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Cultivation of Corn as a Repeated Crop

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Abstract: *the article shows the general instructions for the cultivation of maize,irrigation regime,description of cultivation and training on water, the branch of which has changed The Shape of the Soybean, the STEM is surrounded by leaves that have changed the shape of the soybean, which is formed in the arms of the leaves.*

Key words: *corn, grain content, sutmum ripening, popcorn root, drought resistance to be observed in the early development phases, chdns ,soil flour.*

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Corn is one of the most cultivated and distributed cereal crops in the world. It is a fodder, food and technical crop. For food purposes, 20% of the world - grown corn grain, technical 15-20%, the rest, that is, two-thirds, is used for fodder purposes.

Cereals contain carbohydrates 65-70 %, protein 9-12 %, fat 4-8 %, as well as mineral salts and vitamins. From its grains are prepared flour, cereals, cones (from sugar corn), ethyl alcohol, dextrins, beer, glucose, sugar, molasses, wines, honey, oil, vitamin E, ascorbic and glutamine acids, corn sticks, milk and many other products. Mother's thread of corn is used in medicine for gall bladder, liver diseases. From the stems, leaves and cuttings, paper, linoleum, viscose, fawn cohnir, artificial Cork, plastic, an anesthetic agent, etc.are obtained.

Cornstarch's dog, green mass, silage and Cutt, he is an excellent nutritionist. At 1 kg of grain there are 1,34 units of nutrients and 78 g of digestible protein. Maize valuable component in the preparation of Omixta feed. The main protein in its grain is Zein tryptophan, less lysine irreplaceable amino acids.

In 100 kg of silage mass, which is harvested in the ripening phase of the Sutmum, there are 21 units of nutrients and 1800 g of digestible protein. In the amount of so dry poya and leaves 37, SO4 in its core 35 nutrient units are stored. Due to the fact that the range is a cultivated crop, it has a good past for many crops, including autumn grain crops, manure and vegetable crops. In the irrigated lands of Uzbekistan, after autumn grain crops with Spike, there is an opportunity to harvest corn as a corn crop for grain, silage and beet mass.

Corn is one of the most ancient crops in the World Farming. His homeland is central and South America (Mexico, Guatemala). Local residents of Central America planted it before BC 3400-2300 years ago. This is evidenced by archaeological excavations — skis, fasts, simple forms of cereals and soybeans, as well as genetic, cytoembriological studies. With the discovery of America (1492-y.) Corn came to Europe (XV century), through Georgia in the XVII century to Russia, from western China to Central Asia in the late XVIII century.

The Phylogenesis, systematics of the origin of corn (Zea mays L) has not been fully studied so far. A new type of Maydeae was found in Mexico, he theosintam, or Zea perennis and Z. diplo can belong to the types of perennis. Now corn is one of the most cultured crops, and its seeds do not fall into the soil without human participation. Corn is very common. It can be met from tropical countries to the Scandinavian islands. It is grown in Uzbekistan mainly as a primary, repeated, angular crop for Dani and silo in irrigated lands. Corn in World Farming

min Le planted on the field. Cultivation areas have increased in the following years. The most abundant corn crop in the world is the State USA, in which it is sown to an area of 29-30 thousand. The 2/3 part of the maize£choir grain grown by the world is in the US. Productivity 53,4 s / Ha in Asian countries is grown 90 thousand tons.

In Uzbekistan, corn was planted in the irrigated lands until 1990 on an area of 250-300 thousand tons, and the grain yield of gross corn reached 1.5-1.8 thousand tons. It was planted in 2001 year on 90 thousand hectares. Yield-duration 34-36 s / Ha. The highest yield reached 222 c/ha in the US. On irrigated lands in Uzbekistan it is possible to grow grain crop to 100-110 c/ha, silage mass to 800-1000 c/ha. Advanced farms grow grain crops in large areas up to 80-100 c/ha.

Poplars are rooted, strongly branched. The main mass of the roots is located at a depth of 30-40 cm (in the riddle layer of the Earth). But some tiny roots penetrate to a depth of 2,5—3 m. With their help, the plant absorbs moisture and nutrients from the lower layers. From the joints near the soil surface of the corn stem, air roots are formed. These Roots function as a base and participate in additional nutrition. In the phase in which the plants form 5-6 leaves, the roots are spread to a depth of 60 cm, around 35-40 CM. The maximum root mass in the plant is observed in the wax ripening phase. There is a positive correlation between the development of the root system and the net yield of photosynthesis, as well as the number of leaves formed. If the soil lacks moisture, the growth of the root, the branching becomes weak, the roots of the Bush are formed late, productivity decreases. The pose consists of separate joints. The number of joints and leaves does not change depending on the applied agrotechnics. There will be 10-12 joints in the morning hybrids, 12-16 joints in the middle and 18-20 joints in the evening hybrids. The height of the plant reaches from 0,6 m to 6 m. The thickness (diameter) of the STEM is 2-7 CM. Nightly hybrids or nav are tall.

Willow-a branch that changes shape, is formed in the arms of the leaf on the stem. The stalk is surrounded by leaves that have changed shape. The number of stalks in a single plant varies depending on the biological characteristics of the variety, hybrids, agrotechnics. The number of cuttings in the late duragay and varieties of starchy, kandii and almond cornstarch will be more. In the stem, the spike is arranged in a row, and in each spike there are two flowers, from which the upper one develops, and the lower one floats around. The number of rows is 8-16 (the number of

rows is always in pairs), in one row up to 30 pieces of grain. Motherhood turns out to be a thread, coming out of the stem.

The fruit. Fruit grains are usually large, bare. The mass of 1000 cereals is 100-120 g in fine grain hybrids (varieties), 300— 400 g in large grains. Grains are white, orange, red, brown, etc. In one herd there will be grains from 200 to 1000 soles, on average 500-600. The dog consists of a hornbeam, an endosperm of flour, a mound and a bark.

40-45% of the total mass of corn consists of grain, 55-60% consists of stalk, leaves, fasts, Wormwood. The weight of fasting is 1,5% of the total mass.

Corn is a drought-resistant plant. Especially its drought resistance is observed in the early stages of development. In a young plant, the amount of water does not exceed 90% and more. In the second half of the growing season, the water content decreases, and in the ripening period does not exceed 50-60%. Such a large amount of water in the composition of the plant requires the assimilation of a lot of water from the soil. Such a high demand for water in the conditions of Uzbekistan can be eliminated by irrigation.

The drought resistance of cornflowers is explained by the fact that its yield coefficient is 174-406. This is much less than the water consumption of cereals, such as barley, oats.

During the ontogenesis of corn, soybean meal is not the same. For sprouting seeds absorbs 40-45% water compared to their own weight. Water consumption is low in the initial development phases. Water consumption increases with the formation of 7-8 in the middle hybrids and 9 —11-leaves in the evenings and reaches the maximum during the flowering of fasting and the ripening of milk in the grains. The maximum water consumption is observed when there are 10 days before fasting and 20 days after fasting. It is during this period that the lack of moisture reduces the grain yield by 40%.

The most demanding period of cornflowers again into the water is the filling of grain. Especially in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the shortage of moisture during the filling of grain in irrigated lands significantly reduces the yield of grain. Therefore, during this period of course it is optimal to conduct irrigation once.

The decrease in water consumption during the period of milk ripening is associated with a decrease in the photosynthesis activity of plants. But even during this period, the supply of moisture in the norm of the plant ensures the transition of plastic substances from the roots, leaves, stems, willow bark and stalk to the grain.

Growth, development in the norm of the plant is observed when the moisture content in the soil tillage layer is less than chdns 70-80%.

The higher the soil fertility and the amount of mineral fertilizers used, the lower the crushing coefficient of the plant, but the more water consumption of the plant by dividing. Therefore, when there is a lot of fertilizer and the soil fertility is high, it will be necessary to increase the norms of seasonal irrigation and irrigation.

If the soil is excessively moistened than necessary, the grain yield will sharply decrease. As a result of lack of oxygen, the entry of phosphorus into the plant decreases, as a result of which energy processes are slowed down (disrupted).

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