



DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE NORMS AND TERMS OF DEFOLIANTS

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ABSTRACT

The new Ento-Dephol showed a high result when cotton causes open 30-40% while using 0.20 litres of defoliation for each hectare to defoliate cotton artificially. 7.0 litres use of defoliation gave better results regarding the other alternatives.

KEYWORDS

Types of defoliation and defoliants, cotton leaves dry and semi-dry leaves.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the amount of defoliants used in cotton has a negative effect on the quality of fibre and seeds if it is exceeded, but if it is used in small amounts, it does not give the expected effect, ie the cost is

wasted [1-7]. With this in mind, the development of acceptable standards for new defoliants is a pressing issue. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev on August 21, 2017, No. PQ-

3229 "On comprehensive organizational measures for the timely and effective conduct of cotton defoliation in 2017" on the non-destructive harvesting of cotton grown this year», The measures for the quality of cotton defoliation are clearly indicated [8-11]. From this point of view, it is important to develop standards for the use of new mild-acting defoliant, taking into account the sharp differences in the properties of defoliant created in recent years, climate change and mechanization of harvesting operations. Research methodology. Based on the above current tasks, our research on the topic for 2018-2019 will be carried out at the Scientific Experimental Station of the Research Institute of Cotton Breeding, Seed Production and Agrotechnology in the Kuva district of the Fergana region. Was carried out in soil conditions at a depth of -1.8 m [12-19].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the experiment, 8 variants were obtained for each variety and placed in 3 iterations. In the selected variants of cotton varieties, S8290 and S6775 in the period of 30-40% and 50-60% of the time of opening the above criteria of the above defoliant were applied, and the optimal norms and duration of their use were determined. Methods of conducting field experiments "(2007) and "Guidelines for testing cotton defoliant" adopted by the State Chemical Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1993, 1994, 2004) [20-25].

Research results. Observations and analyzes showed that the background defoliation was not carried out when defoliating S-8290 cotton stalks at 30-40% opening time, ie in the control variant, the natural shedding of leaves 14 days after defoliation was 7.5%, and green leaves 88.7%. In the variant of liquid chlorate-magnesium defoliant used as a standard at the rate of 8.0 l / ha, it was found that after 14 days of defoliation, about 78.5% of cotton leaves were shed. The highest results in Ento-Defol defoliant were observed in the case of cotton leaf shedding of around 87.5% after 14 days of defoliation in the variant used at the rate of 0.20 l / ha. It should be noted that the defoliation efficiency of the new Ento-Defol defoliant at the rate of 0.20 l / ha compared to the control variant and Liquid XMD defoliant (8.0 l / ha) at the time of opening of cocoons of S-8290 cotton variety by 30-40%. it became clear that more leaves had fallen. In the study, the highest results were obtained in the variant of FanDef-excellent defoliant at the rate of 7.0 l / ha.

When defoliation of the second S-6775 cotton variety in the experiment was carried out at 30-40% opening, it was noted that in the Control variant of the background, the natural shedding of leaves after 14 days of defoliation was 9.9% and green leaves 86.7% [24-27]. In the variant of liquid chlorate-magnesium defoliant used as a standard at the rate of 8.0 l / ha, up to 75.5% of cotton leaves were shed 14 days after defoliation.

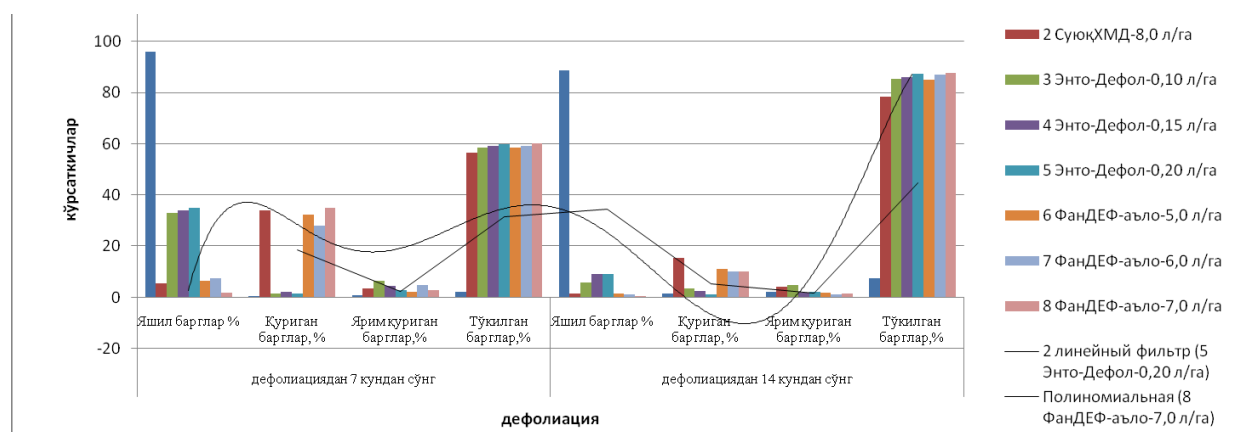


Fig. 1. When 30-40% of C8090 cotton stalks are opened.

The highest results in Ento-Defol defoliant were obtained with 0.20 l / ha in the supported variant, Up

to 2.3% of the leaves were preserved in a semi-dried cotton bush.

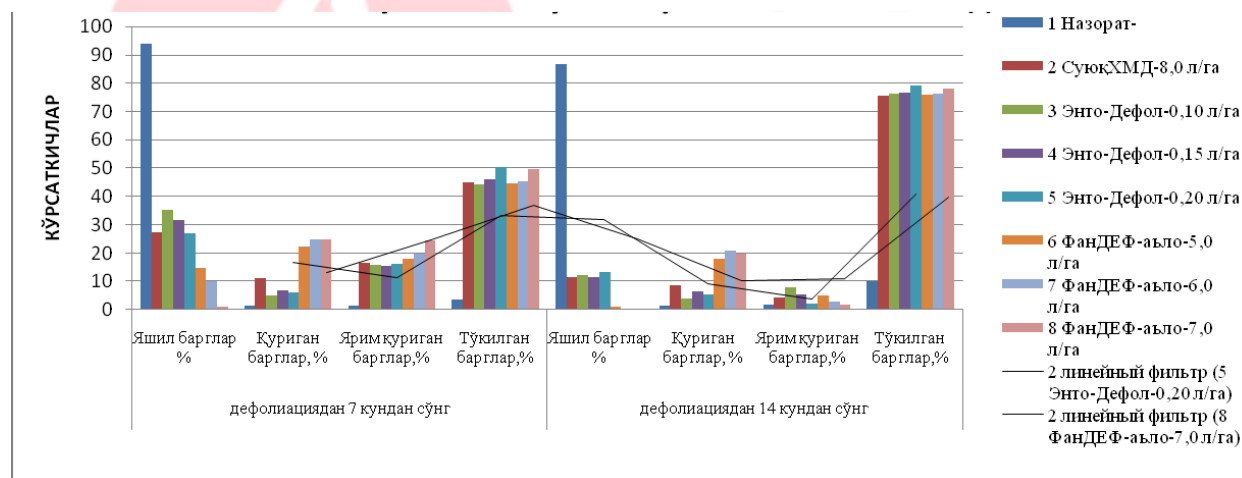


Fig. 2. Fig. 1. When 30-40% of C6775 cotton stalks are opened.

It should be noted that in the variants of this new Ento-Defol defoliant used at the rate of 0.20 l / ha, the defoliation efficiency was higher than that of the Control variant and the Liquid XMD defoliant (8.0 l / ha). Based on the results of scientific research conducted in the conditions of grassland soils of the Fergana region, the following conclusions can be made.

CONCLUSION

Studies have shown that in the variant of Ento-Defol defoliant applied to 0.20 l / ha when the buds of the S-8290 cotton variety were opened by 30-40%, more leaf shedding was affected. It was also found that leaf shedding was also high in the variant where Fan Def-excellent defoliant was used at a rate of 7.0 l / ha. The

rate of 0.20 l / ha of Ento-Defol defoliant and 7.0 l / ha of FanDEF-excellent defoliant had a high effect on leaf shedding even when the S-6775 cotton buds were opened by 30-40%.

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