CHANGES IN WATER-PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL IN REPEATED CROP SUNFLOWER CARE

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the data on The Agrotechnology of care of the sunflower oil plant, which is re-planted in the conditions of barren soils of Kashkadarya region and the effect of soil on water-physical crop are presented.

Keywords: sunflower, Jakhongir, Navruz varieties, soil water, growth, development grain yield.

Relevance of the topic. The actual issues facing agricultural science such as the full satisfaction of the country's morality with its need for food products, including vegetable oil, the maintenance of soil fertility together with the provision of nutritious feed, the effective use of the water limit allocated to the provinces, are the most important.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more.

Effective use of Land-Water Resources, 2-3 times higher harvest from each hectare irrigated area, including the cultivation of leguminous cereals and oil crops as a repeated crop after grain crops is one of the most urgent issues of this day.

Purpose of the study. Improvement of agrophysical properties of soil in repeated oil sunflower care in the conditions of newly mastered fertile soils of kashkadarya region, as well as high and high-quality production from repeated crops.

Mirishkor district Scientific research work was carried out on the fields of farmer's farm in the territory of "S.Muradov ". The effect of irrigation procedures on the agrophysical properties of soil was studied by comparing repeated crop sunflower with fresh, fast-growing Jahongir, zoned Navruz. Jakhongir (adopted in the farm) varieties were studied by comparing them with zoned Navruz varieties, and irrigation was carried out on the order of 65-65-60 and 75-75-65%, 0-50 and 0-70 sm relative to the limited field wet capacity (ChDNS) of the soil.

Results of the study. In the scientific research work, the different order in which irrigation works were carried out in repeated crop sunflower care influenced the agrophysical properties of the soil in different ways. At the beginning of the experiment, the volumetric mass of the soil at the beginning of the application was 1,28 g sm^3 in the layer of 0-30 sm, 1,35 g sm^3 at 30-50 sm and 1,31 g sm^3 at 0-50 sm, while porosity was 50,8; 48,1 and 49.6% respectively. By the end of the season, irrigation and other agrotechnical processes of different order showed their different degree of influence on the bulk mass of the soil, on the comparative weight, as well as on the porosity. The minimum volume mass and large amount of porous irrigation was carried out in 65-65-60% order compared to Chdns, the calculation layer was observed in the 0-50 variant with 2 sm, and at 0-30 sm 1,34 g sm^3, at 30-50 sm 1,41 g sm^3, at 0-50 sm to 1,37 g sm^3, the porosity of The greatest number of units of irrigation was observed in the Control (Option 1) variant, which was carried out on the basis of agrotechnics adopted in the farm

The water permeability of the soil is inversely proportional to the volume mass, and at the beginning of the season, the absorption of water into the soil for 6 Hours takes 890 meters of cube per hectare or 0,25 mm/min. if established, by the end of the validity period, the conduct of agrotechnical processes led to a decrease in the water absorption ability of the soil in all variants. A significant decrease in water permeability was observed in the 1-th variant, which was watered under conditions of repeated crop sunflower production, and was observed in 450 cubic meters per hectare or 0,12 mm / min for 6 hours, a relatively large amount of water permeability was observed in the 2 and 3 variants, which were carried out on account soil layers 0-50 you know what ni made up

In the study of repeated crop sunflower irrigation procedures, growth, development processes, it became known that the lowest height is 32,7 according to the situation on the first day of August, September and October when watering in the method of plant production (option 1); 114,7 and 144,4 sm, the number of leaves 4,1; 12,8; the harvest of the first baskets

According to the results of biometric observation, the highest height of sunflower was 0-70 sm in the calculation layer, the limited field wet capacity of the soil was 75-75-65% in the above taxa when irrigation was carried out 34,6; 131,5 and 156,8 sm, the number of leaves reached 5,1; 17,6; 18,8 grains. The variety of computational layers and irrigation procedures showed their effect on the morphological structures of the Sunflower to a different extent.

The diameter of the basket of Jakhongir varieties (option 1) watered on the basis of accepted norms in the farm studied as control was 16.9 sm, the diameter of the stem was 2.1 sm, the number of leaves was 16.5 sm, the length of the leaf level was 15.4 sm, its yield was 12.7 sm, the productivity of one plant was 42.7

In the 2, 3, 4 and 5 variants of the experiment, irrigation was carried out in layers of 0-50 and 0-70 sm count and at different soil humidity. In the 2-th variant of the experiment, irrigation was carried out on an account layer of 0-50 sm, soil moisture at the border of nibatan 65-65-60% to ChDNS. In these conditions, the taxa above 20,6; 2,6 sm, 20,3 pieces, 18,8; 16,6 sm, 49,9; 114,1 grammga was equal to 24,9 centners of the yield obtained from one hectare. The highest figures of sunflower irrigation were observed in 65-65-60% soil moisture, 0-70 sm in the 3-th variant of the calculation layer, and in accordance with the above condition was 24,1; 2,7 sm, 19,7 grains, 18,9; 16,9 sm, 56,7; 115,2 grammga. In other variants of the experiment, sunflower grain yields took an intermediate position.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, repeated oil sunflower planting allowed it to obtain the highest grain yield, irrigated at the limit of 0-70% of the soil moisture at 65-65-60 sm in the calculation layer of the soil to 5,5 ts/ha, higher yields were obtained and improved the Agro-physical properties of the soil.

LITERATURE

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IEJRD
E-ISSN NO:2349-0721