

World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS) Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net Vol. 23, June 2023 ISSN: 2749-361X

THE EFFECT OF PLANTING TIME ON THE GROWTH OF MASH

Aralova Minavvar Nomoz qizi Assistant, Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Technologies of Karshi Abdusamadov Abdulaziz Abdunabi oʻgʻli Studant, Karshi Institute of Irrigation and Agrotochnology

Student, Karshi Institute of Irrigation and Agrotechnology	
Article history:	Abstract:
Received:6th April 2023Accepted:10th May 2023Published:11th June 2023	This article analyzes the changes in the yield of mung bean at different times and the results of the study of the formation of protein in mung bean.
Keywords: Mash, protein, sowing time, soil, legumes, radost, <i>kahrabo</i> ,	

ENTER. Currently, in our country, a lot of attention is paid to grain, leguminous and oil crops, and the cultivated areas are being expanded. One of the most important problems today is the issue of protein, that is, meeting the human demand for protein. In solving this problem, mash plant from leguminous crops is of great importance. A variety of dishes can be prepared from mash for a variety of food. Cultivation of mung bean as a main and recurrent crop helps in crop diversification and provides income in a short period. Currently, 10 varieties of mosh are grown in Uzbekistan. The third three-point direction of the "Strategy of actions on five three-point directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 PF-4947-con is focused on the modernization and rapid development of agriculture.

Today, mash products grown in our country are sold in Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Belgium, Great Britain, Vietnam, Germany, India, Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Iran, Kazakhstan, Qatar, China, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, UAE, It is exported to countries such as Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Tajikistan, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine. Mosh is a species of Phaselus aureus Roxb (Phaseolus) and is considered a valuable food crop. For food, it uses seeds (grains) of mosh. Grain contains a large amount of easily digestible valuable protein (20-24%), non-nitrogenous extractives, fats (1-2%), starch (4-6%), sugar and vitamins. The genetic center of mosh is located in India.

THE PURPOSE AND MISSION OF THE WORK: To

provide our people with food, to solve the protein shortage, to increase the fertility of the land, by planting and growing mush crops in different periods, choosing a favorable period.

SOIL-CLIMATE CONDITIONS AND METHOD OF EXPERIMENT.

Before starting research in the experimental field, according to the methodology, a soil pit was dug to take soil samples from the experimental field area in the city of Karshi, Kashkadarya region. According to the analysis data of the mechanical composition of the soil, the amount of different mechanical fractions differed from each other in layers. It was observed that the amount of physical clay decreases in the lower layers. If the amount of physical clay was 46.2% in the driving layer, its amount in the V2 layer was only 27.4%. The total amount of humus was equal to 0.70-0.85% in the tillage layer of the soil, and a tendency to decrease towards the lower layers was observed. The amount of humus is not high in the irrigated light gray soils of the experimental field. The soil of the experimental field is a pale gray soil that has been plowed for many years. Heavy and mostly medium sand in terms of mechanical composition. Groundwater is located at a depth of 2-2.5 meters. Soil drainage and physical properties are satisfactory, soil fertility is average. From the result of agrochemical analysis, it can be seen that the soil of the experimental field is provided with low humus, mobile phosphorus and moderate potassium. Methods such as —Metodika Gosudarstvennyx inspektsii po sortoispytaniyam selskokhozyaystvennyx kulturl (M.1971) and polevoqo B.A.Dospekhov -Metodika opyta (M.Agropromizdat, 1985) and —Methods of conducting field experiments|| (UzPITI2007) were also used. Phenological observations were made in the variety selection nursery of Mosh. In this, the main phases of mash growth: germination, budding, flowering, pod formation and ripening were observed and the duration of the period of action was determined. At the end of the ripening phase, biometric indicators were determined. Plant height, location of lower pods, number of branches, number of pods per plant, grain weight, 1000 grain weight were determined in the received bundles.

Experimental results and discussion. For the experiment, selected varieties of mosh, Radost and Kahraba, were



planted and grown in different periods. Moss is planted in wide rows in April or May and as a repeat crop in late June. The distance between the rows is 60 cm. Planting system is 60x20, 60x15. Sowing rate is 0.25-0.40 million seeds. Planting is set around 25-30 kg depending on the standard conditions. Beans are planted in grain drills, and common beans are planted in corn or seed drills.

season, fed, and can be watered 3-5 times. Cuprock is watered during flowering and grain bearing.

Crops do not ripen at the same time, the pods ripen from the lower part of the plant upwards. Therefore, harvesting begins when 75-90% of the pods turn yellow. We conducted our experiment based on the table below

Crops are cultivated between rows during the growing

	Name of regions	
Varietal groups	South	
Spring planting time:		
Radost	April 20-25	
Amber	April 20-25	
Summer (repeat) planting period:		
Radost	June 25-30	
Amber	June 25-30	
Planting scheme (60 cm, one row):		
Radost	60-70 x 15	
Amber	60-70 x 15	

Table 1.

SUMMARY. The formation of protein in mosh depends on external factors, and when the temperature rises, the amount of protein also increases. The protein content of mash planted in spring is lower than when planted in mid-summer. A total of 4.40 tons of stalks and root residues from wheat and mallow plants accumulate in the soil per hectare due to the cultivation of leguminous crops as a repeated crop. The amount of humus in the soil increases due to the rotting of roots and residual manure in the soil. As a result, soil fertility is maintained. The content of mash

It was found that the favorable planting period for the formation of protein is this summer.

USED LITERATURE.

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