



EFFECT OF SOWING NORMS AND DEADLINES ON THE PRESERVATION OF CAMELINA SEEDS UNTIL WINTER

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	20 th August 2024	The article found that the death of sprouted grass by winter is caused by a low amount of humus in light-colored peat soils of the Kashkadarya region, a shortage of mineral substances that the plant can absorb, Cracking of the Earth due to high temperatures during this period.
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THE DEGREE OF STUDY OF THE PROBLEM.

Presnyakova Y.V. despite the high winter hardiness according to data, in some years, autumn camelina crops die from significant frost. It has been observed that freezing of plant tissues is one of the main causes of plant loss and decreased yield [1; 35-b.].

Yilmaz, G.A. Kinay and S. Ayisigi and others argue that rijik plants are resistant to a certain degree of cold weather and drought. They can be planted in winter and summer. They can also be used in cultivated areas [2; 195-201-b.].

Crowley, J.G and A. Fröhlich. (1998) suggests that although rijik is primarily a summer crop, it has some winter-hardy genotypes [3; 195–201-b.].

RESEARCH RESULTS. When the number of plants in an area of 1 m² before entering the winter was determined by counting from the designated area, on October 10, 8 million was obtained. when planted on a grain count, the Penzyak variety averaged 509 units, while the karat variety averaged 512 units, compared to the planted seed, 64% (86% compared to the sprouted plant).

10 million. 644 units in the Penzyak variety, 633 units in the Karat variety, 64-63% in relation to the planted seed (86-85% in relation to the sprouted Plant), 12 million when planted in the seed account. 771 units in the Penzyak and Karat variety when planted on a grain count, 64% compared to the planted seed (85% compared to the sprouted plant), 14 million. when planted on a grain seed account, it accounted for 842 units in the Penzyak variety, 845 units in the Karat variety, 60% in comparison to the planted seed (85-86% compared to the sprouted plant), and it was found that the plant would die even in the pre-wintering period.

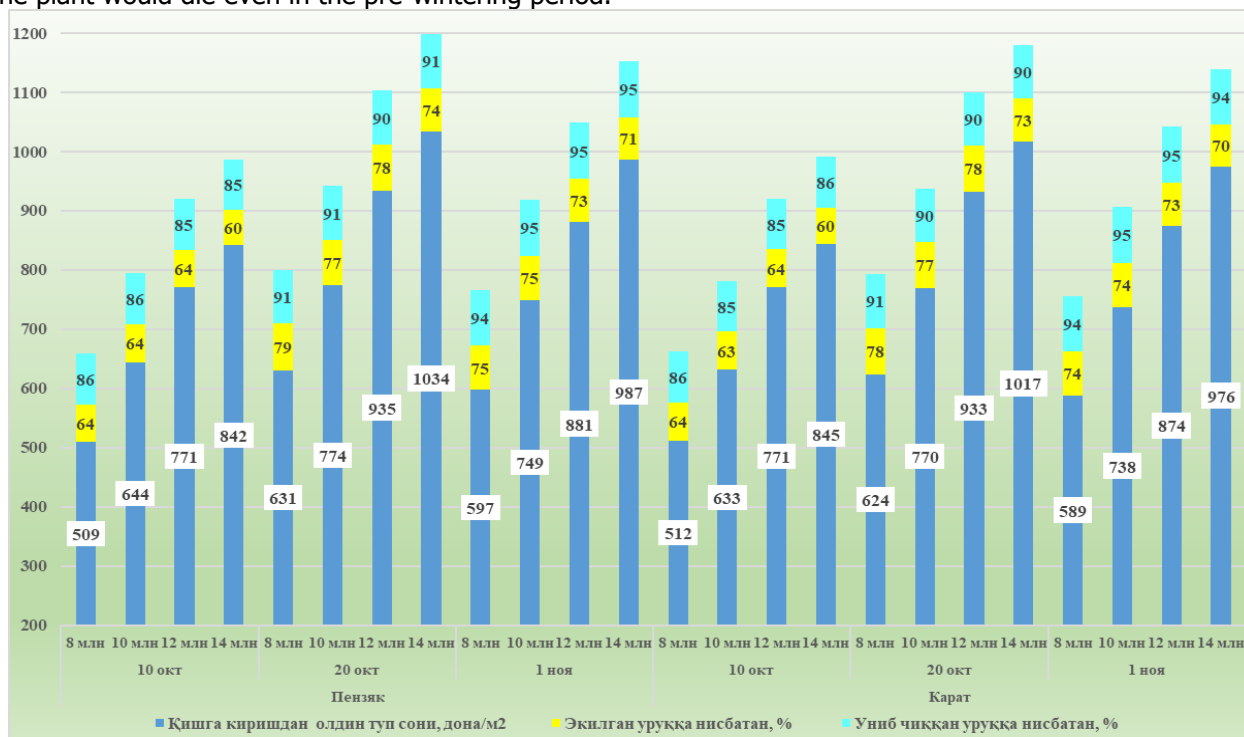


Figure 1. Changes in the number of plants in the pre-wintering period of camelina varieties (2020-2022 yy)

Thus, on October 20, 8 crore.631-624 pieces in the Penzyak and Karat variety when planted on a seed account, 79-78% compared to the planted seed (91% compared to the sprouted plant), 10 million.774-770 pieces in the Penzyak and Karat variety when planted on a seed account, 77% compared to the planted seed (91-90% compared to the sprouted Plant), 12 million.935-933 units in the varieties of Penzyak and Karat when planted in the seed account, 78% compared to the planted seed (90% compared to the sprouted plant), 14 million.1034-1017 pieces in the Penzyak and Karat variety when planted in the seed account, 74-73% compared to the planted seed (91-90% compared to the sprouted plant).

In the middle (October 20) period, it was found that the plant dies in the pre-wintering period, 4-6% less than in the early period, this can be explained by a decrease in air temperature by 3-7 oS and a high level of soil moisture..

In the late (November 1) period, the number of plants until wintering amounted to 512-845 pieces in the Penzyak variety, 64-60% compared to the planted seed (94-95% compared to the sprouted plant), 589-976 pieces in the Karat variety, 74-70% compared to the planted seed (94-95% compared to the sprouted plant).

In conclusion, it can be said that in terms of planting periods, the Keeping of the number of plants in the Penzyak and Karat Variety during the pre-winter period was found that the lowest was in the early term (85-86% compared to the sprouted plant), and the highest was in the late term (94-95% compared to the sprouted plant). It was found that the loss of sprouted grass to wintering was caused by a low humus content in the hungry-toned peat soils of the Kashkadarya region, a shortage of mineral substances that the plant could absorb, the rupture of the earth as a result of high temperatures during this period.

In our studies, the field germination of rijik varieties was 70-75% when sown on October 10, 80-87% when sown on October 20, 74-79% when sown on November 1, while the number of tubers before winter was directly at the level corresponding to the number of seeds germinated.

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