



THE BIOMETRIC, ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE NITLAND BOYS OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES

Mirzayev Nuriddin Fayzullayevich

q/x.f.f.d., associate professor, "TIQXMMI" MTO's Qarshi irrigation and Institute of Agrotechnology

Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 18th August 2023 Accepted: 18th September 2023 Published: 21st October 2023</p>	<p>In the article, the norms for fertilizing soybean varieties with mineral fertilizers include the height of the main stem, the number of branches, the location of the first pod, the number of pods on the plant, the number of grains in the pod, and fertilizing. norms per 1000 grain weight. secret revealed</p>
<p>Keywords: Soybeans, variety, udobrenie, soil, productivity, biometrics, economic indicators, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium.</p>	

LOGIN. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Currently, soybean varieties recommended for planting for various soil climate conditions irrigated in the Republic do not fully meet the requirements of the soybean grain industry, which is being cultivated because the mechanisms for feeding ore fertilizers are not fully scientifically developed. In this regard, in various soil and climate conditions of the Republic, there is a need to establish standards and deadlines for feeding soybean varieties with ore fertilizers, study irrigation regimes, scientifically establish factors affect soybean growth, crop yields and grain quality, take into account their biological characteristics, and develop cultivation agrotechnology.

According to D. Yormatova, from experiments, it can be concluded that soybeans will be good in our climate, only it is necessary to properly select its varieties and teach agriculture to farmers. We need to start the production of nitragin or biofuels [1].

According to X.N.Atabayeva, 120 kg/h of nitrogen per soybean crop planted repeatedly in the context of typical gray soils in the tashkent region, 90 kg/ga phosphorus and 60 kg/h of mineral fertilizer are given and cared for 125 s/h of silage per hectare of land, 85.5 s/h of soybeans when planted in a mixture of corn, 451.6 s/h of corn, A total of 537.1 s/ha of silage mass was found [2].

N. Umarova, R.Saitkanova, X.Idirsov., photosynthetic activity of soybeans is activated when mineral boys are used normally N50R100K70 when soybeans are cultivated; In soy agro-technology, when feeding through the leaf using microelements along with mineral fertilizer, the grain yield of soybeans increased by 6.2-14.2 s/.

METHODS OF THE STUDY. In our research, in 5 variants of each variety, nitrogen fertilizer in 1st variant without a nitrogen fertilizer, Option 2 nitrogen fertilizer is 60 kg/ga, option 3 nitrogen fertilizer is purely 90 kg/h, option 4 nitrogen fertilizer is purely 90 kg/h, option 5 is nitrogen fertilizer purely 150 kg/h, Phosphorus fertilizer was studied purely at the background of 90 kg/h, and a calcium fertilizer was purely 60 kg/h.

Phosphorus and potassium fertilizers from mineral boys were given 100% of the specified yearly norm under driving or planting, preparing land before planting. 30-35% of the specified annual norm of a nitrogen fertilizer is given during the shade phase, and the remaining 65-70 percent is given in full flowering phases.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The Southern Dehydration Research Institute was conducted in the experimental field.

According to Table 1 data from the results of the field exile, the main foundation height of soybean varieties and the mass of 1,000 grains were determined.

In the non-nitrogen fertilizer control variant of the "To'maris Man-60" variety, the height of the main foundation averaged 51.4 cm, The number of branches was 2.4, and the first legume was 10.4 inches [10.4 cm] in diameter, and the number of grains in one doughnut was 120.4 g [120.4 g].

In the experiment, the nitrogen fertilizer is 69.9 cm high in two variants, which are purely given to 60 kg/h, The number of branches was found to be 124.5 g of grain mass of 138.3 tons of grain in one doughnut, 80.7 cm high in 3 variants given to 90 kg/h of nitrogen fertilizer, The number of branches in one spit was 12.6 inches [12.6 cm] in diameter, and the number of grains in one doughnut was 1.7 tons 1,000 gallons [126.2 g], In 4 variants given to 120 kg/h of nitrogen fertility, the height of the main foundation is 89 cm, the number of horns is 4.3 cm, the first legumes are 13.4 cm, The number of legumes in one spit was 129.8 g of grain mass of 1.8 pieces per 179 pieces of grain.

In the study, when the nitrogen fertilizer was given to 150 kg/h, the height of the main foundation was 99.5 cm, the number of branches was 4.8 inches [4.8 cm] in diameter, and the number of grains in one spit was 193.1 gallons [1.9 L] of grain mass 130.6 g. The first legume seat was 10.4-14.4 cm in diameter. As the nitrogen fertilizer

norm increased over the options, the change in the plant's height was 48.1 cm higher than the control in 5 variants. Instead of locating the first doughnut on the foundation, it was observed that there was a difference between 4 cm in terms of options. In relation to the non-nitrogen fertilizer control option, 1,000 grains were found to weigh 4.1-10.2 g/.

In the "Oyjamol" variant of soybeans, the height of the main foundation is 56.3 cm, the height of the main foundation is 2.9 inches [10.1 cm] in diameter, and the number of grains in one doughnut is 1.6 pieces, The mass of 1000 grain masses was 109.2 g.

The resulting embryo was allowed to grow to 35.5 inches (60 kg) in diameter and weighed 127.7 inches (11.3 cm) in diameter, The number of grains in one doughnut was 112.5 g, the height of the main foundation was 3.6 tons, The number of doughnuts in a spit of 12.8 inches [12.8 cm] in diameter was 149.5 gallons [2.1 L] of grain, 115.7 gallons [115.7 g] of grain, In 4 variants given to 120 kg/h of nitrogen fertilizer, it was found that the height of the main foundation was 99.2 cm, the number of branches was 4.4 inches [4.4 cm] in the first legume, and the number of grains in 14 spit was 172.1 grains in one doughnut, 2.2 tons 1,000 grain masses were 117.6 g.

In the study, when a nitrogen fertilizer was given to 150 kg/h, the height of the main foundation was 103.4 cm, the number of branches was 5.4 inches [15.4 cm] in one spit, and the number of grains in 197 single dukes was 2.3 tons 1,000 grain masses 118.4 g. As the nitrogen fertilizer norm increased by options, the change in the plant's height was 47.1 cm higher than in 5 variants, and the weight of 1,000 grains was 3.3-9.4 g more in the variants given to the non-nitrogen fertilizer control option.

Table 1

The effect of the norms and duration of feeding soybeans with ore fertilizers on the biometric, farm indicators of varieties.

	Nav Name	Variant	Height of the main foundation, cm	Number of horns, grain	First legume seat, cm	1 in the spit number of doughnuts, grain	Number of grains in one doughnut, grain	1000 grain mass, g
1	To'maris Man-60	Control	51,4	2,7	10,4	83,4	1,5	120,4
		N60 kg/ga	69,9	3,5	11,6	138,3	1,6	124,5
		N90 kg/ga	80,7	3,9	12,6	168,5	1,7	126,2
		N120 kg/ga	89	4,3	13,4	179	1,8	129,8
		N150 kg/ga	99,5	4,8	14,4	193,1	1,9	130,6
2	Cylinder	Control	56,3	2,9	10,1	78,2	1,6	109,2
		N60 kg/ga	79,9	3,5	11,3	127,7	1,9	112,5
		N90 kg/ga	89,1	3,6	12,8	149,5	2,1	115,7
		N120 kg/ga	99,2	4,4	14	172,1	2,2	117,6
		N150 kg/ga	103,4	5,4	15,4	197	2,3	118,4
3	Selekta-201	Control	39,9	1,6	10,1	55,6	1,9	143,2
		N60 kg/ga	56,9	3,2	11,1	89,9	1,9	145,7
		N90 kg/ga	59,2	3,6	11,8	102,3	2	148,1
		N120 kg/ga	61,6	3,9	12,4	120,2	2,1	149,7
		N150 kg/ga	66,3	4,6	13,5	130,4	2,2	152,2
4	Friend	Control	36,5	2,5	10,9	50,4	1,3	128,4
		N60 kg/ga	54,5	4,7	12	81,3	1,6	129,6
		N90 kg/ga	58	5,3	12,8	94,4	1,7	130,3
		N120 kg/ga	60,2	5,6	9,6	112,2	1,8	131,5
		N150 kg/ga	63,5	5,9	13,5	121,3	1,9	132,7

In the non-nitrogen fertilizer non-controlled control variant of soybeans "Celecta -201", the height of the main foundation is 39.9 cm on average the number of branches 1.6 pieces first legumes o The number of doughnuts in a spit of 10.1 cm was determined by 1.9 tons of grain mass 143.2 g in one doughnut. In the study, the nitrogen fertilizer is purely given to 60 kg/h, the height of the main foundation is 56.9 cm, The number of branches in a spit of 3.2 tons of first legumes was 89.9 tons of grain in a single doughnut, 1.9 tons of grain mass 145 g, the nitrogen fertilizer was given to 90 kg/h, the height of the main foundation was 59.2 cm, The number of branches was 3.6 tons of first legumes, 11.8 inches [11.8 cm] in one spit, and the number of grains in one doughnut was 2 tons 1,000 tons of grain mass 148.1 g, In 4 variants given to 120 kg/h of nitrogen fertility, the height of the main foundation is 61.6 cm, the number of branches is 3.9 inches [12.4 cm] in one spit, the number of grains in one doughnut is 2.1 tons 1,000 tons of grain mass 149.7 g was found to be.

The study found that when a nitrogen fertilizer was given to 150 kg/h, the height of the main foundation was 66.3 cm, the number of branches was 4.6 inches [13.5 cm] in one spit, and the number of grains in one doughnut was 2.2 tons 1,000 grain mass 152.2 g.

As the nitrogen fertilizer norm increased over the variants, the change in the plant's height was 26.4 cm higher than in 5 variants, and the weight of 1,000 grains was 2.5-8.5 grams higher than in the non-nitrogen fertilizer control option.

In the "Amigo" variety of soybeans, the height of the main foundation is 36.5 cm, the height of the main foundation is 2.5 pieces of first legumes 1 The number of legumes in a spit of 0.9 cm was found to be 1.3 tons of grain mass 128.4 g per pig.

In the study, the number of branches 54.5 inches [54.5 cm] high in the main foundation was 4.7 inches [12 cm] in diameter, and the number of grains in one doughnut was 1.6 tons 1,000 gallons [129.6 g]. the height of the main foundation is 58 cm in three variants, given to 90 kg / h of nitrogen fertilizer, The number of branches in one spit of 5.3 tons of first legumes was 12.8 cm, the number of grains in one doughnut was 1.7 tons 1,000 tons of grain mass 130.3 g, In 4 variants given to 120 kg/h of nitrogen fertilizer, the height of the main foundation is 60.2 cm, the number of branches is 5.6 inches [9.6 cm] in one spit, and the number of grains in one doughnut is 1.8 tons 1,000 grain masses 131.5 g in the world.

According to the results of the experiment, when the nitrogen fertilizer was given to 150 kg/h, the height of the main foundation was 63.5 cm, the number of branches was 5.9 inches [13.5 cm] in one spit, and the number of grains in one legume was 132.7 g. As the nitrogen fertilizer norm increased over the variants, the change in the plant's height was 27 cm higher than the control in 5 variants.

In relation to the non-nitrogen fertilizer control option, the weight of 1,000 grains was found to be 1.2-4.3 grams more.

THE ABSTRACT. It is worth to conclude from the research done. When the soybean varieties planted as the main crop in the conditions of irrigated hungry gray soil in the province of Kashgar are fed with ore fertilizers, the height of the main foundation of the To'maris Man-6 variety is 48.1 cm 10.2 g, The height of the main foundation of the "Oyjamol" variety was found to have changed by 47.1 cm 1000 grain mass of 9.2 g, and the balloon size of the foundation in the "Selekta-201" variety was 26.4 cm.

LIST OF AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS

1. Yormatova D., The Fodry of Our Ecology on Soybean Cultivation in Our Country./ Uzbekistan Agricultural Journal. – 2019 – No. 1. – B 20-21.
2. Atabayeva X.N., Influence of soybean growth symbiotic properties on the ecological environment / Ecological aspects of rational use of soil. Tashkent 1997 – B. 43.
3. Umarova.N, Saitkanova.R, Idirsov.X., Influence of microelemints on the photosynthetic activity and yield of soybeans./ Agro Science Journal. – 2019 No. 4. - B 40.
4. Abduazimov, A. M., & Mirzayev, N. F. (2021). Infusion of nitrogen fertilizers on soybean yield. *Council of Scientific Editors*, 3(66), 202114.
5. Mirzayev, N. F. (2021). Changes in the level of soybean oil content depending on nitrogen fertilizer rates. *Synthesis of Science and Education as a Mechanism of Transition to a Post-Industrial Society* (pp. 47-51).