

## INFLUENCE REGULATORY AND METHODS OF SOYA VARIETY AND INFLUENCE ON THE QUANTITY OF MOIS

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the scientific data obtained on the protein content and strength indicators of soybean varieties planted as a repeated crop in the conditions of the steppe soils of Jizzakh region by different methods and procedures are presented.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Intake, Procedure, Method, Shade, Oil And Protein Amount.*

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### INTRODUCTION

As a result of the increase in the world's population, the demand for food is increasing day by day. 122.1 million in the world. Soybean crops are grown as the main and secondary crops on the hectare area, and the annual gross grain yield is 220.6 million tons. Brazil, the USA, Argentina and other countries are soybean exporters, while China, Korea and other Asian countries are the main importers. 162 million people worldwide in 2020. if tons of soybeans are grown, this indicator will reach 371 million by 2030. tons is expected

**Research Object:** In the experimental fields of Pakhtakor branch of the scientific research institute of cotton breeding, seeding and cultivation of agricultural technologies, "Orzu" and "Nafis" varieties of soybeans, the soil moisture levels are 70-70-60%, 75-75-65% relative to the standard.

**The Purpose of the Study:** It is to develop optimal irrigation methods and procedures for obtaining high yields from "Nafis" and "Orzu" varieties of soybeans, cultivated as a repeated crop after winter wheat in the conditions of meadow gray soils of Jizzakh region.

**Tasks of Research** consists of the following:

Determination of the effect of cultivation of soybean varieties with different irrigation methods and procedures on agrochemical, water-physical and agro-physical properties of the soil;

To determine the water consumption used for the production of one centner of soybean crops in different irrigation methods and procedures;

To determine the effect of different methods and procedures of irrigation on the growth, development and accumulation of crop elements of replanted soybean varieties;

To determine the economic efficiency of using different methods and procedures of irrigation of soybean varieties planted as a repeated crop.

**Examining Subjects** agrochemical, agrophysical properties of soils, irrigation methods, procedures, water consumption, plant growth and grain yield.

## **Research Methods**

In the researches, plant biometric measurements, laboratory analyzes of soil and plant samples, phenological observations were carried out based on the "Methods of conducting field experiments" method, and the data obtained from the research results were analyzed mathematically and statistically according to the "Metodika polevogo opyta" method of B.A. Dospheov.

## **Research Results**

Today, as a repeated crop, the amount of protein and oil obtained from sowing soy varieties in the fields freed from winter wheat in our country serves to ensure food security for the population of our country. Grain resistance of these varieties was analyzed in laboratory conditions.

In the conducted researches, in the care of the Nafis variety of soybeans, the soil moisture in the order of 70-70-60% compared to ChDNS, in the 1st option, which was watered from each egate, the protein content of the soybean grain was 31.6%, its moisture content was 20.47%, in the 2nd option, which was watered between the egates 32.3 respectively; 19.82%, and 33.7% in the 3rd variant, which was watered by mulching with a film between the rows; It was 19.46%. It was found that the protein content decreased by 2.1%, but the moisture content increased up to 1.01% in the options where irrigation was carried out on mulched fields.

In the maintenance of Soyani Nafis variety, the soil moisture is 75-75-65% compared to ChDNS in the order of 75-75-65%. 35.0 respectively; 20.49%, and 36.1% in the 6th variant, which was watered with mulch between the rows; 19.39%, it was observed that the protein content increased by 1.6%, but the moisture content was less up to 1.22%, compared to the options where irrigation was carried out in mulched fields (from each field and between fields) (Fig. 5.10 table).

In the maintenance of the Orzu variety of soybeans, the soil moisture in the order of 70-70-60% according to ChDNS, in the 7th variant, which was watered from each egate, the protein content of soybean grain was 30.0%, the moisture content was 20.40%, in the 8th variant, the protein content of soybean grain was 30 ,6%, the moisture content is 20.45%, and in the 9th option, where the rows are mulched with a film, the protein content of the soybean grain is 32.4%, and the moisture content is 19.37%. The protein content of the soybean grain of the plant compared to the options that used other methods of irrigation, it was found that the amount increased by 2.4%, and the volume decreased by 1.08%.

In the maintenance of the Orzu variety of soybean, the soil moisture is 75-75-65% in the order of ChDNS in the order of 75-75-65%, in the 10th variant, the protein content of the soybean grain of the plant is 31.3%, the moisture content is 20.44%, and the 11th version is irrigated with alternating irrigation. in the variant, these indicators are 32.5, respectively; 20.70 5, and 34.2 in the 12th option, which is mulched with a film between the rows; It was equal to 19.80%.

When the soil moisture is 75-75-65% compared to ChDNS in the maintenance of the Orzu variety of soybean, compared to the options where traditional irrigation methods (10-11 var. from each edge and between edges) were used, in the 12th option, in which the irrigation was carried out on the edges mulched with a film, the number of plants it was found that the protein content of grain increases to 2.9%, and its fat content decreases to 0.64% (Table 5.10).

## CONCLUSION

it can be noted that when soil moisture is 70-70-60% and 75-75-65% in relation to ChDNS, irrigation was carried out from edges mulched with a film between the rows (var 3, 6, 9, 12), It was observed that when Nafis and Orzu varieties of soybeans were irrigated from each row and alternately, the amount of protein in the grain of the plant increased by 1.2-2.9%, and at the same time, the moisture content decreased by 0.64-1.22%.

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