



Salt Resistance Characteristics of Winter Wheat Varieties in Soil and Climatic Conditions of Bukhara Region

Teshayeva Dilfuza Rahim qizi

Teacher, Department of Biology, Bukhara State University Course: Plant Physiology

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INTRODUCTION

The task of providing the population of our country with food and grain products is a very important one. The decrees and instructions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of agriculture during the years of independence have played an important role in solving this problem. In particular, the Decree of March 24, 2003 "On the most important directions of deepening reforms in agriculture." The decree stipulates the establishment of a special council to address the issue of "grain development" as one of the most important sectors of agriculture. Wheat is one of the most valuable and productive food crops. Its grain is rich in gluten proteins and is not inferior in quality to water wheat. B.P. According to Pleshkov, the protein content of wheat grain is 9 to 26%, nitrogen-free extracts 49 to 73%, fats 1.5 to 3%, klechatka 2.5%, ash 1.3 to 2.8 % varies relative to grain weight. Vitamins in wheat contain thiamine (B1) - 5.5 mg / kg, ciacin (PP) - 63.6 mg / kg, riboflavin - 1.3 mg / kg, pantothenic acid - 13.6 mg / kg. Its flour is used to make fresh, nutritious, fragrant, nutritious dark and white breads.

Main part: Currently, Bukhara irrigated grain fields contain more than 80 species of annual, perennial, autumn and winter weeds. Irrigated crops include sorghum, sorghum, star anise, sheep, cotton thorns, wild rose, field candelabra, wild oats, sorghum, sorghum, yellow cotton and other weeds. are common. Weeds are well adapted to local conditions and cultivated crops. They make good use of water, nutrients, and light. Therefore, in the field contaminated with weeds, the yield and quality of grain decreases sharply, making it difficult to harvest and grind. Weeds can reduce grain yields by 5-15 s / ha. Absorbs 70 i- nitrogen, 10-15 kg of phosphorus, 50-70 kg of potassium. This amount of nutrients is sufficient for grain formation at 15-17 s / ha. Irrigation of weeds reduces the efficiency of mineral fertilizers on the land, the utilization rate by 30-40%. The efficiency of growing short-stemmed, intensive-type wheat varieties, which have become widespread in the country in recent years, is very high only in areas free from weeds. Because their stems are short and their leaves are vertical, they are 1.5-2 times more prone to weeds than long-stemmed varieties [38]. Autumn grain crops are heavily contaminated with weeds in the early stages of development. If the number of weeds is more than 200 per 1 m², such areas are considered to be heavily polluted. In such fields, the yield of wheat, grain quality decreases sharply, and harvesting is difficult. Weed seeds begin to germinate when the fields are irrigated with moisture-collecting irrigation before sowing. If such areas are plowed to a depth of 25-27 cm with plowshares, weeds will disappear.

Bukhara region has a unique basic orography of climatic conditions. According to the long-term data of the Bukhara agro meteorological station, the total effective temperature in the region is 3800-4200 ° C. The warmest period is July and the coldest is January. In general, the climate is strongly continental, with temperatures rising to + 42 + 43 ° C in summer and falling to -22-23 ° C in winter. The hot and dry summers are characterized by high rainfall in spring, recurrent hot and cold weather in autumn, and cold winters. [26] It is characterized by variability, intensity of solar radiation, dryness of air and low cloudiness. The main factors of the natural environment are the lowlands, the distance from the ocean and the complex geography. Due to the complexity and unevenness of the terrain, each region has its own natural conditions. Precipitation varies greatly by month. In the foothills of the foothills, the rainfall is much lower than in the mountainous areas. In Bukhara region, the annual rainfall is about 345 mm. 30-50% of the total precipitation falls in spring, 25-40% in autumn, 10-12% in winter and 1-10% in summer. The lowest rainfall is in July-August. Precipitation, in turn, leads to an increase in relative humidity.

List of used literature

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