days, which leads to a decrease in productivity and precipitation [8, 93-b; 9, 180-b]. However, in the opinion of other scientists, autumn is more resistant to drought and, as a result, gives a greater yield, compared with rickets, mustard and flax [6]. Speaking about the biological properties of autumn Ryzhik in relation to spring, it is impossible not to ignore its advantages. According to literature, autumn uses the first maximum moisture content in the soil of rijik, better tolerates spring-summer drought and, as a result, ripens 10-13 days earlier. [3, 56-p; 4, 67-p; 6].

Eptullina, Eat. B. (2015) on the evaluation of the effect of meteorological factors on the duration of the vegetation period in the course of the study of autumn rickets collection samples, it is noted that the vegetation period is an important biological feature of plants, which determines their suitability for cultivation in a particular region and is of great interest both for production and for Selection [2, T.Eat it.Praxova, V.A.Prakhovs (2015) pointed out that autumn rigorous cultivation conditions: lack of heat, precipitation is higher than the norm, average daily high temperature and soil-air drought have a significant impact on the duration of its vegetation. In the autumn rickets varieties studied in the studies, the duration of the vegetation period was on average 290-316 days. In addition, samples of different ecosystems were distinguished by early maturing: kozir, Penzyak (central Russian ecosystem); k-1357 (Western Europe); k-3290 (Cyril ecosystem); the duration of the "ripening-ripening" period of k-1553 and k-2283 (Southern ecosystem) was 290-355 days [5, 324-p].

The influence of mineral fertilizers on the growth period of varieties of rickets in the conditions of hungry soils of kashkadarya vioyat was analyzed. According to the data obtained, late ripening of autumn rickets in comparison with Carat varieties of Penzyak was determined 2-3 days (Figure 1).

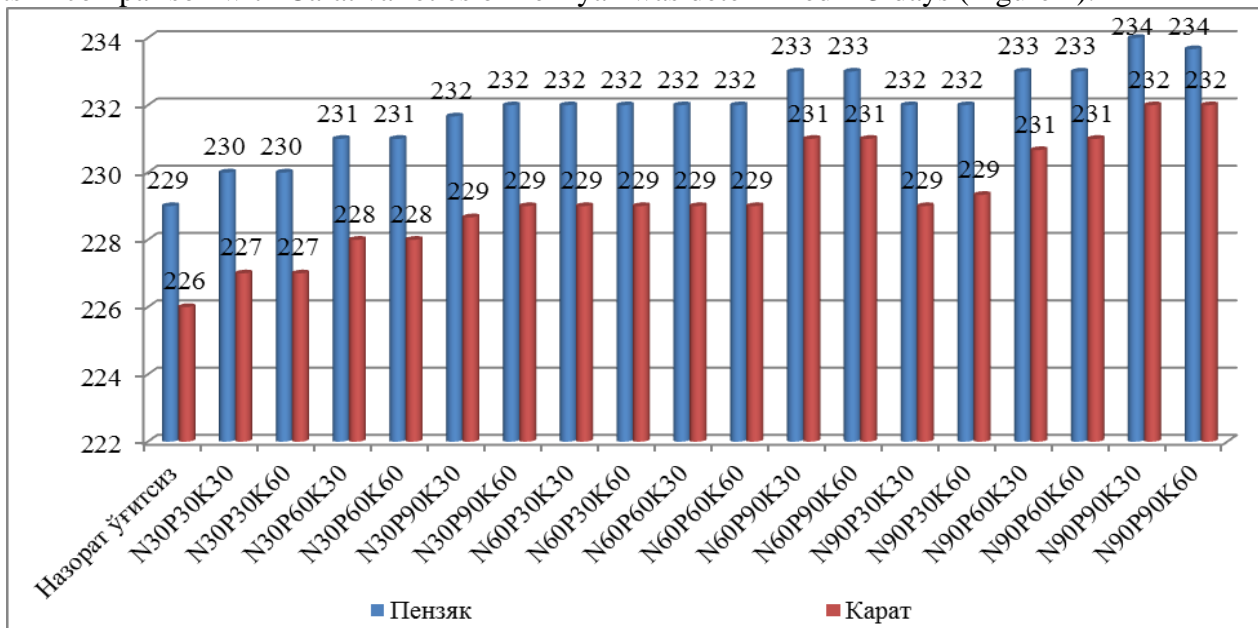


Figure 1. Influence of mineral fertilizers on the growth period of rye varieties.

The growth period of autumn ryjik varieties was 229 days for Penzyak variety and 226 days for Karat variety without mineral fertilizers, NPK was 230-227 days for 30 kg / ha and 232-231 days for 60 kg / ha. When nitrogen was applied at a rate of 30 kg / ha and phosphorus was exceeded at 30 kg / ha, plant growth increased by 1 day. Conversely, no change was observed during growth when phosphorus was applied from 30 kg / ha and nitrogen was increased from 30 kg / ha. When phosphorus was increased to 90 kg / ha, it was noted that autumn ryjik varieties ripen in the longest (234) days. In summary, increasing the phosphorus fertilizer rate to 30 kg / ha for autumn ryzhik varieties increases the plant growth period by 2-3 days, and increasing the nitrogen fertilizer rate by 30 kg / ha for every 30 kg / ha. It was noted that the increase in potassium fertilizer rates did not affect the growth period of the plants.

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