

IMPROVED GRAIN FERTILIZER

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ABSTRACT:

Grain crops are considered to be very important for today's economy. Our main goal is to cultivate crops and get a good harvest. For this reason, the processing of grain crops using improved pal feeders is modern and productive for today. This article provides information about them.

KEYWORDS: grain, agriculture, chemical, aggregate, palliative, crop area, improvement.

INTRODUCTION:

The economic potential of each country depends on the living standards of the population, the level of supply of grain and grain products. Grain crops are grown mainly for bread. It's hard to imagine our daily lives without bread. Wheat bread is one of the greatest inventions of mankind. Therefore, scientists have been interested in any measures aimed at stabilizing grain yield, quality, and gross grain yield. Bread is a staple food, a delicacy on our table.

President Islam Karimov said that "it is superfluous to talk about full economic independence without achieving grain independence." Most importantly, the achievement of grain independence is also related to the economic independence of

Uzbekistan. From the first years of independence, great attention was paid to the development of grain growing in the country.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there have been significant changes in the composition of arable land. The area under cotton and fodder crops has been reduced, and the area under cereals has been sharply increased. There are 4.3 million hectares of irrigated and 730,000 hectares of arable land in the republic.

Grain production is one of the most important sectors of agricultural production. The share of grain in the share of field crops is very large. The most common cereals in the world are wheat, rice, corn, barley, oats, millet, oats, rye. Heart crops are very important in the national economy. It plays a key role in the food industry and in the preparation of feed for livestock. Cereals such as wheat and rice are widely consumed. Cereals contain a lot of protein and carbohydrates that the human body needs. For example, if we say that the chemical composition of wheat is 100, then 13.6% is water, 16.8% is protein, 63.8% is carbohydrate, 2% is fat and so on. Cereals also contain enzymes and complex B vitamins (B1, B2, B6), PP and provitamin A.

Cereals provide the main food products for humans - grains and cereals. Bread and bakery products made from grain flour are the main

food products. Grain is a high-calorie feed and light industrial raw material. Grain is processed into oil, starch, alcohol. Cereals also play an important role in providing fodder for livestock. Grain and its by-products serve as raw materials for the food, feed, paper, and other industries. Grain production is the basis of agricultural production.

In terms of area, cereals are the largest crop in the world. The total area under agricultural crops in the world is one billion hectares, of which more than 70% is planted with grain.

In Uzbekistan, grain is grown on spring and irrigated lands. In 2015, 1 million tons of grain crops were grown in wetlands in the country. 285,000 hectares, 250,000 hectares in Ialmi lands.¹⁰ Cereals are divided into three groups according to morphological and biological characteristics:

1. The first group is real cereals. This group includes typical autumn (wheat, barley, rye, and triticale) and spring (wheat, rye, oats) crops of the Poaceae family. The main features of these crops are that the grain has an elongated stalk, several primary roots develop, and a spike or stalk. These little evergreens are super-easy to grow and will look good with almost no care.

2. The second group is millet crops. This group includes crops belonging to the Poaceae family: maize, oats (white corn), millet, and polygonaceae. The characteristics of these

crops are that the grain does not have an elongated branch, a single primary root develops, and the inflorescence is a rhizome or a stalk. Cultivated varieties are spring, heat-loving, short-day plant and drought-resistant (except rice).

3. The third group is legumes. Representatives of this group belong to the family Fabaceae: peas, green peas, beans, lentils, peppers, moss, and soybeans. All of these crops have bullet roots, complex leaves, and pods. The seeds are high in protein. Biologically, legumes are diverse.

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