

**MAIZE, MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WAYS TO OVERCOME DEFICIENCIES IN GROWTH FROM THE SUBSYSTEM**

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**Annotation:** *No manual labor is possible if high-quality seeds and optimum seeding rates are used, and weed control is mechanized (pre-emergence and post-emergence layers, interval treatment with minimal protection zones ) and should be done by chemical methods.*

**Key words:** *Tillage, corn, cultivation, irrigation, seedlings.*

Tillage gives good results for control of soil crust and weeds. In order to lose about 70-85 percent of weed seedlings with BZSS-1 soil, it should be done 4-5 days before the emergence of Egyptian seedlings. In Egypt, the same efficiency (up to 80%) occurs during the formation of 2-5 leaves. This work in the middle of the day with light, medium and creamy soil, weakens the turgor of the leaves, which causes little damage to the young plants. To keep the soil soft and clean, the height of the corn plants is varied according to the height, compaction and pollution of the soil. treatment is also carried out. If herbicides are applied well before planting and soil, 1-2 treatments are sufficient. After the appearance of 6-7 leaves on the plants, nodal roots at a depth of 68 cm begin to form, so the depth of the row spacing should be reduced at this time in order not to damage the root system. At the same time, various pawns, disc erasers and other working bodies can be used.

In fruit crops, year-round wild weeds (mustard, shchiritsa, white martha, chickens, sands, etc.), as well as perennials (pink and yellow columns, field tension, etc.) are common. If there are logistical and financial possibilities, in addition to agrotechnics, chemical measures can be used to combat them. You can use a variety of sprayers for herbicide application. Studying the methods of crop care in the cultivation of corn according to production technologies requires temperature or sequential processing, depending on weather conditions. Thus, with a long, cool spring and occasional rainfall, the effects of herbicides are reduced as the shoots are not visible for a long time. In this

case, crops should be harrowed to destroy weeds and destroy soil crust. When herbicide-resistant weeds are present, sequential treatments are necessary. Rain floating soils, as well as after heavy rains, crops should be loosened between rows. Ukraine According to the Research Institute of Plant Breeding, Breeding and Genetics, Krasnodar Agricultural Research Institute, Agricultural Research Institute of the Central Black Soil Regions, corn at a depth of 5-6 cm in the background of eradicant softening the interval, 3-5 centners. In the absence of sufficient phytotoxic effect of basic (main) soil dissolution, 2,4-D amine salt, dialen, zeapos 10, oleogenesis 200 and 400, mayzin are used.

Amino salt 2,4-D is a water-soluble concentrate containing 40% of active substances. In dry weather, it is used in the phase of 3-5 leaves at an air temperature of 15-25 ° C. If it rains 1-2 hours after processing the crops, the effectiveness of the chemical gloss will decrease. The optimal dose of the drug is 1.5-2.5 kg/ha, the flow rate of the working liquid is 300-400 l/ha.

High doses of 2,4-D in listed plants or temporary (after the fifth leaf stage) cause extensive damage (curving of the wound, curling of leaves, growth of aerial roots) and even death of rice plants.

2,4-D amine salt and two herbicide esters are used. Dialing (a mixture of 2,4-D amine salt with banval-D in a ratio of 10: 1) is used for active substances at a dose of 0.75-1 kg / ha in the phase of 3-5 leaf leaves and 2-3 kg for preparing weeds 2 ,resistant to the drug 4-D (linking with alpinism, starlet tool, shchirditsya shchirvidnaya, chamomile, odorless, pink thistle, etc.). The flow of the working fluid is considered to be 300-400 l/ha. 2,4-D is used in the same way as the amine salt. Zeapos 10 - mineral oil formulation contains 15% active substance (atrazine) and 85% emulsified polyglycolic petroleum jelly. Plants are applied at the stage of planting 3-5 leaves at a dose of 5-8 kg / ha to suppress 1-2 leaf annual grains and two-leaf weeds. The flow rate of the working fluid is 500 liters/hectare. If corn is grown in cropping, the herbicide dose should not exceed 5 kg/ha. In this field, corn can be processed and the dose can be increased to 8 kg/h. If zeapos 10 is introduced after a stage of 1-2 leaves in weeds, some of them (chandelier, common window) will grow from the breeding node and the efficiency of the chemical crop will decrease sharply. Oleogezaprim 200 and 400 are mineral-oil suspensions containing 20 and 40 percent of the active substance (atrazine) and 80-60 percent of oil. It is most effective in the period when 1-2 leaves are formed in tea grass. Herbicide use at later stages of weed development reduces the effectiveness of its effect. The drug has a residual effect on subsequent cultures. Therefore, spring crops are grown during the planting period and after that in the cultivation of crops (optimal doses of the plant are 4-5 and 2-2.5 kg / ha, respectively, 6-7 and 3-5 per 3.5 kg). conditions and methods are the same as zeapos 10. Water consumption is 500 liters per hectare, spraying small sprays – 300 Myazine is a 15% suspension of atrazine in oil (local preparation). The active ingredient is atrazine. The use of miazine in the dosage of 5.3-

13.3 kg / ha of the drug (active substances up to 0.8-2 kg / ha) before the dose and in the pre-emergent preparations reduces the number of secondary and monocotyledonous weeds by 70 percent. reduce or completely eliminate them. It is very effective during the growing season of corn when Mayazine is used and at a dose of 0.8-1.5 kg/ha at the 3-8 leaf stage. (5.3-10 kg / ha drug). Terms and conditions of use are equal to zeapos 10. Consumption of working fluid is 500 l/ha, small sprays are 300 l/ha. The effectiveness of herbicide use is mainly determined by the quality of preparation of working solutions, as well as the method of their application.

*Egyptian varieties* Corn is grown in two types of cottages: air and sugar. Sugar can be used for food and winter preparations. Varieties for popcorn differ from sweet copper in small grains. Each grain "exploded" when heated, covered with a hard shell. Sweet cereals are sweet and sweet.

*Popular varieties:*

- Gourmand - early ripening variety, ripens in 83-90 days. Plants are small, up to one and a half meters, the length of the wolf is up to 18 cm, the kernels are bright yellow, beautiful and sweet.

- Anava is a sweet food that preserves sugar for several days after harvest. Early ripening, ripening for 80-90 days. Its length is half a meter. Mushrooms are more than 20 cm long, and the grains are light.

- Delicacy - a variety of sweet corn, considered one of the best for canning. Early ripening, the spikes are up to 22 cm long, the grains are rich in carotene. Plants of medium height almost do not lie down.

- Madonna - Sweet early species with small dunes. Plants up to 2 meters. Mushrooms ripen within 3 months. Turkey suffers from drought. Madonna has a lot of umbilical cords attached to them, which also ripen in stepchildren. A variety suitable for ice cream.

- Aerial - for explosion. Early variety, the harvest can be obtained in 75-85 days. The height of the plant is 1.8 m, the weight of the pulp is 250-300 g, the grains are small, light yellow.

Place on the turn Corn has no requirements for its predecessor. With the exception of Fusarium, the culture does not affect the common diseases with other diseases. Blueberries, melons and legumes are good predecessors for corn. With high-quality agricultural technology, verses can be planted in one place for several years. In the south, sweet cabbage, cabbage, green peas and early potatoes are grown with a second crop.

Corn is an excellent precursor to most horticultural crops, especially potatoes and root crops. Grass almost does not reduce soil fertility. Plant roots have an impressive size. We stayed in the winter, they fell and caused an increase in the amount of humus.

*Flight days* Sweet bells do not develop at temperatures below 10 degrees and below 30 degrees. Plants grow faster at a temperature of 12-14 degrees. Mackaji is

thermophilic, but in the south and in the middle desert it can be planted directly in the ground. A few days before planting, the bed should be covered with a black film to warm the soil. Then the film is produced in films where the seeds are planted day and night in a light pink solution of potassium permanganate. This planting method protects plants from frost and weeds.

Grows through seedlings It should be about 20 days at the time of planting seedlings in one bed. In the middle of the road, lawn seedlings are planted in mid-March. Growing plants are planted in the ground from the ground to May. The time of transplanting should be adjusted so that the seedlings do not get the last frost. It depends on the climate of the region that the seedlings or planted oats grow better in open areas. Most often, plants planted in the soil will grow and look stronger as the seedlings grow.

*Planting corn* Corn is planted in a row of 60-70 centimeters, 20-25 centimeters in a row, 6 cm deep in sandy soils, 4-5 cm in clay soils. Planting depth depends not only on soil type, but also on varietal characteristics. The more sugar in the hybrid, the smaller it is. The sweetest varieties are planted at a depth of 3 cm, for average sugar content, a depth of 4-5 cm is enough, in light soils, the planting depth can be increased to 1-2 cm. Corn care consists of standard activities: fertilizing, watering, loosening and shooting. Perhaps the plants do not need to be treated for diseases and pests. Only cold or drought can damage corn. Milk corn can be called one of the simplest activities of a summer gardener who decided to plant simple plants. In the Egyptian bed, you can forget about the time-consuming practice of hand sewing. During the entire growing period, the rows are cleaned with any hand polish. The path can be freed from weeds with a mechanized garden cultivator. The amount of weeds depends on the level of soil pollution.

There are things made from Egyptian raw materials. The plant is close to the surface of the roots, so it is necessary to be very careful when moving or printing on the pololnikom line.

Corn will grow quickly if there is enough water. Regal plant loves moisture. Watering is especially important with the appearance of spikes. In their native land, in arid climates, corn needed water, so the Indians cultivated corn in small wells: they dug a "pool" on the tip of a spade and sowed seeds in a spiral. Plants planted in this way were well pollinated and economically consumed water. If you combine organic and mineral supplements, the lawn will develop better. Plants that receive only organic or only mineral fertilizers stop because they do not absorb the necessary elements. In addition to the food package consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium for all plants, corn absorbs a large amount of magnesium, sulfur, calcium and zinc. These substances are introduced during root dressing in the form of micronutrients. Zinc and magnesium are required for strong immunity, insensitivity to temperature changes and increase yield. Boron increases the amount of ascorbic acid and sugar in the grain. Sulfur

increases the production of proteins. Feeding from the first layer is carried out at the stage of 4-6 leaves. Microorganisms can be mixed with urea. The gluing, prepared from the second and last stomach, is carried out at the 6-8 leaf stage. During the preparation of tea, the first soil fertilizers are applied. After 6 weeks after the emergence of shoots on the surface of the soil, claws begin to form on the plants. At this time, feeding is carried out: pollen or rice loosens the soil with manure spread on the ground or complex fertilizers. The top sheet should be mixed with the top layer. Then the bed is watered and mowed with grass.

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