

Intensive Technology of Mosh Cultivation in Khorazm Region

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Annotation: This article describes the technology of cultivation, methods and also increasing the yield of mung bean grain as a repeat crop after winter wheat in conditions of irrigated meadow alluvial soils.

Key words: nodule bacteria, biomass, efficiency, grain yield, fertilizer

Today, the issue of food supply has become one of the priority tasks in all countries of the world. Regarding the regular supply of food products to the population, due to the favorable soil and climate conditions in our republic, mung and other crops can be planted every year in the areas freed from grain crops as a repeat crop, and there are opportunities to grow high and quality crops up to twice a year. .

Today, one of the most important problems is the problem of protein, that is, meeting the needs of mankind for protein. In solving this problem, the mung plant from leguminous crops is of great importance. In our republic, mung is grown annually as a recurrent crop on more than 23-27 thousand hectares. The "Durdona" variety of mung was created at the Scientific Research Institute of Plant Science of Uzbekistan. Entered into the State Register in 2011. The ripening period (growing period) corresponds to 65-70 days. The formation of pods in the upper part of the stem (25-30 pieces) facilitates the picking process. The intensive type variety is suitable for harvesting in a combine harvester. The yield is 20.8 ts/ha. 1000 seeds weigh 60 g, protein is 18.7 percent and starch is 1.7 percent.[1]

Mung (*Phaseolus aureus* Piper. and according to the last classification *Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) is a widespread crop in the world, and it is a valuable crop for food. Mung grain contains 24.8% protein, 1% oil, 3.5-4.5% fiber, 4.5-5.5% ash, 62-65% carbohydrates, 50.4% carbohydrates, 1.5% fatty acids. , A, V1, V2, V3, V6, V9, S, E, K drugs, sodium, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, iron, copper, zinc minerals and antioxidants. Method of fertilization. Nitrogen in mixed fertilizers has a good effect on plant growth. Especially phosphorus fertilizers should be given before planting the crop because it takes some time for phosphorus to affect the plant in the soil. Plants are fed again before flowering.

Mung improves soil fertility, its roots accumulate nitrogen-fixing bacteria during the growing season. During the growing season, under favorable weather conditions, it accumulates up to 200 kg of nitrogen per hectare. Therefore, it is recommended to leave the roots of mung in the ground and plow the land.

Mung is a drought-resistant, resource-saving crop that does not require a lot of money to grow. Mung is a good predecessor crop in the system of crop rotation. The mung crop increases the yield of almost all the crops that follow it and is well combined with all agricultural crops. The importance of the mung crop is many-fold: food for the population, fodder for livestock, water saver and soil. increases productivity.

As a repeated crop after harvesting winter wheat, the "Durdona" variety of mung is 16 kg/ha per hectare (195-260 thousand plants/ha). Before the experiment, it was found that humus, total nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil layer of 0-30 cm of the field area were proportionally 0.60%, 0.05%, 0.11% and 1.3%. When the soil was plowed, 20 - 30 kg of nitrogen fertilizer, 40-60 kg of phosphorus and 20-40 kg of potassium fertilizers were applied. If the norm of nitrogen fertilizers is exceeded, biological nitrogen will not be assimilated. There are three options in the field area The leaf area was measured using LI-COR 3100 equipment. Phenological observations were made at each developmental stage.



Fig. 1. Phenological observation of mosh



Figure 2. General view of the field

Summary

Mosh is considered as a food and fodder base for livestock, it helps in diversification of crops in order to grow it as a main and repeated crop, and it provides income in a short period of time. The development of manufacturing industries has a perspective focused on the local market and export potential to increase the income of farmers and the well-being of the population.

These intensive varieties are suitable for planting in summer planting seasons and can produce high yields. They are industrial varieties suitable for mechanized harvesting.

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