



# TECHNOLOGY OF GRAIN-LEGUMINOUS PLANT CARE IN THE HUNGRY BUSH SOILS OF FERGANA REGION

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## ANNOTATION

*The national economy of our Republic the development of its farming and livestock is very important. In the field of agriculture, in the following years, many decisions were made to increase the production of cotton and cereals, and certain achievements were made in grain production. The existing grain grown today can fully meet the demand of the population of our republic. But grain is also necessary for the development of livestock. This is very important to study the biology of cereal crops, to conduct selection and seed business, as well as to develop the technology of cultivation of cereal crops.*

*In this article, the technology of grain-leguminous plant care in the hungry soils of the Fergana region has been studied from a scientific point of view.*

**KEY WORDS:** soil, legumes, burlap, grain independence, productivity, grain with spike, ecological culture.

## INTRODUCTION

Great events are being carried out to raise the culture of farming in the Republic, to increase the yield of the crops, to improve the quality of harvest, to introduce a wide range of scientific and technical achievements and the experience of cultivation in our country, especially to ensure the independence of grain in our country. In connection with the change in the structure of crops, one of the intensive technologies in the cultivation of high and high-quality dressing from leguminous grain crops is to increase the cultivation of cereals by sowing the morning varieties of soybeans and mosh in the vacant fields as a repeated crop, after harvesting grain crops with a spike planted in irrigated areas.

The national economy of our republic is very optimistic about the development of its farming and livestock. In the field of agriculture, in the following years, many decisions were made to increase the production of cotton and grain, and certain achievements were made in the production of grain. The existing grain grown today can fully meet the demand of the population of our republic. But grain is also necessary for the development of

livestock. This is very important to study the biology of cereal crops, to conduct selection and seed business, as well as to develop the technology of cultivation of cereal crops.

The diet of a person should be varied, depending on his age, sex and cocktail activities. In the daily ration, a person should consume protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, etc. The more diverse a person is fed, the more active his life activity is, and the healthier the organism. Especially each of us understands how much such nutrition is an autonomy, when we experience daily stresses, depressions, nervous-psychological stresses and negative effects of the exhausting environment. It should be noted that for the functioning of the human body in rhythm, the demand for protein should not be less than 0,7 gr per kilogram of its weight in a day.

In the following years, the intensity of food production and feed production for livestock is expected to increase the cultivation of soybeans.

Negative cases, such as composing the soil to 25-30 t/h (tons per hectare) of manure, 30 t/h (tons per hectare) of compost, insufficient use of siderat crops, were caused by the removal of leguminous



crops from the rotation of crop rotation by exchanging. (Mirzajonov, Nurmatov 2008, Nazarov and others 1995, Suleymov (2012). The increase in the number of axioms in the Republic from year to year is not ruled out by the fact that there is a shortage of protein content in food. Taking into account the fact that even in the case of hungry grassy soils, Meadow soils, typical grassy soils, there are negative cases of uncontrolled growth, lead to increased nitrates and nitrites in food products, poisoning the biotic world.

So far, the use of transgenic plants in plant science using genengineering technologies can lead to an increase in the number of agricultural products, but the overabundance of the norm of mining fertilizers obtained by synthetic methods increases the dressing, accelerates the decomposition of soil humus, passes into ground water, that is, it prevents to obtain environmentally friendly pure products. This means that in agriculture, when exchanging grain-leguminous crops (in the second crop system after the fall – goose (beans, soybeans, mosh, corners), it is necessary to plant as the main crop even in the spring season.

Because agrotechnologies of grain leguminous plants, planting a protein-rich crop along with the seedling has not been sufficiently developed.

In this regard, the purpose of field experiments was to provide information on the technologies of farming, peasant and horticulture, viticulture and other crops, which are bound to grow in the bud, as well as the care of grain-legumes.

If the highest yield moisture drops to 80% and falls to 65%, disruption occurs in the soil capillaries, in this case, the roots enter the capillary path and meet the demand for water, if there is not enough moisture in the capillaries, try to take water from another source, sometimes small tubers are formed, but their fields die. Because of the lack of carbons in the Leaf, there will be more spending on the growth of tiny roots in photosynthesis products, a decrease in the fixation of free air nitrogen occurs.

20 - 30% of the formed carbohydrates are spent on the synthesis of atmospheric nitrogen, if it decreases, leggemoglobin in the body breaks down, as a result of which the lumps die. Because if the lack of moisture passes through 7-8 days, the existing formed lumps will not be restored.

Sometimes the restoration of roots in the layers of peripheral triangles occurs, but they become crumbly, as a result of which there is a lack of nitrogen in the plant. It is worth remembering that if the humidity in grain legumes decreases by 5-8 %, the dry mass accumulation will decrease compared to other plants. Even if the humidity is not uniform, phenotypic manifestations increase in plants and the plant development stops, this condition sharply reduced productivity from irrigation during the

sowing of mosh and beans on the loose lands in 2015-2016 years.

Leguminous plants are considered a reclamation plant from our conditions.

If the quail is grown up to 3 years, then the air composition in the soil is important; that is, the roots biologically absorb air nitrogen occurs mainly in the aerobic state, for example(that is) to form 1 ml(milliliters) of nitrogen, 3 ml O<sub>2</sub> is needed, the process takes place when the moth enters the air mainly to 3-15 centimeter If oxygen is not enough to the roots, the amount of leggemoglobin decreases, the air nitrogen assimilation slows down. Taking into account this, it is forbidden to give water to the lands under irrigation, if the same situation occurs, it is required to soften it with the growth of the land.

This means that not only grain - legumes, but also alfalfa, lyupin, require to improve the aerobic state of the physical properties of the soil. In areas where plants such as Mosh and beans, alfalfa are planted, sufficient moisture accumulates in the amount of precipitation, it is necessary to give water and water(wet water) without suppressing watering, because if the aerobic state is broken, the processes of symbiosis do not occur nitrogen accumulates less in the soil.

What should be paid attention to when fertilizing legumes? First of all, while paying attention to the indicator of soil hydrogen, there is 3 kg per hectare, the microelement of molybdenum is sprinkled evenly from superphosphate to 150-200 kg\ h (per kilogram of hectares). There is a microelement develop conductive tubes in the plant, the supply of carbohydrates to the buds leads to more absorption of air nitrogen, as well as the amount of seeds going to one hectare should be planted, manufactured with 50 g molybdenum. Well-rotted gooseberry to 10-15 t\h (tons per hectare) before planting alfalfa will help the roots to grow faster, will have a positive effect on leaf photosynthesis. Almost all legumes do not develop well without phosphorus and potassium, while nitrogen should be used very little (in the initial phase) otherwise symbiosis does not occur.

Many legumes need more phosphorus and potassium, which should also be used as fertilizers in areas rich in fertilizers. On average, the need for phosphorus is recommended to weigh up to 100-300 kg, potassium 100-220kg. But without nitrogen it is difficult to get a high yield from this plant. If the soil pH =6.5-7.5 degrees, if watered phosphorus, potassium, boron substances are sufficient, nitrogen in the air absorbs a lot of it, its acidity increases.

Under these conditions, most grain legumes contain up to 150-180 kg of nitrogen from the air, and from the bed to the accumulated nitrogen-300-400 kg. And the accumulation of nitrogen in this amount, after which a high yield is obtained without the addition of nitrogen fertilizer to the planted crop. For example, if nitrogen is not added, then peas-30



ts(Centner), if fertilized-29.2 ts(Centner), in high nitrogen-26.4 ts\h (Centner hectare), and beans-29.9 ts\h, if nitrogen is not added, If less-29.4 ts\h, then a high amount of nitrogen 29.6 ts\, or nitrogen fertilizer does not give useful.

It was found out that the introduction of nitrogen fertilizer in cereals, based on the described, did not give positive results on sour soils, since it did not give a positive result. But in the conditions of bog soils of the Fergana region, so far, stationary, small fields and in production, alfalfa and grain have been poorly studied with NPK fertilizers, which are put in different degrees on leguminous plants. Therefore, in light, medium and heavy coarse soils, the development of technologies for obtaining high dressing from peas, soybeans, corn, beans, mosh and other legumes is required.

## CONCLUSION

In addition to studying the morphophysiological properties of cereals, it is necessary to take part ecologists, biologists, chemists in the creation of various agrotechnologies on light, medium and heavy coarse soils of the mechanical composition, because on the basis of the application of complex, the study of chemical, biochemical, morphophysiological aspects, when studying agrochemical soil chemistry, chemical properties, microbiologist microscopic bacteria-fungi, a huge contribution would have been made to the solution of the problem.

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