
EFFECT OF LEBAZOL CYTMULATORINE ON COTTON DRESSING

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Annotation

In subsequent years, many stimulants are being tested in the care of the goose, and those that have given a positive result are widely introduced into practice. The test work of such preparations as lebozol PK, Lebozol Mags SK, Lebozol potassium 450, Lebozol calcium-Forte, Lebozol Frut mix, Lebozol PK Max, Lebozol Quadro mix, Lebozol Magfos, Nutriplant 8-8-6) and Aminoazol PK, whose composition is rich in micro and Macroelements, and Macroelements lebozol PK when treated with the drugs Max, lebozol magfos, nutriplant 8-8-6, lebozol boron, lebozol Mags SK, lebozol potassium 450, Lebozol Quadro mix and Aminoazol, compared to the control option, a high cotton yield of 1.2-6.5 ts/Ha was achieved.

Keywords: goose, pereparat, Lebazol, chinbarg, shonalash, flowering cotton, dressing,

Introduction

Cotton is considered a valuable raw material and its role in industry, food and many industries is invaluable. There are difficulties in growing this product. The global climate change in the world is causing a decrease in the yield of its crops. As a result of a sharp change in the weather, it is necessary to increase productivity by carrying out additional agrotechnologies, without allowing a decrease in the yield of agricultural crops. at this point, however, the use of environmentally friendly biopereparates is important. In farming in our republic, the importance of biofuels, which accelerate plant growth, protect against Root Rot disease, provide increased salinity resistance and yield. It has been observed that due to the positive effect of biofuels, cotton yield is increased by 12-15%.

S.B.Monakov, N.N.Borovinskaya and B., (2003) states that biologically active substances accelerate the growth and development of agricultural crops and increase productivity[5].

K.M.Tadjiev (2009) positively influenced the weight of cotton in the chest when re-planted in the southern part of Surkhandarya region, when it was shoned with an Oxygumat stimulator and processed in standards of 0.5 l/ha during flowering periods, and the yield increased[6].

F.A.Abdullaev, Sh.X. Abdualimov (2015) notes that when the gummi 20 stimulator is applied in the standards of 0.5-1.0 l/ha in shonating flowering drums, the plant's growth development has improved, as a result of the increase in dry mass and leaf surface, an improvement in the net productivity of photosynthesis, an increase in cotton yield by 4.2-5.4 ts/ha[1].

From the above ideas, it can be concluded that the use of stimulants in the cultivation of products in agriculture is expanding from year to year, while new types of stimulants are subject to extensive experimental testing.

In 2018, PSUEAITI experimental fields produced by the German firm Lebozol Dunger Gmbx, the composition of which is rich in micro and Macroelements, included the stimulants of the Lebosol group (Lebosol Total Care, Lebosol bor, Lebosol Mags SK, Lebosol potassium 450, Lebosol calcium-Forte, Lebosol Frut mics, Lebosol PK Max, Lebosol Quadro mics, Lebosol Magfos, Lebosol Nutriplant 8-8-6) and the test work of such preparations as aminozol was studied and scientific research was carried out in the cave in the conditions of typical Boz soils and natural climates of the Tashkent region.

Styles

The study was carried out in 2018 in the experimental field of Psueaiti. Experimental field soil is a typical gray soil, with a surface of sizot water at a depth of 18-20 meters. Experience 12 options were placed in 3 reins, height 25 m, width 2.4 m, Area 60 m², of which the score area was 30 m².

Phenological observations in studies "methods of conducting field experiments" (2007) and yield indicators B.A.Dospekhov (1985) [3, 4] is mathematically treated by style. In the experiment, the Andijan-37 variety of gooseberries was planted, and preparations of the Aminozol and Lebozol group were processed in different norms during the 4-5 chin leaf shonation and flowering periods of the goose. For control, an unprocessed option was obtained. 4-5 chin leaves of the goose and 300 l per hectare during the shunting period, during the flowering period, a working solution with 500 l of water was prepared and sprayed on the goose with a hand-held sprayer.

Results

In the experiment carried out, the effect of the drugs of the Lebozol group on the yield of cotton was determined, in the variants treated with lebozorl rice stimulants, a positive taste was found in relation to the unprocessed control option. The yield of the goose is presented in Table 1 on options and returns.

In the composition of the pereparates used in the experiment, there were macro and micro elements necessary for plants, and a positive effect on the growth and development of plants and the accumulation of dressing of these elements was manifested.

The research carried out showed that the yield of cotton in the control option was 38.6 ts/ga.

Effect on cotton crop when processing with preparations of the Lebozol group, Andijan-37 variety, Tashkent 2018

N.	Options	The norm of application of the goose during the period of 4-5 leaf shunting and flowering	Total yield s/ga	additional yield	
				s/ga	%
1.	Control	-	38,6	-	-
2.	Aminazol	2,5-2,5-2,5 l/ga	41,1	2,5	6,4
3.	Lebazol Total care	6,0-6,0-6,0 l/ga	42,4	3,8	9,8
4.	Lebazol chalk	1,5-1,5-0 l/ga	43,9	5,3	13,7
5.	Lebazol Mags CK	2,5-2,5-0 l/ga	44,1	5,5	14,2
6.	Lebazol kaliy 450	0-5,0-5,0 l/ga	45,1	6,5	16,8
7.	Lebazol kaliy forte	0-0,5-0,5 l/ga	44,1	5,5	14,2
8.	Lebazol fruit Miks	4,0-0-4,0 l/ga	41,6	3	7,8
9.	Lebazol PK Maks	5,0-5,0-5,0 l/ga	40,5	1,9	4,9
10.	Lebazol kvarido mikss	1,5-0,1,5 l/ga	42,7	4,1	10,6
11.	Lebazol Magfos	4,0-4,0-0 l/ga	40,5	1,9	4,9
12.	Nurtoplant 8-8-6	4,0-4,0-0 l/ga	39,8	1,2	3,1

With Aminozol pereparati, the goose is 4-5 chinbarg, in the period of shading and flowering. 2,5-2,5-2,5 l / ha to 41.1 ts/Ha when processed 3 times in norms, lebozol group pereparats with the drug i.e. Lebozol Total Care 6,0-6,0-6,0 l/ha to 42.4 ts/Ha when treated in norms, 1,5-1,5 l/ha with Lebozol boron to 43.9 ts/Ha when given in norms, Lebozol Mags SK to 2.5-2.5 l/ha to 44.1 ts/Ha when applied in Norm, Lebozol potassium 450 to 5.0-5.0 l/ha when applied in norm during periods of dewatering and flowering, Lebozol calcium-Forte 5.0-44.1 ts/ha in the norm of 5.0 l/ha, Lebosol FRUT mix in the norms of 4-5 chin leaves and 4.0-4.0 l/ha in flowering periods 41.6 ts/Ha when processed, Lebozol PK Max 5,0-5,0-5,0 l/ha to 40.5 ts/ha in Norm, Lebozol Quadro Mikss drug 4-5 TS/ha in norm and 1.5-1.5 l/ha in flowering periods 42.7 ts/ha in Norm, Lebozol Magfos 4-5 chin leaves and 4.0-4.0 l/ha in irradiation periods 40.5 ts/ha and Nutriplant with 8-8-6 preparation 4-5 chin leaves and 4.0-in the variant processed in standards to 4,0 l/ha, a yield of 39,8 TS / Ha was obtained. In the experiment, preparations of the Lebozol group, as a result of the use of which an additional 1.2-6.5 ts/Ha was grown in relation to cotton control.

Within these pereparats, an additional 45.1 ts/Ha was achieved when Lebozol was applied with potassium 450 at the rate of 5 l/ha during the irradiation of the goose and 5.0 l/ha during flowering periods, and an additional 6.5 ts/ha in relation to the control option.

Conclusion

It was found that in the conditions of typical soils of the Tashkent region, with the pereparats of the Lebozol group, it had a positive effect on the yield of pahta by processing the goose in 4-5 chinbarg, shonization and flowering periods. By applying these pereparates during the growing season of plants, it makes it possible to obtain an additional yield of 1.2-6.5 ts/ha compared to the unprocessed control option. An additional yield of 45.1 ts/ha compared to a cotton crop or control option was achieved when Lebozol, which belongs to this group, was applied in moderation to 5.0-5.0 l/ha during the period of irradiation and flowering of the goose with potassium 450 pereparate.

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