

AGROTECHNOLOGY OF THE MUNG BEAN CULTIVATION IN CONDITIONS OF IRRIGATED PALE GRAY SOILS OF KASHKADARYA REGION

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Abstract:

In this article, the agrotechnology of the mung bean cultivation in the irrigated light gray soils of Kashkadarya region, its nutritional value, the standards of fertilizing the mung bean varieties and foliar feeding, the fertility of the mung bean varieties in laboratory conditions, plant growth and information was provided on the development, formation of crop elements, biometric measurements, grain yield and quality indicators.

Keywords: mung bean, soil, nutrition, fertilizer, foliar feeding, fertility, growth, development, crop elements, biometric measurements, productivity, quality index.

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A mung bean is widely used in the food industry in the republics of Central Asia and the North Caucasus. If flour made from the mung bean is added to the pasta, its nutritional value will increase even more. The mung bean belongs to the group of leguminous crops, and its grain contains a large amount of 24-28% protein. In addition to the food industry, it can also be used to grow fodder for livestock. Also, in the roots of the mung bean, the root bacteria develops, reduces free nitrogen and increases soil fertility.

It is known that in order to obtain high-quality products from livestock, it is necessary to constantly provide the documents with low content, fat products, fat products, hay enriched with mineral salts, silage. Our republic has enough for that. Abundant harvest and blue mass can be obtained by growing only legumes and legumes based on high agrotechnics. Green mass, hay, straw and bran are the best food. Silage made by mixing corn and the mung bean differs in its high nutritional quality.

Research results. The soil of the experimental farm is a typical gray loam that has been irrigated for a long time. A typical gray soil contains 1.0-1.3% humus, about 0.089-0.102% nitrogen, about 0.141-0.184% phosphorus and 1.70-1.80% potassium. This indicates that the nutrients used by the plant during the water period are insufficient. In addition, these soils differ in water permeability and the complexity of softening. As a result of irrigation, the soil layer becomes denser. After irrigation and rainfall, a thicket is formed. Experiments were carried out in the field and in the laboratory. In field experiments, the mung bean varieties were planted in summer at different rates and methods. Field experiments were conducted according to OzPITI (2007) and Dospekhov (1985) methods.

The mung bean plant has photosynthetic activity like other field crops. This activity depends on the biological characteristics of the variety and the external environment. Indicators of photosynthetic activity are leaf number and leaf surface. It is known that the leaf surface indicates the formation of a high yield up to a certain standard. When the plant develops, when there is enough food and water, the leaves develop well, and the leaf surface expands. But with the expansion of the leaf surface, the yield does not increase after a certain rate. The reason is that sunlight does not fall on the leaves located at the bottom of the plant, the photosynthesis process is slow, and organic matter does not accumulate. This is a serious factor for each crop and variety. External factors affect leaf development. One of these factors is the feeding area. The mung bean plant is demanding on light.

As a result of the development of fertilization standards and foliar feeding of the mung bean varieties, studies aimed at improving the effect of cultural fertilizers on plant productivity and its quality indicators were conducted.

It was recommended to scientifically justify and produce high-quality, cheap, ecologically clean, high-productivity the mung bean grain from the irrigated areas of Kashkadarya region.

Conclusions. Planting dates and rates affected leaf development. As planting rates increased, the number of leaves decreased. In all mash cultivars, the planting rate is 40 kg/ha in all planting periods with high leaf surface area. The leaf surface decreased when planting dates were delayed.

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