

## Advantages of using biostimulants (bioenergetics, gumimix, Mr. Pover, Ento humin and potassium humate) in beet cultivation

*Xoliqov Asqar Inatillo o'g'li<sup>1</sup>*

**Annotation:** This article provides information on the study of the effect and importance of biostimulants in obtaining a high yield of beets in the irrigated lands of our Republic.

**Keywords:** Hashaki beet, variety, fertilizer, planting rate, seed, productivity

Today, the demand for pet food in our country is 120 million tons. But last year, only 47 million tons of feed were produced, and the need was met by 40 percent.

The quantity and quality of feed grown and prepared for livestock, depending on certain soil and climatic characteristics, the type of crops for livestock, varieties, as well as the development and implementation of effective technologies for their cultivation determine the effectiveness of animal husbandry.

In this article we will tell you how to do it. Uning ildizmevasining was 9-12% Kuruka substance and 9-13% sugar is present. Hashaki lavlagining 1T ildizmevasida 120 g. ozika birligi, 20-22 kg strength. Shuningdek uning ildizmevas foidally modalari, vitamin vardan C, B, B1, B2, PP and carotinga is rich. Bundan tashkent, 1t. deciduous lavlag khash 100 Ozi birligi and 40-42 kg wasps [1].

Among forage crops in our republic, khashaki is grown from tubers mainly by planting khashaki beetroot, which is quite fertile compared to other crops. Cultivation of khashaki beet on the basis of intensive technology involves the use of such varieties as "Uzbekistan sugar", "Eckendorf yellow" and "Uzbekistan 83" of its express type, preparation of the land for planting, timing of planting and plant care, strict compliance with the technological map, as well as the fullest possible use of mechanisms for harvesting [2].

Hashaki beet is a row-to-row cultivated, productive crop. Planted on soils with high fertility, porous, structural, loamy, loamy, with a neutral soil reaction. The farm is located in pre-sowing crop rotations. Poppy beets are placed on plots sown with cotton, perennial grasses, as well as after winter cereals.

Hashaki beet absorbs 25-30 kg of nitrogen, 9-10 kg of phosphorus, 45-50 kg of potassium from the soil to form 100 kg of tubers and, accordingly, leaves. He is particularly demanding of nitrogen and potash fertilizers. The annual rate of ore fertilizers is nitrogen 150-200, phosphorus 100-120, potassium 80-100 kg/ha. All phosphorus-potassium fertilizers are applied before plowing the land. Nitrogen is applied as top dressing 50 kg / ha before planting and twice 50-75 kg / ha before watering.

Organic fertilizer, manure is applied before planting 20-30 tons of land per hectare. During the main tillage, autumn plowing is carried out to a depth of 30-35 cm. For storage in a wet state in early spring, the autumn plow is harrowed, dragged before planting, harrowed, pressed with a hammer.

<sup>1</sup> Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, livestock and biotechnology



Preparation of seeds for sowing occurs in the same way as when growing sugar beet. Planting begins when the temperature in the soil warms up to 5-60 degrees. In Uzbekistan, khashaki beets begin to be planted in March.

The planting rate is 15 kg / ha, after the formation of grass, harrowing is carried out, uniform. 75-90 thousand plants are left per hectare. When harvesting, it is optimal to maintain 65-80 thousand bushes of plants [3.].

Work on the technology of growing khashaki beet in our republic is not in demand at the current level. Therefore, the selection of suitable varieties for certain soil and climatic conditions of our Republic, the development of effective cultivation technology taking into account their biological characteristics is one of the topical issues of the industry.

Agricultural biostimulants are biologically useful fertilizers and similar products used in the production of plant products to increase the growth, health and productivity of plants.

Therefore, the use of biostimulators to increase the yield of hashaki beet and thereby obtain a higher yield per unit area is important to solve this problem.

**Conclusions.** The selection of suitable varieties of khashaki beet for the conditions of the Samarkand region and the development of an effective technology for growing high and high-quality crops, taking into account their biological characteristics, as well as the use of biostimulators in this process is an important factor in achieving high efficiency.

#### List of used literature

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2022 йил 8 февралдаги “Чорвачиликни янада ривожлантириш ва чорва озуқа базасини мустахкамлаш чора – тадбирлари тўғрисида” ПҚ-121 – сон қарори
2. Б.Д.Аллашов, С.Ғ.Жамолов Суғориладиган майдонларда озуқабоп экинларни етиштириш Фермерлар учун ўқув-услубий қўлланма Тошкент 2019 й.
3. 3. Р.О.Орипов, Н.Х.Халилов Ўсимликшунослик Тошкент 2006 й.

