



## **SASSIK KOVRAK'S TECHNOLOGY OF CULTIVATION IN NON-IRRIGATED LANDS**

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It is necessary to grow the sage plant on the soil distributed in the Republic of Uzbekistan and on irrigated lands taking into account its climate, to grow more and more quality raw materials. Growing the sage plant on soils with a high, medium mechanical content of irrigated fertility gives a good result. Many years of scientific observations have shown that in relation to the medicinal plants that grow without Yowie, it is found that the composition of those that grow without yowoyi is fully preserved biologically active substances. The main importance is the preservation of a large number of components in the composition of the plant and the proper and timely harvesting of plant raw materials in the full use of these substances in medicine. To obtain a high and high-quality product from the Dorivor sage plant, it will be necessary to conduct a high level of agro technical action. Among all agro technical measures aimed at obtaining a high yield from medicinal plants, feed processing plays a key role. Because when the Earth is processed, the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil are improved, along with this, the efficiency of all agro technical measures increases, the growth and development of the plant is accelerated. The sage plant is considered a warm-loving, light-loving, drought-resistant crop, it will be possible to obtain a high yield using the planted lands for 4-5 years. The land on which the sage is planted is prepared in the autumn, and in order to maintain soil fertility in a state before the land plowing, the plant is quality-driven at a depth of 25-30 CM, giving 20 tons of local fertilizer per hectare and phosphorus fertilizer from the account of 70% of the annual norm for good development during In early spring, the Earth is leveled and cleared of weeds ponds. Seeds are sown in equipment for planting vegetables at a depth of 15 cm, with a soil temperature of 17-60°C at the beginning of March-April at a depth of 70- 2-4 cm, and an average of 8 kg per hectare of quality seed is spent. Mavrakni will also be on the axis in late autumn. The grass begins to sprout on 12-14 day after planting the seed in the spring. In the first days maysalami begins to fall on the growth of the tab, and the Earth is cultivated



and softened so that it does not remain among the weeds. When the sage is densely planted or weeds are plucked, it is necessary to prevent the reproduction of hand-made fungi and pests in plants when the spring comes to seriousness. When two pairs of leaves are formed in the 0 ' wire Bush, honeycombs in the range of every 15 cm are harvested, leaving 2-3 pieces of the plant alone.

0 ' it is recommended to carefully process the row spacing without damaging the root system of the wire, it is necessary to spray the watering layer depending on the moisture content of the soil and the condition of the plant. During the season, it is recommended to water the sage up to 7-8 times in the first year. In the periods when the level of the sage leaf subsides and the root system develops, it requires a lot of water. Fertilizing the sage plant for good growth and development is one of the most important agrotechnical factors. For the good development of the mullet after the sprouting of the lawn feeding of the sage, it is necessary to start with the processing of potassium from 30 kg and 25 kg of nitrogen fertilizer per hectare at the same time with the processing of a number of intervals. It is recommended to enter at a depth of 0 to 10-12 cm. The second feeding is carried out in the shunting phase, giving 30 kg of nitrogen and 20 kg of phosphorus fertilizer per hectare before watering, and its development is further accelerated. The last feeding is finished by laying 40 kg of nitrogen and 25 kg of potassium fertilizer on the hectare account of the flowering period of the sage plant. Potassium fertilizers significantly increase the cold resistance of the sage. During the development of the sage plant requires a lot of nutrients, especially in the flowering phase. Feeding of the plantain is carried out before watering. Taking into account the Shulami, it gives a good result if the sage is fed with an average hectare of 100-110 kg of nitrogen, 70 kg of phosphorus and 50 kg of potassium fertilizer during the growing season. The harvest of the sage leaf planted in the first year is harvested once in September. In the second year before the beginning of the season, the upper part of the plant is shaved, leaving 5-8 cm, the old branches are shaved. it is removed from the field. The first term ends at the end of September. Pass agrotechnical events at a high level!sa under our conditions it is possible to harvest a leaf of sage 3 times.



Product preparation. The leaves of marmalade are harvested with a decoction of three times a year (pressed from a flower). On the first and second skin, only the leaves at the bottom of the STEM are obtained. And in the third term (in September) all the leaves on the STEM and the top of the stem - the tip (up to 10% is allowed) is harvested and dried in loft beds or air dryers.

Sesame-*SESANUM INDICUM* L.

Sesame-*Sesamum indicum* L., sesame - belongs to the Pedaliaceae family.

Sesame is a herbaceous plant that grows to 60-100 cm tall. Stem like a sucker, hairy, green or reddish, 4-8 edge. The leaf has a simple straight edge, has a different shape: it is rounded at the bottom, and the leaves at the top are thin. The contents of the ovary are lanceolate or oblong ovary. The flowers are large, 1-3 sometimes located in the arm of five leaves. Gulkosach 5-8 pieces, gultojisi 2 lips. The fruit is a 4-8-room sledge. It blooms in June-July. The fruit is made in August-September.

To be used. Sesame oil is used in the dissolution of medicinal substances, in the preparation of ointments and ointments. Sesame oil increases the number of platelets in the blood and accelerates blood clotting. Therefore, it is sometimes used in the treatment of blood diseases. Sesame oil and seeds are widely used in the food industry.

Technology of cultivation of Sesame.

Sesame is considered one of the most valuable oil crops. Its seeds contain 16-19 percent protein and 16-17 percent nitrogen-free substances. His homeland is Africa, and he came to Central Asia from India. The area of the land area is 6.7 million hectares. In Uzbekistan has also been cultivated since many years. Sesame is a warm-loving, light-loving plant that grows on a short day. C) In Uzbekistan, the 'hkent-112' variety is planted.

The main predecessors for Sesame are leguminous grain crops, corn, oats and alfalfa. Sesame is re-sown after 6-7 years to the once planted land, as it is very damaged by diseases and pests. For Sesame it will be necessary to separate the ground, which is fertile, not salted and purified from weeds. It requires a deep expulsion of the Earth. Before driving the Earth, 10-15 tons of manure per hectare of land is fed with 40-50 kilograms of phosphorus and driven to a depth of 25-27 centimeters with a humming plug. Before



planting in the spring, the lands are washed if they are salted. Before planting, it is cultivated and boron 1-2 times. Apré less infected lands with weeds! at the beginning of the month, cultivation and boronation are enough once at a depth of 8-10 centimeters. Before planting, the lands are watered by means of rations. With the maturation of the soil is processed in the cultivator, after which it is boronized and pressed into the trowel. Although the meadow and meadow, where the waters of the Sizot are located nearby-the marshy land is not watered before planting. Basically, great attention should be paid to the quality of the sown seed. The purity of the seed should be 95-98 percent, and its fertility should not be less than 85 - 95 percent. It is desirable to plant sesame seeds when the soil temperature is 15-16 degrees. Sesame is sown in late May in the first decade of May. It is necessary to plant angiosperms on 10-15 June. Sesame is planted in a wide row, the range should be between 60-70 centimeters, the planting depth should not exceed 3-5 centimeters. One hectare of land is sown 1,5-2,0 million pieces or 5-6 kilograms of seeds. In addition to planting, rations are obtained and watered satisfactorily. Seeds germinate on 5-6 day, Lawn-4 degrees die in the cold. During the 0 'water period, it is cultivated 2-3 times, it is not made yagana. Watered 2-4 times. It is enough to water the plant 1-2 times, planted in areas close to the Sizot water. Before flowering, it is watered by feeding it with 40-50 kg of nitrogen and 20 kg of potassium. After flowering, it is watered by giving to the hectare account again 30 kg of nitrogen fertilizers and 20 kg of phosphorus fertilizers. The lands are softened and cleaned of weeds. Sesame develops slowly in the first 30-40 days of the growth period, and weeds are more exposed. Its vegetative period is 80-120 days. At the end of the growing season, the leaves of the plant are poured yellow, before the lower breasts. If its crop is not harvested in time, the sprouts burst and the seeds are spilled. The Sesame harvested in the 0 machine is tied and dried in a mortar and milled manually after 10 - 12 days. 0 is brushed with a face down. Grain is cleaned in cleaning machines and stored in a bag or in a clean ground at a height of 20-30 centimeters. The moisture content in the stored seed should be as much as 9 percent more boim.



## **REFERENCE**

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