Influence of Planting Scheme on the Growth Development of Rice Period in Seedling

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Annotation: Selection of some elements of technology of cultivation as a repeat cultivation in the seedlings of rice is determined by the choice of scientifically-based varieties that meet the climatic conditions and requirements of regions, their optimal number, their impact on the growth and growth of plant.

Keywords: rice, planting time, planting scheme, number of seedlings, growth and development, crop yield.

In many countries on earth, rice is one of the oldest and most valuable food products. Rice is the second most valuable grain crop in the world after wheat. Rice is distinguished by its high nutritional value (3594 kcal), quality and good digestibility (96%) for the human body. It contains nutrients necessary for the body: protein, phosphorus compounds and vitamins. Therefore, the areas planted with rice around the world are expanding year by year. [1]

Today, increasing water scarcity, population growth, and other human-induced factors require the introduction of water-saving technologies for the cultivation of water-intensive crops.

In order to improve the continuous and effective system of rice cultivation, storage, and processing in the republic, to provide the domestic consumer market with rice products and to increase the export potential, to strengthen scientific and research work in this regard and to widely use water-saving technologies in rice cultivation, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 2.2.2021. In February, the decision PQ-4973 on "Measures for the further development of rice cultivation" was adopted. According to this decision, it is planned to plant rice on a total of 129,400 hectares of the Republic this year, of which 66,700 hectares are the main areas and 62,600 hectares are the secondary areas. [4]

In order to ensure the implementation of this decision, research work was carried out within the framework of the project "Development of rice cultivation in the Republic" with the participation of master's students in the pilot farms of the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro-Technology. [5]

There are a lot of valuable scientific sources and information about the dependence of the growth period and productivity of the rice plant on the planting dates and standards, both in the world, on the territory of the CIS countries, and on the Central Asian republics, and some of them have been determined by experiments. Determining the period of planting is based on the consideration of the biological characteristics of each variety, in which the natural climate and soil conditions of a certain region are necessarily taken into account. [2]

Rakhimov G.N., Asranov A., Egamova M. In the rice farms of Uzbekistan, it is recommended that planting dates for late-ripening varieties of rice from April 20-25 to May 10-15, for mid-ripening varieties from May 1-15, and for early-ripening varieties from May 15-20 to June 5-10 ensure a high yield. [3]

According to the results of the research conducted in the soil and climatic conditions of Andijan region, the seeds of the early-early "Barley rice" and mid-late "Lazurniy" varieties of rice were planted in cassettes, and 15, 20, 25,
and 30 days of rice vigor were grown and transplanted to the main field, as well as the development of rice in different growth periods. It was proved that it is a mutual dependence. [6]

In field conditions, the seedlings were taken out to the field and planted during the planting period by seedling method. The processes of passing the growth cycles of plants have been carefully determined.

In Andijan region, 15, 20, 25, 30-day-old rice seedlings were placed in the field in the experimental field. The effect of rice vigor on all development laurels was studied.

There was no significant difference between the variants in the tillering period of the rice plant regardless of the planting dates in both cultivars.

In fertilization and flowering periods, all development periods were 5-10 days earlier in the later (25, 30 days) planting periods compared to the initial (15, 20 days) planting period in both varieties, this process also affected its productivity. [7, 8, 9]

In the conditions of light colored soil of Andijan region, it was determined that when 25-day-old rice seedlings of local "Arpa sholi" and "Lazurniy" varieties of rice were planted, Barley rice ripened earlier in 33-35 days, and Lazurniy rice variety ripened earlier in 15-17 days. As a result, rice productivity was increased by 3.4 t/ha in Barley rice and 6.8 t/ha in Lazurniy rice compared to non-fermented options.

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