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The Effect of Local-Ore Fertilizers and Planting Methods on the Acorn Root System

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Abstract
As a result of 3-year studies, it was revealed that in the Sultan cotton, the growth, development and productivity of plants when determining 15 and 30 t/ha of manure, the roots of plants develop intensively compared to the control plot, the fost and adsorption capacity of root systems increases, as a result of productivity of raw cotton increases by 11-12.3 c/ha.
Any root is inextricably linked with the soil environment and factors and is the main determining organ in its formation. Along with Root absorption, various compounds, microflora and fauna beneficial substances are also allocated to the soil environment, participate in the formation of fertile, granular particles.

Introduction

The separation of roots by matter is the law of evolution, its physiological function (function). In this process, some substances that are excreted, are involved in energy metabolism, for example, carbon dioxide (in the case of acid), potassium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, sulfates, chlorides, ammonium salts, phosphates, microelements are found in the juice of the root extract. From organic matter, sugars, enzymes, amino acids, vitamins, organic acids, phytoncides, alkolloids are found. Participates in the transfer of carbon dioxide, manure and other biomass released from the root to the absorbent form.
In Acorns, the root changes its growth under the influence of external factors and the release of aphids, given that when developing agrotadbirs, it is required to pay attention to these things in aloxia. Usually, the roots of acorns are spread to a depth of 2 M and below, 50-60 cm wide. Every 2-3 cm interval forms lateral roots, which again in turn form the next order of roots and stems Qi. Finally, the roots form a multi-thousand-meter root system, which continues to grow to the vegetative edge, that is, they are renewed at the expense of active tubers and root warts.
In scientific work dedicated to the transformation of the root system, they are emphasized not only as a means of directing substances dissolved in water absorbed from the root to leaves and branches, fruits, which keep the plant's surface in an upright position, but also as an organ that metabolizes complex organic compounds from one species to another, making synthesis processesKarimov [1], M.Mukhammadzhanov, M.S.Suleymanov [2] and others.
One of the characteristic features involved in the root of Acorns is their physiological activity and tolerance to the environment, the roots of which cause their acceleration or stagnation, drying out as a result of moisture, aeration, temperature, density, salt levels, nutrient sources, physical and mechanical influences. But of the listed factors, a small number of nutrients, sufficient moisture content are fundamental. But so far, it has not been sufficiently studied how the root system is affected by organic fertilizers applied under the

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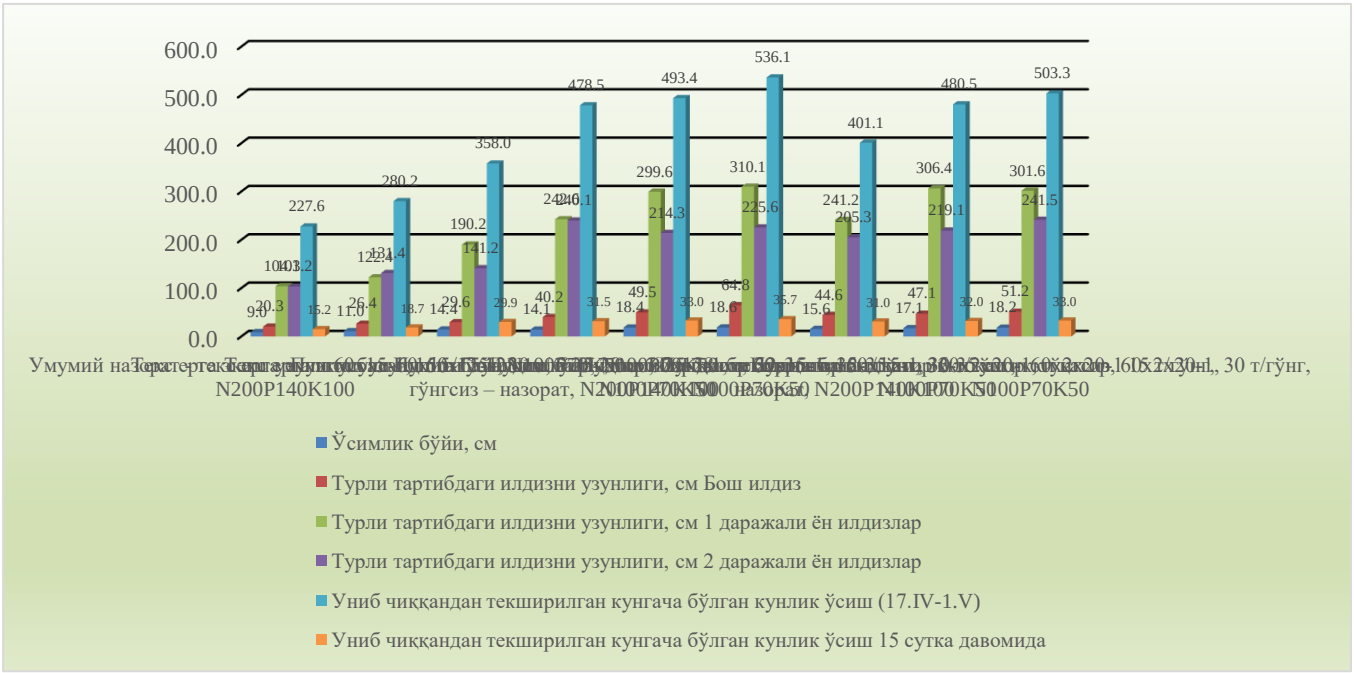
stem from a physiological point of view, despite the widespread introduction of planting in the pushta method.

But the fact that the Fergana region has not been determined by a complex of Root-activating measures in a single and two rows of planted acorns on flat ground, in conditions of hungry soils is hindering the growth of the cotton crop. The results of the experiment carried out showed that when Acorns produced 3-5 chinbargs, studied in two ways-monolithic and transhean methods in the treatment of shonation, flowering, formation of mosses, it happened that acorns grow very actively the root system in the initial stages of development, since it happened at the expense of fats, proteins in the collected reserves in seeds. It was found that the height of a plant on flat ground in the Acorn 3-4 chin leaf phase is from 9.0 CM to 14.4 cm in height, 14.1-18.6 CM when planted in a row,and 15.6-18.2 CM when grown in Row 2, the highest indicator being 18.6 CM when placed in two rows of 60x15-1, (Option 6).

The Acorn Root Length, on the other hand, is between 20.3 cm and 64.8 CM, in which 1-3 variant plants planted in flat ground have a root length of 20.3-29.6 cm or 9.3 cm higher than the general control, in 4-5-6 variants arranged in a row on a pusher 40,2-49,6-64,8 formed sm or with respect to general control 19,9-29,2-44,5 the stem to the CM became longer. In options 7-8-9, the length of the root of the Acorn corresponds to the options 44,6-47,1-51,2 formed sm. According to the results of the experiment and the three-year data obtained, the best result was found that root development in options 5-6 increased rapidly by 2.5-3.0 times the head root compared to the general control option (Table 1.)

The main factors of the rapid development of roots are considered soil granularity, sufficient nutrients, moisture and temperature increase in the growth of the head root intensively, increase in the physiological activity of the first, second and subsequent order tubers, the rapid absorption force of the hairs on their tip is manifested, which optimizes their synthetic persistence, as a result of.



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Another important physiological process from the table shows that the roots have grown rapidly from the youth phase, that is, within 15 days of the early germination of the seed to the date of 1/May, we focus on the level of the created factors in the options, in which the total Root Length in 1-3 variants is 227.6 CM (control) the fact that 15.16-29.93 CM was created is the most favorable environmental conditions.

Those noted that when a number of acorns were planted on the stem (options 4-5-6), 478.5-536.1 CM Ki daily root growth reached 31.50-35.74 CM. So we see that the roots have grown very intensively in the periods up to May 1, when the height of the STEM is 25-28 CM, the experience is 478.5 CM in Option 4, 493.4 CM in Option 5 and 536.1 CM in option 6, or compared to control options 250,9-265,8-308,5 CM roots have been found to grow more.

Data from the options planted next to the two Bushes showed (7-8-9) the length of growth of the root in one Bush 401,1-480,5-503,3 reaching CM, The Daily growth was 31.0-33.3 CM. The results obtained on scientific research in the field of Root Mukhammadzhonov M., Suleymanov S.M., Karimov A., Nazarov M.[3] which scholars have highlighted in their monographs and recommendations.

Thus active growth of the head root in the initial period of care of the head root in three different planting methods, as long as the subsequent roots formed around them create favorable conditions for the development of the upper organs of the Earth so that the plant can grow rapidly from the very beginning of vegetation. If the length of the total roots is taken into account, it was observed that in the autumn, in the options with organic fertilizer, root growth significantly leads to a rapid growth of both above-ground parts.

So, the above means that it is necessary to organize a sufficient source of nutrients from the youth phase if the soil conditions saturated with micro-macro substances are created for the Acorn. In particular, the nutrients contained in the extracted ore fertilizers and manure in the winter and spring due to the processes of rotting, which spread them in the soil layer in which the seeds were planted, led to the rapid growth of the ground parts of the plant, and nutrients to reach the organs of the acorns, and, moreover, the rapid growth of the plant.

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