

The Significance of Soya Types

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Annotation

The article highlights the importance of soybeans, supplying protein foodstuffs, livestock and poultry products as well as considering to improve soil fertility, and attaches great importance to the country's attention to this type of crop, also the soya types of Madina and Raduga were created by the members of an agricultural economy specific to seed culturing in the scientific field of "Asaka Oil plant seeds" in 2017

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

the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in March 14, 2017 "On Measures to Increase Soybean Production and Breeding in the Republic in 2017-2021", June 1, 2017, "Reclamation and Reproduction of Reproductive Plants in crop grazing areas in 2017" Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017 PQ-2832 "About measures for timely delivery of required material

and technical resources for the needs of the population", Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PQ-3027 dated July 24, 2017 On making amendments and addenda to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to increase the production of soybean crops and soybean production in the republic in 2017-2021" were decreed.

Soybean is a supplier of protein foods, nutritious food for livestock and poultry, as well as improving soil fertility. In 2017, in large areas soybean crops, brought from Krasnodar, were sown as a main crop 8,000 hectares and as a reproductive crop 13.8 thousand hectares in the total area of 21.800 hectares, and the average crop yield was very low, and shared 15-17 centners per hectare and 2-3 centners per hectare. The yield of crops varied by 15-22 centners per hectare in Uzbekistan was higher than the pre-harvest crops of Krasnodar. One of the main tasks of the year 2018 is to develop agrotechnics of high yield crops.

It is necessary to take a number of measures to obtain a high yield of soybeans. Experts say that it is important to choose the first varieties of soybean crops and crop areas. The vegetation period varies differently, 70-140 days, and soybeans, as well as other crops, require fertile land. Also, it is necessary to focus on the past crops, water supply, treatment of rizotophora or rizoazot and seeds, well-trained biology of imported varieties. Soybean seeds are emerged quickly when the soil temperature is 12-14 S. Soybean seeds in the southern regions of the republic is planted in the second half of March. In Fergana valleys are planted in the second and third decade of April or after the corn. It is planted in the second half of April and the first decade of May in the Samarkand, Jizzakh, Navoi, Bukhara and Syrdarya regions. In Khorezm and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the second half of April and the beginning of May, the timing will be right. However, depending on the spring of 2018, the specific planting time is determined, according to the biological nature, soybean is a water-prone plant and requires water (1.2-1.5m), 2-3 times more in the groundwater area, because the strong roots reach water. When underground water is less than 2 meters, the number of irrigation planned depending on t

he biology of the species, the type of air and the soil type, the early varieties are 5-6 times, the middle varieties are 6-8 times, the late varieties are irrigated 7-9 times. If the irrigation norm is 560-600 m, it will grow and grow well. It is important not to delay the collection of soybeans. In our country the climate is sharply fluctuating and the amplitude of the daily temperature is high. Clear weather ensures high sunlight and low atmospheric precipitation. That's why we don't have to wait for the last legumes in the stem, to decline the last 6-10 holes in the top. Because of the hot temperature legumes often open. While harvesting, combines are regulated and you can fully fit in crops. For the cutting, the final irrigation ditch should be shallow. Because when the combine harvester works, if the ditch is deep, it will make it difficult and if the harvest is picked by workers, the crops will be spilled. Currently, 76-78 centners of soybean crops are produced over the world. Using soybean crops in agrotechnics in Uzbekistan, it is possible to obtain early crops from 20 to 22 centner/hectares, 25-28 centner/hectare in middle crops, and 32-35 centner/hectares in late crops. Because soybean has many chromosomes and small shape, the karyotype of this type of plant is insufficiently studied and no gr

aphics have been made. Therefore, dealing with soybean selection and doing genetic research is also an important matter.

According to the selection process of structure of its oil and protein, the majority of the varieties of soybean will contain 38-45% protein and 17-21% of oil. In some forms, these indicators show a reversal correlation (minus 0.3-0.7), clearly illustrated between 52 and 27% of the protein content and oil content.

The soybean varieties with large seeds may vary greatly with their oil. There is very important, unchanging linoleic acid (50-60%) in the composition of soybean oil. However, its linoleic acid (2-3%) is correlation with oil and gives it a special oil content, which can quickly accelerate oil.

In the selection process aimed at increasing the protein content, it should be borne in mind that in the seeds of the varieties of black and coloured seeds, it is longer saved than the yellow seeds. In protein-rich varieties, the concentration of protein and oil is higher than that of many oils.

The amount of protein in the soybean is closely related to the genetic dependent feature - symbiotic activity.

Potent plants capable of forming a large acute symbiotic apparatus have the ability to fully supply themselves with airborne nitr

ogen, with relatively large amounts of protein (with a difference of up to 10%), relative to rising and rhizobic imbalanced or small-acting simbiotic apparatus.

The naturally-active forms of the air-flowing process continue to grow longer, requiring more energy for such plants.

In the selection of soybean seeds, new forms of starting material are derived from species and long forms of hybridization, by using methods of geterosis, artificial mutagenesis and polyploidy.

In the soyabean selection, mainly by the method of individual selection, soyabean of Madina, Raduga varieties were created by members of the seed farm "Asaka Oil Plant seeds" in the scientific direction and adopted in the state crop testing of agricultural crops. These varieties increase the production of soybeans in our country and play an important role in raising productivity.

Nowadays, we have started to work on double breeding by traditional selection of soybean, and hopefully, in the future we will achieve great successes and will produce rich, protein-rich varieties and will benefit the economy of the republic.