

## THE TECHNOLOGY OF CULTIVATION OF WHEAT

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**Anotatsiya:** the wheat grown in this article both modern agronomic methods, soil and climate conditions, seed preparation, planting, maintenance and harvest process is illuminated. Also, high hosildorlikkaerishishda was based on the analysis of the importance of scientific technology.

**Key words:** wheat, agrotexnologik productivity, seeds, watering, fertilizing, soil, climate

**Annotasiya.** Rassmatrivayutsya v dannoy sovremennie agrotexnicheskie viratshivaniya pshenisi state method, klimatu I trebovaniya k pochve, podgotovka semyan, posev, I rastenyami uxod za sb urojaya. Takje v analiziruetsyarol nauchnix texnologiy povishenii urojaynosti.

**Klyuchevie slovo:** pshenisa, agrotexnologik in urojaynost, cement, oroshenie, udobrenie, pochva, klimat

**Abstract.** This article discusses the cultivation of wheat metho modern agrotechnical, including to fail so keep and climate requirements, see the drug, seeding, crop care, and harvesting. It also analyzes the importance of scientific technologies in increasing productivity.

**Keywords:** wheat, agrotechnology, productivity, seeds, irrigation, fertilization, to fail, so keep climate.

**To enter.** Wheat (*triticum aestivum* l.) is one of the most important strategic crops in agriculture grain in the world, plays a key role in ensuring the food security of mankind [FAO, 2019]. Global climate change, the limited resources of the earth for the rapid growth in the number of population and water scarcity, the cultivation of wheat to increase the effectiveness of plans to become the urgent task .

The production of cereal and legume crops in uzbekistan from the year increased from million tons in 2025 10,1 this to 2024, compared to 13% is a lot of [national statistics committee of the republic of uzbekistan, 2026]. 422,6 thousand tons, while the import of wheat flour, 2024, compared to 10,3% reduced by [2026]. This shows that domestic production has increased. Modern agricultural technologies (no-language, drip irrigation, fertilizing clear, music varieties) can be significantly increased through the introduction of the yield. Both of irrigated wheat cultivation in this article based on the scientific stage of kazakhstan and uzbekistan and is considered to be suitable approach to the sinful earth.

The soil and climatic conditions.The territory of uzbekistan is situated in central asia, from the north side

Kazakhstan, turkmenistan to the west, kyrgyzstan from the east side, the south-east side from Tajikistan, afghanistan shares borders with the countries of the south side. The eastern part of the republic of tyan-shan and pamir mountain ridge of the south eastern part of the mountain ridges, Chotqol from the north side with the mountain ridges in the central region, on the south



by Zaamin bounded by mountain ridges. The north of the country naryn on the other hand, Qoradaryo, Syrdarya water basins, the south side, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Amudarya, Chirchik in the central regions, Tone-gar upon Bo'zsuy, Sanzar, the flow will take zarafshan river. The main crops of the area of the region mentioned above with the river water was watering. Dryness of the climate of uzbekistan, the ministry of heat and a lot of light, varies with the variation of the harsh weather. The hot and cold months and forbidden in most of the country's most average-rat change of 30°C can be. The amount of precipitation also varies dramatically months.

Mechanical composition of the soil in the cultivation of wheat, productivity, salinity and moisture level is a decisive factor in the regime. The best results, and average light sandy-clay soils (pH 6,0–7.5) is taken. Heavy mud and strongly saline soils yields a 20-30% will decrease by [6].

Prefers moderate in terms of climate the climate of wheat. The optimum temperature for sprouting seeds 8-12°C during the growing season 15-25°C. winter varieties -18...-20°C. it is resistant to frost. Uzbekistan's Fergana, tashkent, samarkand, kashkadarya and surkhandarya regions is the most convenient for irrigated wheat fields. In the context of climate change and drought resistant varieties it is necessary to select sho'rga [4].

Prepare the soil. Preparation of soil quality to obtain high yields of basic necessity. Driving in the fall to a depth of 25-30 cm (pluz or chisel) no weeds, retains moisture and improve soil structure. No-driving technologies at minimal language and reduce erosion and organic matter of the soil increases the amount of [6]. Organic fertilizer (manure or compost) 10-15 t/ha shall be in the amount of. The family of the soil, agro-chemicals and analysis, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and micronutrients will determine the level of. Leveling and securing of water works provides a flat distribution.

Prepare the seeds. Yield directly affects the quality of the seeds (the seed is of good quality, yield by 10-15% can be increased). Certified, high reproduksiya and disease resistant varieties is the choice. Winter varieties recommended in uzbekistan: "Ulugbek-600", "Value", "Nadir", "Uzbekistan-25", "Perfect" (drought-resistant varieties music) [7].

Before planting, the seeds of fungitsid (e.g., Carbendazim 2 g/kg) and calibration dorilash (large, full to separate grains) was forced. Seed consumption in irrigated lands 100-125 kg/ha (400-500 pieces/m<sup>2</sup>).

The technology of planting. In uzbekistan, mainly winter wheat is grown. Planting period: end of October – beginning of November (November 5-15 optimum). Spring varieties is less used.

Planting method: qatorlab (range range of 15-20 cm), 4-6 cm depth. Drill to a depth of seyalakalar inhibits sprinkle of modern and flat clear. Butaklanishni sprouts flat on planting and provides yields by 15-20% increase [6].

Fertilizing system. For wheat nitrogen (n), phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) and potassium (K<sub>2</sub>O) is the main element of. The norms recommended in the annual irrigated lands (approximate):

- Nitrogen (n): 120-150 kg/ha (in sowing 30-40%, is given in the spring split);
- Phosphorus: 60-80 kg/ha (before planting);
- Potassium: 40-60 kg/ha [6].



Fertilizer during the growing season in several stages (from roots and leaves) is given. Foliar nutrition (micronutrients and biostimulyatorlar) yields by 10-15% increases. Where are given a lot of nitrogen, the plant "lay remain" at risk increases.

Irrigation technology. One of the most important factors of the cultivation of both wheat irrigation, especially in arid regions. Total water consumption is 400-600 mm. Watering is usually 4-6 times:

- Then out from germination;
- Butaklanish stage (the most important – crown root formation);
- The stem and grain to'lishib be stretched in the period [3].

Modern methods – drip or sprinkler irrigation water 30-40% of saves and increases productivity. Timely and avoids the stress of water to give the water plant in moderation.

The fight against disease and pests. Wheat rust, changsimon putrefaction (unshudring), septorioz, and diseases like thrips, aphids, pests like pashshasi to the effects of wheat occurs. Integrated the fight against pests (ip, I) apply:

- Agronomic methods (resistance varieties, planting, crop);
- Biological protection;
- Selective chemical means (and fungitsid insektitsidlar) [6].

Regular monitoring and forecasting system inhibits the multiplication of the harmful organism.

Harvest and storage. Fully cooked grain (moisture 14-16% of falls) is collected with combine. Don shedding and delay will lead to a decrease in the quality.

The gathered grain, dry, well-ventilated warehouse is stored. Optimal humidity level of 12-14%. After being cleaned and dried the quality of cereals (gluten amount of protein) that is stored [3].

**Conclusion.** The cultivation of wheat and multi-stage research process, based on agronomic and grain quality at each stage the right approach is the key to obtain high yield. Uzbekistan in the conditions of modern varieties ("Perfect", "Ulugbek-600" and others), resource-saving technologies (drip irrigation, no-at language, clear fertilizing) can increase the yield through the introduction of sustainable and integrated methods of struggle. This will provide not only the domestic market, but export capacity enhances both [1, 5].

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