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RESEARCH OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN CROP FERTILIZATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article illustrates about the technology of high-quality storage and application of organic fertilizers to crops, special attention to testing the proportions suitable for agricultural products in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: granular organic fertilizers, crop rotation, demand for fertilizers, technological methods, mineral fertilizers, period of stres**s.**

INTRODUCTION

The development of agriculture and the increase of the harvest are inextricably linked with the acceleration of the industry and the increase of income from production. Application of fertilizers and other chemical means in agriculture is one of the most important factors of production acceleration. When fertilizer is added to the soil, not only its productivity will increase, but in the future, the need for different forms of fertilizers will arise, and their production will be started. Proper use of fertilizers should be economically efficient. In agriculture, it is necessary to produce high-quality products without increasing the additional cost of production tools and labor, that is, in the existing conditions, it is necessary to reduce the price of the product and increase labor efficiency. The practice of the world and our country on the development of agriculture shows that the use of mineral fertilizers on a scientific basis can increase the productivity of cultivated crops and the amount of gross produce, create a solid fodder base for livestock, and maintain soil fertility. and is one of the most important ways to increase. Many developed countries of the world, on account of this, Uzbekistan has taken a place among the countries that export agricultural products together with a high level of agricultural culture due to the rational use of fertilizers.

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MAIN PART

Fertilizers are highly effective only when they are used scientifically, taking into account specific soil and climatic conditions, nutritional characteristics of certain crops and their rotation in crop rotation, agrotechnical measures, properties of fertilizers and many other factors. will give. The main goal of the fertilizing system is the most optimal fertilizer for obtaining an abundant harvest from agricultural crops, taking into account organizational management, agrochemical and agrotechnical measures aimed at the rational use of fertilizers in the conditions of crop rotation. is to determine the type, standard, and application periods. In the development of the system, special attention is paid to the biological characteristics of the crop, the amount of the planned harvest, the soil and climate conditions, the subsequent effect of the fertilizer, the balance of nutrients in the process of crop rotation, the effect of the fertilizer on the quality of the crop and the fertility of the soil. attention is given. Fertilization system is usually designed for long-term planning of fertilizer for each field. This system has the following main tasks:

- Increase crop productivity and improve crop quality;
- To increase the fertility of soils and to achieve homogeneity in terms of fertility;
- Effective use of fertilizers, intensive farming and environmental protection.

CONCLUSION

Depending on the specialization of the farm and the distance of the crop rotation areas from livestock farms, one of three types of fertilizing systems is used in them: organic-mineral fertilizer system. In this case, organic fertilizers (manure, composts, green fertilizers) are used together with mineral fertilizers; a system based on the use of only mineral fertilizers; a system based on the use of only organic fertilizers (used in some industrial-livestock farms).

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