



## CULTIVATION OF REPLANTED MUNG BEANS

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### Annotation:

The article highlights the high productivity of water and resource-saving and environmentally friendly soil-watering technologies for re-irrigating post-winter mung beans under different saline soils..

### Key words:

Durдона, Hilola, Marjon, Turon, fertile, local types of mung beans, mineral, monoculture.



Today, there is an increasing number of degraded areas of agriculture around the world, 56% of the impact of water erosion, 28% of wind erosion, 12% reduction in soil nutrients, 12% due to salinization and pollution, and 4% due to the process of condensation, waterlogging and sinking. Due to these negative processes and the problem of water scarcity in 80 countries around the world about 7 mln. As a result of withdrawal of hectares of arable land, the world faces the problem of food security.

Wide-ranging measures are currently underway to improve the reclamation state of irrigated land, increase soil fertility, efficient use of existing water resources in the conditions of water shortages, and the creation of additional water sources. As a result, 38,863 km of collector-drainage networks, 52 reclamation pumping stations, 1344 reclamation wells were repaired and restored today. Irrigation methods have been implemented with the use of portable flexible pipes with drops of 13,200 hectares, laying film on 18.0 thousand ha and replacing arches on the area of 16.8 thousand ha, as a result of which 1 million Improvement of reclamation condition of 200 thousand hectares of land was achieved. The Strategy of Action of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 pays special attention to the further improvement of irrigated lands, development of the network of reclamation and irrigation facilities, wide introduction of intensive methods, first of all, modern water and resource-saving agricultural technologies. One of the topical issues today is the development of intensive methods of agricultural production, modern water and resource-saving agrotechnologies in the conditions of water scarcity, cultivation of mung beans and soil erosion in the context of irrigation erosion.

Development of ecologically safe technologies for water and reclamation and soil protection during repeated winter wheat crop irrigation in different saline soils.

Irrigation technology of mung beans in different saline soils and its elements water and soil irrigation quality, their impact on reclamation, high and quality yields.

Scientific work is conducted on cultivation of technology of inter-furrow irrigation of sowing mung beans after the autumn wheat in the conditions of alluvial and saline soils of ancient farming areas of various saline conditions of Bukhara region.

Results of the study. When analyzing the yield of mung beans varieties, it should be noted that the yield parameters vary depending on the amount of planting time and soil condition. The optimal yield and timing of planting can be attributed to the varietal biology, its relationship to environmental factors, and the agricultural technology of cultivation. The longer the late sowing, the more it affects their fertility, that is, the growth and development of the plant and the formation of the harvesting organs.

When sowing mung beans on June 25, depending on the sowing rate, the yield varied from 16.2 centners to 24.0 centners. In this class of mung beans at the rate of 20 kg per hectare grain yield was 16.2 centners when the sowing rate was increased to 30 kg / ha, the grain yield was 23.0 centners, which is 6.8 centners / ha more than the previous version. And when the sowing rate was increased from 30 kg to 40 kg, the mung beans yield was 24.0 centners, which is 7.8 centners per hectare compared to the first variant.

Second sowing period - on July 5, depending on the sowing rate of "Marjon" mung beans yield varied from 22.8 centners to 25.6 centners / ha. At a planting rate of 20 kg, yield was 22.9 centners / ha. When the sowing rate was increased to 30 kg / h, the mung beans yield was 24.9 centners, which was 1.9 centners higher than the previous one. When the sowing rate increased from 30 kg to 40 kg, the grain yield was 25.7 centners, which is 2.8 centners per hectare compared to the first option.

## **Findings**

The rates and timing of sowing have had a significant impact on the yield of mung beans varieties. The minimum yield was obtained when sowing 25 kg per hectare throughout the sowing period. The highest yield was obtained when sowing 30 - 40 kg / ha. However, when sowing 40 kg / ha, no previous variant or 30 kg / ha was observed. Therefore, it is recommended to sow 30 kg of seeds per hectare for production. Sowing timing also has a positive effect on productivity. High yields were obtained when sown in early July. We can see the decline in yield before and after sowing.

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