





Effective Use of Techniques in Planting Police Seed

Rakhmonberdi Khalilov¹^a, Sherzodkhujja Mirzakhodjaev¹^b, Buron Nurmikhamedov²^c,
Shavkat Mamasov²^d and Diorbek Tapkanov¹^e

¹Tashkent State Agrarian University, 100140, University str. 2, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

²Institute of Agrobiotechnologies and Food Security of Samarkand State University named after Sh.Rashidov,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In our republic policy Cultivation for necessary technology and techniques about data given is a recommendation done this method. More improvement through policy of the crop value increase regarding offers and recommendations works to exit connected. In the article policy of cultivation current of the day, the condition of the police a person to health the effect of his in farming, the importance of policing development factors and the product Cultivation and again at work are available, and recommendations to use mechanization tools are given. Police Cultivation for the most effective method was chosen by the scientists of our republic. According to the author, if you open a furrow in a flat field and plant it at the bottom of it, you can achieve even germination of the seeds due to the natural moisture of the soil. But in order to use the cultivated area more efficiently, the number of seeds per hectare can be increased by improving the planting equipment. Increases up to 170 kg/ha can be made to account for fertility.


1 INTRODUCTION


Rice crops are planted on 6.2 million hectares in the tropical, subtropical and temperate regions of the globe, and an average of 142.4 million tons of gross harvest is grown annually. of Uzbekistan soil-climate condition As crops are easy to grow, poliz crops have been cultivated since ancient times. Melon has been the most important and favorite product of the peoples of Central Asia for a long time due to its high nutritional value and delicious taste (Mirzaev et al., 2019; Yunusov et al., 2020; Rakhmonov et al., 2020a; Anarbaev et al., 2020; Muhammadiev et al., 2020; Rakhmonov et al., 2020b; Farmonov et al., 2020; Davirov et al., 2020; Akhmetov et al., 2021; Bokiev et al., 2021; Eshpulatov et al., 2021a; Ashirov et al., 2021; Eshpulatov et al., 2021b; Mirzakhodjaev et al., 2021; Irgashev et al., 2021; Irisov et al., 2021; Irisov & Olimjonov, 2021; Obidov et al., 2021; Mamatov et


al., 2021; Zhanikulov et al., 2022; Alimova et al., 2022; Irisov et al., 2022; Djiyanov et al., 2022; Khudayorov et al., 2023a; Turdiboyev et al., 2023; Aslonov et al., 2023; Irisov & Xamidov, 2023; Irisov & Bekmurodov, 2023; Astanakulov et al., 2023; Akhmetov et al., 2023; Khudayorov et al., 2023b; Djiyanov et al., 2024a; Mirzakhodjaev et al., 2024a; Mirzakhodjaev et al., 2024b; Akhmetov et al., 2024; Djiyanov et al., 2024b; Isakova et al., 2024; Irisov et al., 2024; Saidova et al., 2024).


Melons of Uzbekistan are distinguished from other crops not only by their good taste, but also by their ability to be transported over long distances and stored. Melon is native to Central and Asia Minor. Folk breeders have created many species, varieties and local varieties of melons, which are very different from each other. Especially in Uzbekistan, the regions of Khorezm, Bukhara, Tashkent and Fergana are the centers of melon growing.

^a <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8593-1450>

^b <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-2669-0973>

^c <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-9132-9459>

^d <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8593-1450>

^e <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8593-1450>

Due to the changes taking place in the agriculture of our republic, attention has also been paid to policing. Especially in the era of market economy, when food is a problem, it is necessary to increase the cultivation of watermelons, melons and pumpkins, which are valuable crops. In Uzbekistan, it is planned to increase the area of police crops to 60 thousand hectares and the gross harvest to 1.5 million tons. This the plan done increase for Uzbekistan policing the following tasks are ahead:

- specialized in farms, modern technologies apply in return police crops productivity increase
- to strengthen selection work in the field of policing and improve seed yield;
- improvement of storage and processing methods of Police products.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Police crops root the system is very powerful develop and grow deep to the layer and side around spread out will be They take mineral nutrients from the soil relatively less takes But, mechanized based on advanced technology police from crops high harvest in cultivation they use organic and mineral fertilizers neediness feels Uzbekistan conditions a lot years during farming by doing bride in lands police crops if cultivated, mineral fertilizers (effect doer substance at the expense of) below amount to give recommendation available: gray in soils - nitrogen 100-150 kg/ha, phosphorus 100-150 kg/ha, potassium 50 kg/ha; meadow and meadow-swamp in soils - nitrogen 80-100 kg/ha, phosphorus 100-180 kg/ha, potassium 50-60 kg/ha. Organic fertilizers all, 75 percent of phosphorus and of potassium all to the ground autumn ploughman before is put 50 percent of nitrogen planting and growth during is given Phosphorus and potassium to give quantity less provided soils for and they are agrochemical cartogram information according to be multiplied or reduction can Police cultivated applying 20-40 t of organic fertilizers to the fields gives a positive result (Farmonov et al., 2020; Eshpulatov et al., 2021a; Ashirov et al., 2021; Djiyanov et al., 2024a; Mirzakhodjaev et al., 2024b; Mirzakhodjaev et al., 2024c).

Police plants vegetable it is less demanding of moisture than its crops. They require soil moisture of 60-70 percent. This amount of moisture is provided by watering three to four times during their growth period. Their watering rate is 600-700 m³/ha, and during the growing season 2200-2400 m³/ha of water

is consumed. Watering: until they bloom, bloom stage and of fruits growth during will be done.

Police crops in cultivation land preparation next of all agricultural activities good, effective of execution important is a condition (Akhmetov et al., 2021; Irgashev et al., 2021; Obidov et al., 2021; Eshpulatov et al., 2021b; Zhanikulov et al., 2022; Djiyanov et al., 2022; Akhmetov et al., 2023; Akhmetov et al., 2024; Djiyanov et al., 2024b).

The former from crops the remaining s branches leveling KZU-0.3 channel digger-leveler with, land last leveling and P-2,8A or GN-4 branded land by softening leveling mechanisms using, land ploughing and like PD-4-35, PDN-3-35 tiered plugs using will be done. Organic and mineral fertilizers are applied to the ground before plowing (Davirov et al., 2020; Rakhmonov et al., 2020b; Turdiboyev et al., 2023).

From planting in the ground before to be given processing is carried out depending on the composition of the soil, its condition, and the timing of planting poly crops. Plant crops in light soil that has been freed from alfalfa April in the month planting for ploughman is protected and light is leveled; mechanical composition heavy earthy if autumn and winter varieties of field crops are planted later, the soil is softened with a ChKU-4A chisel or an overturned plow.

Police if the main crop is planted in late May and early June, the land is kept in black plow condition until this period. Such lands are fertilized in early spring and cultivated one or two times (in April and May) in order to eliminate weeds and weeds. In case of cover cropping, tillage consists of clearing the land of previous crop residue, leveling irrigation channels, deep plowing and leveling with harrow. It is necessary to wash off the salt of saline lands. For this of the field to the plane depending on the size of 0.1-0.25 floors is taken and to them close water suppressed.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to soften the lump formed on the surface of the sown seed during crop care, it is harrowed with a light harrow, the harrow teeth are fixed in a hinged way so it moves in accordance with the ground level. Cultivation of the surface without the emergence of grass also gives good results by towing MVN-2.8 and MVX-5.4 rotary harrows to four-wheel hay tractors.

After sprouts turn green, KNB-5.4 or MUB-5.4 brand hanging cultivators used in policing are used to crush the pulp.

Rotary harrows can be installed on the MUB-5.4 universal plowing machine for the processing of field crops arranged in three rows with a distance of 180 cm. If there is no special equipment for crushing the sorghum in the cultivated area, a rotary hoe included in the set (tools) of KRN-4,2, KRN-5,6, KRX-3,6 cultivators is used to perform this work. The pulp should be crushed when it is ground.

If several sprouts are formed in the nest, they should be singled out. For the first time, when the plant produces the first leaf, two or three are left in each nest, and for the second time (when it produces 4-5 leaves), one or two healthy plants are left.

In order not to damage the root system of the plant, which is left in the nests, this measure is carried out by mowing the excess grass or cutting it below the seed layer. If the lawns are mistakenly bruised, then replanted seeds are collected in the empty nests. If weeding is done at the same time as weeding, the rows are cleaned of weeds and the thickets around the root neck of the plant are crushed and softened.

Cultivation is carried out during the growing season to clean the soil from weeds between the interstices and the plants in the row.

The first cultivation is carried out after the seedlings are fully formed, and the second cultivation is carried out after the crops have been mowed, fed and given the first water. During the flowering period, the plants are mowed for the second time and after watering, the next cultivation is carried out. Polys crops are cultivated 4-5 times during the growth period between the rows. Cultivation is also carried out using KRN-4,2, KNB-5,4, KRN-5.6A cultivators.

The first cuttings are carried out after sprouting, after 20-25 days or when 2-3 leaves are formed on the plant. Before cutting, the plant is fed with mineral fertilizers and watered for the first time. 25-30 days after the first mowing, it is watered and mowed for the second time. When weaving, the blades are straightened. If it is planted on scythes, the scythes are flattened during mowing. After the cutting is done, the irrigation egates are taken with okuchniks.

Table 1: Sizes of egat formed in planting aggregate.

| Indicators | The dimensions of the egata | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Depth, No | The width of the base, A_{nd} | The width of the surface, V_p |
| Arithmetic average value of size, cm | 11.8 | 27.9 | 39.7 |

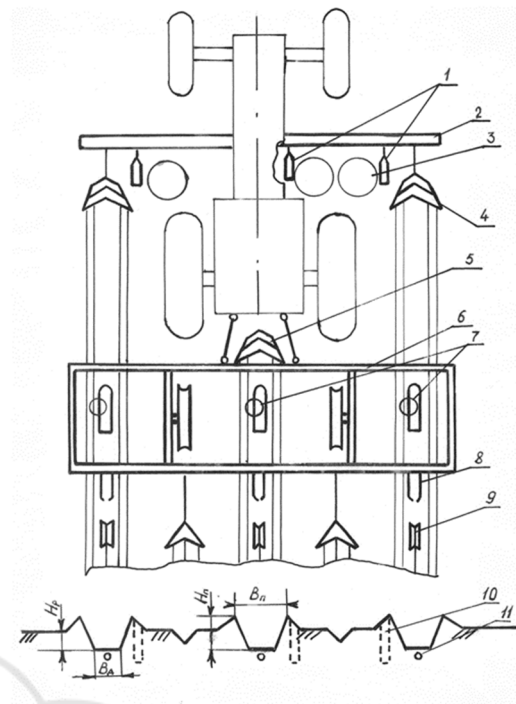


Figure 1: The scheme of the polys planting unit. 1-fertilizer spreaders, 2-frame, 3-fertilizing device-meter, 4,5-egate receiver, 6-seeder frame, 7-planting device, 8-burner (burying shovel), 9-compacting wheels, 10-fertilizer soil layer, 11-crop seed.

The results of the experiment show that favorable conditions are created for even germination of the seeds when using the device for planting polys seeds in the bottom of the soil (Akhmetov et al., 2023; Akhmetov et al., 2021; Akhmetov et al., 2024; Alimova et al., 2022; Irisov et al. 2022).

The volume of work performed by the planting unit in one hour is determined using the following formula:

$$W_{\text{hour}} = 0.1 \times B_{\text{work}} \times V_{\text{work}} \times t, \text{ ha/hour}$$

In this: Actual working width of V_{work} -seeder, m
Actual working speed of V_{work} -seeder, km/h
 t – shift time utilization coefficient

The unit intended for sowing the seeds of polys crops consists of: MTZ-80 or TTZ-80.10 tractor and SBU-2-4 seeder. The speed of movement of such an aggregate is $V_{\text{work}}=7.0$ km/h, the coverage width is $B_{\text{work}}=7.6$ meters, because the working width of the aggregate is 3.6 meters and the width of the plow is 4.0 meters, the shift time utilization coefficient is $t=0$, will be equal to 75. The value of the coefficient of use of shift time in the existing unit indicates how efficiently the working time of the unit is used.

4 CONCLUSIONS

It is appropriate to use technologies that reduce manual labor as much as possible and implement processes with the help of mechanized tools.

SBU-2-4 A seedless measuring device installed on the seeder can be used for sowing of pulse crops.

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