



**TOLERANCE OF NEWLY CREATED RIDGES TO CERTAIN BIOTIC FACTORS, MORPHO-ECONOMY AND FIBER QUALITY INDICATORS**

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Abstract.

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It is known that cotton grows on a total area of 30 million hectares every year is cultivated. The value of a selected cotton variety is its quality and fiber yield is determined by. Continuous development of agriculture and technology in the countryside demands for new varieties of agricultural crops are increasing. As a result, valuable breeding materials are created that are resistant to germs, water shortages, insects and pests and other factors. As a result of this, valuable breeding young people are being created that are resistant to heat, water shortage, insects and other factors. In this regard, it is important to expand scientific research works on the creation and introduction into production of new selected varieties of agricultural crops that are resistant to diseases and pests, suitable for soil and climate conditions. In order to solve these problems on a global scale, the widespread use of various breeding methods that are widely used in other agricultural crops in cotton selection is relevant. Broad involvement in the selection process to overcome this problem is necessary, that is, the best single selections collected in field conditions Verticillium dahliae Kleb fungus and Xanthomonas malvacearum bacteria,

It will be possible to choose complex resistant forms of cotton.

Cotton is grown abroad and in our Republic for fiber. This is why the fiber is released the sign is considered as one of the most important indicators.

Newly created 39.2 in the T-116 ridge when we study the ridges according to the fiber yield indicator ranged from percent to 40.0 percent, i.e. 39.2 percent in 1st repetition, 2nd repetition it was 40.0 percent and 39.6 percent in the 3rd iteration.

From 38.7 percent in the T-1094 ridge it was in the range of 40.1 percent. In the range of T-403 from 38.5 percent to 41.7 percent was 38.5% in the 1st repetition, 41.7% in the 2nd repetition, and 39.3% in the 3rd repetition percent. According to the indicator of fiber output of new ridges when we studied, we obtained almost similar indicators in all ridges.

Damage to newly created ridges by wilt and gommosis, some morphological characters and fiber quality indicators

varieties	Gommoz with illness damage	Wilt disease with damage	One piece	Fiber out	1000 piece seed	Mic	Mic	Lend (dyu)	UI (%)	Str (g/t ex)
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	Spring phase (%)	Autumn phase (%)	All right degree (%)	Strong degree (%)	pocket weight	put (%)	weight					
T-3384												
I-repeat	6.0	2.0	2.0	-	5.6	39.2	117.6	4.5	157	1.15	84.8	31.1
II- repeat	6.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	40.0	116.4	4.4	153	1.16	85.1	32.2
III- repeat	2.0	4.0	2.0	-	5.9	39.6	120.3	4.5	163	1.21	86.0	33.8
T-3385												
I- repeat	6.0	2.0	2.0	-	5.7	38.7	121.6	4.5	158	1.15	85.8	32.0
II- repeat	2.0	-	4.	2.0	5.7	39.2	118.4	4.4	171	1.21	84.3	36.4
III- repeat	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	5.8	39.8	117.8	4.5	170	1.19	84.7	36.2
T-3386												
I- repeat	6.0	2.0	-	-	5.8	38.5	123.2	4.3	156	1.15	86.8	33.5
II- repeat	2.0	-	2.0	-	5.6	40.1	117.4	4.2	161	1.19	83.9	34.5
III- repeat	4.0	4.0	2.0	-	6.0	39.3	119.6	4.3	159	1.18	84.5	33.5

1000 seed weight at high yield of cotton indicator is of great importance. 1000 seed weight of new ridges 120.3 out of 116.4 grams in the T-116 series ranged from 1 to 20 grams, i.e. 117.6 grams in the 1st repetition, 116.4 in the 2nd repetition gram and in the 3rd repetition it was 120.3 grams. 117.8 on the T-1094 ridge ranged from gram to 121.6 grams. From 117.4 grams in the T-403 range

It was in the range of 123.2 grams, that is, 123.2 grams in the 1st repetition, 123.2 grams in the 2nd repetition It was 117.4 grams and in the 3rd repetition 119.6 grams. 1000 pieces of ridges

compared to the T-403 range, a higher index when studied by seed weight organized (Table -1)

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