



Impact of cotton storage methods on fiber quality

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ABSTRACT

Improvement of methods of storage of picked cotton and increase of quality of stored cotton. Paying attention to the storage of fiber in closed places in order to maintain its viability, as well as to ensure quality storage of fiber.

Keywords:

product quality, seed, technology, equipment, fiber quality, temperature, moisture, processing, climatic conditions, germination.

Increasing the efficiency of cotton crop in agriculture, increasing the quantity and quality of cotton products depends on the quality of cotton seed production as well as the seed seeds being prepared. The association "uzpakhtasanoat" attaches great importance to the creation of new technologies, equipment and their implementation in cotton production plants in order to improve the quality of cotton storage.

Based on the above, we carried out scientific research in order to study the improvement of storage methods of harvested cotton.

Goose varieties grown in Uzbekistan are fast-growing, fertile, with high fiber output, good fiber quality, rich in essential oil and protein substances, resistant to adverse external conditions (soil salinity, low temperature, garmsel, drought, etc.) it is also required to be resistant to diseases and pests, effectively using agrotechnical measures, adapted to the mechanization of work between rows, picking a car, and have other valuable economic signs and characteristics.

In cotton growing, the quality of the seeds that will be sown next year is the deadlines for picking them in the field. To what extent the picking season is organized depends on the storage processes and to what extent the planting preparation work is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the state standard. In order to

further improve the quality of cotton in cotton factories, a huge number of scientists have made a significant contribution with their experience and innovations. Our state also provides sufficient opportunities to introduce these innovations into production. As a result, almost all cotton mills in our country today are transferred to the cluster system and are again supplied with modern equipment, gaskets. This year, it is planned to sow seeds of 15 fast-growing, 5 medium-sized, 8 promising varieties of gooseberries in the regions of our country. This in turn means that 55.0 percent of the total area where the seeds are planned to be planted is fast, 30.0 percent is medium-sized, 6.5 percent is promising, and 8.5 percent is home to new varieties. Varieties are adaptable to environmental changes, including soil moisture deficiency, salt-resistant, and agrofona need to add hisyasi to the improvement.

Since the S-6524 goose variety, which is distinguished by the quality of fiber and has a high yield, has a high adaptability to environmental changes compared to other varieties, this variety is intended for planting in 20-50 percent of areas in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Tashkent and Syrdarya regions. Growers of Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions are planned to plant such fertile varieties as "Andijan-35", "Andijan-36",

“Andijan-37”, “Namangan-77”, S-8290 in 60-70 percent of the field of cultivation.

Taking into account the growing demand for the S-6524 variety, which is distinguished by the quality of its fiber in the cotton market, this variety is intended to be planted in 15-35 percent of cotton-growing areas of Jizzakh, Namangan, Syrdarya, Tashkent, Fergana regions this year. Also, in Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Navoi regions, the saline-resistant, tezpishar “an-Boyovut-2” Variety is planted in 20-30% of cotton fields, which makes it possible to get a rich harvest even in the soil and climatic conditions of this area. Cotton selection, closed with overhead brizent in special open spaces by industrial varieties and classes it is stored in a special order in stacks and above-

closed warehouses. Dirty open areas for storing Cotton are 40 cm from the ground. become tall their surface 25x14 m. or 22x11 m. will. 150-400t to such open spaces. up to seed cotton can be stored. Dzhaborov G. D., Baltaboev S.D. according to the results of the research carried out, with a change in the varietal characteristics of the processed seed cotton, the fiber balance of the seed also changes. For this, the seeds cleaned from the fiber flow over the vibrating net. Through the mesh hole, the cleaned chute falls out at the required level. Seeds with a fiber residue of 0.12-0.19% and a moisture content of 12% remain on the net for re-cleaning. It can be seen from this that not well-dried seeds have a negative effect on the sorting process.

In cotton factories, complex physiological-biochemical processes occur during the storage of seed cotton and seeds. In doing so, they will not only save, but also quality.

Khadzhiev M.T., Tadjiev O.S., Mubarakov A.YA. According to (1999) Cotton received from farms in cotton factories and points that process cotton is stored in different ways and conditions. Cotton wool absorbs a certain degree of moisture when stored in bunts, barns and warehouses under a covered shed in various winter humidification conditions. In this case, a humid environment can negatively affect cotton fibers, seeds (especially seed seeds). Such a condition in turn leads to a deterioration in the quality of the product. An increase in humidity and an extreme drop or rise in temperature lead to a violation of the quality of the seed, its uniability, quantity, as well as a

deterioration in the quality of the fiber. Especially when seed seeds are needed to be stored in closed warehouses, due to the lack of such warehouses, the second and third generation seeds that are stored in pots and seeds are also kept in stacks.

It is known to us that Uzbekistan occupies a significant place in world cotton not only in terms of quantity, but also in terms of the quality of fiber.

Taking into account the fact that the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan have different characteristics of variability, cotton wool harvested from the fields is collected in different conditions of autumn air. This leads to the fact that the quality of the received cotton products varies.

Mannopov a, Stormov H (2001) noted that the cotton cleaning industry is the last stage in the Republican cotton complex. Therefore, improving the quality of work of the industry will largely depend on the fact that its organization of work will be equipped with 5-2 modern equipment. The prepared cotton wool and seeds, after processing, are either deoxygenated or a small amount of fluff is left. They are kept in stacks, spilled and under low pressure, in which the walruses are exposed to dangerous natural conditions. The effect of the Harat, on which the moisture content of cotton in the storage process depends, is of great importance in one way or another to the quality of the seed and fiber. If the temperature in the pile increases, a state of spontaneous heating occurs, as a result of which the breathing of the seed accelerates, which leads to premature consumption of the seed imavjud energy zapas. With an increase in machine picking in the crop of grasslipakhta, the moisture and dirt of cotton increases. This condition leads to increased drying and cleaning in cleaning plants.

Iksanov M.I., Egamberdiev A., Khalmanov B., according to the data of first grade cotton with a raw content of up to 11% and low grade cotton with a humidity of up to 13%, although measures to preserve the natural properties of fiber and seeds are not carried out. However, in practice there are cases when even very high cotton wool with very high humidity falls into the furrows. In this case, there are cases of spontaneous heating of cotton wool in some places. Therefore, 1-11 varieties with a humidity of up to 11%, low-grade cotton with a humidity of up to 13%, were told

about the feasibility of opening tunnels and removing hot air when storing for a long time.

Mirahmedov S. M. and others (1989) the moisture content of seed seeds is of great practical and economic importance. Grasshopper with high humidity has reduced flouriness and rots during the storage period. Seed seed seeds should not be more than 10% in Central Asia. Seed seeds are divided into three classes, depending on their moisture content, flouriness and other quality indicators: the first class of seeds should have a germination rate of at least 95%, the second class-90%, the third class-85%. It has been mentioned that seeds with less than 85% germination for sowing are considered unsuitable.

The data obtained from the observations showed that as the shelf life of the chigit increased and as a result of its heating, there was also a certain decrease in the protein in it, when the protein content in one-year chigit decreased by an average of 2-3%, it was found that in two-year chigits this indicator was 5%. However, it has also been found that the activity of the common protease enzyme has been slightly activated depending on the shelf life of the seed. The seeds stored for a year have proven to have a higher exponent in their uniability and growth energy compared to 2-3-year-old seeds.

In cotton-cleaning enterprises, the pneumotransport of heavy mixture cleaning devices is installed from the horizontal side to the vertical side. In this case, the airiness that the cotton is able to carry and move in a vertical direction allows other harnesses that are heavier than it to stand out. The biggest drawback of devices based on this side is the heavy alloy on the bottom of the camera, along with which the Cotton also falls. To overcome this, the need to reduce the dimensions of the intestine at the bottom of the chamber was determined in experiments, and as a result of its elimination, it was found that it is possible to achieve quality seed preservation.

In cotton cleaning plants, seed products separated by fiber are collected in tanks and stored for up to 1-4 months. During the storage period, mainly the temperature is kept uniformly utplab. After the seeds germinate before the seeds germinate and 96% is neutralized with sulfuric acid. 30% of those who do not have the required size in the demand for gachachigit GOST are sent to oil

extraction enterprises. Cotton-derived fiber, lint and fiber waste foams are stacked in basements, if special suppresses are not used, the foams are laid under, the tops are stored with tarpaulin. According to the results of the experiment, it was found that cotton fibers stored in a closed state can be up to 3.7-4.1%, depending on whether they are stored in an open state.

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