

INTERMEDIATE CROP: SOIL PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF CROP

Sh.I. Mamatojiyev

associate Professor of the department effective use of household plots and medicinal plants of Ferghana State University, candidate of agricultural sciences,

Mominova O

lecturer of the department.

Annotation; *Soil productivity is understood to mean a high yield at the expense of hectares, being well supplied with water and nutrients throughout the entire growing season of the plant. Soil productivity is not its constant and unchanging quality. When a person has a proper rational impact on the earth, the productivity of the soil is continuously increased, and a consistently high yield from crops is ensured. The conditions will not only of productivity depend on the natural feature of the soil, but it will also become characteristic under the influence of agricultural means of production, as a result of the cultivation of the soil. Fertile conditions are good on cultural soils, the supply of the plant with fertile elements in the soil is improved. The level of productivity of the soil depends on the amount of humus and microorganisms in it, soil environment, granularity, hard or softness, structure, plowing layer thickness and other indicators is determined. Described as the main quality mark that determines soil productivity when increasing the amount of humus and the activity of microorganisms in improvement, intermediate crops are also of great importance. The intermediate crop is said to be the crops that are grown until the second main crop is planted after the harvest of the first main crop has been harvested.*

Keywords: *labor efficiency, soil productivity rate, farming culture, high yield, reduced soil productivity, crop decline, agronomic and melioration measures, amount of microorganisms, soil autonomy, granularity, hard or softness, structure, plowing layer thickness, intermediate crop, spinach, employment of the population, increasing their income.*

Sustainable high yields from crops and labor in production increasing productivity depends directly on the level of soil productivity and farming culture. Soil productivity means that the plant is well supplied with water and nutrients throughout the water period and produces high yields per hectare. Soil productivity is not its constant and every changing quality. When a person is exposed to the ground wisely, the productivity of the soil is constantly increased and a consistently high yield from crops is ensured. Conversely, improper tillage of the soil will lead to a decrease in soil productivity and a decrease in yields.

As a result of the systematic increase in soil productivity when a complex of science-based agronomic and reclamation measures is used in agriculture, plants will be provided with the necessary nutrients and high yields. Productivity depends not only on the natural nature of the soil, but also on the impact of agricultural production, the culturalization of the

soil. Productivity conditions are good the provision of fertile elements in the soil in cultural soils is improved. Soil productivity rate depends on the amount of humus and microorganisms in it, soil environment, granularity, hard or softness, structure, plowed layer thickness and other indicators determined. It has been described as a key quality mark that determines soil productivity in increasing the amount of humus and the activity of microorganisms, intermediate crops are also of great importance in improvement. The intermediate crop is said to be crops grown up to the second main crop after the harvest of the first main crop.

Efficient use of land can yield full-blooded crops as an intermediate crop in later August and in the beginning of September consistent planting of crops. Also, such work will lead to significant prophylactic healing on the ground, enriching the soil with organic matter and more nitrogen, primarily to fill our markets with vitamin rich vegetables and greens during the winter months, to provide regular employment to the population and to increase their income. The work on the Azizov Akbarali farm in control of A. Paygambarov, which has been operating in the Uchkuprik district for several years, is a guarantee of the above-mentioned events. In August-September 2021, the farm was emptied of grain, 10 hectares of farm members' land from the planned area for cotton cultivation in 2022 in order to increase their interest and provide employment in the fall-winter period distributed. Spinach was planted and cared for in these areas, and greens were grown and delivered to the markets of various cities of the republic was given. Costs associated with growing products (driving, leveling, earthing, planting, seeding, burning, mineral fertilizer, harvesting) 5120 thousand sums per hectare, income was 30100 thousand sums, or 24980 thousand sums per hectare. In 2021, This crop was grown on 20 hectares of farms operating in the village of Kummozor in one district. While the above work is to increase employment and income of the population, on the other hand, this intermediate crop remains and roots are a factor in increasing soil productivity.

THE LIST OF LITERATURE:

1. 1. Atabaeva X.N., Sattarov M.A., Idrisov X.A. Recommendation on the intensive technology of mash cultivation in irrigated fields. 2019. Tashkent
2. 2. Atabaeva Kh.N., Khudoykulov J.B. Plant science. T "Science and technology" 2018
3. 3. Armor V, A, "Methodology of field experience", Publishing House "Kolos", Moscow 1985.
4. 4. Winter wheat, leguminous grain recommended for planting in Uzbekistan
5. recommendation on domestic and foreign varieties of crops and their care. Andijan 2019
6. 5. Methods of conducting field experiments. Tashkent. 2007.
7. Paxtachilik spravochnigi. "Mexnat" nashriyoti, 1989. 109-117b.
8. Энциклопедия хлопководства. Том – 1., Ташкент – 1985, 524-526 стр.

9. Ёқубов М. А. и др. ЗОТЛИ ҚОРАМОЛЛАР БАРМОҚЛАРИНИГ ЙИРИНГЛИ ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИ УЧРАШ ДАРАЖАСИ //PEDAGOG. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 1083-1087.
10. Odiljon o'g'li M. O. et al. Effects of Irrigation with Mineralized Waters on Plants and Soils //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 12. – С. 26-30.
11. Хайитмуротович К. И., Qizi M. G. M., Odiljon O'g'li M. O. Root System Development And Its Activity //The American Journal of Engineering and Technology. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 03. – С. 65-69.
12. Idrisov X. A. et al. Nurmatov UO Mamatkulov OO Rasulov A.. Asqarov H. Results of analytical study of growth, development and grain yield of mung bean (Phaseolus aureis Piper) varieties //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION, SCOPUS. – Т. 37. – №. 3. – С. 2022.8880-8886.
13. Odiljon o'g'li M. O. et al. Effects of Irrigation with Mineralized Waters on Plants and Soils //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 12. – С. 26-30.
14. Маматожиев Ш. И. и др. ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ПРОЦЕССЫ ХРАНЕНИЯ ЗЕРНА И НА ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ КАЧЕСТВА //Universum: технические науки. – 2020. – №. 12-4 (81). – С. 75-78.
15. Маматожиев Ш. И. и др. ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПРИ ПРИЕМКЕ ЗЕРНА //Universum: технические науки. – 2020. – №. 12-2 (81). – С. 96-99.
16. Маматожиев Ш. И., Мамаюсипова М. Д. К. Влияние технологии до посевной обработки на агрофизические свойства почвы //Universum: технические науки. – 2020. – №. 11-3 (80). – С. 68-71.
17. Маматожиев Ш. И. Допосевная обработка почвы после распашки люцерны при интенсивной технологии возделывания хлопчатника //Труды СоюзНИХИ. – 1988. – Т. 63. – С. 82-89.
18. Ikromovich M. S., Abdusamadova X. N. Intensive Technology Before Seeding Treatment And Agrophysical Soil Properties //The American Journal of Agriculture and Biomedical Engineering. – 2020. – Т. 2. – №. 11. – С. 47-52.
19. Маматожиев Ш. И. Технология минимальной допосевной обработки почвы под посев хлопчатника после распашки люцерны //Труды СоюзНИХИ. – 1986. – №. 60. – С. 19-24.
20. Ikromovich M. S. et al. Rules For Quality Storage Of Grapes //The American Journal of Agriculture and Biomedical Engineering. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 05. – С. 13-16.
21. Маматожиев Ш. И. Приемы минимализации допосевной обработки почвы и их влияние на плодородие и урожайность хлопчатника в условиях луговых сазовых почв Ферганской долины : дис. – ВНИИ хлопководства, 1990.