Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 6, June 2021: 4531- 4539

Research Article

Duration Of The Development Phases In The Control Seedlings Of Autumn Soft Willow Lines, Which Came To The Konstant State

R.I.Siddikov,
Doctor Of Agricultural Sciences

T.A.Rakhimov,
Scientific Secretary, Doctor Of Philosophy In Agriculture,
Senior Research

I.U.Egamov
Candidate Of Agricultural Sciences, Senior Researcher
Doctoral Students,

N.Kh.Yusupov, T.E.Nadjimov
Grain And Legume Research Institute, Andijan, Uzbekistan

Annotation: In The Field Of Agriculture, Cereals Require All The Available Opportunities To Increase Grain Yield And Grain Quality, First Of All, By Studying The Characteristics Of Early Ripening, To Increase Their Genetic Characteristics, Potential Yield Opportunities. Therefore, In Our Study, The Duration And Yield Of 37 Lines And Local Varietal-Growth Phases, Which Became Stable During The Selection Processes Of Winter Soft Wheat, Were Studied In The Control Seed-Plot.

Keywords: Selection, Line, Yield, Variety, Control, Feature, Return, Seed, Germination, Accumulation, Tubing, Threshing, Ripening, Hybrid.

Introduction: Along With The Growing Population Of The Country, The Demand For Grain Products Is Growing. Therefore, The Creation And Introduction Into Production Of New Varieties Of Soft Wheat In Irrigated Areas Of The Republic, Suitable For Different Soil Climatic Conditions, Resistant To Diseases And Pests, Productive, High Grain Quality, Is One Of The Current Problems.

In 1991, 1 Million People Lived In Our Country. Tons Of Grain, While This Figure Is 8 Mln. Tons. Yield Per Hectare Is Also Increasing Year By Year. For Example, In 1991 The Average Yield From Irrigated Lands Was 12 Quintals, In 2020 In The Country More Than 1 Million 77 Thousand Hectares Were Planted With Cereals, More Than 6 Million 400 Thousand Tons Were Harvested, The Average Yield Per Hectare In The Republic Was 57.5 Quintals.

During The Years Of Independence, The Country Has Intensified Research On The Main Directions Of Grain Development, Strengthening The Material And Technical Supply, Creating New Varieties Of High-Yielding Cereals And The Organization Of Their Seed And Development Of Cultivation Technology.

Radical Reform Of The Agricultural Sector, Developed By The Leadership Of Our Government, As Well As All Developing Countries, On The Initiative Of President Sh.M. The Tasks Are To Create New Varieties And Breeds That Are Productive In The Field Of Selection, Cultivation And Primary Processing Of Ecologically Pure Agricultural Products, The Demand For Which Is Growing In The World Market, The Establishment And Development Of Diversified Farms In Rural Areas.

Based On The Above, One Of The Main Tasks Is To Create Local Varieties Of Winter Soft Wheat That Are Resistant To Disease And External Factors, And To Ensure The Independence Of The Republic At The Expense Of Local Varieties Created In The Country Instead Of Imported Varieties.

Materials. Meadow Soils Of The Central Experimental Field Of The Grain And Legume Research Institute, World Gene Pool Varieties And Samples Of Winter Soft Wheat Of Different Ecological And Geographical Origins,

As Well As Promising Winter Soft Wheat Varieties And Hybrid Populations Recommended For Sowing In The Republic Are Used. The Study Shows That The Growth-Development And Yield Of Predmedikuzgi Soft Wheat Varieties And Specimens In 2010 Are Constant Lines That Retain The Useful Economic Characteristics And Properties Of The Combinations Obtained From Hybridization.

Methods. A Control Seed-Plot Was Established On The Topic Of Scientific Research. In Control Nurseries 3-4 Mln. Placed Back In Delyankas Of The Specified Size At The Expense Of Germinating Seeds. In The Control Seed-Plot, The Area Of Each Delyanka Was 25 M2 In 4 Turns. In Phenological Observations, The Main Periods Of Germination, Emergence, Accumulation, Tubing, Threshing, Milk, Wax, Full Ripening Phases Were Taken Into Account. In The Experiments, The Thickness Of The Grass Was Determined Diagonally From Three Places Marked With A Length Of 6 Rows At Intervals Of Two Rows On Both Sides Of The Outer Row. Count 1 And 3 Were Carried Out In Early Spring And Before Harvest, When The Grass Was Fully Germinated. Plants Were Manually Uprooted From The Marked Area And Biometric Analysis On Crop Structure Was Performed. Mathematical Analysis Of Experimental Results Dospekhov B.A. (1985) And Analyzed According To The Developed Method [4].

Result. The Studies Analyzed The Developmental Phases And Varieties Of Fall Soft Wheat Varieties That Came To A Constant State Planted For Testing In A Control Seed-Plot. The Developmental Periods Of Wheat Continue In Several Stages. Early-Maturing Plants Are Usually Characterized By Low Accumulation, High Photosynthetic Productivity, And Lack Of Leaves. The Growth Period Of Plants Is One Of The Main Indicators That Determine The Suitability Of A Variety For Cultivation In One Or Another Condition. The Duration Of The Growth Period Of Soft And Hard Wheat Plants Not Only Determines The Yield, But Also Shows The Plant's Resistance To Drought, Disease And Environmental Stressors. [5].

Seeds Of The Obtained Cultivars And Lines Were Sown On October 29, 2019 And Fully Germinated On November 7 (Table-1). The Study Examined The Lines That Have Become Stable And The Duration Of The Period From Germination To Accumulation Of Standard Varieties. The Accumulation Of Wheat Stalks In The Underground Branching Feature Is Called The Accumulation Of The Stem And The Joint Where The Secondary Root Develops. Usually It Appears 1-3 Cm Below The Ground. Accumulation Is The Most Important Part Of The Joint, Where Nutrients Accumulate, The Strength Of The Root System, Resistance To Cold, Drought Depends On The Location Of This Joint. If The Accumulation Joint Is Damaged Under Adverse Conditions, The Plant Will Die. One Of The Peculiarities Of Wheat Is Its Accumulation, Which Produces Several Stalks From A Single Seed. The Number Of Stems That A Plant Produces Is Called The Total Accumulation.

The Duration Of The Steady-State Lines Planted For Testing In The Control Seed-Plot From Germination To Collection Ranged From 108 Days To 113 Days, And In The Standard Varieties It Was 112-113 Days (Table-1). According To The Results Of The Analysis, The Duration Of The Accumulation Phase In The Ac-2010-Д20 Line Was 108 Days, Which Is 4-5 Days Earlier Than The Standard Varieties, And The Ac-2010-Д11 And Ac-2010-Д41 Lines Were Also 3-4 Days Earlier Than The Ndoza Varieties. It Was Found That It Entered The Accumulation Phase Early, I.E. At 110 Days. Most Of The Other Lines Were 112-113 Days In The Same Period As The Standard Nodir, Uzbekistan-25, Durdona Varieties.

It Was Found That The Ac-2010-Д31 Ac-2010-Д32 Lines Entered The Accumulation Phase 2-3 Days Later Than The Standard Varieties And 115 Days Later Than The Ac-2010-Д20 Line 7 Days Later.

The Duration Of The Spraying Of Konstant Isolated Lines And Template Varieties Were Studied (Table-2). In Winter Wheat, The Post-Accumulation Development Period Is The Germination Period. In This Case, The Spacing Of The Joints Formed By The Accumulation Is Shortened, The Initial Stem Flower Stalks Lengthen, Starting From The Lower Joint, The Lower Leaves Begin To Rise Above The Stem; Spikes Appear In The Upper Joints. The Plant Begins To Grow Vigorously From The Moment It Wraps Around The Reed. Therefore, The Plants Should Be Adequately Supplied With Water And Nutrients During This Period. This Period In Plant Life Is The Most Responsible, That Is, The "Critical Period". The Yield Of Wheat Depends To Some Extent On How The Physiological Processes Take Place During The Spinning Period, The Level Of Nutrient And Moisture Supply.

The Duration Of The Lines From Germination To Germination, Which Were Planted For Testing In The Control Seed-Plot, Was 140 To 147 Days, And In The Standard Varieties It Was 143-144 Days. According To The Results Of The Analysis, The Duration Of The Earliest Tubing Phase Was 140 Days On The Ac-2010-Д20 Line And 141 Days On The Ac-2010-Д11 Line, Which Was 3-4 Days Earlier Than The Standard Varieties. Lines Ac-2010-Д9, Ac-2010-Д24, Ac-2010-Д41 And Ac-2010-Д8 And Ac-2010-Д21 Also Entered The Early Tubing Phase Compared To Standard Varieties, Most Of The Remaining Lines Are Standard Nodir, Uzbekistan-25, Durdona 143-144 Days In The Same Period As The Varieties.

It Was Found That The Ac-2010-Д31 As-2010-D32 Lines Entered The Tubing Phase 3-4 Days Later Than The Standard Varieties, And 7 Days Later Than The Ac-2010-Д20 Line 147 Days Later. However, The Accumulation Interval Was 32 Days.

The Interval From Collection To Piping In The Nav And Lines Was 31–32 Days.

The Duration Of The Ear In The Konstant Isolated Lines And Template Varieties Were Analyzed Table 3. During The Tubing Period, As The Plant Begins To Grow Along The Stem, A Spike Emerges From The Upper Leaf Blade. With The Formation Of Half Of The Bush Begins The Next - The Period Of Germination. Mass Weeding Has A Great Impact On The Uniform Maturation Of The Crop And The Timing Of Harvest. Intensive Formation Of Reproductive Organs, Rapid Accumulation Of Vegetative Mass Is Observed During The Period From Tubing To Germination. High Temperatures During The Flowering Period Of Cereals Lead To A Decrease In The Number Of Grains Per Grain And, Ultimately, A 20% Decrease In Yield. [2], [6]. Was Found To Be The Day. According To The Results Of The Analysis, The Duration Of The Earliest Germination Phase Was 174 Days For Ac-2010-Д20 And As-2010-D11 Lines, 1-2 Days Earlier Than Standard Varieties, And 33-34 Days For Tubing. The Spawning Interval Of The Standard Varieties Was 32 Days, With A Short Day.

Lines Ac-2010-Д9, Ac-2010-Д24, Ac-2010-Д41 And Ac-2010-Д8 And Ac-2010-Д21, Which Have Entered The Early Germination Phase Compared To The Standard Varieties, Also Have A Tube-Spacing Interval Of 33 Days. 25, Durdona Varieties Were Found To Have Passed One Day Early.

Most Of The Lines That Came To A Steady State Were 176 Days, And The Tube-Splitting Interval Was Found To Be The Shortest Of 32 Days Compared To The Standard Varieties Compared To The Other Lines.

The Maturation Duration Of Konstant Isolated Lines And Template Varieties Were Analyzed (Table-4). Temperature And Humidity Play An Important Role In The Formation Of Grain Quality, And Their Effects During The Growing Season And Especially During The Grain Filling Period Are Very Important. During This Period, High Air Temperatures And Low Humidity Lead To The Formation Of Large Amounts Of High-Quality Protein In Soft Wheat Grains [3], [7] .The Ripening Period Begins With The Transition Of Water-Soluble Substances In Wheat Grains To Water-Insoluble. This Period Is Divided Into Milk Cooking, Wax Cooking And Full Cooking Periods. The Filling And Ripening Of The Grain Depends In Many Respects On External Conditions. During This Period, Dry Hot Winds Make It Difficult For Water-Soluble Nutrients To Flow From The Vegetative Organs To The Grain, And The Grain Does Not Fill Well. As A Result, The Grain Becomes Empty, Fine And Light. This Period Is Very Important In The Cultivation Of Abundant And Quality Crops. Wheat Greens Are Retained During The Milk Ripening Period, But The Lower Leaves Begin To Dry Out. By The Middle Of The Wax Ripening Period, The Supply Of Nutrients To The Grain Stops. During This Period, The Grain Size Decreases And The Moisture Content Decreases Sharply. The Moisture Content Of The Grain Is 40% At The Beginning Of The Waxing Period And 20% At The End. The Grain Turns Yellow And You Can Dip A Nail Into It Like Wax. The Grain Turns Yellow. During This Period, Most Of The Nutrients Accumulate In The Grain. When Fully Ripe, The Stems Of The Plant Begin To Turn Yellow Up To The Upper Joint, And The Joints Turn Yellow And Turn Brown. The Grain Hardens And Does Not Sink Into The Nail, It Cracks When Bitten. During This Period, The Moisture Content Of The Grain Is 14-17%.

The Duration Of The Fixed Lines In The Control Seed-Plot From Germination To Full Ripening Ranged From 212 To 215 Days, While In The Standard Varieties It Was 214-215 Days. According To The Results Of The Analysis, The Duration Of The Earliest Ripening Phase Was Observed In Lines Ac-2010-Д30, Ac-2010-Д23, Ac-2010-Д21, Which Matured In 212 Days And Matured 2-3 Days Earlier Than Standard Varieties.

The Ripening Interval Was Found To Be 38-39 Days. The Spawning Interval Of Standard Varieties Was 39 Days.

Yields Of These Varieties And Lines Were Studied, High Yields Of 72.7-73.3-76.3 Ts / Ha Were Observed In Lines Ac-2010-Д30, Ac-2010-Д23, Ac-2010-D21, Where The Duration Of The Earliest Ripening Phase Was Observed. Yield Was 76.5 Ts / Ha Of Nodir Variety, 68.8 Ts / Ha Of Uzbekistan-25 Variety, 76.5 Ts / Ha Of Durdona Sort Variety.

Among The Lines Selected In The Experiment, Ac-2010-Д46 47.1 Ts / Ha, Ac-2010-Д5 43.9 Ts / Ha, Ac-2010-Д12 40.0 Ts / Ha, Ac-2010-Д16 37.5 Ts / Ha / Ha, Ac-2010-Д24 45.3 Ts / Ha, Ac-2010-Д39 45.8 Ts / Ha, Ac-2010-Д40 42.8 Ts / Ha, Ac-2010-Д1 40.4 Ts / Ha, Ac-2010-Д38 Yielded 40.6 Ts / Ha, Which Was Lower Than Other Varieties And Lines.

Duration Of The Development Phases In The Control Seedlings Of Autumn Soft Willow Lines, Which Came To The Konstant State

Table-1
The Duration Of Accumulation Of Varietal And Constant Lines In The Control Seed-Plot. (2020)

№	Sort And Samples	Sprout	Growth, Day	Growthphase Duration, Days
1.	Nodir	07.11.19	27.02.20	112
2.	Uzbekistan-25	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
3.	Durdona	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
4.	Ас-2010-Д7	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
5.	Ас-2010-Д9	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
6.	Ас-2010-Д11	07.11.19	25.02.20	110
7.	Ас-2010-Д15	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
8.	Ас-2010-Д20	07.11.19	23.02.20	108
9.	Ас-2010-Д26	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
10.	Ас-2010-Д27	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
11.	Ас-2010-Д30	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
12.	Ас-2010-Д31	07.11.19	1.03.20	115
13.	Ас-2010-Д32	07.11.19	1.03.20	115
14.	Ас-2010-Д43	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
15.	Ас-2010-Д46	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
16.	Ас-2010-Д44	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
17.	Ас-2010-Д45	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
18.	Ас-2010-Д2	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
19.	Ас-2010-Д3	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
20.	Ас-2010-Д5	07.11.19	27.02.20	112
21.	Ас-2010-Д6	07.11.19	27.02.20	112
22.	Ас-2010-Д12	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
23.	Ас-2010-Д13	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
24.	Ас-2010-Д16	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
25.	Ас-2010-Д23	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
26.	Ас-2010-Д24	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
27.	Ас-2010-Д25	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
28.	Ас-2010-Д39	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
29.	Ас-2010-Д41	07.11.19	25.02.20	110
30.	Ас-2010-Д35	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
31.	Ас-2010-Д36	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
32.	Ас-2010-Д4	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
33.	Ас-2010-Д28	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
34.	Ас-2010-Д40	07.11.19	27.02.20	112
35.	Ас-2010-Д33	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
36.	Ас-2010-Д1	07.11.19	28.02.20	113
37.	Ас-2010-Д1	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
38.	Ас-2010-Д8	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
39.	Ас-2010-Д21	07.11.19	26.02.20	111
40.	Ас-2010-Д38	07.11.19	28.02.20	113

Table 2
Duration Of Tubing Of Varietal And Constant Lines In The Control Seed-Plot. (2020)

№	Sort And Samples	Sprout	Tubing, Day	Tubing Duration, Day
1.	Nodir	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
2.	Uzbekistan-25	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
3.	Durdona	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
4.	Ac-2010-Д7	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
5.	Ac-2010-Д9	07.11.19	28.03.20	142
6.	Ac-2010-Д11	07.11.19	27.03.20	141
7.	Ac-2010-Д15	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
8.	Ac-2010-Д20	07.11.19	26.03.20	140
9.	Ac-2010-Д26	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
10.	Ac-2010-Д27	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
11.	Ac-2010-Д30	07.11.19	31.03.20	145
12.	Ac-2010-Д31	07.11.19	2.04.20	147
13.	Ac-2010-Д32	07.11.19	2.04.20	147
14.	Ac-2010-Д43	07.11.19	31.03.20	145
15.	Ac-2010-Д46	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
16.	Ac-2010-Д44	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
17.	Ac-2010-Д45	07.11.19	31.03.20	145
18.	Ac-2010-Д2	07.11.19	31.03.20	145
19.	Ac-2010-Д3	07.11.19	31.03.20	145
20.	Ac-2010-Д5	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
21.	Ac-2010-Д6	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
22.	Ac-2010-Д12	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
23.	Ac-2010-Д13	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
24.	Ac-2010-Д16	07.11.19	31.03.20	145
25.	Ac-2010-Д23	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
26.	Ac-2010-Д24	07.11.19	28.03.20	142
27.	Ac-2010-Д25	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
28.	Ac-2010-Д39	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
29.	Ac-2010-Д41	07.11.19	28.03.20	142
30.	Ac-2010-Д35	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
31.	Ac-2010-Д36	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
32.	Ac-2010-Д4	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
33.	Ac-2010-Д28	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
34.	Ac-2010-Д40	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
35.	Ac-2010-Д33	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
36.	Ac-2010-Д1	07.11.19	30.03.20	144
37.	Ac-2010-Д1	07.11.19	29.03.20	143
38.	Ac-2010-Д8	07.11.19	28.03.20	142
39.	Ac-2010-Д21	07.11.19	28.03.20	142
40.	Ac-2010-Д38	07.11.19	30.03.20	144

Table 3
Variation Duration Of Varietal And Constant Lines In Control Seedlings (2020)

№	Sort And Lines	Sprout	Ear, Day	Ear Duration, Day
1.	Nodir	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
2.	Uzbekistan-25	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
3.	Durdona	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
4.	Ac-2010-Д7	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
5.	Ac-2010-Д9	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
6.	Ac-2010-Д11	07.11.19	29.04.20	174
7.	Ac-2010-Д15	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
8.	Ac-2010-Д20	07.11.19	29.04.20	174
9.	Ac-2010-Д26	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
10.	Ac-2010-Д27	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
11.	Ac-2010-Д30	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
12.	Ac-2010-Д31	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
13.	Ac-2010-Д32	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
14.	Ac-2010-Д43	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
15.	Ac-2010-Д46	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
16.	Ac-2010-Д44	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
17.	Ac-2010-Д45	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
18.	Ac-2010-Д2	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
19.	Ac-2010-Д3	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
20.	Ac-2010-Д5	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
21.	Ac-2010-Д6	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
22.	Ac-2010-Д12	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
23.	Ac-2010-Д13	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
24.	Ac-2010-Д16	07.11.19	2.05.20	177
25.	Ac-2010-Д23	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
26.	Ac-2010-Д24	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
27.	Ac-2010-Д25	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
28.	Ac-2010-Д39	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
29.	Ac-2010-Д41	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
30.	Ac-2010-Д35	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
31.	Ac-2010-Д36	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
32.	Ac-2010-Д4	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
33.	Ac-2010-Д28	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
34.	Ac-2010-Д40	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
35.	Ac-2010-Д33	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
36.	Ac-2010-Д1	07.11.19	1.05.20	176
37.	Ac-2010-Д1	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
38.	Ac-2010-Д8	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
39.	Ac-2010-Д21	07.11.19	30.04.20	175
40.	Ac-2010-Д38	07.11.19	1.05.20	176

Table 4
Results Of Phenological Observation Of Lines In Control Seedlings Of Autumn Soft Wheat. (2020)

№	Sort And Samples	Full Ripe	Ripe Duration, Day	Productivity, Ts / Ha
1	Nodir	8.06.20	214	**76,5**
2	Uzbekistan-25	9.06.20	215	**68,8**
3	Durdona	9.06.20	215	**76,5**
4	Ac-2010-Д7	8.06.20	214	**67,0**
5	Ac-2010-Д9	8.06.20	214	**68,8**
6	Ac-2010-Д11	7.06.20	213	**63,2**
7	Ac-2010-Д15	7.06.20	213	**65,6**
8	Ac-2010-Д20	7.06.20	213	**74,8**
9	Ac-2010-Д26	8.06.20	214	**64,6**
10	Ac-2010-Д27	8.06.20	214	**77,0**
11	Ac-2010-Д30	6.06.20	212	**72,7**
12	Ac-2010-Д31	9.06.20	215	**51,4**
13	Ac-2010-Д32	9.06.20	215	**55,4**
14	Ac-2010-Д43	9.06.20	215	**73,9**
15	Ac-2010-Д46	8.06.20	214	**47,1**
16	Ac-2010-Д44	8.06.20	214	**61,0**
17	Ac-2010-Д45	7.06.20	213	**77,3**
18	Ac-2010-Д2	9.06.20	215	**61,7**
19	Ac-2010-Д3	9.06.20	215	**61,0**
20	Ac-2010-Д5	8.06.20	214	**43,9**
21	Ac-2010-Д6	8 06.20	214	**57,5**
22	Ac-2010-Д12	8.06.20	214	**40,0**
23	Ac-2010-Д13	8.06.20	214	**55,7**
24	Ac-2010-Д16	9.06.20	215	**37,5**
25	Ac-2010-Д23	6.06.20	212	**73,3**
26	Ac-2010-Д24	8.06.20	214	**45.3**
27	Ac-2010-Д25	9.06.20	215	**65,4**
28	Ac-2010-Д39	9.06.20	215	**45,8**
29	Ac-2010-Д41	8.06.20	214	**68,1**
30	Ac-2010-Д35	9.06.20	215	**54,0**
31	Ac-2010-Д36	9.06.20	215	**50,0**
32	Ac-2010-Д4	9.06.20	215	**65,2**
33	Ac-2010-Д28	7.06.20	213	**50,4**
34	Ac-2010-Д40	9.06.20	215	**42,8**
35	Ac-2010-Д33	7.06.20	213	**76,9**
36	Ac-2010-Д1	9.06.20	215	**55,2**
37	Ac-2010-Д1	7.06.20	213	**40,4**
38	Ac-2010-Д8	7.06.20	213	**51,5**
39	Ac-2010-Д21	6.06.20	212	**76,3**
40	Ac-2010-Д38	9.06.20	215	**40,6**

Conclusion.

1. The Duration Of The Developmental Phases Of Lines And Standard Varieties In A Constant State And Their Productivity Were Studied.

2. In The Control Nursery It Was Found That The Duration Of The Development Phases Of The Standard Nodir, Uzbekistan-25 And Durdona Varieties Was 214-215 Days, Compared To These Lines Ac-2010-Д30, Ac-2010-Д23, Ac2010-Д21 Were 212 Days Shorter.

3. During The Development Phases, It Was Found That The Interval From Ripening To Ripening On Lines Ac-2010-Д30, Ac-2010-Д23, Ac2010-Д21 Was 2-3 Days Shorter Than On Other Lines.

4. In Terms Of Productivity, The Standard Varieties Nadir, Uzbekistan-25 And Durdona Are 72.7-73.3-76.3 Ts / Ha, On The Line Ac-2010-Д45 77.3 Ts / Ha, On The Line Ac-2010-Д33 76 , 9 Ts / Ha Higher Yields Than Standard Varieties.

5. As A Result Of Research In The Control Nursery, The Lines Ac-2010-Д30, Ac-2010-Д45, Ac-2010-Д23, As-2010-Д33, Ac-2010-Д21, Which Are Early Maturing And High-Yielding, Were Tested For The Next Competitive Nursery. Was Selected For.

List Of References

1. Abdukarimov D.T. Safarov T. Ostanaqulov T.E. Fundamentals Of Field Crop Selection, Seed Production And Genetics. -Tashkent: "Labor" .1989. –B. 305.

2. Egamov I., Nabiev U. "Results Of Selection Processes In The Creation Of High-Yielding Varieties Of Winter Wheat And Grain Quality." Proceedings Of The International Scientific-Practical Conference "Prospects For The Development Of Selection And Seed Production Of Cereals And Oilseeds And Agro-Techniques For Their Cultivation." Andijon-2011y. Pp. 21-24.

3. Ionova S. V. - Development Of The Root System Of Soft Wheat Under Drought Conditions. -Moscow. Agriculture. 2006. No. 2. –S.12–13.

4. Dospekhov B.A. Field Experiment Methodology (With The Basics Of Statistical Processing Of Research Results). - Ed. 5th, Add. And Revised M .: Agro-Promizdat, 1985.-351 P.

5. Uzakov F., Rakhimov M. “Development Of Resource-Efficient Agro-Technologies In The Cultivation Of Winter Cereals” Agroilm Journal 3 (47), 2017, Page 20

6. Islamov S., Yodgorov N., A.Abduazimov “Vegetation Period And Productivity Indicators Of Drought-Tolerant Plants” Agroilm Magazine 2-3 (34-35), 2015 B.32

7. I. U. Egamov, T. Rahimov, H,Ysypov. Biometric Indicators Of Newly Created Hybrid Lines Of Soft Winter Wheat”. Epra Inernanional Journal Of Research & Development (Ijrd) (Issn: 2455-7838).Vol-4, Issue-5, May-2019. Page-27-29/