

Preparation of Technological Equipment for Processing Between Rows of Garden

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses in detail the design of a plow that works between garden rows, new technical solutions in modern plowing, soil mulching, new methods of watering gardens and increasing productivity.

KEYWORD: soil mulching, irrigation, agro-technical works, plowing design, perennial grasses, plowing.

In gardens, tillage systems include the use of garden rows, fertilization of fruit trees, tillage, mulching and irrigation. The only important purpose of tillage is to constantly increase soil fertility. But in addition to this, the garden should be used for growing as high as possible between rows, ie fruits and vegetables, as well as technical crops, food and fodder crops. Cultivation Between rows of gardens; now the growing trees do not use enough land in the previous period. Initially, the above-ground part of young trees grows much taller.

Initially, the upper part of a young tree grows much taller than its height. Its root system grows around it rather than in a deep hole. Its root system grows around it, not in a deep hole. For this reason, the roots of the tree should be free of foreign plants. That is, it should be free of weeds and the base of the tree should always be softened. The diameter of the circle around the trunk of the tree is determined by the width of the branches. If the water is scarce, after spring watering it is filled with fine straw, humus, other plant residues and wood chips to a thickness of about 10 or 15 cm, or rather, mulched. Nowadays, mulch papers are used.

The importance of mulch is that it keeps the temperature warmer in winter and cooler in summer, moist, and increases the number of worms that make pores and microorganisms and do not grow foreign plants. Due to the relatively low evaporation from the trees, harmful salts do not escape to the surface. The gardens are watered less when mulched, at which time the mulch is opened and re-sealed.

In order not to damage the trees in winter, harmful rodents are scattered between the rows of the garden and driven away, or else they are taken out of the garden. Yields on mulched land can increase up to 60%. But this mulching is a very expensive and productive work. Initially, it can be used in young gardens, orchards and many nurseries.

Many cereals, such as wheat, white oats, oats, barley, and corn, are not recommended between the rows of the garden, as well as melons. Between the rows of the garden are recommended legumes such as mung beans, beans, green peas, Peas, cut crops, crops and vegetables that can be sown as green manure. In some cases, perennial grasses are planted or plowed.

New methods of irrigating trees, gardens; subsoil irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, fine-grained, ie aerosol irrigation, drip irrigation. When using such methods, the soil in the garden is evenly and evenly moistened, the soil does not dry out, weeds are not sufficiently reduced, compaction is reduced, the microclimate in the gardens is reduced, the volume of a number of agro-technical works is reduced, water is saved several times, and irrigation canals are taken, as well as soil loosening after irrigation then the volume of work, such as loosening the soil, decreases.

As a result, it increases the efficiency of the crop and reduces its cost. When plowing the soil, it is necessary to turn over the soil. It is advisable to use a plow with a furrow or furrow when plowing the gardens every year in autumn, as well as in the first plowing of neglected lands. A seedless plow is used to bury the manure sown in the soil. Young gardens are irrigated using ditches.

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