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REPEATED POTATO COMPARISON TESTING

S.S. Lapasov

Scientific-research institute of vegetables,

pulse crops and potatoes

Abstract

This article provides information on the selection of promising early samples by planting 5 varieties of potatoes imported from Turkey in a trial garden. Control of potato yield indicators yield of Pskom variety is 21, t per hectare. , compared to which this indicator was high in 4 varieties of samples, and information was given that the productivity indicators in the remaining samples were low compared to the control option.

Keywords: selection, variety, hybrid, sample, collection.

INTRODUCTION. The biochemical composition of potato tubers consists of 75% water and 25% dry matter. 70-80% of the dry matter is starch, its amount in the pulp is 13-20%, protein 2-3%, fiber -1%, oil -0.2-0.3%, sugar -1%, ash 0.8-1 is 0%. In addition, potato tubers contain vitamins (C, B_1-B_6, PP, K, and carotenoids). Mineral elements (such as calcium, iron, iodine, sulfur, phosphorus, and potassium) play an important role in the strength and strength of bones and muscles in a young growing human body. Potato protein contains a lot of non-exchangeable amino acids (lysine, leucine, valine, tyrosine, isoleucine, methionine, tryptophan, etc.) and is higher than other plant proteins in terms of its biological importance.

RESEARCH RESULTS.

Taking into account the importance of international experience in the development of potatoes, 5 varieties of potatoes belonging to the selection of Turkey "Leventbey", "Onaran-2015", "Nahita", "Nigsah", and "Alegria" was

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brought. Samples of this variety were planted in the Tashkent experimental plot of the institute in the second ten days of July in a 70×25 cm plot and were compared with the local "Pskom" variety as a control.

The area around the experimental field was cleared and the field was cleared of weed roots. 20-25 tons of organic fertilizers per hectare were added to the experimental field.

During the growth period, phenological observation and biometric measurements were carried out on the samples of potato varieties belonging to the Turkish selection planted in the experimental field, and observations were also made on the susceptibility of the varieties to various diseases. Before planting, the samples of potato varieties brought from Turkey were placed for germination in a special room with an air temperature of +14-18 C^0, and air humidity of 70-80%, and after the day of planting, they were germinated in quality in 20-25 days. From the planting of potatoes in research.

In the studies, there was no significant difference compared to the control variety when 10-75% phenological observations were made on the germination of seedlings of potato cultivars, tillering after germination, and flowering. According to this, it took 13-16 days for 10% of seedlings to germinate in all planted varieties, 24-26 days for 75% germination, 25-28 days for 10% of sprouted sprouts to sprout, and also sprouting from control in Nahita, Nigsah potato variety samples 10 -75% was found to be 2-3 days late.

According to the results of phenological observation of the total flowering of plants, 10-75% flowering of the control variety was 38-47 days, and 10-75% flowering of the remaining variety samples was found to be 1-2 days earlier than the control Pskom variety.

The stem height of the control variety Pskom during the flowering period was 100% 56.8 cm, while the height of the stems of Leventbey, Onaran-2015, Nahita, and Alegria samples was 13.5 cm compared to the control variety; 14.6;

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10.7; 11.8% was observed, and the results of these varieties were from 10% to 16.7% higher in terms of the number of stems.

When measurements were taken on the plant stem during the harvest period, the parameters of Leventbey, Onaran-2015, Nahita, and Alegria variety samples were higher than the control option.

The weight of stems per plant, the number of leaves, and the level of leaves of the control potato variety "Pskom" was 345 g 100%. Up to 13% higher, the number of leaves was 6.7% to 10.6% higher, while the rest of the Nigsah cultivar sample was found to be 5.1% to 7.8% lower than the control option in terms of stem weight, number of leaves, leaf area.

Calculations were made of the total weight of potato samples and the total yield. In the control "Pskom" variety, the average weight of buds per bush was 370 g, and the total yield was 21.0 t/ha (100%) per hectare, while in Leventbey, Onaran-2015, Nahita, and Alegria varieties, the average weight of buds per bush was 410 to 430 g. g or 11.0 to 16.7 percent of the total yield was found to be higher than the control variant of the "Pskom" variety. It was found in the results of the research that the yield indicators of the remaining Nigsah variety were 2.4% lower than the control.

CONCLUSIONS

1. 5 potato varieties of Turkish selection "Nahita", "Nigsah", "Leventbey", "Onaran-2015", and "Alegria" were tested at the experimental site of Tashkent in a repeated period compared with the local "Pskom" variety.

2. There was no significant difference compared to the control variety when 10-75% phenological observations were made on the germination of seedlings of potato varieties, sprouting after germination and flowering.

3. The stem height of the Pskom variety planted as a control was 56.8 cm 100% during flowering, while the stem height of the Leventbey, Onaran-2015,

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Nahita, and Alegria samples was 13.5 cm higher than the control; 14.6; 10.7; It was 11.8 percent higher.

4. The tuber weight per bush and the total yield of potato variety samples. In the control "Pskom" variety, the tuber weight per bush was on average 370 g, and the total yield was 21.0 t/ha (100) percent, Leventbey, Onaran-2015, Nahita and it was found that in Alegria cultivars, the average weight of buds per bush was from 410 g to 430 g or the total yield was 11.0 to 16.7 percent higher than the control "Pskom" variety.

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