

Phenological Observations In Various Soyabeans

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Annotation

The article presents the results of the research on varieties of soybean studied in the agricultural economy specific to seed culturing in the scientific field of "Asaka Oil plant seeds" and the experimental farms of the Cotton Breeding, Seed Production and Agrotechnologies research institute (CBSPARI).

Key words: soyabean, varieties, selection, seeds, phenology, observations.

In our country a great deal of attention is paid to soybeans, along with a number of agricultural crops. Today, serious research is required to conduct large-scale research on soybean crops, not only agro-technologies, but also on selection and seed breeding.

In our research, varieties of soybean are sown in the field of seed farming "Asaka Oil Plant seeds" and fields of experimental farms of the CBSPARI.

According to the phenological o

bservations of various varieties of soybean, the highest varieties were observed in Baraka (4.05), Eureka (4.05) and Madina (4.05), where 10% productivity was found on April 29, 5 days after planting, 75% productivity in May 5 has occurred (table). Thus, 75% of the degree of productivity ranged from 10 days (Baraka, Eureka, Medina-4.05) to 16 days (Arletta-11.05). Baraka, Eureka and Madina varieties were prematurely fertilized by 4 days in Dustlik (2.05; 8.05 respectively), while the lowest levels of Arletta were found to be 10.5%, and 5% to May Bismuth on May 11. Although the Avanta is ultra-maturing, the Arletta grade maturing, in our experiments they have a lower incidence of unbalance, the formations of three leaves, flowering. In our opinion, these varieties show their ability in the final phase of the vegetation cycle.

It was noted that almost all the varieties of the first three-leaf yields were of superior or standard varieties of

Dustlik (9.05, 13.05), but only Arletta (correspondingly 11.05, 15.05) yielded the 1st-3rd leaf of 2-3 days.

Selekta 201 (according to 2.06, 8.06) and Baraka (2.06, 9.06, respectively) can be distinguished by 10% and 75% blossoming phase. Among the varieties

studied, the Arletta grade (correspondingly 9.06; 18.06) was the same as the Dustlik (correspondingly 6.06; 18.06), while the other varieties were superior to that of the standard.

Table.

The phenological observations of different soybean varieties, by 2018

Soyabean varieties	Emergence		First third-leaf formation		Blossoming		Flowering	
	10%	75%	10%	75%	10%	75%	10%	75%
Arletta	5.05	11.05	11.05	15.05	9.06	18.06	18.06	13.07
Raduga	30.04	5.05	7.05	11.05	6.05	17.06	17.06	14.07
Selekta-302	30.04	5.05	7.05	11.05	3.06	11.06	11.06	4.07
Selekta-201	1.05	8.05	8.05	12.05	2.06	8.06	8.06	27.06
Barakta	30.04	4.05	4.05	9.05	2.06	9.06	9.06	28.06
Avanta	30.04	5.05	6.05	10.05	7.06	13.06	13.06	8.07
Evrika	30.04	4.05	4.05	9.05	6.06	14.06	14.06	9.07
Линия	1.05	5.05	7.05	11.05	6.06	15.06	15.06	10.07
Madina	30.04	4.05	4.05	9.05	3.06	13.06	13.06	8.07
Victoria	30.04	5.05	6.05	11.05	5.06	16.06	16.06	13.07
Do'stlik-st	2.05	8.05	9.05	13.05	6.06	18.06	18.06	15.07

In the flowering phase, there was an almost blossoming phase. In other words, the Selekta-201 (10% -8.06, 75% - 27.06) and Baraka (9.06; 10% of the flowering is from June 8 (Selekta-201) to June 18 (Arletta) and 75% from flowering to 27 July (Selekta-201) July 13 (Arletta), and the Dustlik (18.06, 15.07) was revealed.

In our research, field observation

and laboratory analyzes of phonological observations and a number of valuable economy signs will be continued and will be available to you in the future.

Conclusion: Today, It is crucial to continue breeding work on soybean crops supplying protein food, feed for the livestock and poultry, as well as increasing the fertility of the soil.