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CLASSIFICATION OF CORN SPECIES IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

This article examines the classification, biological characteristics, applications, and agricultural value of corn varieties imported from abroad to Uzbekistan. Information on the productivity, climate adaptation, and role of imported hybrid varieties as food and forage crops is also provided.

Keywords: Corn, hybrid variety, classification, imported seeds, grain crops, silage varieties, sweet corn.

CHET DAVLATLARDAN KELTIRILADIGAN MAKKAJO‘XORI TURLARINING TASNIFI

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Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada chet davlatlardan O‘zbekistonga olib kirilayotgan makkajo‘xori turlarining tasnifi, biologik xususiyatlari, foydalanish yo‘nalishlari hamda qishloq xo‘jaligidagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Shuningdek, import

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qilinadigan duragay navlarning hosildorligi, iqlimga moslashuvi va oziq-ovqat hamda yem-xashak sifatidagi o‘rni haqida ham ma’lumot berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: makkajo‘xori, duragay nav, tasnif, import urug‘lar, donli ekinlar, silosbop navlar, qandli makkajo‘xori.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются классификация, биологические характеристики, области применения и сельскохозяйственное значение сортов кукурузы, импортируемых из-за рубежа в Узбекистан. Также представлена информация о продуктивности, климатической адаптации и роли импортированных гибридных сортов в качестве пищевых и кормовых культур.

Ключевые слова: кукуруза, гибридный сорт, классификация, импортные семена, зерновые, силосные сорта, сладкая кукуруза.

Introduction

Corn (Zea mays L.) is one of the most important cereal crops in world agriculture. It is widely used as human food, fodder for livestock, and raw materials for industry. Today, high-yielding and disease-resistant hybrid varieties of corn have been created in many countries of the world.

In Uzbekistan, corn seeds are also imported from foreign countries to meet the population growth, develop livestock farming, and ensure food security. In particular, varieties created in the USA, France, Russia, Turkey, and China are important for their high yields.

Classification of corn species, determining their biological characteristics, and selecting varieties suitable for the climate are important factors for productivity.

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Main part

As we all know, corn is one of the important agricultural crops that has been cultivated by mankind since ancient times. Currently, it is grown in almost all countries of the world. Flour, cereals, starch, oil and other food products are made from corn grain. In addition, it is also of great importance as fodder in animal husbandry.

The volume of corn cultivation in the Republic of Uzbekistan is increasing every year. In particular, special attention is paid to increasing productivity through the introduction of high-yielding hybrid varieties. Therefore, the import of quality seed materials from foreign countries is of great importance.

Imported corn varieties are mainly created as a result of selection work, and they are distinguished by high productivity, disease resistance and adaptability to various climatic conditions. Hybrid varieties created in the USA and European countries are especially widespread throughout the world.

Corn is an annual plant belonging to the legume family. According to the scientist N. I. Vavilov, corn was first cultivated in Central America and later spread to other regions. Nowadays, it is grown as one of the main grain crops in many countries of the world.

Corn varieties imported from foreign countries are divided into several groups according to their intended use.

Corn grown for grain

Grain corn varieties are one of the most common types in the world. These varieties are mainly used in food and feed production. The grain contains a large amount of starch, which also serves as an important raw material in industry.

Hybrid varieties created in the USA are distinguished by their high yield. For example, some varieties created by the Pioneer company can yield up to 100 centners per hectare. French hybrids "Limagrain" are famous for their drought resistance.

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According to scientists, when choosing grain corn varieties, it is necessary to take into account soil fertility, moisture content and temperature. Because these factors directly affect yield.

Types of silage corn

Silage corn varieties are grown mainly for livestock needs. These varieties have thick stems, wide leaves and a lot of green mass. In the preparation of silage, the stem, leaves and grain of the plant are used together.

Silage varieties created in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine are also widely used in Uzbekistan, as they are adapted to the climate of Central Asia. The advantage of these varieties is that they produce a large amount of green mass in a short period of time.

Teshayev's research notes that silage corn is one of the most nutritious feeds for cattle and other livestock. Silage is especially widely used in dairy farming.

Sweet corn

Sweet corn is mainly used for food. Its grain has a much higher sugar content than ordinary corn. Therefore, it is consumed boiled or used in the canning industry.

Sweet varieties created in China, Turkey and South Korea are distributed to many countries as export products. Demand for these varieties is also increasing in supermarkets and markets in Uzbekistan.

Another advantage of sweet corn is that it is rich in vitamins. Especially B vitamins and minerals are useful for the human body.

Hybrid corn varieties

Hybrid varieties are created based on modern breeding achievements. In this case, two or more varieties are crossed to obtain a new high-yielding variety. The main advantage of hybrid varieties is their high yield and resistance to environmental influences.

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Today, the majority of corn seeds imported to Uzbekistan are hybrid varieties. Because hybrids ripen faster and yield more than ordinary varieties.

The scientific works of the French breeder Vilmoren and the Russian scientist Vavilov emphasize the role of varieties created through selection in increasing agricultural efficiency.

It is important to correctly comply with agrotechnical requirements when growing hybrid varieties. Fertilization, irrigation, and pest control have a significant impact on yield.

Criteria for classifying corn varieties

Corn is classified based on the following criteria:

- by use;
- by biological properties;
- by ripening time;
- by level of yield;
- by climate adaptation.

Early maturing varieties are effective in areas with little water, while late maturing varieties produce high yields during a long growing season.

Economic importance of corn cultivation

Corn cultivation is also economically important. Because this crop serves as a raw material for food, livestock, and industry at the same time. In particular, the introduction of high-yielding varieties helps to increase farm income.

Today, the main countries exporting corn in the world include the USA, China, Brazil, and Argentina. Due to the highly developed selection work in these countries, high-yielding varieties are being created.

In Uzbekistan, attention is also being paid to increasing yields and strengthening food security through the use of imported seeds.

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Conclusion

Corn varieties imported from foreign countries are gaining importance in Uzbekistan's agriculture. In particular, the use of modern hybrid varieties is helping to increase productivity, create a high-quality feed base for livestock, and increase the volume of food products.

In my opinion, in the future, the cultivation of drought-resistant and early-maturing varieties suitable for the climate of Uzbekistan will further increase the efficiency of agriculture. At the same time, the creation of new local varieties will be established by studying foreign experience and developing scientific selection work.

In conclusion, the correct classification of corn species and in-depth study of their biological characteristics are one of the important factors in obtaining high yields and developing agriculture.

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