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### IMPROVEMENT OF LAND-RECLAMATION STATUS BY WATERING PHYTOMELIORATIVE PLANTS AND SAVING WATER RESOURCES

**Turayev Ulugbek<sup>1</sup>, Nurov Dilmurod<sup>1</sup>, Isayeva Laylo<sup>1</sup>, Barnayeva Munira<sup>1</sup>,  
Shorofutdinov Humoyun<sup>2</sup>, Sharopov Nurmuhammad<sup>2</sup>, Ibrohimova Kumush<sup>2</sup>.**

1. Assistant, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization  
Engineers Bukhara branch, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan
2. Bachelor student, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural  
Mechanization Engineers Bukhara branch, Bukhara city, Uzbekistan



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**Abstract:** In the fields of saline soils of the Bukhara oak, under the grassland alluvial soils, sowing of phytomeliorative plants, Tariq and Corn crops as a second crop in the fields released from the winter wheat, with the reduction of salt washing principles and timing, , grain and duplicate crops. At the same time, tariq and corn seeds will be able to keep the soil moisture content well up to the autumn, reducing the intake of salt in the soil.

**Key words:** phytomeliorative plants, salt, intensity, melioration, collector, soil, sized waters, recyclable crop, variants, saline washing.

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In our country since the first years of independence, major changes have been made in agriculture, which is one of the most important sectors of the economy. The President of our country, the heads of our government, created legal relations on the basis of decrees and resolutions on improvement of agricultural and land reclamation, and great opportunities for the development of multilateral economy.

The adoption of these decrees requires that the attention be paid to the agrarian and land-reclamation sector and that the living standards of the population increase, and that the population's nutritional requirements are met. to solve important problems. This, in turn, pays great attention to rural and water management personnel.

In the consistent policy pursued by the state, priority is given to the improvement of land reclamation and rational use of water resources to obtain high yields of high quality crops. Currently, the creation of economical irrigation technologies, improvement of land reclamation, repair and reconstruction of collector-drainage systems, land degradation, secondary salinization, full compliance with the irrigation regime and special attention is paid to such events.

Since the early years of independence, efforts have been made to accelerate grain production by reducing the cotton fields and reducing the cotton fields. At present, after harvesting grain crops, most of these areas remain empty due to water shortages resulting in underground waters evaporating

from the ground through the capillaries, and containing minerals and all water-soluble harmful substances the salts are incorporated into the soil, causing salinization of these areas at different levels and as a result, a large amount of water resources are spent on autumn saline cleaning.

To overcome these problems, many scientists in our country have carried out scientific research and experiments. Scientists such as academician Q.Mirzajonov, professor MXXamidov, professor B. Khalikov, associate professor B.Suvanov, A.Hamidov and U.Juraev are the second time to

reclaim crops after winter wheat and to improve the reclamation condition of the soil, phytomeliorant have been experimenting with plant cultivation. At the same time, we have to rely on water resources, reduce the level of soil salinity, obtain extra hectares during water shortages, reduce water consumption for saline, it is desirable to plant the phytomeliorative plants that are resistant to drought, salt-digesting, collecting various useful nutrients in the soil, as well as to prevent the meliorative deterioration of the soil.

Many scientific research and advanced farming practices have

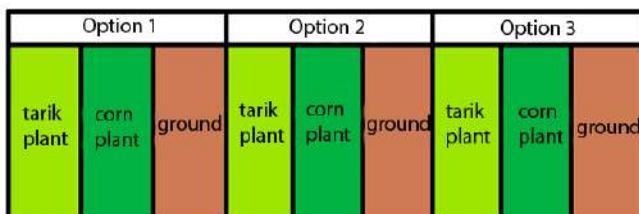
shown that one of the key factors in achieving sustainable high yields of agricultural crops on irrigated lands is the use of scientifically-grounded methods to improve soil fertility and improve fertility to use.

Based on the above conclusions, sowing tariq and corn crops as a second crop in the fields falling out of autumn wheat was carried out in the field of grassy, moderately saline soils of the ErkinShoyim farm of the Alat district of Bukhara region ,

depth of settlements was 1.5-1.65 meters in depth. The experiments were conducted in three versions and 3 times based on PSUYAITI (formerlyPhIthI).

In our first variant, tarik plant was planted, in the second variant, the corn plant and the 3-bed observations were left blank after winter wheat. Our experience was 1 half and the area of each option was 10mx50m or 0.05 hectares.

### Testfielddiagram



Results from the experimental field showed that the intake of saline concentration in the Phytomeliorant cultivated areas was slightly less than that of the 3 species, for example, in the sown areas of phytomeliorative plants, there was a decrease in salts relative to the control (pudded) option. At the end of the water cycle, the amount of dry residues in the size of 1,121-

1,139 grams of potato in the planted corn yielded 1,313-1,335 g of dry matter. The plant weight of the soil after harvesting is increased by the relative weight of the soil, which increases the amount of soil grains, that is, the weight of 0-30 cm at the beginning of vegetation, has a weight of 1.46 g / cm<sup>3</sup>, , in the end of vegetation the plantations of phytomeliorant were 1.43-1.44 g / cm<sup>3</sup>.

**Pic 1.Option field (tarik plant and corn plant)**



When analyzing the amount of chlorine in the soil of the experimental field of phytomeliorant, the amount of chlorine in the 0-30 cm layer prior to sowing of the phytomeliorant crops was 0.034%, and the density of 0-100 cm in the soil was 0.032%. Tariq planted in our first variant, the chlorine content at

the end of the growing season was 0.022% in the 0-30 cm layer and 0.025% in the 0-100 cm layer. Chlorine content in our Corn Corner 2 option was 0.021% in the 0-30 cm layer and 0.019% in the 0-100 cm layer at the end of the growing season. In our observable version, the amount of chlorine in

the 0-30 cm layer was 0.046% and 0.04% in the 0-100 cm layer. In our control version, the amount of dry residue in the soil was 0.193% in the 0-30 cm layer at the beginning of the vegetation and by the end of the growing season this value was 0.214%. According to the results of common experiments, the highest salinity control option was observed in the field, which was left without seeding, and the lowest salt content was observed in the Corn Corner field in our 2nd variant.

The highest level of salt washing in the field of testing was recorded in the plow control version of the experimental area. Seasonal salinization of this option was 5828 m<sup>3</sup> / ha. The Tariq plant was sown in the first variant with seasonal salinity of 4254 m<sup>3</sup> / ha and 1574 m<sup>3</sup> / ha of water was consumed as compared to control. The salinity was 2,965 m<sup>3</sup> / hectare, which indicates the consumption of 2863 m<sup>3</sup> / h less than the control version.



**Pic 2.Shurf, a dug for determining Pic 3.Different soil depths  
the levels of the watershed and soil layers**

### **CONCLUSION**

In the fields of the grassy, medium-sandy soils of the Bukhara region, the Tariq and Corn plants, which are resistant to drought and drought-resistant crops, are exposed

to the end of the growing season, salt intake is 29%, salt washing norms - up to 33%, and an additional 24.6 t / ha from 1 hectare, and 480 g / ha of greenhouse grains can be obtained from the corn.

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