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USEFUL PROPERTIES OF MOSH IN UZBEKISTAN AND CULTIVATION TECHNOLOGY

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ANNOTATION

The article provides information about the importance of mosh in the Prevention of various diseases and The Agrotechnology of cultivation, including the characteristics of foyhali for man in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: variety, mosh, repeated crop, wheat, beans, peas, blue peas and rye fertilizer, grain, temperature, acceptable, option, vegetation.

Today, among legumes, the area under which mosh is planted is the second largest in terms of volume in the world after soybeans (about 25 million hectares). According to data, in our republic, mosh is grown annually as a recurring crop on an area of more than 18-20 thousand hectares. It is known that the mosh contains a large amount of all foiled mods-magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, which support the activity of the brain, heart and nervous system. If regular fly food is added to the list of food consumed, stress is achieved by easily passing States and not losing oneself, memory and vision are improved, bones and joints are again stronger. Mosh also has healing properties such as helping to cope with allergies and asthma.

Mosh belongs to the legume family, a small, round or oval-shaped light green product. Its original homeland was India, and today it is grown in all sub-tropical regions of the globe.

The composition of Mosh is rich in vegetable protein, carbohydrate, kletchatka, various vitamins, micro and micro elements, essential amino acids and folic acid. The main difference from legumes is that this product does not contain an oligosaccharide mod that causes flatulence. The mosh contains a large amount of substances that support the activity of the brain, heart and nervous system-magnesium, phosphorus, potassium. Stress situations are easily transferred if fly foods are added to the list of foods to be consumed and this regularity gains. The mosh also has the property of helping to cope with allergies and asthma. Mosh, like all legumes, reduces blood sugar and cholesterol levels. Improves the work of the cardiovascular system, increases the elasticity of the vessels.

This product has a powerful antioxidant effect. It accelerates the healing of burnt wounds. The mosh has the property of driving the forehead, removing tumors, cleansing the body of toxic substances. Due to the high content of kletchatka, it helps to solve the problem of constipation, normalize the work of the digestive system. If you eat it regularly, eye sharpness increases and kidney function improves. Minerals and protein in the mosh strengthen bone tissue, contribute to the recovery of the immune system.

It is especially important for the organism of athletes. Because mosh has a high nutritional value and can even replace meat.

Vitamins of Group V in mosh are very important for the nervous system. Protects against constant stress, strengthens memory, and also contributes to the processes of blood creation. The cultivation of mosh contributes to the Coordination of the work of the hormonal system during menopause in women, the Prevention of various tumors and cancer. It also has the property of rejuvenating the skin. Constant penetration of it into the ration ensures that the skin is tense, healthy. Increases the body's resistance to chronic diseases. Those who suffer from allergies, asthma and arthritis should consume more mosh. Moss grass, that is, freshly grown moss, strengthens immunity, improves memory, exalting mental abilities. Therefore, it is often recommended for older people.

By energizing the body, it helps to treat infectious diseases such as bronchitis, tracheitis, rhinitis, sinusitis, laryngitis.

In order to collect useful greens-sprouts from the fly, no more than two years must have passed since it was harvested. To do this, a container with holes in the bottom is taken so that moisture can penetrate. A thin cloth (for example, marli-gauze) is placed at the bottom of the container, and then a mosh is placed in the container. Another container larger than this one is taken and the first container is placed in it with a dry moss. Then water is placed on the moss to the extent that it is buried. Put in a dry place. After 4 hours, the water is drained and fresh water is placed. The next day you will see that the Moss has sprouted and sprouted. 3 days after that, sprouted greenery sprouts can be eaten by adding them with mosh seeds at the base. Just remember to wash them before eating. In some cases, sprouted seeds give a bitter taste, which is easy to correct, so if they are washed in boiling water.

In our paradise, we will welcome them by preparing various delicacies such as moshdan moshkichiri, moshkhurda and moshugra.

With nutritional value, Mosh surpasses wheat, beans, peas, blue peas and rye grains by 1.5-2 times, and in terms of satiety-1.5 times. The digestion of the protein contained in Mosh reaches 86 percent. Mosh contains 24-28% protein, 8% lysine, 7% arginine, and is high in vitamins B1 and PP.

From scientific sources, it turns out that mosh is a crop that during the growing season accumulates 50-100 kg/ha of biological nitrogen and organic matter in the soil, which, along with increasing the natural fertility of the Earth, gives healing grains rich in proteins and vitamins.

When mosh is grown as a repeated crop in the autumn wheat rye, a blue mass crop of 300-400 ts/ha is grown and driven into the ground, each hectare of land is enriched with 100 kg of biologically pure nitrogen, as well as organic matter of a level equal to the annual norm of rotted manure. The moss leaves the remains of roots and prunes in the soil at the rate of 2.5-3 tons after it during the entire growing season.

The climatic conditions of our country make it possible to plant agricultural crops all year round and get crops 2-3 times a year. Therefore, it is effective to grow mosh as a repeated crop, as long as the harvest of autumn bushy grain crops is harvested on irrigated land. Even in conditions of limited water supply of irrigated areas, mosh can be grown after autumn wheat. In regions where water is scarce, mosh is grown as a repeat crop due to its drought tolerance. The supply of the population with products in the current period has become an economic, social problem, since with the growth of the population, the demand for the product of the is

increasingly increasing. The solution to this problem is to ensure the supply of grain products to the population in return for the events held in kilish. The use of okilona from fields vacated by grain crops and the study of the technology of repeated cultivation of the mosh crop in the maxad of the development of additional ozik-ovkat products is an urgent issue. Because in recent years, the cultivation area of mosh has been expanding inmok. Mosh is a variety of Asian varieties of beans, distinguished by its wide use in cereals, the preparation of high-quality and tasty dishes. One of the sources cultivated in Uzbekistan from Kadim is bulib. Rest is planted in angiz along the mosh biology. Mosh grain contains 24-28% oxyl, 2-4% oil and 46-50% starch, vitamins V rice, lysine, arginine. It is crushed into 5-10% today's flour [1]. The climatic conditions of our country make it possible to plant agricultural crops all year round and get crops 2-3 times a year. Therefore, it is effective to grow mosh as a repeated crop, as long as the harvest of autumn bushy grain crops is harvested on irrigated land. Every year in our republic, mosh is grown as a recurring crop on an area of more than 18-20 thousand hectares.

Excessive moistening of the soil when planting Mosh seeds negatively affects germination. Mosh seeds germinate for very short periods after planting, requiring 90-92% moisture compared to their weight.

In our republic, Pobeda–104, radost, Navruz, Amber, Pearl and other varieties of mosh are planted. It is advisable to plant the moss on land vacated by autumn bushy, cereal crops, potatoes, corn crops.

After the autumn wheat crop for planting mosh has been harvested, Hala is cleaned of straw and lightly watered. It is possible to plant mosh seeds after loosening the soil to a depth of 14-16 CM with the help of cultivators as soon as it is done.

Mosh is planted as a repeated crop in wide rows in late June-early July. During the growing season, the soil is watered 1-3 times, depending on climatic conditions. During the flowering and grain ripening periods of the Mosh plant, the demand for water will be high. For the purpose of weeding, weeding is carried out, and between the rows the chop crumbs. Before planting, 40-60 kg of phosphorus and 20-40 kg of potash fertilizers are applied in pure form per hectare. During the zoning and flowering periods, 30-40 kg of nitrogen, 20-30 kg of phosphorus and 10-20 kg of potassium fertilizers are fed. If nitrogen fertilizers exceed the norm, the plant will not absorb biological nitrogen.

The trunk, leaves and other parts of the Moss are in a Green State at the time of ripening. This makes it impossible for the grain crop to be harvested directly with a combine harvester. For this reason, in most cases in farms that grow mosh, when 70-80% of the pods are harvested when harvesting, in the morning shifts they are harvested by hand, spread and dried, and then milled.

Processing and storage of Mosh seeds. Freshly harvested and brought to the threshing floor, mosh grains are subjected to preliminary cleaning (organic and mineral mixtures). When cleaning Mosh grains, care should be taken to ensure that the seeds are cleaned qualitatively and do not mechanically damage the grains, meeting the requirement of the Class I-II seed standard.

Mosh seeds are well peeled from other mixtures "Zmeyka" and Gorka. The height of pouring it with a transporter is lowered so as not to damage the Mosh seed and not crumble. Flexible

sleeves are used to ensure that the seeds fall slowly. Eat in this variety is sewn from tarpaulin, bags and other materials. Also, the walking speed of the tape transporter is reduced to 1.5-1.7 meters per second, barriers are placed on the transporter to prevent grains from falling into the tape.

If the mosh varieties are wet, then it is necessary to dry them at a temperature not compromising the quality of the seed. Mosh grains are dried in mine-type strains on farms. Grain with a moisture content of more than 19% is dried in a differentiated mode. The temperature in the first layer of the drying agent is reduced to 100, and in the case of heating the seed-to 50. The moisture content of the seed is reduced by 3-4% so that the Shell does not crack.

If the grain does not need to be dried, that is, the seeds need to be kept at high humidity (for canning dry seeds), they must be cooled. Cooling is carried out in an active and passive way with dry and cold air. In the passive method of cooling, the building where the seeds are placed is ventilated and air is sent under the floor. In the active method of cooling, the seed is cooled using a stationary or portable ventilation device. In general, the active ventilation method of cooling is effective.

The Mosh grain is made in the short term after harvest and can germinate again quickly. But if the Moss is kept in comfortable conditions, it retains its germination capacity up to 15-20 years. That is why it is necessary to strictly follow the rules of grain storage. When the seeds are stored in a bag, in a dry building, no more than 8 bags can be stacked on top.

If the warehouse is equipped with an active ventilation device and there is an opportunity to observe the quality storage of the seed heap on all floors, dry seeds can be stored spilled on the ground. In this case, the floor of the seed heap next to the wall should not exceed 2.5 meters, and the floor in the middle should not exceed 5 meters. During the storage process, constant control over the condition of the seeds and their quality should be established. In this case, temperature, humidity, damage and germination of seeds are observed.

Good conditions during the storage process and systematic monitoring of it ensure the full preservation of the high varietal qualities of the mosh. The concept of the quality of the seed to be planted goes into the sum of its properties, which characterizes how suitable this seed is for sowing. The characteristics of suitability for sowing seeds include vitality, growth strength, germination energy and tensile strength.

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