

Land Processing Procedure

Jumanazarova Komila Sharofiddin qizi is a free researcher

Abstract: The purpose of tillage is that tillage processes in various forms have been practiced since the first primitive period of plant cultivation. Primitive man used tools to stir the soil to plant the seeds. It means plowing the land and growing grain. Jethrotull, considered the father of tillage, said that thorough plowing was necessary to break up the soil into fine pieces. creates conditions. Tillage is the physical condition of soil resulting from tillage.

Key words: Tillage, plowing, climate, resource, soil, moisture, time, method.

Input Earth processing issues, makeup and functions; land processing courses and mechanical impact on the ground. Technological processes in land processing: overthrowing, softening, mixing, densifying, flattening, owner, getting checks. The duration, depth, and aggregate speed of the earth's driving. Plugin types, structure. Types of aggressors. Their performance and function. Drive the earth in a two-half plug. Work the ground without aging the fold. Factors that affect the quality of land processing. Technological characteristics of the soil. Driving methods, driving the fields into zagon, navigating zagon in turns, scalaring them inward and outward, and driving them in circular plugs. Quality of land processing

The purpose of land processing is *to process plants in various forms from the early indigenous period. The indigenous man used tools to evoke soil to value the seed on the ground. The word processing (tillage) means Anglo-Saxon, derived from the tongue and theolian words, such as processing, preparing soil for seed sprinkling, driving YER, and cultivating grain. Jethrotull, considered the father of the processing, argues that thorough ground driving is necessary to divide the soil into good pieces.*

Processing implies mechanical exposure of the soil with instruments and carries out the formation of favorable soil conditions for better fertilization and further growth of cereals. Ground processing is a physical condition of the soil formed from the processing result. The optimal humidity suitable for the operation of the soil for ground processing is that it is an empty soft (made) grainy and shaving state, ideal seed for crops, as the seeds and buds grow.

Good ground processing implies a favorable physical condition for the growth and growth of grains. Ground processing shows two characteristics of the soil, size distribution of aggregates and soil softness. The relative share of soil aggregates of different sizes is known as the volume distribution of soil aggregates. *If a high percentage of large aggregates with a diameter of more than 5 mm is needed for irrigated agriculture, a high percentage of small aggregates (1-2 mm in diameter) is optimal for lalmi agriculture. Productivity or softness is considered a soil property when the clouds dry out more. Well-treated spit is slightly porous and has empty pores up to the water level. Capillary and peapillill pores should be of equal proportions so that a sufficient amount of water and ground air are maintained accordingly.*

The issuance of land ishrimp is carried out for the following purposes:

- *to prepare the ideal seed spot for the growth, development and development of the seed;*
- *to loosen the soil so that it can easily spread into the root;*
- *for the removal of other growing plants in the soil;*
- *for control of weeds;*
- *to control the presence of diseases and pests hidden in the soil, to some extent to eliminate;*
- *to improve the physical state of the soil;*
- *in order to improve air exchange in the root region;*
- *to change the soil temperature;*

- to free the solid soil mold and increase the ease of pores;
- to add plant residues and remaining organic matter to the soil structure;
- to protect the soil by minimizing soil soil;
- to maintain soil humidity;
- to create an effective rainwater;
- fertilizers in the soil, and to ensure the mixing of pesticides;
- to facilitate water access and thus increase the chances of soil, water measurement and bring the area to the same plain for efficient water management.¹

It is impossible to cultivate crops in it without processing the land. When the soil is soft enough for the roots of the plant, its water-physical properties and activity of microorganisms are excellent. The earth's tilt, rotation, and orbit are all just straightahead.

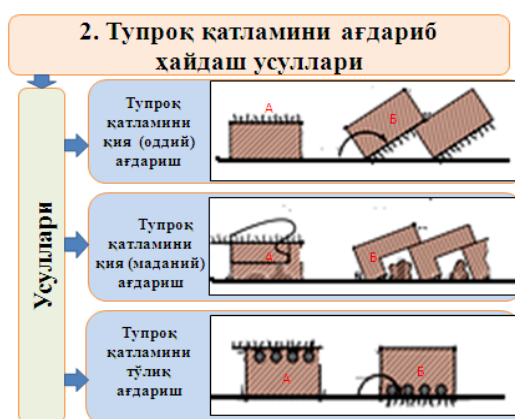
The interconnected soil is called a land processing system for various mechanical effects.

When the earth is made, it creates favorable conditions for the convenient passage of soil (water, air, heat, and food) regimes, i.e. the structure of the driving layer and its grain change; nutrients in the lower layer of the soil are raised, accelerating its cycle and microbiological processes; weeds are lost; organo-minyeral fertilizers and angles are added to the soil; pests and disease-causing ones of crops living in the soil surface layer or plant residues are lost; owner and shipment of land for cultivation and processing between a number of crops; weed removal is carried out.

Technological processes in land processing. The following technological processes are carried out in the processing of the earth: the earth's surface is overturned, mixed and softened; the roots of weeds are cut off, the soil is densely dense, flattened, the owner and the shipment are removed.

Depending on the need, the earth is softened in the depths of the surface drive. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. The density of the soil, that is, when the mola is suppressed, the capillary porousness increases. It is best to provide the sows with moisture in the bottom layer. Water is taken up through the tree's roots and transported to the leaves by a sophisticated surface.

If the earth's tilt, placed it in a close-cylinder, and then clicked on the button, and then clicked on the button.



The quality of the earth's driving depends on the shape of plug agnostics. They are vintage, circular, semi-vintage, and cultural (Figure 1).

Тупроққа асосий ишлов беришни механизациялаш асоси ва воситаси

Механизациялаш асосига ернинг хайдаш чуқурлигига тенг бўлган юқори қатламнинг зичлигини камайтириш ҳисобига дондор тупроқ қатлами ҳосил қилиш қиради. Бу тадбир асосан чимқирқарли ва икки ярусли плуглар билан амалга оширилади.



In 1870, Rudolph Sakk created a cultural pulse from semiconductor vassilindric plugs. In front of the main corps of this plug is a chimney with a width equal to 2/3 of the main corps.

Currently, the ground is being driven with more P-5-35M, PN-4-35 branded trailers or hanging plugs. In subsequent years, the width of the bark was extended to 27 cm. Two-half plugins with PYA-3-35 are being used.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, the main method of processing is widely used without overthrowing land prone to wind land.

The quality of the operation of the earth depends on the structure of the weapon used, namely, the shape of the plug canvas, the type of working organs, the speed at which the aggregate walks, and the technological properties of the soil.

The technological property of the soil is characterized by its adhesiveness, viscosity and volume weight. This feature is determined by its humidity, mechanical composition, hardness, grainyness, and so on. The quality of the earth's processing also depends on the degree of contamination of the field with plant residues



Figure 3. PYA-3-30 two-story trailer plug-in



Figure 4. The PD-4-45 two-half four-corpus hanging plug is designed to drive unworn rockless land up to 40 cm in diameter

and weeds.

The earth's tilt, placed it in this powder, and orbit are all just right to stop the bodies. If the soil has more moisture, it is driven poorly by the Earth by sticking to the working organs.

Large aggregates are formed from the accumulation of small aggregates. Of the major aggregates, the soil will have a dimension of pores, and the size of the pores plays an important role in the physical properties of the soil. Large pores dry out quickly and are considered good for air circulation throughout their humid environment. This will prevent the lack of oxygen in the soil. On the contrary, this is considered a stressful process for many plants, sometimes causing their death. The lack of oxygen also develops the problem of pests. Denitrification leads to a decrease in nitrogen in the soil and causes nitrogen oxide to be

injured. It loses intensive processing and grounding. Large goshawks become small goislia. In heavy mechanical composition and gravel soils there will be large pores and therefore have less dependence on good processing, better composition will density and break the structure. Another important reason is that the aggregates stick tightly, pressing open owners during wheels driving. Such processes arise because of the movement of tractors.

The soils mostly become solid when they dry out. There are different types. But in the middle of good aggregates and dense soil, hardness is formed more and faster. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in information on a peg at its centre. These problems were often investigated in low soils of organic matter. After processing, the aggregates disappeared, and when the soil was saturated with moisture, it edged away. If the aggregates are strong, the soil is well controlled and organic matter is normal, they are precipitation resistant without walking and create a good processing process. When the soil dries up, the underlying layer becomes hard and becomes difficult for the root to grow. Introducing the density of coating crops in the first season and in the evening season is convenient for processing and solid Earth. Because after this density, the soil becomes soft and comfortable for root growth. Compared, for a one-year summer example, the roots of the oats do not develop well until late spring. This occurs mainly when the soil is dry and hard.²

Тупроқ қатламини ағдармасдан хайдаш машиналари



Figure 5. When blown with the eye, the area should not exceed 0.2% of the total area, otherwise the ground will be unsatisfactorily driven.

Hulosa Earth driving methods are mainly driven in two ways— circular or shaped and wood. A circular or shaped driving starts in the middle or outskirts of the area. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then insured into her womb, where it implanted. The depth of driving in this way will not be smooth everywhere. Therefore, a method of circular or shaped driving is forbidden in subsistence farming.

When the field is driven in straight boards-zagons, it will be of good quality. It is best that the board width is 40-80 m to reduce the salt walking of the tractor and the number of owners. If the earth is driven at speeds of up to 7-7.5 km per hour, the layer will overturn well, swallow and become flat. Driving quality is checked during or after driving the Earth. The quality of the earth's driving depends on the timely conduct of

² Crop Rotation on Organic Farms: A Planning Manual, NRAES 177 Charles L. Mohler and Sue Ellen Johnson, editors Published by NRAES, July 2009

the event, the depth of which will be the same from where the aggregate is tilted to the end of the board. Free and lanterns should be driven especially efficiently, if the layer is not fully overthrown, the earth will grow free or weeds in the spring, organic masses will not be well buried in the soil, and the crop will be cultivated without quality. If 10% of organic masses, peculiarities, and brushes are not buried in the soil, the EARTH is considered to be poorly driven. Cutters larger than 5 cm in diameter are palates. Driving is considered unsatisfactory if there are more than 5 slings on average at 1m². The earth's tilt, rotation, and orbit are all just right to place in the heart of the historic centre of the city, close to the historic centre of the city.

List of available publications:

1. Butayarov A.T. Amu-Surxon irrigation system is a state of water use in the basin administration. Mejdunarodnaya conference innovationnoe razvitie nauki i obrozovaniya. November 2020 g. "Sbornik nauchnykh trudov Pavlodar, Kazakhstan" November, 2020 g. -St. 132-139.
2. Isaeva A.A. Spravochnik ecology - climateheskix movement. g. Moscow. MGU, 2005. -412 p.
3. Butayarov A.T. "Amu-Surxon" improves water usage on farms in the ITXB region. Special issue of "AGROILM" journal 4. (60). -Tashkent, 2019. -B. 79 - 81.
4. Sabirjan Isaev, Gulom Bekmirzaev, Mirkadir Usmanov, Elyor Malikov, Sunnat Tadjiev, Abdukadir Butayarov. Provision of remote methods for estimating soil salinity on meliorated lands. E3S Web of Conferences 376, 02014 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202337602014>. ERSME-2023
5. Bakir Serikbaev, Abdukodir Butayarov, Sardor Gulamov, Sanobar Dustnazarova. Inflation of water to the soil in the fields of drop irrigation. E3S Web of Conferences 264, 04002 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202126404002>. CONMECHYDRO – 2021.
6. Butayarov A.T., Nazarov A. A. Scientific substantiation of technology of efficient use of water resources in irrigation of cotton. E3S Web of Conferences 401, 05048 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202340105048>. CONMECHYDRO – 2023.
7. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, December 27, 2018, "On irrigation technologies for the production of raw materials," PQ -4087. Journal "Irrigation and Meliorative". Tashkent. 2019, No. 1 (15). Pp.80-82.