WATER EXCHANGE CHARACTERISTICS OF WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES.

Kadirova Dilbar Normo'minovna

Termez State University, Dotsent. Surkhandarya, Uzbekistan

Abstract: *it has been learned features of water exchange during the flowering phase of wheat varieties in soil climatic condition in surkhandarya region*

Key words: *Triticum v. growth, development, number of grain, transpiration, ecological factors.*

ПОЛЕГАНИЕ ПШЕНИЦЫ: ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ И СПОСОБЫ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *Изучены водообмен видов пшеницы в фазе цветения в условиях Сурхандаринской области.*

Ключевые слова: *пшеница , рост, развитие, зерно, транспиратция, экологические факторы*

Currently, the wheat grown in the region consists of several varieties, which differ from each other in terms of overall yield and crop quality. In some years, the lack of precipitation and the water used for irrigation is less than planned, which has a negative impact on the total amount and quality of the harvest. Therefore, determining the level of drought resistance of wheat varieties and recommending the development of relatively resistant varieties is an urgent problem.

The water exchange characteristics of plants are one of the main indicators that ensure their growth, development, yield and quality of the crop. [4].

Plants in his life of water place , plants tissues 70-95% of its composition is water consists of of the plant all in the organs water will be : in the leaf-90%, in the branch-70-80%, in the root-50-60%, in the seed-10%, in the vacuole-98%, in the

cytoplasm- 80%, in the shell- around 50% water occurs . Some wet in fruits very a lot : in tomato-94%, in watermelon- up to 92% water will be [1,3] .

Above from the data come came out without , we wheat varieties water exchange their characteristics growth and development phases according to we learned good luck wheat variety on the leaf common of water amount by 78.9% equal to and Andijan 1 variety by 3.3 % a lot the fact that was observed . Grom of the variety common water the amount is 82.4% gat eng to Andijan 1 by 6.8 % a lot the fact that was determined . Tanya wheat 84.4 % of the variety water is Andijon1 variety a majority of 8.8% was determined .

this information It was determined that Andijan 1 wheat of the variety in the leaves water to the amount compared to Tanya wheat of the variety in the leaves water the most a lot to be and another varieties intermediate in place the fact that was determined .

Plant in the leaves happened to be transpiration speed also plants water exchange from the features one is considered In the table from the data shown (Table 1.1). as determined Andijan 1 wheat of the variety 1 m2 of leaves level of 25.0 g of water for 1 hour polished if that's it Tanya wheat in term of the variety 10.5 g of water from the leaves evaporated ie that's it Tanya variety in term Andijan type compared to 14.5 g of water less polished The rest varieties are also intermediate seats take over According to Andijan 1 navigation less water polished , that is Andijan 2 variety 3.9 g, Asr type 5.0 g, Omad variety 8.3 g, Grom variety 11.8 g less water polished This is a pointer of varieties transpiration speed from each other sharp difference to do shows .

Wheat varieties in the leaves water shortage is also a variety features depends without will change . Andijan 1 variety in the leaves water deficit by 6.8% equal to Andijon 2 variety is equal to 6.3 % and it belongs to Andijan 1 variety relatively compared to 0.3 %, Omad in the variety 1.8%, Grom 2.3% in the variety and 4.3% in the Tanya variety . Andijan 1 wheat variety to the leaves relatively water shortage less the fact that was determined .

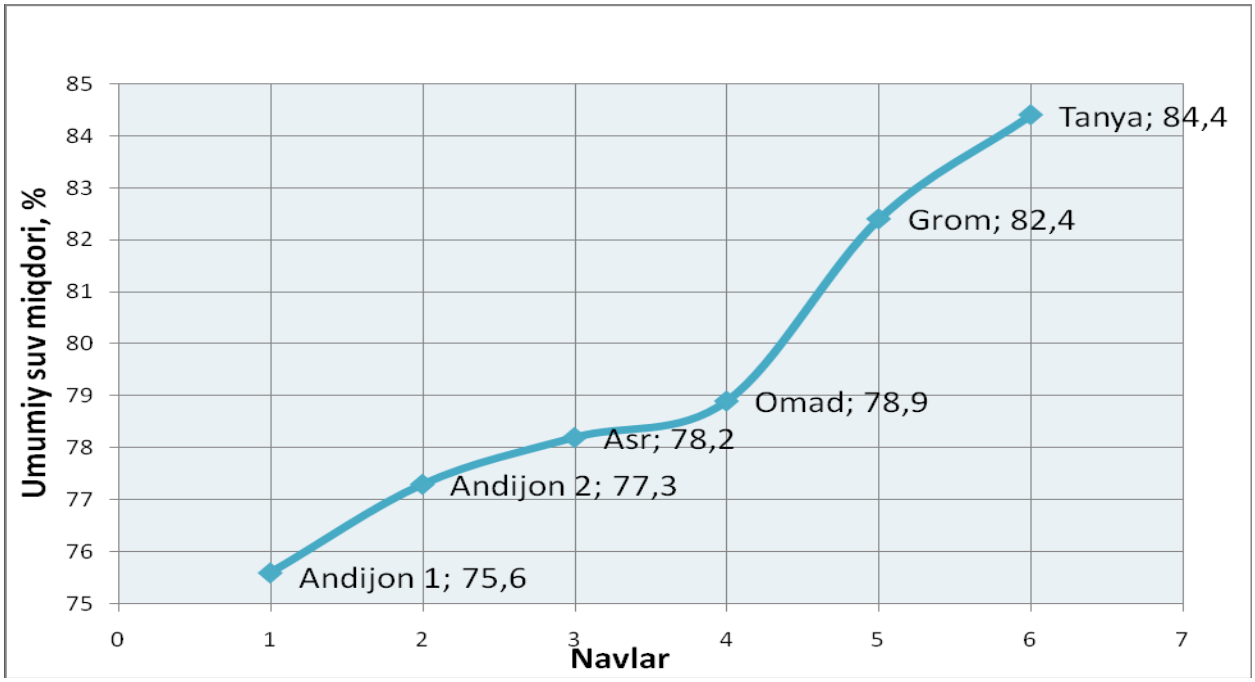
Just like that water to the shortage similar of the leaves water storage the ability of plants to drought endurance level characterizing the most important pointer is considered Andijan 1 wheat variety of the leaves water storage the ability another to varieties relatively the lowest is 1 hour during spent water amount by 6.09% equal to Andijan 2 wheat variety that's it 5.33% water in term spent and they are between the difference is 0.76% equal to

century wheat variety from the leaves spent water amount by 5.63% equal to is 0.46 % less , good luck wheat of the variety leaves that's it 3.98% water in term polished If so , Andijan 1 variety compared to 2.15%, Grom wheat type 3.37% water in 1 hour shine To Andijan 1 compared to 2.72 % and Tanya wheat variety 1 hour 2.59% water during polished , 3.5% less than Andijan 1 variety water polished

This is the data Andijan 1 wheat of the variety water storage the ability the lowest , Tanya wheat of the variety water storage the ability the most high that shows . The rest varieties the water storage the ability according to intermediate place occupies So by doing wheat varieties water exchange features based on without their to drought endurance level the following in order placing possible : Andijan 1 < Andijan 2 < Age < Omad < Grom <

That is Tanya studied varieties between Andijan 1 variety to drought endurance if the lowest , Tanya wheat of the variety to drought endurance the most high and the rest options intermediate in place located

Wheat varieties to drought endurance level pointer the most important physiological process in the leaves common water is the amount . Other to pointers relatively this pointer straight away of varieties to drought endurance level characterizes Ours in our experience received this More information in Figure 1.1 more precisely described



1.1 - picture . Wheat varieties bloom phase common water amount

Wheat varieties to drought endurance level descriptive ie their common water quantity according to collected data as shown all studied varieties between relatively to drought durable variety is the Tanya variety is considered Of this variety in the leaves common water that the amount is 84.4 % was determined . Relatively unbearable estimated Andijan-1 wheat variety in the leaves common water the amount is equal to 75.6 % . The rest varieties intermediate in place located

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Amanov A. A. Kachestvo smallpox kolektsionnyx Obraztsov pshenitsy . " Uzbekistan village economy » magazine , 2005, No. 3, p. 16-17.

2. Amonova GR, Rashidov NE Useful Properties of Medicinal Chamomile (Matricaria Recutita) //European journal of innovation in non-formal education. - 2024. - T. 4. – no. 4. – S. 130-132.

3 . Baykova E.V., Korolyuk E.A., Tkachev A.V. Komponentnyy sostav efirnyx masel nekotoryx vidov roda Salvia L., vyrashchennyx v usloviyax Novosibirska (Russia) // Khimiya rastitelnogo syrya, 2002. No. 1.S. 3742.

4. Bakhriddinovna RU, Musurmonovich FS The advantages of teaching natural sciences, technology, engineering, art and mathematics in harmony at school //priority reforms in theoretical and applied sciences and innovative directions of modern education. - 2024. - T. 1. – no. 4. – S. 259-263.

5. Musurmonovich FS, Bakhriddinovna RU The role of soybean in providing protein deficiency // priority reforms in theoretical and applied sciences and innovative directions of modern education. - 2024. - T. 1. – no. 4. – S. 254-258.

6. Normuminovna QD, Musurmonovich FS Bioecological Properties of Salvia Officinalis L //Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. - 2022. - T. 6. - S. 249-252.

7. Musurmonovich FS Characteristics of water exchange in the flowering phase of wheat varieties //Priority reforms in theoretical and applied sciences and innovative directions of modern education. - 2024. - T. 1. – no. 5. - S. 578-583.

8. Musurmonovich FS Distinctive features of the bioecology of the medicinal plant //Priority reforms in theoretical and applied sciences and innovative directions of modern education. - 2024. - T. 1. – no. 5. - S. 571-577.

9. Fozilov S. The effect of drought on the water regime in the leaves of soybean varieties //Science and innovation in the education system. - 2023. - T. 2. – no. 9. - S. 25-28.

10. Fozilov S. Effect of stress factors on some physiological parameters of soybean plant //Science and innovation in the education system. - 2023. - T. 2. – no. 7. - S. 722-74.