Use of Mineral Fertilizers in Vineyards Effects on Productivity

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the effect of methods and timing of application of organic and mineral fertilizers on raisins in irrigated gray soils and light meadow soils Kishmish Sogdiyona and Kishmish Vira.

Keywords: Grape Varieties, Kishmish Sogdiyona, Kishmish Vira, Organic And Mineral Fertilizers, Yield, Quality Indicators, Grapes.

Login. In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 28, 2021, "Additional measures to implement the cluster system for the development of vineyards, additional measures to support the promotion of advanced technologies in the field," the development of vineyards in our country, the cultivation, recycling, and ready-made crop In order to establish a cluster system for t production, to provide the republic with quality products by expanding effective mechanisms for regulating the alcohol market, to strengthen the export safety of the industry, to improve investment efficiency, and to promote vineyard tourism (enoturism):

1. Identify acceptable areas for specializing in grape cultivation;

2. Developing grape cultivation as a national culture based on the national subsistence farming culture and values of our people, which has been formed over the centuries;

3. Encourage the creation of an added value chain in the field by cultivating vineyards in large areas, classrooms, and cooperation, as well as the storage, wrapping, and recycling of grapes;

4.Expansion of exports by creating national brands of local grape varieties and reaching new markets;

5. Developing a vineyard scientific school and integrating science and manufacturing in order to grow grapes on a scientific basis, create new, unscrupulous varieties of it.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In modern times, the main tasks of vineyard development are to

create an effective socio-economic mechanism aimed at ensuring its high profitability and profitability, regardless of its various forms of governance, as well as to improve the production, scientific research system, and to work in a new environment r is to prepare qualified personnel. Solving this adaptation will help ensure that this area operates at the margin and create opportunities.

The demand for food from the roots of the vineyard depends on the variety and yield of grapes. The growing varieties of the vine require more mineral fertiliz. The intermolecular entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country is a legal entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in accord with local bank requirements. [3] The variety of grapes, such as Kishmish Sugdiyona and Kishmish Vira, was selected for the experiment. Grapes are planted in 3x2.5 charts, and steep symposites are cultivated in a circular shape.

In the years that followed, the mochevina of the mineral sons, Liquid boys, slow-moving sons(encapsulating mochevina aldehyde and pollmerization products and sons that break down slowly in the soil), fully concentrated and multi-component sons, i.e. complex sons, are increasingly widely used. 1]

It is very important to increase the concentration of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contained in them in the development and use of the technology of producing mineral boys, to increase the demand for complex fertilizers, and to more differentiate the contents of these sons, which are applied to various soils and crops. In the future, there is a need to create magnesium and sulfuriccles, and to produce more microelements.[[2]

Research methods. It is known that nitrogen, phosphorus, and calcium boys are especially widely used in mineral boys. Nitrogen boys used in manufacturing include ammonium selitrasi, mochevina, ammonium sulphate, ammofos, and so on; phosphorus boys include ammonium superphosphate, simple grainy superphosphate; calcium boys; calcium chloride, calcium salt, calcium sulphate, and calcium magnesium sulphate. It is recommended that you put micro fertilives in the fertile vineyards, and it is recommended that you put them in dreams, manganese, copper, magnesium, iron, and so on. 4]

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. 3]

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. The mechanism for giving mineral boys in these soils should be differentiated, taking into account soil fertility and the size of the crop.

To solve this issue, experiments were conducted on typical gray and hungry grassy soils that were irrigated. In these experiments, nitrogen, phosphorus, and calcium boys were studied at 4:3:1, i.e. (1 hectare): nitrogen 120, phosphorus 90, potassium 30; nitrogen 180, phosphorus 135, potassium 45. The sons were given in the following periods.

Birinchi tajribada sug'oriladigan bo'z tuproqlarda:

1) In the autumn, 90 kg of phosphorus per hectare and 30 kg of potassium were injected under the main drive;

(2) Before opening the vine soil, nitrogen was normally deposited at 60 kg/h;

(3) Before flowering, the remaining 60 kg [60 kg] of nitrogen was released.

And in the hungry grassy soil, the sons were given in the following terms:

(1) In the autumn, phosphorus weighed 90 kg [90 kg] per hectare [90 kg] and calcium weighed 30 kg [30 kg];

(2) Before opening the earth's spit, nitrogen was normally deposited at 120 kg/h.

Ikkinchi tajribada sug'oriladigan bo'z tuproqlarda:

1) Under the main drive in the autumn – 90 kg of phosphorus per hectare and 30 kg of potassium;

(2) Before opening the vine soil, 90 kg of nitrogen, 45 kg of phosphorus, and 15 kg of potassium were poured per hectare;

3) Before flowering – nitrogen 90 kg/h.

And tusli o'tloqi tuproqlarda:

1) In the autumn, 120 kg of nitrogen per hectare, 90 kg of phosphorus and 30 kg of potassium were injected under the plow;

(2) Before opening the vine soil, 60 kg of nitrogen, 45 kg of phosphorus and 15 kg of potassium were poured per hectare.

Results of the study. (Table 1) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. In the gray and hungry grassy soils, the efficiency of the use of these sons in different mechanisms varies. Increasing the nitrogen content from 120 to 180 kg/h in typical irrigated gray soils, increasing phosphorus from 90 to 135 kg and potassium from 30 to 45 kg increased grape yields further. When given 120 kg of nitrogen per hectare, 90 kg of phosphorus, and 30 kg of potassium, a maximum of 14.4 tons of additional crops were produced, compared with 16.0 tons at the highest rate of sons.

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The effect of the use of mineral boys in various types of soil on the properties of Kishmishbop varieties of grapes

Ozuqa elementlari	Irrigated gray soil (Kishmish Sug'diyona variety)				Och tusli o'tloqi tuproqlar (Kishmish Vira ships)			
	N120+P2O590 + K2O30 kg/ga		N180+P2O5135 + K2O450 kg/ga		N120+P2O590 + K2O30 kg/ga		N180+P2O5135 + K2O450 kg/ga	
	total yield	additional	cylinder cylinder	additional	total yield	additional	total yield	additional
O'G'itsiz	20,6	-	21,8	-	16,0	-	13,2	-
N	29,0	8,4	32,8	11,0	23,3	7,3	16,6	3,4
P	24,6	4,0	31,6	9,8	21,3	5,3	14,0	0,8
K	19,8	-0,8	20,6	-0,2	15,3	-0,7	10,0	-3,2
NPK	35,0	14,4	37,8	16,0	23,9	7,9	16,6	3,4

When nitrogen was given to 120, phosphorus 90, and potassium 30 kg/h in hungry grassy soils, the additional yield was 7.9 tons, which is almost twice as low as in gray soils than when given in the same mechanism. Increasing the normality of mineral boys in hungry grassy soils did not lead to an increase in grape yields.

The combined use of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium boys in irrigated soils has allowed these sons to produce much higher yields than to separate them. In this case, if only nitrogen was given an additional yield of 8.4 tons, 4.0 tons in phosphorus, and slightly less than in calcium, then when used together, the additional yield was 14.4 tons. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) It is believed that typical gray soils are not rich in nutrients, and the use of mineral boys in them should be greater than in hungry grassy soils.

The abstract. Thus, according to the information we have received, the sons should be given the following amount, depending on their fertility and yields in the typical gray soils that are irrigated: nitrogen 120-180, Phosphorus 90-135 and calcium 30-45 kg/h. Snowflakes are achieved in the joint use of these sons in accordance with the provisions of the law. Taking into account soil fertility, you can differentiate the mechanism of mineral fertilization and produce a maximum high yield of grapes.

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