



## Method of Collecting and Storing Wheat Grains

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, about the methods and features of wheat grain harvesting, storage, grain harvesting without mechanical damage and foreign impurities is done using modern, highly efficient machines of the American "Cayce" and German "Klass" companies. harvest information is provided.

### Keywords:

Grain quality, ripening period, shelf life, harvest, drying, field area, mechanization

The quality and shelf life of grain largely depends on the harvesting process. The better these processes are organized, the higher the quality and quantity of the harvest. Completion of harvesting on time and in a short period of time, prevention of spoilage is the main guarantee of abundant harvest from grain crops. In our country, grain crops are harvested in 2 different ways:

- straight away;
- first reap and then harvest.

Harvesting of grain crops is the main method. In this case, the grains are harvested at a height of 15-25 cm from the ground with a reaper during the wax ripening period, and are thrown into the barn to dry. Ripening of grain corresponds to the time of drying. The dried grain is harvested using special machinery and the advantage of the method of first reaping and then harvesting has been tested in experiments. Wheat harvesting starts 5-6 days earlier than direct harvesting, and the damage is drastically reduced. Experiments have shown that when grain crops are harvested first and then harvested, their physical seed and baking

qualities are much better than those of directly harvested and threshed grain.

This method gives a good result in harvesting crops that are especially thick and tall, as well as weedy, unevenly ripened and lying on the ground.

According to the information, in most types of cereals, as well as when the harvest period is late, when the plants are short and sparse, direct mowing and threshing is carried out. for direct harvesting, the crop field should be free of weeds as much as possible, the plants should grow evenly and the crop should ripen at the same time. In the direct harvesting method, it is necessary to shorten the harvesting period as much as possible, which is a guarantee of a high yield. The longer the harvesting period is, the more the grains begin to fall and the perishability increases.

In our country, a 10-12-day harvesting period has been introduced for direct harvesting. Cereal crops are mainly harvested by mechanization. The type of mechanization, working principles and brands have a great influence on the quality and characteristics of grain. It is necessary to collect the grain as

much as possible without causing mechanical damage and without foreign impurities. Today, modern advanced technologies have been introduced in our country for high-quality harvesting of grain. In particular, modern, highly efficient machines of American "Case" and German "Klass" companies are widely used in harvesting.

Before transferring grain products to processing enterprises, grain is placed in farm warehouses or threshing floors for initial storage. This stage can be from a few hours and a day to a month or more, depending on the grain batch. During the initial storage of grain, it is necessary to be very careful to prevent it from being damaged by pests, getting wet, and developing microorganisms.

Damage to grain is often caused by its storage in threshing floors, in field conditions, in warehouses that are not well cleaned of last year's residues. Such grains can later become soggy and self-heating if not well controlled. This situation is also observed when the newly harvested grain is placed immediately and the grain is placed while it is still hot.

A decrease in the quality of grain mass can also be observed during its transportation. The quality and storability of the grain mass depends to a large extent on the conditions of the place where it is placed immediately after harvesting. As soon as the grain is harvested, it must be delivered to the specified destination. Grain remaining in the hoppers of mechanized equipment leads to a decrease in its quality.

Depending on the above, grain is delivered to grain production enterprises with different conditions and quality indicators. It is necessary to treat the grain mass with responsibility.

Received grain should be properly analyzed and clearly separated according to its quality. In addition, it is necessary to issue documents to them. It is necessary to use the correct modes of storage and the introduction of modern processing systems. This will further increase the economy of grain enterprises.

Grain and seed warehouses are built taking into account the physical and physiological characteristics of grain piles. In addition, there are many requirements for warehouses.

Including technical, technological, operational and economic requirements. Accordingly, warehouses are built using wood, stone, pine, reinforced concrete, iron and other various building materials. Their use is carried out taking into account the economic possibility, depending on the purposes for which grain warehouses are designated, local conditions, and the period of grain storage.

Grain warehouses should be sufficiently mature and strong, able to withstand the pressure of the pile of grain jammed on the walls and wind pressure, etc. Grain warehouses that have been built correctly in all respects will not get dirty when they are used in moderation, therefore, the humidity of the air in wheat warehouses can be easily maintained at a moderate level of 60-75 percent almost throughout the year. This corresponds to 13-15 percent of the same moisture content of all grains.

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