CULTIVATION OF NEW VARIETIES OF MUNGBEAN INTENSIVE TYPE

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ABSTRACT: In this article, in conditions of irrigated meadow alluvial soils of Uzbekistan on repeated crops after winter wheat, the expediency of growing mungbeans is shown. Biological and economic features of new varieties of mungbean Durdona, cultivation technology and advantages.

KEY WORDS: soil, plant, seed, protein, root nodules, mungbean, fertility, vegetation, biomass, legumes.

Introduction.

Mungbean improves soil fertility, its roots accumulate nitrogen-fixing substances during the growing season. Under favorable weather conditions, it can accumulate up to 200 kg of nitrogen. Therefore, it is recommended to grow these plants on the ground as a re-sowing. Since mungbean is drought-resistant and resource-saving, its cultivation does not require large expenditures. Contribute to improving livelihoods, food security and environmental stability in rural Uzbekistan.

The advantage of mungbean.

For the nutrition of the population, for animal feed, to increase soil productivity, diversification of crops, water-saving sowing, cultivation as the main and repeated sowing. The presence of constant market demand. Early-maturing variety, matures 70 days after the germination of the first pods. The first collection of pods can be carried out 45 days after the emergence of seedlings. As a result , what allows you to get a crop: - enriches with food and animal husbandry; Water-saving culture,- Diversification of crops provided with high-quality grains rich in protein; - In agriculture, soil fertility is increasing and a system of short-term crop rotation is being created. Biologically high nitrogen accumulation in mungbeans weighing 250 kg ensures high yields of these crops and their subsequent crops. Cultivation as a primary and secondary crop Constant availability of demand in the market.

Durdona variety

Agrotechnics of new mungbean variety.

The new varieties created are intended for sowing in irrigated conditions. A variety of ecological and soil conditions can give a good harvest. It can be sown as the main (in spring) and repeated (in summer) sowing and is suitable for a full harvest. Mineral fertilizers in the norm N30P120K100 kg /ha were introduced before sowing the crop.It is recommended for sowing as a re-sowing after the autumn wheat harvest. Sowing dates: spring season - April 10-20, summer season - from June 15 to July 1. The crop yield after the fifth of July will pass. Planting scheme: between 60 - 70 cm and between plants - 15 cm. Mikdor planting: an average of 16 kg / day. When sowing between 90 cm, between two rows, plants - 15 cm and nd planting seeds is 30 kg. The variety "Durdona" is resistant to high plant density. Processing. Vegetable fields should be cleared of grass. It is advisable to use herbicides used in legumes. The herbicide pivot or beer l 0.8- 1.0 liters per hectare can be applied within 10 - 15 days after the germination of the plant. Cultivation is carried out before flowering. To prevent mixing of seeds in one farm, it is necessary to grow one variety. It is necessary to plant seeds with high productivity (98%). Mungbean Durdona variety of the, the first pods ripen 70 days after germination. The first collection of pods can be carried out 45 days after the emergence of seedlings. Pods are formed at the top of the stem (20-25 pieces). The yield is 21.0 c/ha. The weight of 1000 seeds is 60.0 g.

Experimental fields mungbean

Conclusions.

In order to save irrigation water and other production costs, it is advisable not to carry out irrigation. At the same time, and compliance with other optimal parameters of agricultural technology of crop cultivation, ~ 1.6 t / ha of mung bean grain harvest is achieved in repeated sowing after winter wheat. Thus, the thrifty attitude and preservation of land fertility and its scientifically-based use is of paramount importance in the intensification of agriculture, in increasing yields, increases the value and importance of land not only as an object of production activity, but also as one of the main components of the biosphere as a whole.

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