

DETERMINING THE RATE OF NUTRITION OF WHEAT PLANTS WITH ORGANIC FERTILIZERS.**Marufjonov Javahirbek***Student of Fergana State University*

Abstract: *The article provides information about the method of feeding Polovchanka wheat with organic fertilizers and their norms, application time and methods.*

Key words: *fertilizer, nutrition, wheat, fertility, organic fertilizer, cereal crop, manure, grain production, weed, productivity.*

Fertilizers are one of the most important factors for increasing the productivity of grain crops. When determining the fertilizer rate for winter wheat, the yield, the previous crop, soil-climate conditions, and the results of agrochemical analysis of soils are taken into account. Special attention is paid to irrigation, taking into account that it has a strong effect on the assimilation of fertilizers.

Use of organic fertilizers. Along with mineral fertilizers, organic fertilizers are of great importance in the cultivation of high grain yield from wheat. It is known that cultivated lands differ in their natural fertility - the amount of crops. The more humus there is, the more fertile the soil is.

One of the most important means of increasing soil fertility is the effective use of manure and other organic fertilizers in the crop rotation system. The demand for organic fertilizers is increasing especially today, when agriculture is developing intensively. In addition to increasing soil fertility, organic fertilizers increase the effectiveness of mineral fertilizers.

Academician D.N. Pryanishnikov said in this regard: "It would be a mistake to say that the importance of manure, which is one of the most important fertilizers, decreases with the increase in the production and use of mineral fertilizers. On the contrary, at a certain level of chemicalization, the importance of manure increases even more.

Various organic residues falling on the soil are decomposed and most of them are separated into simple mineral compounds, i.e. carbon dioxide, water, ammonia, nitric acid and other compounds. The remaining part turns into solid compounds of organic substances, that is, soil humus or humus. The better the activity of microorganisms in the soil, the faster the process of turning organic matter into humus. I. Irmazarov (1986) states that if there are not enough organic residues necessary for microorganisms, they feed on ready-made nutrients, i.e. humus. As a result, the amount of humus in the soil decreases sharply. The main source of soil fertility is local fertilizers and organic residues left in the soil as a result of crop rotation.

Regular use of organic fertilizers not only enriches the soil layer with nutrients, but also improves all its properties. At least 40% of the nutrient balance should be accounted for by organic fertilizers.

The main organic fertilizers used in grain farming include manure, poultry manure, peat, various composts and green manures. Organic fertilizers are often used as the main fertilizer before plowing.

Manure is the main, most common organic fertilizer. It contains all nutrients necessary for plants, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, boron, molybdenum. When manure is used rationally, the agrophysical, agrochemical, water and air properties of the soil are dramatically improved, the negative effects of salinity and soil acidity, on the growth and development of wheat, and on the life activity of microorganisms are reduced. According to the results of many years of scientific research, when more than 20 tons of manure is used per hectare, the grain yield of winter wheat increases by 6-12 s/h. Efficiency is even higher when manure is used together with mineral fertilizers.

In grain farming, manure is mainly used in autumn before plowing, before planting and during the growing season in the form of sap flow. The rate of organic fertilizers is determined depending on soil fertility, organic fertilizer reserves, and plant needs. The rate of application of organic fertilizers, including livestock manure, for winter wheat in the irrigated lands of our republic is 15-20 t/ha. It is advisable to set the norm of manure as 25-30 t/ha in lands prone to erosion and low productivity. But at present, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the reserve of organic fertilizers should not be overlooked.

We can use manure in a wet and rotten state. In grain farming, livestock manure is applied before plowing, as a mulch before planting, and as a slurry with irrigation during the growing season. Also, manure is used in the preparation of compost, which is considered a valuable organic fertilizer.

Manure efficiency is higher when applied before plowing and when used together with mineral fertilizers. Because manure contains valuable macro- and micro-elements as well as a certain amount of weed seeds, when organic fertilizers are applied on the surface or applied as juice, these seeds are revived and weed an increase in numbers is observed. To prevent the growth of weeds and increase the effectiveness of organic fertilizers, manure is applied before the plow.

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