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DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON SEED-PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Anotation
This article presents the results of scientific research carried out today on one of the main tasks of reforms in the cotton sector, further improving the quality and yield of cotton raw materials, increasing the volume of high and high-quality seed production, improving fiber quality and output, and finding a solution to the issues of rational use of land and Water Resources.

Keywords. cotton, fiber, technological quality indicators, seeding, agrotechnics, water, soil, mineral fertilizer, elite, superelita.

Introduction

In the fields, in the fields of our research, the scientific research, ownership, state order, and customer order, as well as manufacturers and grown industries, as well as the production of agricultural crops The task of finding solutions to the problems facing improvement has been placed. The implementation of these tasks The first link "Super Cyprit" grown in the first level, elite-seeds performing measures of selection varieties, preservation of technological qualitatics of flexi varieties It is significantly depending on the activities of Chilic farms on the basis of a violent system.

The Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Achievements", "On Seeds", "On Seeds" and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "September 19, 1996" The implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolution of the GI 328, the implementation of the tasks established by the Resolution of the CLASH 328, breeding "Super Cup in the primary stipulation of cotton and the next generation and varieties of flooding varieties, valuables. It was necessary to carry out the work and the quality of the jeans and fiber.

However, improving the methods of growing genetically pure seeds, storage of genetically pure original seeds with a high quality of planting, the quality of planting necessary for Norh The development of multifaceted methods and the use of a lot of working data provided in the seminary process and the use of modern information-infommereum analysis remains important [1-5].

Cotton fiber is a agricultural and industrial network, which is one of the important factors in the world economy. Basic cotton growers in the world are China, India, the United States, Australia and Uzbekistan, together, collectarily producing 87% of the cotton. The major consumers are China, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, and the world's main textile production collected. The high import flow of the raw cotton wasfell China, Turkey, Bangladesh, Indonesia.

Only two cotton-growing State-cotton State Medical Cotton and Uzbekistan will not consume cotton in the country. Together, they carry out almost half of world cotton exports.

To date, it is developing working to process the country's cotton raw materials within the country. Climate conditions are required for cotton growing. The high temperature, the harmony of the air and the sufficiency of water is not always observed. The cotton is mainly grown in the deltents of large rivers. The Missow Missing Mississippi, the great Chinese rivers, inland and Ganga, Amudarya and Syrdarya, the drugs of the Nile. In addition to the above, such conditions occur in the partial regions in the creation of such conditions and the largest role in the world chest is not worn.

When spoken about the geography of cotton in the world, it is important to remember its various varieties. Their names often reflect the spread range. The types of mexican species are world producing 70% of the types of mexican species. Then the West-Chinese cotton, Peru, comes. Peruvian fiber is the best fiber in the length, sophistication and matureness of the cotton fiber. In Central Asia, local varieties of Isti-Chinese cotton was widespread, replacing them, gradually mastered by Mexico and peru [6-10].

Depending on the locations and conditions of growth, various cotton varieties are significantly different from each other on the quality and properties of fiber. However, the variety is not the main indicator, but how to be taken from it.

Research Methods

It is impossible to increase the fields of arable land due to the croles of the regions that are convenient for growing economies. The unique resource of cotton growing global cotton is to increase its yield. In the industrial cotton harvest, pesticides (against all vegetation pests), duplications (against fungal), defoliencies (cotton leaves) applied before the skin).

About 25% of all these pesticides used in the world in the world are used about 25%, while all the insectisides are used for 20%. All of these substances are toxic, resistant and accumulate in the soil, harmonize the purpose of ecology.

Research on growing genetically modified (modified) crops in the 1990s in the 1990s of the United States in the 1990s in order to reduce the seedable costs used against pests. In this regard, the first crops used genetically modified (GM) using the seeds. First such seeds were apparized in Australia. Currently, various gm or biotechnological cotton varieties are planted on about 26% cotton grown areas. This is about 35% of world cotton production. The country of China is the growing country of large GMs. GM development is all the cotton gm grown in Australia today.

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Depending on the weather conditions, cotton planting and its ripening, depending on the collection of raw cotton, the variety of cotton fiber varies by various microns, staple length, color, pollution, Catry (relative loss power) and have other fiber quality indicators. Based on these indicators, the cotton fiber is divided into several different varieties. In world practice, the seller will not be taken into account when the seller calculates the price of cotton fiber supplied under the contract; In small contracts, formal classification is usually not allowed, based on physical standards, based in the terms.

Results Obtained

In the 80s of the last century, one of the factors that had a great influence on the development of HVI-based technologies was intensifying the use of pneumomyanic textile machines in the world textile industry. The fiber toughness is of greatest importance to prepare such cars, which was not possible to determine this indicator in the traditional class. These figures were also used in classification organizations of the U.S. Ministry of Agriculture. By this time, the manufacturers of the spread and Morion Control workers developed the HVI system and began to send to all countries of the world.

The first HVI systems appeared in Uzbekistan in 1989-1990, and since 1993, its indicators were partially introduced into the country's standards. Since 2002, in the HVI system, the quality of the fiber quality is carried out in Uzbekistan. The HVI system should be placed in the standard climatic conditions for measurements. When air temperature is controlled in a mineral in a psych offs 65 + 2% (0.1 0 cy,0s (0.1 0c is 0.75% to 8.25% on the borders Must be equivalent to the equipment.

All calculations are made in the Intense Microprocessor programs of the HVI system, and the average of the indicator is displayed in the parallel volume. The results of the final measurement of cotton fiber will be deleted from the printer.

Thus, analysis and evaluation of the current situation in the field of production and quality control have shown:

- There have been significant changes in the production of the banks;

-Is, as usual, China, India, USA, Brazil, Pakistan, Australia, Uzbekistan, are brown and Uzbekistan is growing today (natural) It is up to 60% of cotton growing. Genetically modified, disease and durable cotton (of disrespect and pests by 35%, organic cotton (ecologically clean, chemical fertilizers) are grown in -5%;

- The transition of the HVI measurement system based on the HVI measurement system, which is the high fertility production indicator of fiber quality in consumer countries, has radically changed fiber methods.

In short, the selection of fiber was carried out according to the analysis in accordance with the quality assessment of the quality assessment of the technological indicators of fiberological indicators of individual competitions [11-14].

1) sent to all fiber analysis taken after the seeds and fiber of solar selection samples;

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2) After cleaning of family harvestings taken from the seedotages of I and II, it is spread on the table of the fiber and 50 g of different points to send it to analysis. fiber was obtained from.

The high semi-length indicator of the fiber. Over the course of two years, a comparative analysis of the results of the variations of families in the seed deposition of seed mills is brought.

The information shows that in the second year compared to the first year, the indicators on the sign is improved in a slight. For example, most families are based on the character range of 29.1-31.0 and 31.1,33.0. In 33.3.55.03, including 35 families, it showed that only the quality of the fiber is the quality of the fiber, but also to 4-type requirements. These results confirm the choice on a character is effective.

The indicators of the fiber of the families of seed breeding were also different from the previous nation. The results taken in the first year, the results of the variation of the main families (120 families) of the seedlings (120 families), while 80 families were positive in the second grade, and 80 families in class 29.1 . That is, in the 29.1-31.31.0 graces, only 30 families, and the rest in 31.1-3.0 and 45 families 33.1-35.0 and 20 families 35, Found to settle up to 1-37.0777.00.

The results of the fiber can be explained that according to the highest rate of fiber, the selection of seed in the threshold of the 2nd sowing in the qiltais of the fiber is much more effective.

According to the micronaire, the results obtained in the multiplica increaseal forces are confirmed by the choice of previous years in previous years.

Conclusion

Conclusion As the highest fiber rate, the technological analyzes conducted in the odyr in the seed versions of the seed in two years is to say that the variety is effective in improving this sign possible.

Micronaire. It is known that in recent years, it is determined by its demands on the micronaire market in the international fiber market. That is, the type of fiber is determined on this sign.

According to the current templates, according to the sign, fibers with 3.8 to 4.8 micronomies are considered to be required.

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