YIELD INDICATORS OF ONION VARIETIES ACCORDING TO TWO METHODS IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Annotation; *Methods of sowing onions and their advantages, as well as methods for increasing their yield using new methods.*

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When growing onion varieties, their average yield varied from 150 to 200 centners per hectare, and when sowing seedlings, this indicator increased from 158 to 216 centners.

If we interpret these indicators in terms of seedling planting for each variety, then the average yield of the standard variety Kaba-132 was 281 centners per hectare. In this case, the yield according to the scattered method changed from 238 centners to 254.7 centners. 1-jadval

Yield and phenological indicators of onion varieties

Varieties	Total yield when sown by the spreading method t	Total yield when sown by seedlings t	When sown by the spray method 1 onion weighs gr	When planted by seedlings 1 onion weighs gr	Total yield (%) with bothsowing methods
Kaba-132 (st)	23,8	28	92	130	86
Karatol	26,6	29,8	98	143	88
Oqdur	25,4	28,6	116	170	86
Lione F_1	21,8	24	78	112	76
Volf F_1	20	23	72	100	74
Red onion	22	26	91	149	83

When observing these indicators in the Karatol variety, an average yield of 226 centners per hectare was achieved, and when sowing seedlings, it increased from 254.4 centners to 278 centners.The yield of the White Pearl variety averaged 254.8 centners per hectare, with

seedling planting from 260 to 286 centners, the Lione variety - 218 centners, with seedling planting - 241 centners, the Wolf variety - 201 centners, with seedling planting - 234 centners. The table compares the yield indicators of the Karatol and Okdur varieties compared to the standard Kaba-132 variety, where it was noted that the Kaba-132 onion variety yielded 16.2% more than the standard variety. It was noted that the Oqdur variety yielded 26.1% more than the standard variety.

In addition, in the varieties studied in this table, the yield of the commercial crop and the average weight of one onion were also studied, and these indicators were compared as follows.

The yield of commercial crops from the standard variety Kaba-132 was 231.2 centners per hectare, or 86.4%.

The highest yield was observed in the Karatol variety, which amounted to 250.5 centners per hectare or 88.8%. When studying the average weight of one onion in the experiment, it was 92 grams for the standard variety, 116 grams for the Oq dur variety,

The Karatol variety weighed 98 grams, Lione - 78 grams, Wolf - 72 grams.

In addition, in these studied varieties, the yield of the commercial crop and the average weight of one onion were also studied, and these indicators were compared as follows. Nutrient requirements

Because onion roots are located on the surface, they are demanding of soil moisture and nutrients. To obtain one ton of yield, 10.6 kg of nitrogen, 8.3 kg of phosphorus, and 4.6 kg of potassium are required in the soil. In average soils, 20-30 tons of manure per hectare, nitrogen 200, phosphorus 150, potassium 75 kg; in meadow and meadow-sierozem soils, nitrogen 160, phosphorus 150, and potassium 80 kg are applied. These mineral substances have a significant impact on plant growth and development. 75% of the annual phosphorus norm, potassium, and manure are applied before plowing, while the remaining 25% is applied before or during sowing. 50% of nitrogen fertilizers are applied after weeding during the 1-2 true leaf stage, and the remaining 50% during the bulb formation stage.

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