EFFECT OF PLANTING AND NUTRITION SYSTEM ON THE NUMBER OF GRAINS IN PER PLANT OF GROUNDNUT

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Abstract: This article describes the number of grains per 1 plant in the light gray soils of Kashkadarya region, which is 3.5 to 10.6 times higher than in the late sowing period.
At this point, the analysis of the planting scheme revealed that the 90x20-1 scheme is higher than the 90x10-1 scheme.
When the effect of mineral fertilizers on the number of grains in 1 plant was studied, it was stated that the 90x10-1 scheme was high in the early and late period in the 90x20-1 scheme, respectively, early and late.

Key words: groundnut, classic, per plant, number of grains, early maturity, late maturity, sowing scheme, fertilizer rate, sowing, feeding system, seeds.

Introduction. Although the number of legumes is large when the plant is planted thick, the legumes also cause the grains to shrink, which has been noted to have a significant effect on the weight of 1000 grains. It was found that the grains gained weight as the feeding area increased. It should be noted that the sharp decline in the sowing rate had a negative impact on the weight of 1000 grains. [1]
Feeding the nut crop with mineral fertilizers has been found to achieve high yields from the nut crop only when the soil has sufficient essential nutrients. [2]
The effect of mineral and organic fertilizers on the cultivation of mulberry and quality crops in walnut is high. It was found expedient to determine the rate of application of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers based on soil climatic conditions. [3]
In the nut crop, the planting and feeding system was found to have an effect on the number of grains in 1 plant. When seeds were sown on 15 April, the average number of grains per 1 bush was 22.0 when planted in the 90x10-1 scheme in the control (fertilizer-free) variant and 32.0 when planted in the 90x20-1 scheme. In the N60P90K35 variant, when planted in the 90x10-1 scheme, the number was 34.6, while when planted in the 90x20-1 scheme, it was 41.0. In the N85P120K50 variant, it was 40.4 when planted in the 90x10-1 scheme, while it was 47.1 when planted in the 90x20-1 scheme. In the N105P150K65 variant, the 90x10-1 scheme yielded 41.2 grains, while in the 90x20-1 scheme it yielded 45.8 grains (Fig. 1).

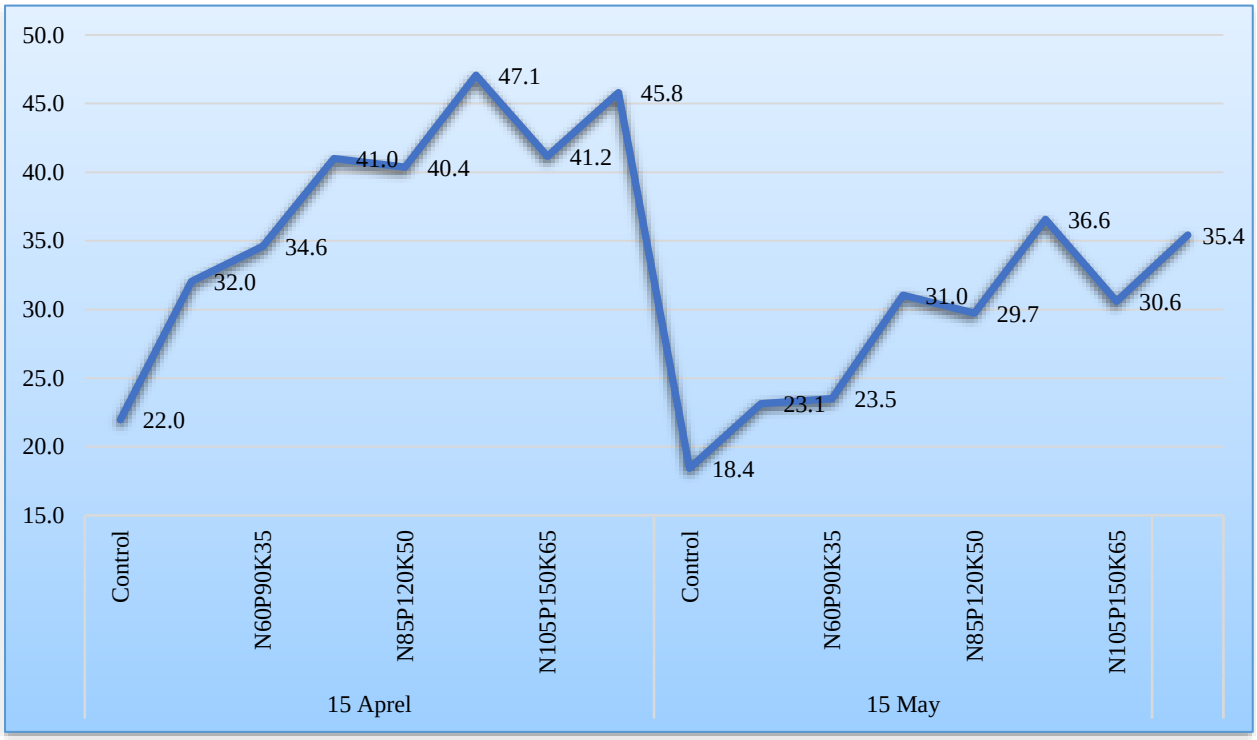

Figure 1. Influence of sowing and feeding system on the number of grains in 1 bush plant

Also, when we sowed walnut seeds on May 15, the number of grains per 1 plant was 18.4 in the 90x10-1 scheme and 23.1 in the 90x20-1 scheme. The number of grains in 1 plant was 23.5 in the 90x10-1 scheme in the N60P90K35 variant and 31.0 in the 90x20-1 scheme. The number of grains in 1 plant was 29.7 in the 90x10-1 scheme in the N85P120K50 variant and 36.6 in the 90x20-1 scheme. The number of grains in 1 plant was 30.6 in the 90x10-1 scheme in the N105P150K65 variant and 35.4 in the 90x20-1 scheme. (Figure 1)

In summary, the number of grains in 1 plant was found to be 3.5 to 10.6 times higher when seeds were sown early than in late crops, which can be explained by the effect of air temperature during the initial growth period of the plant.

When analyzing the number of grains per 1 plant according to the seed sowing scheme, it was found that the 90x20-1 scheme was 4.6 to 10.1 more than the 90x10-1 scheme. This condition is explained by the feeding area of the plant, the development of the root system.

When analyzing the effect of mineral fertilizers, the highest result was 41.2-31.6 units in the 90x10-1 scheme in the early and late period in the N105P150K65 variant, and 47.1-36.6 in the early and late period in the 90x20-1 scheme in the N85P120K50 variant, respectively. were found to be

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