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Bentonite Powder from Agroma Effects on Forgetting

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ANNOTATION

In addition to mineral fertilizers, more than one million hectares of cotton are cultivated in the country, more than three million tons of cotton are grown. One of the most important issues in cotton growing is the study of the norms of effective use of traditional agro-ores, as well as substantiation of the scientific, practical and economic significance of these measures, making recommendations for production.

KEYWORDS: soil, agroma, bentonite, seed, water, comb, variety, yield, yield.

ANNOTATSIYA

Respublikamizda bir million gektardan ortiq maydonda g'o'za parvarishlanib, uch million tonnadan ko'proq paxta hosili etishtirilib, paxtachilikda resurstejovchi agrotexnologiyalarni qo'llab, mo'l va sifatli hosil olishda ma'dan o'g'itlarga qo'shimcha ravishda noan'anaviy agrorudalarni samarali qo'llash me'yorlarini o'rganishni hamda ushbu tadbirlarni ilmiy, amaliy va iqtisodiy jihatdan ahamiyatini asoslash, ishlab chiqarishga tavsiyalar berish paxtachilikdagi dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tuproq, agroma'dan, bentonit, chigit, suv, shona, nav, xosil, xosildorlik.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Помимо минеральных удобрений, в стране возделывается более одного миллиона гектаров хлопчатника, выращивается более трех миллионов тонн хлопка. Одним из важнейших вопросов в хлопководстве является изучение норм эффективного использования традиционных агроруды, а также научную, практическую и экономическую значимость этих мероприятий, дающие рекомендации для производства.

Ключевые слова: почва, агрома, бентонит, семена, вода, гребень, сорт, урожайность, урожайность.

I. INTRODUCTION

In addition to mineral fertilizers, more than one million hectares of cotton are cultivated in the country, more than three million tons of cotton are grown. One of the most important issues in cotton growing is the study of the norms of effective use of traditional agro-ores, as well as substantiation of the scientific, practical and economic significance of these measures, making recommendations for production.

Today, the introduction of a system of austerity in agriculture, increasing the competitiveness of farms by encouraging the reduction of production costs and production costs, the implementation of measures to reduce production costs by at least 20% in industries and sectors of the economy, modernization of production, accelerating the provision of new modern equipment and technologies in agriculture, ensuring the transition to international quality standards in the cultivation of agricultural products, modern innovative agro-technologies that ensure the competitiveness of agricultural products in the world market. the introduction of gyms has been identified as an important task.

II. DISCUSSION

The Sultan cotton variety, which is recommended for planting in the country and introduced in large areas, is placed taking into account the soil and climatic conditions of each region (Fergana Valley) and aims to study the complex elements of ecologically clean and resource-efficient agro-techniques. This will ensure that the agro-techniques of cultivation are correctly defined on a scientific basis, while the yield of cotton ensures that its quality indicators meet the requirements of the industry. Recommended for planting in large areas, the Sultan cotton variety has created



favorable conditions for high genetic characteristics and potential yields. The elements of agro-techniques for growing new varieties of cotton will be implemented in the optimal time and in the soil and climatic conditions of each region. L.Slesareva, R.Nazarov, N.Urazmatov, S.Boltaev, D.Tungushova, S.Abdurahmonov, N.Mamadjonova and others on the use of additional agro-ores in mineral fertilizers in agriculture. studied in the scientific work of other scientists and to some extent achieved positive results. The fact that not all cotton varieties are adapted to the ecological conditions of the region requires research and improvement of some elements of the agro-technologies of these varieties in the region. At one time, a number of researchers noted that each type of cotton requires its own agronomic practices.

In the conditions of light gray soils of Andijan region, Andijan-35 cotton variety was planted in the scheme 90x13-1, with an average of 80,000 seedlings per hectare in three years, NRK per hectare with mineral fertilizers In the variants fed at the rate of -200-140-100 kg, and in the period of application, irrigated at a rate of 3832 m³ per hectare per season at a soil moisture content of 70-70-60% compared to ChDNS, the average yield of cotton in three years was 36.9 In the 90x13-1-2 planting scheme with an area of -38.2 s / ha, an additional yield of 3.2-3.8 s / ha was grown compared to the cultivated options, with 120,000 seedlings per hectare. The research was conducted at the Nurli Obod farm in Izbaskan district of Andijan region. It borders with Pakhtaabad district, Izbaskan district of Andijan region, Madaniyat village. Nurli Obod is located in the northeast of Andijan district, bordering on the east and west of Izboskan district and Pakhtaabad district. The lands around the Nurli Obod farm have been irrigated and cultivated for a long time. The farmland on our farm is moderately supplied with irrigation water. But for the next 2-3 years, there is a shortage of water, as in our region. Especially in 2018, this situation was much more pronounced. Due to the lack of water for secondary crops, their yields were significantly lower than expected. The total area of land of our attached and agricultural farm "Nurli Obod" is 83.4 hectares, and today the area under arable land is 70 hectares. Of this, 42 hectares are cotton, 28 hectares are wheat and perennials (orchards, vineyards, mulberries and terraces), according to our data. Cotton seeds sown on the first day of April fully germinated in 15-16 days, with a difference of 1-2 days in the 2nd and 3rd variants compared to the 1st variant. According to the calculations, there were almost no significant differences in the germination of seeds (Table 3.2.1). In the early stages of growth and development, the process of growth and fruiting of cotton is almost the same. During this period, the action of plants depends only on the planting of capsules with bentonite and mixed at a rate of 700 kg / ha per hectare. was higher, and the height of the cotton was higher. It should be noted that phenological observations and calculations at the beginning of the application period showed that the seedlings encapsulated variant were more pronounced than the variant mixed with 700 kg / ha of bentonite granules. Cotton seedlings treated with bentonite powder from Agroma formed a row of cotton 2-3 days earlier than variant 1, which was planted in the usual way.

III. RESULTS

Influence of bentonite powder from Agroma on seed germination and growth (202)

Var. №	Germination of seedlings, %		Seedling thickness, thousand bushes / to	1 june	
	50	100		Height , cm	A real leaf, dona
1	15.04	20.04	98,3	11,7	3,0
2	14.04	18.04	97,8	12,4	3,3
3	12.04	17.04	99,1	12,9	3,2

IV. CONCLUSION

We can conclude this from field experiments.

1. In the 2nd variant of the experiment, due to the capsule (shell) sowing of the seeds, the growth and development were accelerated compared to the normal sowing of the seeds, and the yield was higher by 2 s / to.
2. Capsule sowing of the seeds of the 3rd variant of the experiment and mixing of 700 kg / ha of bentonite granules depending on the condition of the cotton during the growing season allows to save water (850 m³) once during the growing season. 'increased git efficiency by 15-20% and yield by 4.2 s / to.
3. It is possible to save the amount of mineral fertilizers at the expense of 700 kg / to of bentonite placed between the rows of cotton.
4. The economic efficiency of the options studied in the experiment shows that the economic profitability of option 3 was 75.6%.



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