

Measures to Increase Soil Fertility in the Development of Agricultural Arable Land

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Abstract

soil fertility is said to be saturated with water and nutrients in the soil. Agriculture, which gives Man the main food products in fertile soils. plants are grown. Land is agriculture only because of its fertility feature. Production at. has become a tool. Soil fertility soil fertility factors: climate, relief, intertwined with soil-forming Rocks, Natural and cultural vegetation, but at the fertility level, especially the nature of land use is of great importance. The importance of exchanging crops in increasing productivity is much greater. When planting alternately, we use cubes from alfalfa and Spike crops. The reason is that alfalfa is the main crop that increases soil fertility and creates a pet nutrient base.

Keywords: Soil Fertility, grass resistance, crop rotation, alfalfa, spike crops, water in the soil and insufficient or insufficient nutrients.

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The property of the soil to provide water, nutrients and other. The soil differs from mountain rocks in fertility. Agriculture, which gives a person the main food products on fertile soils. plants are cultivated. The land is only agricultural due to its fertile character. production at. has become a tool. Soil fertility soil-productive factors: climate, relief, soil-forming rocks, inextricable linkage with natural and cultural plants, but at the level of fertility, the nature of land use in particular is of great importance. The most important factors of soil fertility are: the necessary nutrients for plant development and the presence of a sufficient amount of their type; the presence of moisture that the plant can absorb; good soil, aeration; granulometric composition of the soil, structure condition and structure; the amount of toxic substances (acid, alkali, salt, etc.); the soil reaction, etc. These characteristics determine the level of the state of civilization of the soil of the yigindi. All elements of productivity are closely related to each other. Changes in any of these elements also affect others. Since the demand for soil fertility of different plants is different, and depending on plant biology, the soil considered fertile for one type of plant may not be fertile for another type crop crop rotation was applied.

In these schemes of crop rotation, Acorns accounted for 60-70%. From the beginning of the 90s, a large part of the irrigated area to achieve grain independence in Uzbekistan was used for grain crops (kariyb 1 in 1997 mln.ga) were allocated. As a result, the need to alternately replace crops in a planned manner

from an agronomic point of view is due to the following reasons, in some farms the ratio of acorns to grain is almost equal. In different plants, the root system is combed at different depths, so the use of nutrients from the roots in different horizons of the soil will also be different. All crops are divided into 2 groups in terms of their effect on substances in the soil. A group of crops removes substances from the soil with the crop. Another group of crops takes substances from the air and collects it in the soil at the root. Therefore, the alternation of crops belonging to these two groups makes it possible to maintain and increase soil fertility. When the same crop is planted on a certain land area for several years, the land becomes weak, weeds invade the field, various diseases and pests multiply, finally, the microbiological process in the soil worsens. Different plants have different effects on the increase in soil fertility. Because after harvesting, a different amount of root mass remains in the soil. These accumulate nutrients in the soil and, after rotting, become valuable organic fertilizer. So, in addition to enriching the soil with nutrients, they also improve its mechanical and physical properties. Crop rotation in agricultural enterprises is designed and applied in a certain system. Crop rotation is divided into three types, which mainly consist of field farming, forage (took a farm) and special crop rotation. Crop rotation is the most common type of crop rotation and is used in the cultivation of grain crops, potatoes, beets, technical and other field crops. This species is used in more than half of the cultivated areas of our country. According to the main crop, crop rotation of the field is divided into crop rotation types of cereals, beets, cotton alfalfa, etc. Fodder is aimed at meeting the necessary fodder requirement of livestock and is intended for the cultivation of various fodder crops. Fodder crops account for more than half of the total arable land in crop rotation. The farm received fodder and in crop rotation, the cultivation of blueberries, succulent feeds takes the main place and is the basis for the organization of a "green conveyor" throughout the year in livestock. Special crop rotation is used in crops that require special conditions and agrotechnics. For example, crop rotation, rice crop rotation, etc., used in the reclamation of saline lands. Acorns are the main crop in the irrigated lands of Central Asia. Therefore, at least 50-60% of the total area irrigated should be made up of acorns, the remaining 40-50% of grain, fodder, food crops. Bede occupies a leading position among fodder crops.

Planting alfalfa in a coating method. Bede can also be planted mixed with other crops (barley, oats, corn, wheat). In this case, first the seeds of barley (oats or wheat) are sown in 1 sachet at a norm of 600-700 grams, chopped with a hoe, and then seasoned. Then the alfalfa seeds are sown, re-sown, lightly molded, and irrigation egats are obtained. When planted together with corn, it is better to plant alfalfa first, and then pour its seeds along the egat (600-800 grams per 1 serving). The seeds of the covering crops cannot be sprinkled thickly. Because the coating prevents crop sprouts from growing well, squeezing the Bede. Cob crops are also widely used in crop rotation due to their high salinity resistance as well as the high demand for this crop when it is intended to be planted with cob grain and to cook the grain, the grain is expected to ripen. When grown for Blue Mass, milk-wax can also be harvested during the ripening period. In this case, it is achieved to obtain nutritious and seroxyl feed for livestock. Watering. Watering after planting is not recommended if the soil is moist enough during spring planting.

Watering is necessary if there is little moisture. If there is no possibility of watering from the ditch, then in small areas it is possible to harvest the quince even by watering (of course, saturating) the day with the help of an oralattib leyka. The ground should not be allowed to become solid. Tar can be eliminated by giving (or sprinkling) light water. Depending on the air temperature (5-8 oS), alfalfa begins to germinate in 7-8 days. The height of the grass is 10-12 cm. when it reaches, it is definitely necessary to water. The duration of watering should not exceed 10-12 hours. The thickness of the water in the areas where the invasion is irrigated is 8-10 CM. The high humidity causes the seed to dim and rot, and the lack of moisture causes it to be present in the palagh (chala bulging). Depending on the soil-weather conditions, up to the first harvest, watering is required at least 2-3 times. Watering in excess of the norm (especially invasion watering) leads to a thinning of the number of seedlings and an increase in weeds, and low watering leads to the death of sprouted sprouts. In the process of watering, it is recommended to give 300-400 grams of nitrogen fertilizer in pure form to 1 s of first-year alfalfa. Fight insects and weeds. One of the following chemical preparations should be used against phytonomus, aphids, herbivores and others,

which are the main pests of Bede: Mospilan 20% n.Cook. (30 ml per 10 bags), Karate 5% em.k. (15-20 ml), cypermethrin 25% em.k. (30 ml per 10 sachets) is used in moderation. The norm of the liquid to be processed is 400-600 l/ha, and it is necessary to pay attention to the phase of development of the plant and the degree of insect infestation. It is necessary to carry out work with chemical preparations in the evening or in the morning.

Titus against zarpechak 25% q.o.sus. The drug 40-50 g / ha is sprayed 7-10 days after the first harvest of Bede. It is necessary to manually clean the bed in the paikal, where the Zarpechak fell, and if this is not possible, immediately mow it and carefully take it out of the field. Mowing. The first harvest of the first year's Bede begins when 40-50% of the sprouts Bloom. Before mowing, the ground of the bud should not be muddy. A sickle or chalk must be sharp. It is recommended to mow the bed too low. If possible, it is better to mow the Bede in a sharp sickle, not distracted. Plowing the bed on the surface of the Earth makes it possible to form many new side branches from one sprout. Especially on the ground of the bud, where alfalfa comes out sparsely, this gives its positive result. The harvested blue mass can be given to livestock immediately. If there is no need for this, after leaving a certain period in the bud and drying, it is necessary to gargle into the winter season. After the harvest of the first harvest and subsequent harvests has been harvested, it is necessary to clear the area of plant debris (if possible, lightly scour) and of course water it. Alfalfa is a light-loving plant. Trees do not give a very good harvest when planted under them. Treatment with chemical preparations should be stopped by the nose for 15-20 days after harvest. You should not try to use chemicals as much as possible. It is better to use methods that are harmless to livestock and humans, such as sulfur, lime water, ISO, Bordeaux liquid.

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