Published: May 10, 2023 | Pages: 102-104

QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS OF SOME RICE VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the results of observations on rice which are varieties grown in the experimental area of Andijan State University in Pahtaabad district of Andijan region.

KEYWORDS: Black thin, row length, Tantana, grain weight.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, special attention has been paid to increasing the export of agricultural products, the use of modern technologies and the rational use of water resources. In Appendix 5 of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4973 of February 2, 2021 "On Measures for the Further Development of Rice Cultivation" introduction of land leveling system using laser equipment, at least 30% planting of rice with modern seed drills, in 2022, at least 40% of the total rice fields should be planted with seedlings, at least 70% of the total rice areas should be planted using laser equipment, at least 50% of rice planting to give consent to the proposals on planting by means of modern seed drills.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Rice is one of the most important food crops in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In recent years, rice production has increased mainly due to the expansion of cultivated areas. As a result, the problem of pollution of the environment with toxic chemicals and shortage of water resources appeared. The use of toxic chemicals, especially in the fight against weeds, remains one of the main reasons for the emergence of environmental issues. Today, rice cultivation and rice production can be

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increased without using excessive water, and without the use of toxic chemicals. requires an increase.

Rice [Oryza sativa L.] is one of the 3 most important crops in the world. Rice is the staple food for more than 34 percent of the world's population. But despite this, people's consumption of rice has decreased by approximately 2.3 percent in the last 30 years [6; 298-300 p]

Rice is the oldest food crop in many countries on earth. Rice is the main food product of people living in China, India, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Vietnam, and especially countries with tropical climate. Paddy rice is nutritious and easily digested. [1;177 p]

At present, great attention is being paid to the study of the rice plant and its cultivation of drought-resistant, disease-resistant varieties with high nutritional properties. For example, A.G. Rau's article entitled "Rice Cultivation on Saline Lands in the Syr Darya Basin" classified the yield indicators of varieties grown in rice fields exposed to mineral-rich soil and mineral-enriched water [3; 217p]

In the researches of Y.U. Lysenko and others, the rice varieties grown in the territory of the Krasnadar region of the Russian Federation are also given information about the need for rice of the population of the region [8; 66-70 p]. In addition, in the researches of M. B. Nikolayevich, we can see information about the use of water resources, including canals and groundwater, in the cultivation of rice [7; 1 p].

Nur El-Bana's research provides information on the preparation of agricultural land for the cultivation of high-yielding rice varieties [5;].

In the researches of G.L. Zelinskiy, O.V. Zelinskaya, N.A. Ostapenko, studies were conducted about the beneficial properties of colored rice varieties that are superior to ordinary rice varieties [3; 296p].

P.I. Kostlev, E.B. Kudashkina's research on the selection of salt-resistant rice varieties is important in the development of saline soils [4; 22 c]. The work of N. Hamrayev and others on the study of rice varieties' adaptation to the climatic conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and productivity is also significant [6; 298-300 p].

Tantana, Iskandar, Tarona, Lazer, Mustaqillik, Mustaqillik cluster, UzRos-713, Devzira (Kora kiltiriq) varieties of rice plants were grown in the experimental area of Andijan State University in Pahtaabad district of Andijan province, and their phenological and biometric indicators were studied.

During our observations on the rice varieties grown in the experimental area, analyzes were carried out on the length of the furrow, the number of grains in the furrow, the weight of the grain and the productivity indicators of the rice plant.

It was found that the average parameters of the varieties in terms of furrow lengths are from 19 cm to 25 cm. Among the varieties, it was found that Devzira, Iskandar, Independence, UzRos713 varieties have a higher rutting length than Tarona, Tantana, Independence cluster, Lazer varieties.

The number of grains in the furrow of the varieties was divided into empty and full groups and

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studied. It was observed that the number of full grains was relatively high in Iskandar, Tantana and Independence (cluster) varieties.

The weight of grains in 1 bush of each variety was measured and showed an indicator of 2.72 g to 9.12 g. According to this sign, it was found that the number of grains of Iskandar variety is high.

CONCLUSION

During our experiment, the weight of 100 grains of each variety was calculated. The highest indicator was observed in the variety of Independence (cluster). The lowest indicator corresponded to the variety of Devzira (black pepper). It was found that productivity indicators are high in Lazurniy, Mustaqillik, Devzira varieties, and low in Mustaqillik (Cluster) and Uz Ros7-13 varieties compared to the studied varieties. Of course, the results obtained for each variety were manifested due to the individual characteristics of the varieties and the growing conditions. It is necessary to continue and expand the research in order to reach a more complete conclusion about the varieties in relation to the area.

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