THE EFFICIENCY OF THE METHODS OF PLANTING MIXTURE WITH MAIZE

Sh.K.Babadjanova
Associate Professor of Urgench State University,
shirinka_74@mail.ru

L. Sh. Ruzimova
[2]Urgench State University, Magistrate 2 courses
layloruzimova1986@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
In this article, in the conditions of irrigated meadow alluvial soils of the Khorezm region on re-sowing after winter wheat, legumes were grown in a mixture with corn provides the greatest grain yield.

Keywords: efficiency, grain yield, fertilizer.

INTRODUCTION

A wide range of initiatives are being undertaken in our country to provide food and livestock to the food base. At the same time, special attention is given to the issue of mixed planting of corn and legume grain crops in order to make the most of the areas free of autumn wheat. The soil conditions of the republic allow agricultural crops to be planted all year round and harvested 2-3 times a year. They are bred for the following purposes:

1. Providing the population with a blue mass of protein grain and livestock
2. Plantingye as a repeat crop without leaving empty
3. Yeto enrich it with humus and leave nitrogen in a pure state to improve soil fertility

This allows you to make the most of the land and produce abundant crops (Atabayeva, 2006; YOrmatova, 2008). Over the years, the mixture of these crops among locals has been expanding. When choosing the types of crops to be planted after autumn wheat, it is worth paying attention to their biological characteristics. The cultivation of corn and legumes as the main crop has also developed recommendations for the cultivation of repeat crops after wheat grain, and research continues. In view of this, it is intended to study theeffectiveness of mixed planting of corn and various legumes after autumn wheat in the conditions of the Kho razm region.

EXPERIENCE SYSTEM AND METHODS

Scientific research was carried out between 2021 and 2022by conducting field experiments in the fields of Murodbek f/x in Khorezm. In determining the effectiveness of mixed planting of corn and leguminous grain crops (moss and soybeans) as a repeat crop after autumn wheat, views (variantbees) were placed in the field using blocking and rendomization methods. The research studied the efficiency of pure and mixed planting of varieties of corn from repeat crops after autumn wheat, such as "Moldova 215 AMV", mosh "Wrath" and soybeans "Orzu". Prior to the experiment, it was found that in a soil layer of 0-30 cm, the presence of humus, common nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium proportionally 0.60%, 0.05%, 0.11% and 1.3. The soil is poorly supplied with nutrient elements, sobefore planting three flours, 30 kg of nitrogen, 120

kg of phosphorus, 100 kg of potassium fertilizers were put in the experimental area on the hectare account. The earth's tilt, placed it in a close-turner, and the fertilized eg of the lining of the womb.

RESULTS OF THE SEARCH

In the research, the leaf level of the plants was measured using the LI-COR 3100 equipment. Plant specks, which were taken across the main plant circuits of the plant, are initially brought to the laboratory immediately in portable refrigerator chambers. They are divided into parts, the leaves are repeatedly measured 2 times in the equipment LI-COR 3100, and the actual leaf level was determined.

Soil humidity is determined in the samples taken before planting (in layers of 0-30, 30-50, 50-70 and 70-100 cm). To study the quantity and dynamics of nutrients moving in the soil at each phase of plant development, $N\text{-}NO_3$and $N\text{-}NH_4$, moving $P_2O_5$and exchanged K_2O microorganisms were identified.

In order to study the dynamics of nutrient absorption of corn and legumes in nutrients, plant samples were taken from $1m^2$ surfaces (the average developed part of the plant is selected). During breeding periods, the resulting plant was divided into organs (leaves, foundations, roasts, sockets, grains, socket bark, roots, legumes) and weighed in the thermostat for 24 hours at $65\text{-}70^0$ C. Based on this data, it was calculated that plants in an area of 1m 2 collect dry matter.

The dynamic cassette of biomass accumulation of plants across the main water phaseswas measured using the Green-Seeker. This identified a correlation between Green-Seeker indicators and yields.

Phenological observations were carried out on plants (in the period of development). The resulting embryo was allowed to developin nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it spreads her way. To do this, 6-7 plants were marked at 1 m 2 of each varant. Further measurements wereperformed on plants in the same areas. In plant samples taken to determine the yield at the end of the vegetation period, the yield structure (the number of soot and legumes, the number of grains per socket and legume) was determined by calculating the indicators, such as the weight of 1,000 seeds.

In all variants and returns, it was determined by the humidity of the grain, the amount of protein, fat, cletchatka, carbohydrates, starch, and nutrients in its contents.

SUMMARY

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. They leave behind a small horse that is purely rich, increase soil productivity, provide livestock with food, and make good use of the land to produce abundant crops.

ADABIYOTLAR

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