

SOIL FERTILITY AND RECURRENT CROPS

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Annotation: Soil-climatic conditions of our Republic allow you to get nutritious food for grain crops and livestock twice a year from irrigated lands, planting repeated crops after autumn wheat creates favorable conditions in improving soil fertility. Mosh, bean soy plant, especially from legumes, is a nutritious feed for livestock animals, not only increasing soil fertility. That is, the experiment found the mosh plant to have 1991.1 kg/ha in its grain (15.2 TS/ha), 1032.3 kg/ha in its hay (32.2 TS/ha) all–3023.4 kg/ha food unit as well as 443.8 kg/ha and 89.8 all-533.6 kg/ha protein.

Key words: legume crops, fertility, Moss, soybeans, Root and anchovy residues, nutrient elements, nutrient unit, autumn wheat, khazm dividing protein, kharakatchan nitrogen, kharakatchan phosphorus, kharakatchan potassium, gross nitrogen, corn, productivity, Meadow soil, hay dressing.

In order to make good use of irrigated areas, it is necessary to develop and introduce into production a large number of repeated grain, fodder, oil and other crop planting agrotechnics in production.

Planting legumes as a repeated crop is important because these plants solve the problems of grain, protein and oil. In addition, the high annual temperature in our republic, the use of accelerated soil processing methods in the cultivation of agricultural crops, as well as the cultivation of crops in irrigated conditions lead to a rapid decrease in the reserve of natural humus accumulated in the soil, which decomposes at a rapid pace. As a result, the biological properties of the soil deteriorate, microorganisms that provoke bacterial and fungal diseases become rough in the soil, and crop yields decrease. The role of the alfalfa plant in

maintaining and increasing soil fertility, in obtaining high yields from crops, in the effective crop rotation of agricultural crops is inexhaustible.



However, the cultivation area of Bede declined sharply in the last few years. Therefore, it serves to introduce intermediate, repeated cereals, grain-legumes into crop systems in turn, maintain and increase soil fertility. Therefore, we conducted field experiments to study the yield of repeated crops (corn, Moss, beans and soybeans) in the conditions of fertile soils of the meadow of the Fergana region and the effectiveness of fertilizer norms in the autumn wheat planted after them.

In our research, food units and digestible protein amounts in grains and blue mass (corn) and hay (mosh, beans, soy) of repeated crops were determined. In 3 years, on average, corn (38.2 ts/Ha) was found to contain 50-42.2 kg/ha of grain crop, 48-37. 3 kg/ha at base (30-7. 3 ts/ha), 98-79. 5 kg/ha of food unit, and proportionally 297.5 and 338.9 kg/ha of protein, all 636. 4 g/ha. The Mosh plant was found to have 1991.1 kg/ha in its grain (15.2 ts/ha), 1032.3 kg/ha in its hay (32.2 ts/ha) all-3023.4 kg/ha food unit as well as 443.8 kg/ha and 89.8 all-533.6 kg/ha protein

It is worth noting that during the growing development (amal) of the corn plant, it was found to absorb 200-250 kg/ha of nitrogen from the soil, so if its nutritional unit and digestible protein amounts in the grain and STEM were found to be 6856.1 kg/ha and 102.8 kg/ha in proportion to that of the mosh. This means that corn is nutritious food for cattle. Beans were found to contain 1,611.2 kg/ha of

grain (12.3 ts/ga), hay (12.3 ts/ga) to 393.4 kg/ha of food units, and proportionally 357.9 kg/ha and 39.3 kg/ha of digestible protein.

It must be said that among repeated crops, beans were distinguished by low yield and nutritional units, a small amount of protein. Soybeans were found to have 3,078.4 kg/ha in their grain (23.3 ts/ga), and hay (33.5 ts/ga) to 1,071.6 kg/ha, a total of 4,150.0 kg/ha per unit of food, and proportionally, 687.2 kg/ha and 93.5 kg/ha—a total of 780.7 kg/ha.

In our research, it was found that when we studied repeated crops planted for 3 years in the soil, the amounts of prunes and root residues were collected on average 17.2 ts/ha after corn, and root residues (a total of 52.2 ts/ha) per 35.0 ts/ha in a layer of 0-50 CM of soil. This figure is the highest among the studied repeat crops. The Mosh plant was found to be able to leave Root residues (45.5 ts/ha total) at 29.8 and 3.9 ts/ha in 3 years in proportion to layers of 0-30 and 30-50cm li per annum and soil at an average of 11.8 ts/ha per annum. Relatively fewer indicators were taken on the remains of the bean plant, which was 8.9; 21.5 (0-30 CM) and 2.5 ts/ha (30-50 cm) for a total of 32.9 ts/gani. In contrast, the soybean plant was observed to accumulate residues on an average of 10.4 ts/ha, Root at 32.0 ts/ha, and 42.4 ts/ha in total. When it was studied how much nutrient elements accumulate in the mass of these residues, 20.8 kg of nitrogen, 9.5 kg of phosphorus and 12.8 kg of potassium remained after corn on one hectare of land. While the corn plant absorbs nitrogen at 200-220 kg/ha. Therefore, it is required to pay attention to the norms of fertilizing the plant planted after it. But the cultivation of a large amount of food for corn cattle was written in the previous section.

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