



Creation of Flower Varieties in the Process of Selection

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Abstract: According to the survey results "Gulshod" which is suitable for salads, varieties of turnips, and turnip leaves was delivered to the state to test varieties of products and delivery to the commission the state department and to try varieties of reference of the commission on payments received This in conjunction with the film under these crops in the open field and repeated in the spring term of temporary and term specific terms of planting developed. Planting period effects on the biochemical composition of the plant have been studied.

Keywords: salad turnip, variety samples, individual selection, leaf, root.

Enter. The main task of turnip breeding is to create high-yielding varieties that are resistant to pests and diseases, the content of root fruits is rich in valuable substances, the taste and marketability are high, and they keep well when stored.

In the selection of turnips, local varieties and various samples from the world collection should be used as primary sources. Currently, the main method of selection should be to improve jaidari varieties using family and mass selection methods [1].

In recent years, in many countries of the world, importance has been attached to growing and consuming a large number of crops that conditionally belong to the "yellow-green" group (in our country, vegetables). It should be mentioned that we have no more than 10 types of green vegetables, but more than 40 crops are included in the group of yellow-green vegetables in developed countries.

As a result of many studies, it was found that yellow-green vegetables maintain a high level of vitality in the human body and prevent various dangerous diseases, including infectious ones. This is explained by the fact that they contain a large amount of provitamin A-carotene. In the human body, it turns into retinol-vitamin A. The most biologically active is beta β -carotene, 1/6 of which is converted into retinol. Other isomers, including 1/12 of alpha-carotene, are converted to retinol.

Men's daily vitamin A requirement is -1000 and women's -800 retinol equivalents, which are 1.0 and 0.8 mg of retinol, respectively. Therefore, beta β -carotene is meant by carotene or provitamin A. Its amount of 0.6 μ g corresponds to the I-international unit of vitamin A.

Carotene is mainly stored in the intensively colored organs of edible vegetable plants. (M.Kh. Aramov 2013) The content of β -carotene in vegetables included in this group should not be less than 600 μ g (0.6 mg/%).

Depending on the high biological activity of vitamin A, yellow-green vegetables are divided into 7 groups. Lettuce and leafy turnips belong to group 5, and the amount of vitamin A is 2000-3000 mg per 100 g, [2].

Based on the above, by creating new varieties of lettuce and leafy turnips rich in vitamins A and C, along with meeting the demand of the population of our country for these vitamins, as a result of research conducted to increase the assortment of vegetables, the Gulshod variety of lettuce turnip was created and their selection test was organized.

The main part. As a result of a comprehensive study of turnip variety samples, the L-2 line was isolated from the L-56K variety brought from the Republic of Korea based on individual selection and study of its generation.

This line was planted for 6 years, and its biology and cultivation technology were studied. During this period, individual selection works were carried out regularly. As a result, a new variety of salad turnips was created, which is fruitful, early, has sweet roots, is resistant to cold, relatively drought, and diseases, and has good storage.

Salad turnip line L-2 was named Gulshad on the recommendation of the scientific council of the institute.

According to the data obtained as a result of the experiments, the duration of the phenological phases of the Gulshad variety from "seeds to full germination", "seeds to full germination to the appearance of the first leaf", "from germination to 5-6 leaves" showed the same indicator as the standard. However, the difference between them began to be felt from the time of root formation.

In the standard variety, it took 25 days from the germination of grasses to the formation of root fruits, while it took 38 days for the Gulshad variety. This means 13 days late compared to the standard.

48 days were required for the formation of tubers suitable for consumption after sprouting in the standard, while this indicator was 59 days for the Gulshad variety. This is 11 days late compared to the standard.

According to the data, the length of the leaf in the standard was 25.2 cm, while in the Gulshad variety, it was 27.5 cm. This indicates that the length of the leaf is 2.1 cm higher than the standard. It was observed that the number of leaves was 6.1 less in the L-2 variety compared to the control variety. Leaf width was also observed to be slightly less compared to the control variety.

It was observed that there is a difference between the varieties in the type, color, and shape of the leaves.

In the Gulshod variety, the signs that differ from the standard were noticed. It was found that this line has a purple upper part of the rhizome and a white part of the underground part, and the inner part of the rhizome is white. The root length of the control variety was 8.0 cm, while this indicator was 9.1 cm in the Gulshad variety. This is 1.1 cm more than the standard. The same pattern was found in root diameter. In addition, the root of the Gulshod variety is slightly harder than the standard one, but it has a sweeter taste and a high shelf life.

The tasting grade was 4.0 points in standard and 4.5 points in the Gulshad variety. It should be noted separately that the shelf life of the standard Muyassar variety is very low, it can be stored only in refrigerated warehouses at +2⁰C for 20-30 days.

It was found out from our experiments that the Gulshod variety being tested can be stored for 3-4 months not only in refrigerated warehouses but also in ordinary pits and trenches. The yield of the tested variety was slightly higher than the standard, and the total yield was 34.1 t/ga. This means 4.5 t/ga or 15.2% more than the standard. The marketable yield was high in both varieties and was 96.3-96.7 percent.

There was also a difference between the varieties in terms of root and fruit weight. It was observed that the average root fruit of the Gulshod variety was 127 g, which was 9.5% more than the standard. Errors between trials (EKTF₀₅ t/ga) for the selection test of a new variety of salad turnips were 0.49 t/ga or the difference between variants (Sx,%) was 0.61 %.

In the conducted studies, the highest level of yield was observed in the Gulshad variety and was 54.7%. The net profit from each hectare of land was 3617 thousand souls.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, samples of turnip varieties were studied and promising ones were distinguished.

2. According to the results of a comprehensive study of salad turnip variety samples, the highest yield of 33.8 t/ha was observed in the variety imported from the Republic of Korea. This means 3.8 t/ha or 12.8% more than the standard.
3. The L-56K variety of turnip used for salad was distinguished from the control Muyassar variety not only by its productivity, but also by the firmness, sweetness and long-term storage of its flesh.

In 2016, a new variety of salad turnip, which was found to be promising, was submitted to the State variety test. In 2018, approved agricultural crops were entered into the state register with Certificate No. 004.

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