International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research
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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 18 Jun 2022. Link :http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-11&issue=ISSUE-06

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/I06/101

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Volume 11, Issue 06, Pages: 1639-1642

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IMPORTANT AUTUMN WHEAT PLANT THICKNESS AND YIELD

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Annotation. A variety of imported winter soft wheat Alekseich was sold on October 15 for 5 million. Sowing with germinated seeds is the most optimal seeding rate, and scientific studies have noted that plant height is high and, accordingly, high yields.

Key words: Winter wheat, varieties Grom, Alekseich, Antonina, grain, productivity, protein, gluten, seeding rate.

Introduction. Wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) is one of the most important cereal crops in agriculture. The world produces 704 million tons of grain annually. Winter wheat occupies 17% of the total crop area. Changes in air temperature occur naturally during the growth, development and reproduction of plants. The impact of rising climate risk on the sharp decline in crop yields around the world has already been identified, and the risk of hot currents remains high in future global food security. A number of scientific researches are carried out on the development of new promising varieties and lines imported from abroad in accordance with local conditions.

The norm of sowing the seeds of winter wheat is determined by the timing of sowing. Under the conditions of sowing of winter wheat in the last ten days of September, the sowing rate is 4.5-5.0 mln. pieces are determined at the expense of germinating seeds (or 180–200 kg / ha). Seeds are sown in the first half of October at 5.0-5.5 million. pieces are determined at the expense of germinating seeds (or 200–220 kg / ha). When winter wheat seeds are sown in the second half of October,

the sowing rate is 5.5-6.0 million tons. pieces are determined at the expense of germinating seeds (or 220-240 kg / ha) [2].

23 varieties of durum wheat Shir-Aslan are in the early and middle sowing period and 4-4.5 mln. Experiments have shown that high yields are achieved when seeds are sown [1].

The field is considered satisfactory when 4.5-5.0 million seedlings per hectare of winter wheat or 450-500 seedlings per 1 m2 are produced [3].

The process of growth and development of winter wheat is the norm of sowing and is one of the factors influencing the winter hardiness, number and yield of seedlings in the field, depending on the time [4].

In the 2nd period of autumn soft wheat in Andijan region meadow gray soils yielded the highest yield of 66 quintals in Asr and Matonat varieties, 61-65 quintals in Muftalo, Omad, Durdona, Kollega, Moskvich, Pamyat, Fortuna varieties. It was found that when planted in the 1st period, the yield was 3-5 quintals less than in the 2nd period. In the first period, 4 mln. 64 quintals of Kollega and Asr varieties, 62 quintals of Matonat variety and 60 quintals of Esaul variety were harvested. It was found that the expected results can be obtained if these varieties are planted in 1-2 periods at a thickness of 4-5 million seedlings [5]. Field experiments were conducted in the conditions of meadow soils of the experimental field of the Scientific Research Institute of Cereals and Legumes of Andijan district of Andijan region. The field experiment is placed according to the following scheme. Field experiment 1 term October 15, in four different seedling norms (3 million, 4 million, 5 million, 6 million) will consist of 4 variants.

The field experiment was placed in 3 tiers in a tier. In total, the field experience consisted of 12 options. Alekseich, a member of the Krasnodar selection of winter soft wheat, studied the norms of sowing seeds by comparing Antonina varieties with the standard Grom navigator, developing an element of agrotechnology of cultivars, studying the dependence of the yield of sown varieties on seed norms.

The agro-techniques of winter wheat cultivation carried out on the experimental field were carried out on the basis of grain-growing agro-techniques adopted at the institute for the care of winter wheat.

Influence of seed sowing norms of winter wheat varieties on grain yield According to the table, 3 million of the experiments conducted during 2020-2021. An average yield of 60.2

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ts / ha was obtained from the Grom standard variety, 59.9 ts / ha less than the Antonina variety, 0.3 ts / ha less than the standard variety, and 61.0 ts / ha from the Alekseich variety. It was found that the grain yield was 0.8 ts / ha, more than the standard variety

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№	Of varieties name	Productivity, ts / ha			
		2020 Year	2021 Year	Average	difference +,-
The sowing rate is 3 mln. Dona					
1	Thunder (template)	59,3	61,0	60,2	-
2	Alekseich	59,9	62,1	61,0	0,8
3	Antonina	58,3	61,4	59,9	-0,3
The determined rate is 4 mln. dona					
1	Thunder (template)	66,4	68,6	67,5	-
2	Alekseich	72,9	75,2	74,1	6,6
3	Antonina	66,7	69,8	68,3	0,8
The sowing rate is 5 mln. Dona					
1	Thunder (template)	71,3	74,2	72,7	-
2	Alekseich	78,9	81,8	80,4	7,7
3	Antonina	70,7	73,9	72,3	-0,4
The sowing rate is 6 mln. Dona					
1	Thunder (template)	65,8	68,5	67,2	-
2	Alekseich	69,8	72,4	71,1	3,9
3	Antonina	66,4	69,3	67,9	0,7

4 mln. The yield of Grom standard was 67.5 ts / ha, Antonina was 68.3 ts / ha, 0.8 ts / ha was higher than Alekseich and 74.1 ts / ha was higher than the standard, More than 6 ts / ha, 5 mln. Yield was 72.7 ts / ha from the standard variety of Grom, 72.3 ts / ha from the Antonina variety, 0.4 ts / ha less than the standard variety, and 80.4 ts from the Alekseich variety. / ha, which is 7.7 ts / ha more than the standard, 6 mln. 67.2 ts / ha of grain was obtained from the standard variety of Grom in the variant in which the seeds were sown, The yield of Antonina was 67.9 ts / ha compared to the standard, and the yield of Alekseich was 71.1 ts /

ha, which is 3.9 ts / ha more than the standard.

In field experiments, the highest yields of winter soft wheat varieties were recorded on 15 October at 5 million. The yield of Alekseich variety, sown on the basis of germinated seeds, was 80.4 ts / ha, which is 7.7 ts / ha more than the standard Grom variety.

This means that the Alekseich variety of winter soft wheat was sold on October 15 for 5 million. Sowing at the expense of germinating seeds is the most optimal sowing norm, and if the sowing period and the sowing norm are followed, the ground will be created for a rich harvest from the variety.

In conclusion, it can be said that with the increase in the rate of seeding, it has been observed in scientific studies that the height of plants during growth and development and, accordingly, the yield is also high. Seed sowing standards are set at 3-4 million. increase from 5-6 million units to 1-1.5 g per 1000 van. led to a decrease. The norm of sowing seeds in the amount of gluten is 3 million, 4 million, 5 million, 6 million. As the sowing rate increased, the amount of gluten in the grain decreased. in the range of 28.7% to 30.1% of the normally sown varieties.

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