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**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF PEANUTS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF
INTERTERM FERTILIZER RATE AND PLANTATION SCHEMES IN PEANUT CROP*****Uzakov Gulomjon Okbutayevich****Senior Researcher, Southern Agricultural Scientific Research Institute, Uzbekistan****Azizova Adiba Kosim Kizi****Phd Student, Southern Agricultural Scientific Research Institute, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: Peanut, planting period, variety, rate of mineral fertilizers, planting schemes, formation of pods.

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Abstract: This article describes the scientific data obtained on the effect of the "Mumtoz" variety of peanut on the formation of pods under the influence of inter-term mineral fertilizers and regular planting schemes in the light gray soils of Kashkadarya region.

INTRODUCTION

Increasing the productivity and quality of seeds of oilseeds, including peanuts, is important to meet the needs of the population in the world today. Plant life is closely related to the soil and the external environment. At the same time, plant life is related to external environmental conditions

only when adapted to it can they produce abundantly. It has been proven that 20-30 kg of nitrogen can be accumulated on 0.1 hectare with the help of Rhizabium bacteria living in peanut roots. Peanut is a good predecessor crop for field crops. Scientists from the University of Maastricht in the Netherlands conducted research on peanuts for 10 years. 120,000 people between the ages of 55 and 69 participated in this study. He studied the relationship between peanuts and cardiovascular diseases. According to the conclusions of the latest study in Maastricht, if a person eats at least 10 grams of nuts or peanuts per day, the probability of early death is reduced by 23 percent.

It is known that those who eat walnuts or peanuts regularly have lower rates of death from cancer, diabetes, respiratory diseases, and degenerative diseases of the nervous system.

Amanova M., Rustamov A., Allanazarova L., Khudoykulov J. stated that the effect of mineral and organic fertilizers is high in the production of abundant and high-quality crops from peanuts. It is appropriate

to determine the rate of application of nitrogenous, phosphorous and potassium fertilizers based on soil and climate conditions [1].

Khudaykulov J.B., Amanova M.E. stated that the growth, formation and productivity of sorghum largely depend on the number, rate, duration and seasonal irrigation norms. In the conditions of the grass-gray soils of the Jizzakh region, when peanuts are mulched between the rows (75%) with a film, uniform soil moisture is ensured, the processing between the rows is carried out 3-4 times less, due to the low density of the soil, its water-physical properties are improved, after irrigation, the soil moisture evaporation is reduced and 410 m³ (23.3%) of water is saved per hectare in peanut irrigation [2].

Khudaykulov J.B. said that the peanut crop is one of the main crops for agriculture. Microorganisms can enter into symbiotic relationship with plants and form nodules in their roots. believed that the symbiotic system of legumes, depending on whether this crop is annual or perennial, fixes nitrogen from 100 to 300 kg per hectare during the growing season [3].

Галстян А., Матевосян Л.Г stated that high yields of groundnut crops can be achieved only when the soil contains sufficient essential trace elements. 4.38 kg of N, 0.40 kg of P and 2.60 kg of K were required for the formation of each quantal (Eng.=50.8 kg; American=45.36 kg) of pods. R.V. Raghavaiah, C.Ranganayakulu, A.Raju and G.Sankara Reddy found that 4.38 kg of N in the formation of one quantal of pods; 0.40 kg P; In addition to 2.60 kg of K, 1.23 kg of Mg and 4.0 grams of Zn were required [4].

According to J.B. Khudaikulov, peanut is a crop demanding different types of nutrients. According to scientists, for every 1 ton of beans and 2 tons of plant straw, 63 nitrogen; 11 kg of phosphorus, 46 kg of potassium, 27 kg of calcium and 14 kg of magnesium elements are absorbed from the soil, and on average 50% of nitrogen and phosphorus and 80-90% of potassium, calcium and magnesium elements are retained in plant straw [5].

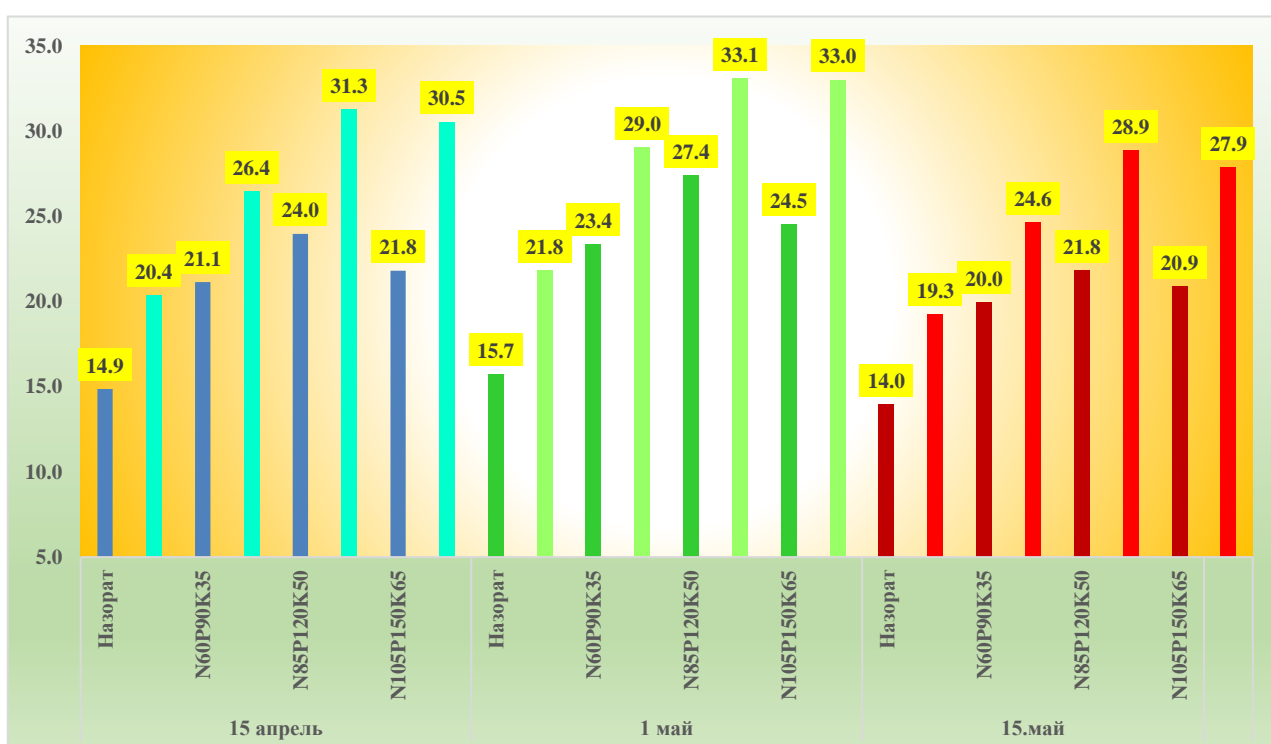


Figure 1 Changes in pea yield as a function of planting dates, pattern, and fertilizer rates

When studying the formation of pods in 1 plant in the peanut crop, it was found that the number of pods is affected by the sowing period, planting scheme and feeding standards. When the seeds were sown on April 15, the average number of pods per 1 bush in the control (without fertilizer) variant

It was 14.9 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and 20.4 units in the 90x20-1 scheme (Fig. 1).

In the N60P90K35 variant, it was 21.1 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and 26.4 units in the 90x20-1 scheme. In the N85P120K50 option, it was 24.0 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and in the 90x20-1 option, it was 31.3 units. In the N105P150K65 option, it was 21.8 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and it was observed that it was 30.5 units in the 90x20-1 scheme.

When planted in the middle period (May 1) in the control (without fertilizer) option, it was 15.7 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and in the 90x20-1 option, it was 21.8 units, or 0.8-1.4, respectively, compared to the option planted in the early period. it was determined to be a lump.

In the N60P90K35 version, it was 23.4 pieces in the 90x10-1 scheme, and in the 90x20-1 version, it was 29.0 pieces, or 2.3-2.6 pieces in the N85P120K50 version, respectively, compared to the early-planted version. 1 scheme was 27.4 units, in the 90x20-1 option it was 33.1 units, or 1.8-3.4 units compared to the option planted in the early period, respectively. In the N105P150K65 option, 24.5 units in the 90x10-1 scheme it was 33.0 units in the 90x20-1 option, or 2.5-2.5 units, respectively, compared to the option planted in the early period.

When planted in the late period (May 15) in the control (without fertilizer) option, it was 14.0

units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and in the 90x20-1 option, it was 19.3 units, or 0.9-1.1 units, respectively, compared to the option planted in the early period it was found to be less, or it was found to be 1.7-2.5 units less compared to the option planted in the medium term. In the N60P90K35 option, it was 20.0 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and 24.6 units in the 90x20-1 option, or 1.1-1.8 units less than the early-planted option, respectively.

or it was found to be 3.4-4.4 less, respectively, compared to the option planted in the medium term. In the N85P120K50 option, it was 21.8 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and in the 90x20-1 option, it was 28.9 units, or it was found to be 2.2-2.4 units less, respectively, compared to the option planted in the early period. or it was found to be 4.2-5.6 units less than the option planted in the medium term. In the N105P150K65 option, it was 20.9 units in the 90x10-1 scheme, and in the 90x20-1 option, it was 27.9 units, or it was found to be 0.9-2.6 units less, respectively, compared to the option planted in the early period. or it was found to be 3.6-5.1 less, respectively, compared to the option planted in the medium term.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that in the conditions of the light gray soil of Kashkadarya region, the formation of pods in the "Mumtoz" variety of Eryongok is influenced by the planting dates, scheme and fertilizer standards, and when planted in the early period (April 15) compared to the mid-term (May 1) planting, 1.8 - up to 3.4 units, when planted in the early period (April 15) compared to 1.0-2.7 units when planted in the late period (May 15), when planted in the 90x20-1 scheme compared to 7.0-8 when planted in the 90x10-1 scheme, It will be as high as 5-8.7 units.

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