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Soft of Wheat New Varieties in Cultivation Modern Technologies

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Abstract:

Present in the day In our republic village farm _ _ in development series reforms done increase of our people good quality and ecological pure and cheap food _ _ products with to be satisfied the ground is creating. Uzbekistan _ _ conditions created varieties basically medium _ _ in deadlines planting fertility and another indicators _ _ according to _ high to indicators _ have is happening _ _ That's it because of being created xar one type potential fertility in determining planting lifetime and standards determination current from issues is calculated.

Key words: archaeological, potential, morphobotanical, biotic and abiotic.

Wheat land on the face the most ancient plant _ Iraq, Egypt, China, North Mesopotamia the most ancient wheat cultivated to regions enters _ Central in Asia him from our era before the VII millennium from years starting from grow started _ of Amudarya lower part, Ferghana and Hisar valleys, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya as well Wow of basins fertile in their lands from our era II millennium ago in years complicated irrigation channels to systems have high developed irrigated farming there is has been and wheat cultivated.

Central Asia in the area conducted archaeological excavations in the region small tall wheat (*T. sompactum*), soft wheat (*T. aestivum*), hard types of wheat (*T. durum*), turgidum (*T. turgidum*). that it was cultivated shows. Center big work issuer to countries USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia even enters _ A lot amount wheat cereal Mexico, Brazil, PRC, India, Europe from countries in France work will be released. Soft or simple steam doi (*T. aestivum* L) eng big plant fields occupies _ His autumn, winter, spring forms wide spread _ Vegetation of the era continuity spring of wheat very early cooked varieties 65-70 days, late that of the cooks and 110-120 days. Autumn of wheat vegetation period winter I'm quiet with temporarily stopped. Soft wheat varieties between very moisture-loving and to drought resistant varieties occurs. To the cold resistant of varieties lawns spring in the season temperature up to 10⁰ C to decrease endure gives _ Autumn of wheat to the cold resistant of forms accumulation joint at a depth of - 18⁰ C when cooled critical temperature being is counted.

In order to successfully solve the problems of developing productivity models, it is necessary to determine the laws of plant growth and development under certain environmental conditions.

Therefore, we have an important task in front of us - the task of expanding research with a wide range of local collection materials, ancient varieties of soft and hard spring wheat, cultivation adapted to local conditions, determining the main morphobotanical characteristics of the variety, biological properties, comprehensive

assessment of the economic value of productivity The characteristics that determine the biological potential are determining early maturity, resistance to biotic and abiotic environmental factors.

Therefore, there are many issues, in particular, the study of adaptability, morphological characters, description of the main varieties.

Determining the adaptability of local ancient varieties of soft spring wheat; identification of promising local wheat varieties for productivity, early ripening, drought stability, yield and quality of grain from breeding varieties, their recommendation, the main components and institutions for the creation of varieties in research centers; study the growth and development, biological characteristics of selected local ancient varieties of wheat and give them a comparative assessment; main morphological and botanical characteristics and biological value characteristics of local varieties of wheat; development of science-based recommendations for the best local varieties of soft and durum wheat on economically valuable traits and set of characteristics. Cultivation of local ancient varieties of soft and hard wheat with high productivity.

The introduction of new high-yielding and drought-resistant varieties of spring wheat into production is the most important resource for further increasing the yield of wheat. The requirements for varieties are constantly increasing, especially with the improvement of their cultivation technologies and changes in the economic conditions of farming. Currently, the complexity of the selection stage requires the need to combine a complex set of economically valuable characteristics in one variety. This requires constant improvement of new and existing breeding methods. Currently at the VI Congress of the Society of Genetics and Breeders. NI Vavilov, academician of the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, BC Shevelukha, noted that the breeding centers of the world in many cases have become centers of strong tertiary or quaternary origin of cultivated plants. In the future, the main task of breeders will be to create complex resistant varieties. Breeders have created varieties with high productivity and these varieties can be successfully used in selection focused on this very important feature. The varieties of the international selection center for the improvement of wheat and corn in Mexico of Germany, Sweden, Russia, Ukraine, China, India and other countries are widely used in wheat selection.

Dormancy resistance is associated with low stature and is a characteristic of many cultivars. But high tall lying down to stay resistant varieties even there is For example spring of wheat To Leningrad variety _ Not to spill very resistant being head hard was (donini strong save standing rough flower shelled) linavs. That 's half portable of nations ancient varieties and of them created are forms. To diseases resistant wheat varieties a lot countries breeders by created _ Stem rust to the patient resistant varieties Create for as starting material Bezostaya 1, Ilichevka (autumn wheat), Moskovskaya 35, Leningradka, Saratovkaya 42 (spring), day rust to the disease Ranyaya 12, Olympia , Zirka, Aubri, Donskaya bezostaya (autumn), Belorusskaya_ 80, Kharkovskaya 93 (Bakhori) and cup another of varieties use can _

WHEAT (*Triticum*) is a group of herbaceous plants belonging to the cereal family; the oldest and the main cereal crop cultivated in many countries of the world today. There are about 30 wild and cultured species, which differ according to the number of chromosomes in their somatic cells, which belong to 3 types (diploid, tetraploid, hexaploid). In world agriculture, mainly soft wheat. or common wheat (*T. aestivum*, *T. vulgare*) and durum wheat (*T. durum*) are planted. The rest of the species are rarely planted or not planted at all. Transcaucasia is the homeland of many types of wheat (Ararat, Makha, Timofeev wheat, Urartu, Persian wheat, etc.). Since the 17th century Shim. It began to be cultivated in America. B. North on the globe at 66° city (Sweden), and in Russia at experimental sites at 76*44' city (Murmansk region); Gen. in Australia, South America, Africa. planted to the limits. 250 million wheat cultivated areas in the world. about 1 hectare, about

30% of the cultivated grain is wheat (more than 360 million tons on average). The main grain producing countries are Russia, Kazakhstan, China, USA, India, Canada. Since the beginning of the 1990s in Uzbekistan, wheat cultivation areas have been expanded in various regions of the republic (1.2 million ha;)

Botanical description. The root system of wheat is a tap root, the main part of which develops in the tilled layer of the earth, and some roots penetrate up to 180 cm deep. The stalk is a straw stalk divided into several joints, 40-130 cm tall. The tolerance and productivity of wheat depends on the height of the stalk. Leaf stem to the flute like wrapping standing leaf sheath and tape shaped leaf from the plate consists of With a ball multi-flowered from spikes consists of spike. In wheat from abroad pollination less occurs more _ from himself dusted. The fruit is a grain. Cereal naked (polba in wheat veiled), oval, ovoid, elongated or spherical in the form of, abdomen on the side lengthwise gone Egatchili, white or reddish brown colorful will be Partness in terms of soft (urvoqdi) or hard (shiny, rough) is divided into B. 1000 grains weight 20-70 g. Soft wheat head naughty and without action, action from the beginning shorter ; cereal white or red, transverse section round, inside basically Unsynonymous. Hard wheat head dense, mainly actions, actions from the beginning long and upright grows. That's why for our republic different regions soil-climate conditions suitable to heat, drought _ resistant, productive has been intensive type wheat varieties create, today in the day breeder scientists in front of the most main and the most current from problems one being remains _ of the Republic southern regions soil and climate conditions wheat varieties growth, development, productivity, grain filling and grain qualities of heat effect scientific in terms of justification of research important is a factor.

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