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THE EFFECT OF CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF OIL CONTENT OF SOYBEANS ON THE EFFECT OF NITROGEN FERTILIZERS

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Accepted: 11 th July 2023 of nitrogen fertilizers in light gray soils of the Kashkadarya region, such as local and imported varieties Tumaris Man-60, Oydzhamol, Selecta-201	Article history:		Abstract:
Anigo.	Accepted:	11 th July 2023	The article describes the effect of changing the level of oil content of nitrogen fertilizers in light gray soils of the Kashkadarya region, such as local and imported varieties Tumaris Man-60, Oydzhamol, Selecta-201, Amigo.

Keywords: Soybean, variety, fertilizer, yield, oil, quantity, nitrogen, rate, phosphorus, potassium.

Soybean is used in soybeans, technics, canned tayorlashda, sut, kandolat maksulotlari ishlab chikarishda, emkhashak sifatida ishlatiladi. Soyaning bundai ishlatilishi donning sifatiga boglik, tarkibida 30-52% 45 oxi, 17-27% my weight is 20% carbon savlary. Soyaning oksili yukori sifatli, suvda tula eriydi, yakhshi hazm búladi. Glycine amino acids are used in the form of glycine amino acids, which can be used in the form of glycine amino acids. My soybeans, margarine, pishlok, su, un, kandolat mahsulotti, canned ishlab chihiladi. My varnish is sanoatida, sovun ishlab chikarishda kullaniladi, er uzida ishlab chikarilayotgan ÿsimlik moyining 40% or soybeans washil kiladi.

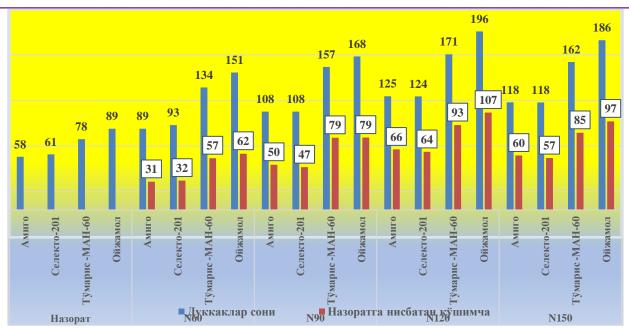
L.V. Omelyanyuk (2013) was the author of the study of the Siberian Mountains, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Siberia, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Soybean of the Siberian Region, the Biological Biology of the Ancient World, the Soybean of the World, the Biological Biology of the Mavzhudligi, the Soybean of the World, the Soybean of the World, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Siberia, the Suprem

O.V. Melnikova, K.O. Tarantai (2019) showed the variant of Pripyat navida 17.5%, Tanais navida 18.7%, N30P30K30 variant of Pripyat navida 17.8%, Tanais navida 19.2%, N60P60K60 variant of Pripyat navida 17.1%, Tanais navida 19.1%, N90P90K90 variant of Pripyat navida 17.2%, Tanais navida 18.9% ni tashkil etgani golda, mineral ygitlar mikdorining misp borishi bilan don tarkibidagi my mikdorining kamayishi kuzatilgan [2.].

O.Y. Renevaning Chelyabinsk viloyatining zhanubiy urmon-dasht zonasi sharoitida tadkikotlariga kura, etishtirilgan soybeans donining kimyoviy taklili shuni kursatdiki 40 kg/ha me'yörda küllanilganda don tarkibidagi oksil, my va kul: Mikdori Soer 1 va Soer 4 navlari sezilari darazhada uzgarmadi. 40 kg/ha of nitrogen me's nitrogen was used in the Turkibidagi process, and my phosphorus was used in the Okdori Oshgan variant [3.3..3.].

As a result, the total amount of nitrogen variant is 17.6-19.3% higher, and the total amount of Selecto-201 (17.6%) is 17.6% (17.6%).

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1-rasm. Soya navlarini etishtirishda moililik daražasining uzgarishi

In our research, the amount of oil in grain increased by 19.3-21.1% on average when nitrogen fertilizers were applied at 60 kg/ha, 20.8-22.6% when 90 kg/ha were applied, and when fed at 120 kg/ha It was found to be 21.9-22.9%.

The highest nitrogen fertilizer rate was used, and in the N150 option, the amount of oil in the grain was 21.2-22.3%, 3.0-3.6% higher compared to the control option, and 0.6-0.7% lower compared to the N120 option. When analyzed by varieties, it was found that the highest indicator was in the Oyjamol variety (22.9%) in the N120 variant, and the lowest indicator was in the Selekto-201 variety (17.6%) in the control (nitrogen-free) variant.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the conditions of the southern region of the republic (light gray soils of Kashkadarya region), it is appropriate to use 120 kg of nitrogen fertilizer per hectare to ensure a high amount of oil in soybean cultivation.

An increase in the amount of nitrogen from 120 kg/ha leads to a decrease in the amount of oil. This can be explained by the fact that when 150 kg of nitrogen is applied per hectare, the strong growth of soybeans (swelling) causes incomplete ripening of the grain and negatively affects the formation of oil in the grain.

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