

KUZGI BUG'DOY NAVLARINING MORFOFIZIOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARIGA SHO'RLANISHNING TA'SIRI

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Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Prezidentimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev 2021-yildan g'alla yetishtirish bo'yicha davlat buyurtmasini bekor qildi. 2020-yil hosilidan boshlab davlat buyurtmasi asosida boshqoli don yetishtirish amaliyoti bosqichma-bosqich bekor qilinadi. Bu prezidentning 2021-yil 6-martdagi qarorida ko'zda tutilgan. O'zbekiston yerlarida yangi serhosil yuqori mahsuldorlik imkoniyatlariga ega bo'lgan, tashqi noqulay sharoitlarga, ayniqsa, tuproqning sho'rlanishiga va kasalliklarga chidamli navlarni yaratish uchun, eng birinchi, mazkur talablarga javob beruvchi boshlang'ich manbalarni aniqlash va ular asosida yangi seleksion navlarni yaratish seleksioner olimlar oldida turgan dolzarb vazifalar bo'lib turibdi.

Material va metodlar. Muammolarni bartaraf qilish uchun tuproqning sho'rlanishiga chidamli bo'lgan erta pishar yangi yumshoq kuzgi bug'doy navlarini yaratish hozirgi kunning dolzarb seleksiyasi ishi hisoblanadi. Ko'plab tadqiqotchilar tuproqning har xil darajada sho'rlanishi bug'doy navlarining vegetatsiya davri davomiyligiga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatishini ta'kidlashadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasida almashlab ekish tizimiga boshqoli don ekinlari kiritilishi sababli g'allachilik va paxtachilik bilan shug'ullanadigan fermer xo'jaliklarida parvarishlanadigan ekinlar turi ko'payib yangi tizimga o'tildi. Yerlarni unumdorligini saqlash va oshirish, tuproqqa minimal ishlov berish texnologiyasini yaratish hisobiga sarflanadigan yonilg'i-moylash mahsulotlarni tejash hamda kuzgi bug'doydan bo'shagan yerlardagi bug'doyning ang'iz va ildiz qoldiqlaridan unumli foydalanish, shu bilan birga ekiladigan ekinlardan yuqori va sifatli hosil olish maqsadida ilmiy izlanishlar o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqot natijasi

Ko'p yillar davomida muayyan hududlarning tuproq-iqlim sharoitlarini inobatga olgan holda tuproqqa ishlov berish, ekinlarni joylashtirish, hosildorlikni oshirish va boshqa tadbirlar borasida tadqiqotlar olib borilgan hamda davom etmoqda. Q.Mirzajonov va U.Tojiboyevlar Farg'ona viloyatining o'tloqi mexanik tarkibi o'rta soz, kuchsiz sho'rlangan tuproqlari sharoitida tuproqqa turli usulda ishlov berib olib borgan izlanishlarda freza omochi bilan haydalganda ko'proq hosil to'plangan, lekin umuman yer haydalmay, faqat g'o'zapoyasini olib tashlab kultivator yordamida 12-14 sm yumshatib chigit ekilganda, freza usuliga nisbatan kamroq hosil olinsa ham, iqtisodiy jihatdan yaxshi natija olingan. Kuzgi bug'doy hosili yig'ishtirib olingandan so'ng turli usulda va muddatda haydashning tuproq agrofizik

xususiyatlariga ta'sirini aniqlash bo'yicha olingan ma'lumotlarning ko'rsatishicha, kuzgi bug'doy o'rimidan so'ng 0-30 sm chuqurlikdagi tuproqning hajm massasi 1,38 gr/sm kub ni g'ovakligi esa 48,9 foizni, kuzgi bug'doyni o'rimidan so'ng sug'orib 28-30 sm chuqurlikda oddiy usulda haydab takroriy ekin sifatida mosh ekilgan va keyingi yil g'o'za ekilgan variantda amal davri oxirida hajm massasi va g'ovakligi optimal holda saqlanib qoldi. Kuzgi bug'doydan bo'shagan yerni kuzda 28-30 sm chuqurlikda oddiy usulda haydab, g'o'za ekilgan variantda 0-30 sm haydov qatlamida tuproqning hajm massasi va g'ovakligi g'o'zaning amal davri boshida 1,25 gr/sm kub va 53,6 foizni tashkil etgan bo'lsa amal davri oxiriga kelib bu ko'rsatkichlar 1,36 gr/sm kub va 49,4 foizga yetganini ko'rsatdi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholi soni kun sayin ortib borgan sari, don va don mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talab ortib bormoqda. Bu albatta seleksionerlar oldida O'zbekiston iqlim va tuproq sharoitiga mos bo'lgan yangi bug'doy navlarini yaratish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. Hosilni ko'paytirish uchun biz bu sharoitda yanada suvni kam iste'mol qiladigan, sho'rlangan tuproqlarga bardoshli bo'lgan navlarni yaratishimiz, uni amaliyotga tadbiiq etishimiz, xalqimizni don mahsuloti bilan to'la to'kis ta'minlab, chetdan keltirilaytgan don importiga barham berishimiz lozimdir.

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