

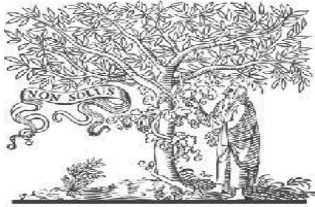


International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 25th June 2021.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-10/Issue-06>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V10/I06/44

Title: **IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING EXPERIMENTS ON THE ELEMENTS OF THE COPPER GROUP AND ITS COMPOUNDS**

Volume 10, Issue 06, Pages: 219-221

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DEVELOPMENT OF AGROTECHNOLOGY OF VARIOUS SEED GROWTH FROM MEDICAL MOTHER ONION.

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Abstract:Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-2460 on measures for the reform and further development of agriculture for 2016-2020 sets the task to increase foreign exchange earnings by establishing the cultivation of competitive fruit and vegetable crops that meet export demand. In order to develop the export potential of the country, it is expedient to plant resource-efficient and competitive fast-ripening varieties with a license, included in the register of varieties tested in the republic, resistant to various diseases and pests. To do this, first of all, it is important to establish a seed system with a strong orientation in vegetable growing. Without the above, it is impossible to make changes in the level of demand in this direction.

Keywords:Red prince, mother onion medicinal, sorghum, seed, agrotechnology currency, expopt, rare, experience, farmer, garden, landowners, seed, practice, system, varieties, genetic certificate, weeds, germination, soil, grass, root, suspension, feeding, onion, scheme.

Introduction

The Andijan Experimental Station of the Potato Research Institute of Vegetable Melons has been conducting a number of experiments on vegetables and rare vegetable crops for several years. Based on the conducted experiments, many achievements have been made in this direction.

Based on the data from the conducted experiments, I am giving the necessary recommendations to the experts in the field of farm landowners.

A number of scientific articles are published in national and foreign journals.

In 2018-2019, a number of experiments were carried out in order to develop the technology of obtaining seeds from the mother of red (red prince) onion, which is unique in practice and of interest to many low-growing specialists and farmers.

The experiment was conducted at the Andijan experimental station.

The technology of obtaining seeds from this unique medicinal plant is quite laborious and requires a rational and scientific approach. The seeding process is carried out in three stages.

In the technology of obtaining seeds from almost all types of vegetable crops, it is necessary to strictly adhere to the methodology. Otherwise the seed grown may not be different from ordinary seeds.

Variety, which is important for the plant in the cultivation of Sarah seeds, should be selected pure seed with a certificate that retains the ability to pass on their genetic characteristics to the next generation.

For the experiment, a 0.12 ha area was obtained for the experiment, which was cleared

of various weeds of all-round convenient quality, and the soil was softened.

In the first decade of August, 8 kg of yellow onion seeds were sown in the prepared experimental field.

Soil moisture was kept at a constant level so that the seeds germinated evenly and vigorously.

Main part

It is important to pay attention to soil moisture until the seeds germinate evenly. In the experiment, 10-15 days after the lawn is leveled, the suspension is fed through the leaves outside the root.

Weeding and watering are carried out depending on the condition of the plant. Insect and pest control is done out of necessity.

During the experiment, the observed field bulbs will be ready for the next experiment in late October. Tear them down and prepare for the next experiment. The experimental area is irrigated satisfactorily for the purpose of high-quality and convenient harvesting of mother onions.

Small bulbs are collected from the irrigated area and those suitable for planting without leaves are selected. Sorted small onions are brought to the experimental field, where they are ready.

In late October, the mother bulbs were transplanted into a quality prepared area in the scheme 70x5-1. When planting small mother bulbs in the soil, it is necessary to ensure that they are buried in the soil up to the root collar when planting. Otherwise the seedlings may become sparse. In the above scheme, when planting 5 rows of ribbons, the seedling spacing is 10 cm. will be. At the same time, from 1 thousand to 1 million seedlings per 1 hectare. After the mother bulbs are transplanted, the experimental area is irrigated satisfactorily. Feeding is carried out after the pupae settle

down and behave. In this case, 500 kg of ammophos and 150 kg per 1 hectare. Urea is required.

In practice, the extraction of seeds from onions is interpreted differently by experts in the field. Some say that spring sowing gives good results, while others say that autumn sowing is more convenient.

Many years of experience have shown that good yields are obtained from onions grown in the fall.

When the mother bulbs are planted in the fall, there is no need to store the bulbs in warehouses, and no destruction is allowed.

The necessary agro-technical measures will be carried out in the fall. In this case, the seedlings adapt to the soil conditions and become more formed before winter. In autumn it is free from insects and diseases. Chemical treatment is performed in case of insect and disease damage in the experiment.

At the end of the year, ie in the autumn, the necessary work will be carried out, such as agro-technical measures - cultivation, feeding, and autumn activities will be completed.

In early spring the crop is cultivated, which allows to cultivate between rows. At the same time, 1 deepening and softening equipment will be installed on the cultivation organs. Depending on the situation, irrigation was carried out. Watering is carried out more at night. After each watering, of course, cultivation is required, weeded. Chemical treatment is carried out against insects. Similar measures are taken from the experimental state until the seeds are ripe.

In the first ten days of July, the seeds are ready. As the seeds ripen, some of the seed pods begin to chew. Such a landscape requires preparation for the collection of seeds.

Depending on the condition of the experimental plants, seed collection is carried

out three times. When harvesting seeds should be 15-20 cm below the pods. is omitted.

The seeds are spread on the prepared mixture to a thickness of 15-20 cm and dried in a cooler place.

Conclusion

Analyzing the results of the experiment, the observations showed that obtaining seeds from mother onions is not complicated, only agrotechnical measures should be carried out correctly and in a timely manner. Science Achievements Using advanced experiments, it is possible to obtain 600kg and more of yellow seeds.

Review

No scientific article has been published on the technology of obtaining seeds from the mother onion in the Red Prince. Field experiments on growing seeds from this medicinal vegetable crop have not been established. This article provides accurate and empirical data on how to obtain yellow seeds from mother onions. The data provide recommendations for planting mother onions in the fall and obtaining high-quality seeds. We hope that the facts and figures presented in the article will be illustrated on the basis of experience and will help farmers and landowners in the cultivation of this vegetable crop.

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