

## USEFUL PROPERTIES AND AGROTECHNOLOGIES OF CULTIVATION OF PEAS IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ANNOTATION

Useful properties and agrotechnologies of cultivation of one of the leguminous grain crops of peas are presented in the Republic.

**Key words:** Varieties, term, cereals, protein, Meadow-Burrow, soil.

At present, the area of pea cultivation is 14573 thousand hectares around the world, and the main countries that grow 3,3% of peas in comparison with 2007 are India, Australia, Pakistan, Argentina, African countries and Mexico, India in terms of pea production (10984 thousand t) is the leader, its share is 73%. In second place is Australia (661 thousand t), and in third place is Pakistan (601 thousand t). At present, the yield of peas increased by 2.2% compared to 2007 year, ie by 10 ts/ha. great attention is paid to the improvement of the elements of the technology of cultivation. In this regard, their enrichment of soil with biological nitrogen allows evazi to increase fertility, save organic and mineral fertilizers, biological properties of the crop in solving these problems, reaction of the varieties to the hydrothermic factors of the territory and deepening of research related to photosynthetic activity are one of the topical issues.

Special attention is paid to the creation of resistant varieties of peas in various major research centers of the world, studying the Morpho-physiological characteristics of the created varieties, increasing their nutritional value, determining the dependence on the methods of crop formation, cultivation of crop qualities, development of Agriculture in the Republic. Of particular importance is the peas from leguminous grain crops. It is known that from pea cereals are prepared a lot of different dishes, especially soup, pilaf. Cereals are also cooked separately steamed with meat, they are also consumed in the fried state of cereals. White-grain varieties are grown for food, black-grain varieties forage.

DownI contains 25-30% protein, 4-7% fat, 47-60% nitrogen-free extractable substances, 2,4-12,8% cellulose, 4,0% ash, vitamin V1 and mineral salts. Their digestion becomes easier if his friend joins the EM in the Omix. There are a lot of sorrel and Apple acids in Poya and leaves. Somonini can not be given to cattle, a good feed for sheep. Bread will be nutritious and tasty if the porridge is added to 10-12% bug'doy flour. Peas began to be planted before BC in the arid regions of Central and small Asia.

Na'xet-Flower eretinum L. a one-year herbaceous plant. The root penetrates to a depth of 100-150 CM. Side roots are well developed. The STEM is steep, fertile, the height reaches 60 cm. The leaves are complex, The Crown is patchy, the Chet consists of 11-17 leaves of fine-toothed. The plant is covered with a ragged feather with a bezel. Organic acids, which are separated from the hairs, protect the pea from pests (pea worms, biti).

The flowers are single, The Leaf is formed in the armpits, thin, colorful white, red. The stool is fluffy, lumpy, egg-like elongated, rhombic, Ruddy, does not crack, turns yellow when cooked. The seed is angled, resembles a sheep's head, is elongated muzzle or round. In a grain porridge there will be 1-2 pieces of seeds, 1000 seeds 100-600 g.

Heat is in demand, especially in the flowering and ripening phases. It is resistant to Frost. In the conditions of Uzbekistan there are winter forms, varieties. Seeds begin to sprout at a temperature of 2-5 OS. Lawns withstand 11 OS Frost. Resistant to drought and high temperatures. In the mountainous region of Uzbekistan and in general, the years of serilog are damaged by fungi such as ascochyosis, fuzariosis. It is less harmful than the Bruxus Beetle, but it is strongly damaged by the pea Beetle. They strongly damage the seeds of peas, especially on irrigated land, treated with desis or zolon. Legumes do not crack when cooked. In Uzbekistan, it grows well on Boz, Meadow-Boz, Meadow soils. You can not resist the brine.

The prosperous variety of peas ripens in the morning and ripens on 85-86 day. Plant height (21,5-22,3 CM). Carneum species belong to genus. High quality, protein-rich, disease-resistant, yield up to 24,5 Centner for irrigated and lalmi fields.

Duration and norm of planting: the norm of planting for irrigated and lalmi lands of the Republic is 40 kg or 240-280 thousand pieces per 1 hectare of irrigated areas. Lalmikor is recommended to plant in the fields on the account of 30 kg or 180-210 thousand pieces.

Preparing the land for planting: after plowing into open fields, the land is leveled, trowel, boron is made, the seed is sown with the help of special peelings and hand power.

Irrigation: the variety is resistant to dehydration, it is desirable to irrigate in irrigated areas up to 1-2 times during the growth period.

Polvon variety of peas is recommended to plant for lalmi fields of all regions of the Republic. Lalmikor variety of chickpeas ripen in the morning and ripen on 85-86 day. Plant height (22,5-23,3 CM). Carneum belongs to species, lalmi is high-quality for Fields, rich in protein, resistant to diseases, yield is 26,2 Centner.

Duration and norm of planting: the norm of planting for the lands of the Republic lalmi is recommended for 1 hectare on the account of 30 kg or for planting 230-270 thousand units.

Preparing the land for planting: after plowing into open fields, the land is leveled, trowel, boron is made, the seed is sown with the help of special peelings and hand power.

One of the useful properties of peas is that it enriches the soil with nitrogen, cleanses the field from weeds as a cultivated crop between rows. Irrigated, as well as in the land of lalmikor, peas are a good past for autumn grain crops. It is not damaged by the Bruxus Beetle. Among leguminous grain crops, the highest yield of grain in lalmiculture is 10-12 ts/ha.

When peas are sown in the spring or autumn, the fields that have been emptied from the crop are immediately sown to corn grain or silage, or to potatoes and other crops. According to the results of many conducted experiments, peas leave on the soil after itself about 40-80 kg/ha of pure nitrogen. Grain quality is improved by increasing the yield of cereals with husks, potatoes, corn, spike, planted on fields free from peas.

The field allocated for peas is plowed in autumn at a depth of 25-30 CM. Before plowing the Earth, phosphorous, potassium, organic fertilizers are introduced. In the early spring, the plow goes to the cross-country or dioganali as a two-track. Boronizing performs the functions of maintaining moisture in the Earth and partially leveling the Earth. Before planting, the soil is boronized if it is densified, if necessary, the trowel is pressed, the land is leveled.

On irrigated lands, 1 hectare of peas is planted 70-90kg of phosphorus, 50-60kg of potassium and 15-20 t of rotten manure as the main fertilizer. Basic fertilizers are given before plowing the Earth.

The seeds of peas are cleaned from various mixtures before planting, large and flat are sorted. Sown seeds should be in full compliance with the requirements of high reproduction (Generation) 1 and Class II. The fertility of the seeds is 95 and 92 %, purity is required not less than 99 and 98,5. In some cases, it is also possible to plant III-th grade seeds, whose fertility is 90%, purity 97% they are planted mainly on the fields that do not use them for seeds. Seeds are diced on the account of 200 g/ ts seed with panoktin for 20-30 days before planting. Seeds are processed with nitragin before planting. Rizotorphine is applied by mixing in an amount of 200g of 2 l of water into the seed, which is sown on the field to 1.

Peas are an early spring crop. It is sown simultaneously with early spring grain crops. The most favorable period for fertilization is when the temperature in the fertilizing layer of the soil reaches 6-7 0S. The optimal planting period for irrigated lands in the conditions of Samarkand region is the first and second decade of March. In the southern regions of the Republic, peas are sown in the last ten days of February and in the first ten days of March. Peas are planted as 45 or 60 cm between rows. The yield increased to 60-6ts/Ha when the seeds of peas were planted in the range of 25 cm, the plant spacing reached 45 ts/ha, or when the seeds were planted in the range 45 and 70 cm. Experiments have shown that the best results were obtained when the range of tubers was planted 6 and 9 cm. The norm of planting in Bunda is 60 and 80 kg per hectare.

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Seeds of peas can be sown on the SCHX-4, SXU-4, SPU-6 m seyalkas, where the seeds are planted. When the seeds are sown in spch-6 M, SPCH-8, Suk-24, the planting quality is high, the number of seeds can be accurately discarded. Seeds of peas are sown to a depth of 5-7 cm. Planting depth can vary 4-8 cm, depending on the soil condition, the size of the seeds.

The prosperous variety of peas is resistant to dehydration, and during the period of growth in irrigated areas it is desirable to irrigate 1-2 times.

And the Polvon variety is water-resistant.

Care of peas. It is possible to transfer boronization without the formation of pea lawns and after the formation. Boronation gives a good result when the grass reaches a height of 6-7 CM. Boronation is held during the day when the grass is slightly sagging. Between the rows of peas are cultured 2-3 times, before watering, prunes are obtained.

Features of cultivation of peas in lalmiculture. In lalmiculture, peas are introduced into the system of alternating sowing, in which the range of intervals is Chopik. Peas are sown on a clean grater. The yield decreased by 11-26% compared to when planted in the fall but when planted in a clean plume, the yield decreased by 9-18% compared to when planted in the fall.

Soil processing. When the field on which peas are planted is sufficiently moistened after the rain, the Earth is plowed with maturation. In the spring, cultivating at a depth of 6-8 CM, highly concentrated soils are cultivating at a depth of 10-12 cm, the trowel is pressed. When the cultivation is transverse, the Earth is well leveled.

According to the experiments conducted at "Grain" Iichb of Uzbekistan, when nitrogen was placed at 45 kg/ha in the field of peas, the yield was 17%, in other experiments when nitrogen was placed at 30 and 45 kg/ha with seed oil increased to 3.1 and 3.2 ts/ha, the yield at the control platforms was 2.5 ts/ha. In lalmiculture, when phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen fertilizers are laid, the plant becomes tall, the number of legumes increases, the lower legumes are located high. Before processing the soil is given 5-6 t rotten manure, 30-45 kg phosphorus or 50-60 kg phosphorus, and in the spring 30-45 kg nitrogen (ammonium nitrate) before processing, or boronization..

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