DETERMINING THE YIELD OF THE SHADOW PLANT IN THE HIDIVES OF BUKHARA REGION.

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Annotation: *This article will analyze the impact of soils of soils in Bukhara region and the impact of their soyalty plant yield. During the study, the impact of the soil's physicochemical composition, salinity and fertility system was studied. Based on practical observations, it is clear that in the soils in Lower, shadow yields can be significantly improved through optimal use of fertilizers. The results of this study serve as a scientific basis for the development of recommendations for saline and semi-saline soils.*

Keywords: *Soy plant, Bukhara region, area, soil salinity, productivity, agroecological conditions, fertilizer, optimal amount.*

Agricultural lands are common in Bukhara region. The salinity and productivity level of soil in this area has a significant impact on crop yields. Especially the development of crops, which requires high required high-nuts, especially as the soybean plant, depends on the physical characteristics and fertilization system.To increase shadow yield in saline soils, improve the soil and use of fertilizers is one of the most important issues. Therefore, identify the yield of shadow crop in the grounds, to study the yield of shadow crop in the ground, and the development of effective agro-technical measures is important scientific and practical.The impact of soil salinity, fertilization system and the shooting of agroecological conditions will be analyzed in detail and develops the optimal

fertilization recommendations to match the region.

The soils in Bukhara region are often salted and partially saline properties, their physical and chemical composition has a significant impact on the growth of soyalty plant. The presence of soil salinity, PH level, structure, and nutrients directly affects the development of the root system of plants. Trials performed in the research areas show that soyalty plant growth is declining in saline soils, its biological activity decreases, as well as the ability of water and nutrients is reduced.The main reason for reducing soyal and other salts in saline soils is the emergence of difficulties in water metabolism as a result of soils in the soil. This directly affects the physiological processes of plants and reduces productivity. According to experimental data, the average yield of the soil is more than 0.2%, the average shade's average yield decreases by 25-40%.The balanced use of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizers for the soybean plant is an important factor in increasing productivity. In saline soils, the nutritional status of the plant can improve by determining the optimal dose of fertilizers. Studies show that according to the level of soil, the use of 80-70 kg of nitrogen and phosphorus and 40-50 kg of potassium fertilizers will significantly increase the yield of the shadow. In particular, phosphorus fertilizers help to develop the root system, which strengthens stabing of salty stresses.

Along with fertilization in saline soils, it is necessary to apply reclamation measures. It is recommended to use organic fertilizers and green fertilizers (sidatats) to improve drainage systems for salt and improve the physical properties of soil. In addition, selecting brine-resistant shade varieties and the proper organization of the crop rotation is an important factor in increasing yields. Water supply in saline soils is an important factor in plant development. The salts in the soil make it difficult to swallow the water by the plant, resulting in increasing growth processes. Constant control of water supply and salinity in the soils in Bukhara region is important in improving the shadow yield. In the survey, the interrelationship between water and soil moisture is identified and the ranges of the salinity is better and accelerated the development of plants.A combination of soil

salinity together with reclamation work to reduce productivity and increase yields must be organized. In the territory of Bukhara region, it can be reduced effectively with methods such as improving the germination, drainage systems, organic fertilizers. At the same time, the use of fertilizers in moderation and timely helps the soil to enrich the soil nutrients and will serve the effective growth of soyalty plant.In experiments, the amount of fertilizers applied to the shadow and the relationship between the level of soil salinity has been identified.

The level of salinity in the soil in areas where 0.15-0.3% of the fertilizers increased by 30-40% to the balanced amount of fertilizers. At the same time, productivity in high saline areas (above 0.3%) decreased, which indicates the negative impact of saline stress to plants.Nitrogen fertilizers play an important role in the development of root systems in multiplying the mass of the shade, and phosphorus fertilizers. Potassium fertilizers help ensure the common health of the plant, which will have a positive impact on growth.In order to maintain soybeanties in the saline soils in Bukhara region, it is necessary to apply agro-technical measures. These measures include selection of varieties, proper crop rotation, deepening the system of soil and improving the system of irrigation. Planting of brine-resistant shadows help reduce the negative impact of soil salinity.

To reduce the salinity of the soil, irrigation water is important to prevent surplus waterbish, prevention of surplus accumulation, renewal of drainage systems and use of good irrigation technologies. At the same time, the use of fertilizers rich in organic substances will increase the activities of soil and improve its fertility.In order to reduce the impact of soil salinity and its yields, the comprehensive use of reclamation and agro-technical measures in the regions of Bukhara are needed. In addition, it is recommended that the soil and plant condition regularly monitor and adjust the fertilization system based on the results.In addition to selection of saline plant varieties and applying fertilizers, the optimal dose of fertilizers - for example, planting bacterial injulations, green fertilizers is important in increasing the shadow yield.

Conclusion

The fertility of the soyal plant in the soil in Bukhara region is determined that the level of soil is due to the level of soil salinity, its physical and chemical features and fertilization system. The results of the study have shown that the shadow yield is significantly reduced as the level of salinity in the soil increases. Therefore, in the saline soils, the optimal amount and balanced application of fertilizers, reclamation measures should be organized effectively.Experimental data showed that soybeanties in saline soils can be stable by fertilization and complexity of agro-technical measures. At the same time, it is important to improve the ecological condition of the soil and choose biological methods and salty-resistant varieties to improve salinity.

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