



SOWING OF PEANUT VARIETIES IN THE NUMBER OF TUGANAKS EFFECTS OF THE SCHEME

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Annotation

Today it is important to determine the optimal planting system for different climates and soil conditions. This article analyzes the changes in the number of stems in different planting systems of new varieties of peanuts created in Uzbekistan, which provides the basis for the production of abundant and high-quality crops.

Keywords: brown meadow soil, nuts, planting system, end.

The area under walnuts in the world is 26.4 million hectares, with a gross yield of 37.1 million tons and an average yield of 1.4 tons per hectare. Worldwide, 37 percent of peanut production is in China, 25 percent in Africa, 21 percent in the United States, and 6 percent in Oceania. In these countries, as a result of the application of various planting schemes, high and high yields of nuts are achieved.

In a number of countries around the world, significant effects of nutritional area on nut growth, leaf surface, yield and crop quality have been identified, and research to determine the optimal planting system for different climatic and soil conditions is relevant today.

The **purpose of the study** is to determine the planting system that provides an optimal area of nutrition in the conditions of meadow gray soils of Andijan region, the production of high quality crops of walnut varieties.

The **object** of the study were meadow gray soils of Andijan region, peanut varieties "Kibray-4", "Mumtoz", "Salomat".





The **subject** of the study is the assessment of the impact of various planting schemes, plant growth, development, tuber formation, branching, crop formation, planting schemes on productivity.

Research Conditions

The experimental area is located in a biologically active region, the climate is sharply continental, surrounded by mountain ranges. The maximum temperature in July is up to 42 °C, the lowest temperature in January is

-26 °C. The average annual rainfall is 247 mm.

Field experiments were carried out in Andijan region, Andijan district on the basis of the 2007 manual "Methods of conducting field experiments", the relief of the farm consists of a low plain typical of the central part of the region. Groundwater is located at a depth of 1.5–2.0 m above the ground.

Research Methods

Conducting laboratory and field experiments, phenological observations and biometric measurements in research work were carried out on the basis of the methodical manual of Uzbekistan Cotton Research Institute "Methods of State Variety of Agricultural Cultures", "Methods of field experiments".

The yield of the experiment on returns and variants was based on the method of variance analysis described in the manual "Methods of field experiment" by B.A.Dospekhov.

The effect of the planting scheme on the number of stalks of walnut varieties

Because walnuts are legumes, they have the property of accumulating free nitrogen in the air in symbiosis with nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil. The number of nodules accumulated in walnut roots is of great importance in the accumulation of biological nitrogen in the soil. In experiments, it was found that the number of tufts in the roots of walnuts varies depending on the feeding area.

Nabiev T.N, Kurbanova B.A., Sh.Shotemur note that the effect of seedling thickness on the growth and development of nuts is significant. In his studies in 2010-2012, growing at a rate of 75, 90, 100, 105, 110, 120, 135, 150 thousand units / ha, the change in feeding area had a significant impact on the developmental stages of the plant, all phases of the plant 5-10 days as the number of seedlings increased late onset is detected.





The accumulation of organic matter in the nut crop and seeds depends on the leaf surface of the plant. One of the important biometric indicators of nuts is that the leaf surface varies due to changes in its feeding area. For example: in the experiments, the surface area of walnut leaves planted at the rate of 75 thousand pieces / ha was 20.9 thousand m² / ha, at the rate of 90 thousand pieces - 22.1 thousand m² / ha, at the rate of 150 thousand pieces / ha - 25.4 thousand m² / ha. found to be.

When studying the effect of nutrient area on the photosynthetic productivity of nuts, 287.8 thousand m² / ha per day in the flowering phase at the rate of 75 thousand units / ha, 288.1 thousand m² / ha per day at the rate of 90 thousand units, 375.8 per hectare at the rate of 150 thousand units / ha thousand m² / ha per day [1; p. 4-7].

Among the agricultural crops on earth, legumes have a unique character. Only legumes accumulate natural biological nitrogen in the soil in a symbiosis with nitrogen-fixing bacteria, forming a tuber at the root. As nuts are also a legume, they accumulate nitrogen in the soil and improve the mechanical composition of the soil, increasing its fertility. [2; 120-p.].

It was observed that the effect of the feeding area on the formation of nodules in the roots of walnut varieties used in the experiment was significant (Table 1).

According to the research on walnut varieties, the number of tubers per bush in the "Qibray-4" variety is 23.2 pieces to 39.6 pieces bushes per bush. observed in the planting scheme, the highest figure was observed in the planting scheme with a feeding area high 70 x 25 - 1.

In the "Mumtoz" variety of walnut, the number of tubers per bush ranged from 25.0 pieces bush to 40.7 / bush, the highest figure was recorded in the planting scheme with a feeding area of 70 x 25 - 1.

In the "Salomat" variety of walnut, the number of tubers per bush was 22.2 pieces to 40.6 pieces tubers per feeding area, and the number of tubers was high in the 70 x 25 - 1 planting scheme with a large feeding area.



1 – table. Number of stalks of walnut varieties (pieces / bush)

№	Options		2020 year
	Varieties	Planting scheme	
1	“ Qibray – 4”	70x10-1	23,2
2	“ Qibray – 4”	70x15-1	28,4
3	“ Qibray – 4”	70x20-1	31,9
4	“ Qibray – 4”	70x25-1	39,6
5	“ Mumtoz ”	70x10-1	25,0
6	“ Mumtoz ”	70x15-1	30,1
7	“ MyMTO3 ”	70x20-1	34,0
8	“ Mumtoz ”	70x25-1	40,7
9	“ Salomat ”	70x10-1	22,2
10	“ Salomat ”	70x15-1	27,7
11	“ Salomat ”	70x20-1	33,6
12	“ Salomat ”	70x25-1	40,6

The results of the study showed that the number of tubers in the root of the plant increased as the feeding area of walnuts in all varieties increased.

Conclusion

It can be concluded from the results of the study that the increase in feeding area in all new varieties of walnuts had a positive effect on the growth and development of the walnut plant and was found to be the highest in the 70x25x1 planting scheme.

References

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