



THE IMPACT OF WINTER WHEAT OF DIFFERENT NITROGEN FERTILIZERS AND STANDARDS OF THE GLUTEN

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Abstract

Laboratory Analysis of various Nitrogen Fertilizers and Statements on the quality of winter wheat in this article in this article was carried out.

Keywords: Wheat, fertilizer, norm, plant, plant, planted.

Introduction

Access: In order to meet the needs of the country for quality food products and the raw materials of the country, the demand for radically improving the supply and quality of agricultural products and continuous continuation of it.

When using nitrogen fertilizers, the quality of winter wheat and the quality of the harvest will be good. The use of nitrogen fertilizers in the autumn wheat weights during the growing season and methods has a positive impact on the growth, development, yield, and productivity of winter wheat.

Most importantly, the size of gluten sharply increases the amount of gluten.

The role of nitrogen fertilizers in the growth, development, productivity, yield and grain quality of winter wheat is invaluable [1; 44].

The improvement of grain quality indicators was observed when the milk wheat was used in the milk ripening phase [2; 595].

The N120 in winter fertilizers in Moscow region is shown that yield (5.7 T / in the protein in the grain 14.7-15.7%. Increasing the dose of nitrogen fertilizer to 150-180 kg / hallows yields and increase the amount of protein in the grain [3; 120].

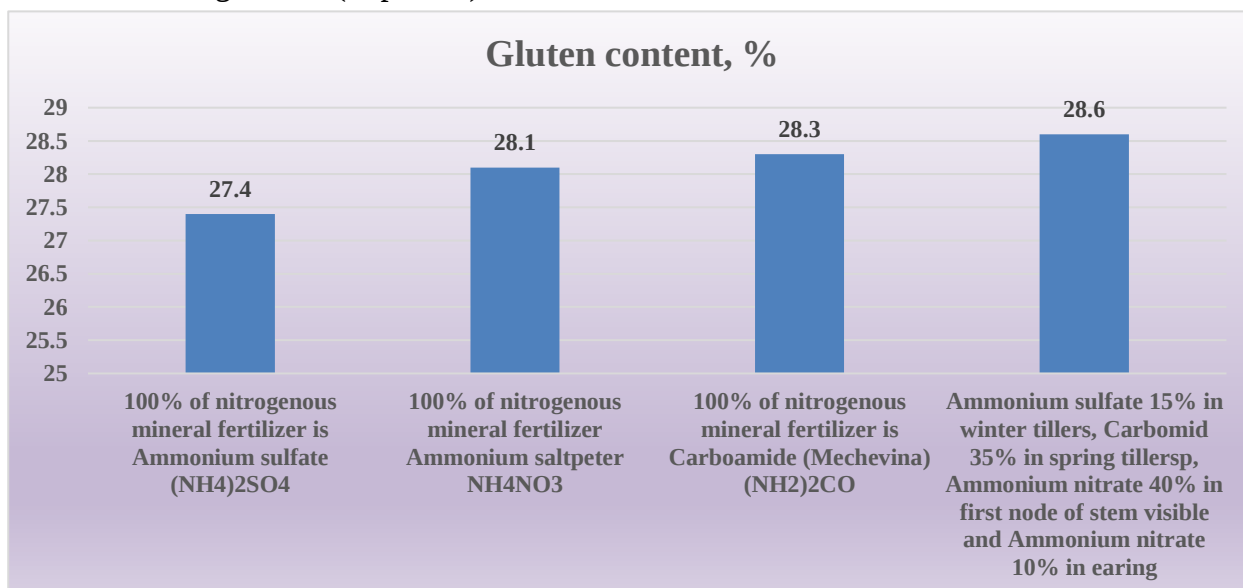
Research Methods:

Research was conducted in the laboratory of "Studies, maintenance of agricultural products and gross analyzes".

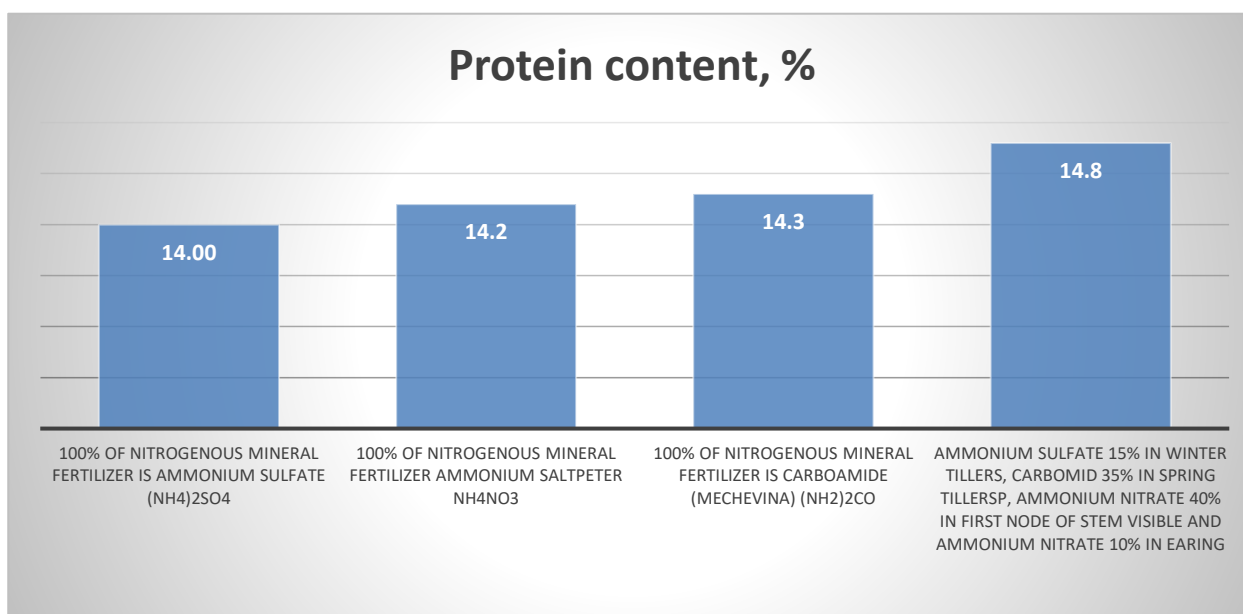
In the research, 1,000 grain weight and grain bottles were studied. In this case, the technological quality indicators of cereals grown in the field of experimental fields is based on the requirements of the Republic of Uzbekistan 13586.3-83, protein amounts GOST 10846-91 indicators GOST 13586.1-68 detected by.

Research Results:

The most basic quality of grain reflected in our experiences that the type and content of mineral fertilizers, which is given the amount of protein and gluten in the grain. The annual Meaneral Fertilizer of Nitrogen Sulfates is 14 percent, while the amount of nitrogen fertilizers was 14 percent, while the size of the glutative is 14.2 percent in grain and the amount of gluten is 28.1 percent, nitrogen fertilizers in the form of carbomid, in the form of 14.3 percent and 28.3 percent of the size of the glutative (1- picture).

**Figure 1. Protein content, %**

In mixed agony, 15% of nitrogen fertilizer is ammonium and the early spring fertilizer with a mixture of nitrogen fertilizers, in the early spring fertilizer, ammonium nitmonid nitrogen fertilizer . In the form of ammonium nitrate in the form of and the remaining 10 percent in the form of ammonium nitrate in the arms of plants (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. The amount of gluten, %**

**Conclusion:**

Quality indicators of autumn wheat varieties depend on wheat varieties, agro-technical measures and nitrogenic mineral fertilizers. The technological qualitative indicators of winter wheat varieties were high in a mixed version of nitrogenated mineral fertilizers.

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