European Journal of Agricultural and Rural Education (EJARE)



Available Online at: https://www.scholarzest.com Vol. 5 No. 06 June 2024 ISSN: 2660-5643

GRAIN QUALITY INDICATORS OF RIDGES SELECTED FROM A COMPETITIVE VARIETY TESTING NURSERY OF BARLEY.

Quyliev Nurislam Davron ugli

Southern Agricultural Scientific Research Institute Technical and food crop selection head of the laboratory

Barley is a drought-resistant crop. Certain ecotypes are able to ce crops even in limited thermal conditions, it is lightly accustomed
kinds of soil even in sharply changing weather.
-

Barley is a drought-resistant crop. Certain ecotypes are able to produce crops even in limited thermal conditions, it is lightly accustomed to all kinds of soil even in sharply changing weather.

As of now, according to the latest data of barley varieties and samples grown in the experimental fields of the Kashkadarya branch of the Scientific Research Institute of cereals and legumes, yields of 45-50 s/Ha can be seen on irrigated lands, and 20-22 s/Ha on Lalli fields. In addition, quality indicators are studied within the requirement of protein 13-14.5 percent, increase in natura 615-677 g/l, istemol chapter of perlovkabop barley samples.

Kertesz F.Research results by H Corbellini and others (1996) found that the plant's high temperature during grain fullness was one of the main reasons for the significant decrease in yield. Nurbekov A.I. (2002) found that the results showed that the length of the "coagulation-maturation" period can, for the most part, shrink or stretch as a result of the plant lying down and developing diseases. In any bushy grain crop, the long or short length between the timing of germination and ripening has an important acuity.

Barley varieties, in comparison with wheat varieties, are resistant to drought, high temperatures, are very rarely infected with diseases. For the cultivation of pivobop and perlovka in the lands of lalmikor of our republic, it is advisable to plant barley in the fall. Data (Shumilina I.S. and so on) show that in 1 kg of barley Hay, the protein it absorbs is 55.0 g. if it constitutes, wheat, oats and millet belong to: 52,0, 47,8, 53,3, g. Kaisiki wheat salmon 8.4 g, barley 13.8 g. The default indicators of the quality of Pivobop barley should be not higher than 14.0% moisture content, high ripeness 80%, medium 70-80% low 60-70%, Unicity 1st grade not lower than 95%, grade 2 less than 90%, extract substance 75-82%, color light yellow or yellow, not damaged by pests. The grain weight of 1000 pieces is 42-47 g. Natura 640-680 G / I, protein content is required to be no more than 11.0%.

When placing barley, it is necessary to achieve its frost resistance to wheat for some time, heat demand, high crop quality in the southern regions. In Uzbekistan, certain achievements have been made in the selection of barley. Recommended for planting in the houdis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Together with this, there are several problems in creating varieties that are resistant to early ripening, salting, drought, heat, cold, lying down, diseases, taking full advantage of the biological capabilities of the plant.

Taking into account the above problems, 24 varieties and ridges were studied in the competitive variety testing nursery of autumn barley on the Central Experimental field of the Kashkadarya branch of the Scientific Research Institute of cereals and legumes, and valuable cell marks of barley were blessed and taxied.

According to the results of phenological observations carried out in the experimental field, seeds were observed to fully germinate in 7-9 days after sowing and watering, in which no significant difference was noted between the ridges.

The warm harorat in December and January led to the development of plants without entering the tinym period. The plant picking phase was observed on November 23-28. It was found that there was no sharp difference between Ham ridges in the Tupling phase.

It was observed that the spooling phase of the ridges ranged from the one-second decad of January to the second decad of March. As a result of the studies, it should be shown that the ridges that went into the tubing phase in January and February were found to be bakhorgi as well as the duvalar ridges. because in these months, it can be isoxified that, due to the warm arrival of the Hava charora, the ridges have moved into the tubing phase without going through the tinim period.

European Journal of Agricultural and Rural Education (EJARE)

Table 1. The growing season of plants in the autumn barley competition variety test nursery										
Nº	Name of the variety	Germination, date	Gather, to you	Tube, date	Spike, date	The day before the spike	Full ripening, date	The day before ripening		
1	Voha	1 November	28 November	8 March	7 April	155	19 may	199		
2	Naz-4	2 November	23 November	29 January	21 March	140	19 may	199		
3	Naz-6	2 November	28 November	27 January	22 March	141	18 may	196		
4	Naz-7	1 November	23 November	7 March	7 April	157	18 may	199		
5	Naz-10	1 November	26 November	27 January	26 March	145	20 may	200		
6	Naz-12	1 November	25 November	27 January	26 March	145	18 may	198		
7	Naz-14	1 November	28 November	27 January	23 March	143	20 may	195		
8	Naz-17	1 November	24 November	27 January	26 March	145	21 may	198		
9	Naz-19	1 November	24 November	26 January	26 March	145	19 may	198		
10	Naz-20	1 November	27 November	10 January	19 March	138	19 may	196		
11	Sar-1	1 November	26 November	26 January	9 April	159	23 may	203		
12	Sar-2	1 November	25 November	1 February	6 April	156	21 may	201		
13	Sar-3	1 November	27 November	23 February	10 April	160	23 may	203		
14	Sar-4	2 November	26 November	10 mar	11 April	161	20 may	200		
15	Sar-5	1 November	25 November	28 February	14 April	164	24 may	204		
16	Sar-6	1 November	28 November	21 February	6 April	156	24 may	204		
17	Sar-7	1 November	27 November	10 mar	11 April	161	21 may	202		
18	Sar-8	2 November	25 noya	23 February	8 April	158	22 may	201		
19	Sar-9	2 November	26 November	23 February	12 April	161	25 may	204		
20	Sar-11	1 November	24 November	10 January	4 April	154	19 may	199		
21	Sar-12	1 November	27 November	10 January	10 April	160	22 may	202		
22	Sar-13	1 November	26 November	16 February	7 apr	157	21 may	202		
23	Sar-14	1 November	25 November	26 January	10 April	160	22 may	198		
24	Sar-15	1 November	27 November	15 February	14 April	164	22 may	202		

There was no difference in the phases of assosan oat production and clumping during the growing season but the transition period to the tubing phase fell on January 10, March 10.

European Journal of Agricultural and Rural Education (EJARE)

The number of ridges that spilled underground compared to the template "Oasis" variety was 21 ridges the other 2 ridges did not differ compared to the andaza variety.

During the coagulation phase, it was observed that the ridges Naz-20, Naz-4, Naz-6, Naz-14, Naz-19, Naz-10, Naz-12, and aza shifted to a more terrestrial coagulation phase compared to the Voxa variety.

When the results of the phenological observation carried out were analyzed, it was observed that the growing season of the variety and ridges in the nursery was from 195 to 204 days.

The number of ridges with a short growing season from the default variety "Voxa" was 8. Naz-14, Naz-6, Naz-7, Sar-14, Naz-20, Naz-12, Naz-17, Naz-19 the growing season in these ridges included 195-198 days.

Table 2Competitive variety testing of autumn barleyridges with a short growing season in the nurseryproductivity indicators

Nº	Nav nomi	Plant height, cm	Last syllable length, CM	Resistance to lying down, score	Productivity, to /s	1000 grain weight, gr	Grain Natura, gr / l	Protein content, %
1	Naz-14	92,5	27	7	46,0	35,3	709,3	12,4
2	Naz-6	92,5	25	9	48,7	37,4	710,5	12,4
3	Naz-7	99,5	30,5	9	47,6	35,0	732,8	11,6
4	Sar-14	97,5	31,5	9	45,6	33,0	721,6	12,3
5	Naz-20	94,5	42	7	51,2	38,8	704,1	11,6
6	Naz-12	95	34	7	49,9	36,0	728,7	11,7
7	Naz-17	91	29	9	55,0	48,8	714,3	12,3
8	Naz-19	101,5	39,5	7	53,8	39,4	724,8	11,3

In conclusion, among the varieties and ridges studied in the agroecological variety test nursery of autumn barley, the lower ridges differed from the upper ones in the Naz-14, Naz-6, Naz-7, Sar-14, Naz-20, Naz-12, Naz-17, Naz-19, early ripening, Bashak length, resistance to laying, hasility, as well as high quality indicators. As a result of our research, we see that the yield of these ridges is from 45.6 centinires, It can also be observed that up to 55 Sentinel increased yields of 1,000 donvazs as the yield increased 45.6 s of the range that gave tizama 1,000 donvazs at 33gr if 55s hsil gave 1,000 donvaz was found to be 48.8 gr. as a result of our studies, we can see that as productivity increased, there was an improvement in the amount of 1,000 grains, grain Natura, protein, as a result of our studies, the ridges that were studied and selected by hartomnlama were transferred to the next stages of selectivity.

REFERENCES.

1. Dala ekinlar xususiy seleksiyasi. D.T.Abdukarimov. Toshkent 2007

2. Qishloq xoʻjalik joʻrnali. A.I. Nurbekov va boshqalar 2002

3.Arpa donining sifat ko'rsatkichlari uslubiy qo'lanma.N.F. Kertesz va boshqalar 1996