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BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MOSH AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIETIES INCLUDED IN THE STATE REGISTRY

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Аннотация:
В данной статье проанализированы биологические особенности маш, выращиваемого как повторная культура в условиях орошаемых светлоцветных ледяных почв Кашкадарьинской области, и характеристики сортов, внесенных в Госреестр.

Annotation:
In this article, the biological characteristics of mash grown as a recurrent crop in the conditions of irrigated light-colored ice soils of Kashkadarya region and the characteristics of varieties included in the State Register are analyzed.

Ключевые слова: белок, сорт, пересадка, селекция, бобовые, вегетационный период.

Keywords: protein, type, replanting, selection, legumes, growing season.

Introduction

Over 1 million hectares of irrigated areas of our republic are cultivated with autumn grain crops every year. So, after harvesting the winter wheat, there is an opportunity to grow repeated crops on the same amount of land. Taking this into account, in the fields freed from winter wheat, the main attention should be paid to the cultivation of pulses, grains and vegetables as repeated crops that satisfy the daily food needs of the population. creates a basis for the full satisfaction of his needs [1]. It is the process of creating a favorable environment for various processes taking place in the soil for optimal growth of agricultural crops, and for this, it is necessary to pay special attention to the type of crops planted and agrotechnics for their care [3]. In the study of biological and ecological properties of crops, the development of advanced technologies suitable for certain soil and climatic conditions and their introduction to production ensure abundant and high-quality harvest [4].

Relevance of the topic. In the following years, under different soil-climatic conditions, cereal-legume crops as a repeated crop after winter wheat and short-row cotton-cereal rotation systems to maintain and increase soil fertility and increase the effect on crop productivity. B. Khalikov, R. Tillayev, B. Izbasorov, F. Namozov, A. Iminov and others have also conducted a number of scientific researches. Determining the effect of repeated mash sowing rates and periods on grain yield after autumn grain grain crops in light gray soils of Kashkadarya region.

Research methods. Moss is an annual herbaceous plant. The plant supplies itself with nitrogen through the bacteria in its roots. The stem is round and pointed. Its height is 30-130 cm, on average 50-60 cm, it branches well. Harvesting by mechanization is difficult due to the large area of the stem. Ripe pods are brown, almost black. The plant hangs from its stem, and after ripening, it will rot if not harvested quickly. The seed is small, oblong, 3-5 mm in size, yellow, green, black in color.

Moss is a heat-demanding plant, its seeds germinate at 10-12°C. Mosh seeds germinate in 4-5 days at 20-22°C. Intolerant of spring frosts. Both young lawns and adult plants die at 1-2°C cold. Moss is a light-demanding plant. It cannot grow in dry conditions. According to its biological characteristics, moss is not demanding on the soil. It grows well in black, gray, meadow gray, sand, sand, and saline soils. Meadow gray soils are the best soil for mosh in Uzbekistan. Even if the soil is low in nutrients, it supplies itself with nitrogen with the help of bacteria in the moss root.

Research results. Moss is a self-pollinating plant. The growing period is 80-120 days. During replanting, the growth period is shortened by 15-10 days compared to spring. New varieties of "Kakhrabo", "Navroz", "Durdona", "Zilola", "Marjon", "Turon" are recommended for planting in all regions of our country. Included in the State Register of agricultural crops recommended for cultivation in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These varieties are suitable for planting in the spring and summer planting seasons, and high yields can be obtained from them. For planting in spring, the land is plowed in autumn, and harrowed in early spring. Before planting, if the weeds multiply and the ground hardens, it is cultivated. If it is planted in Angiz, the harvest of the previous crop is collected and the land is irrigated. When the soil is ripe, it is plowed to a depth of 22-25 cm. Before plowing the land, 40-60 kg of pure matter is added with phosphorus and 20-40 kg of potassium. Nitrogenous fertilizers are used if the amount of humus and nitrogen in

the soil is low. Nitrogen fertilizers can be applied at the rate of 20-30 kg before planting and during the growing season. If the norm of nitrogen fertilizer is exceeded, biological nitrogen will not be assimilated. Moss is sown in wide rows in April or May and as a repeat crop in late June. The distance between the rows is 60 cm. Planting system will be 60x20, 60x15. Sowing rate is 0.25-0.40 million seeds. Planting is determined at 25-30 kg depending on the standard conditions. During the growing season, crops are cultivated between the rows, fed, irrigated 3-5 times.

If mash is planted for blue manure, when the grain starts to run out, the roller is pressed, then it is plowed with a 27-30 cm deep plow with a double disc.

Crops do not ripen at the same time, the pods ripen from the bottom of the plant upwards. Therefore, harvesting is started when 75-90% of the pods turn yellow.

Summary. The formation of protein in mosh depends on external factors, and the amount of protein increases when the air temperature rises. The protein content of moose planted in spring is lower than when it is planted in mid-summer. A total of 4.40 tons of wheat and mush plant residues are accumulated in the soil due to the planting of leguminous crops as a repeated crop. The amount of humus in the soil increases due to the rotting of roots and residues in the soil. As a result, soil fertility is maintained.

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