

THE IMPORTANCE OF ESPARSET OR TALL CROWFOOT IN LIVESTOCK AND ITS EFFECT ON SOIL FERTILITY AND ITS CULTIVATION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:

In the present globalization era, all sectors are developing rapidly. Simultaneously, attention is paid to the agricultural sector, new decisions and decrees are being adopted, and this sector is developing.

KEYWORDS: agricultural sector, quality food, nutritious food.

INTRODUCTION:

In particular, on October 23, 2019 was adopted the President Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan, PD № -5853 "On approval of agricultural development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" and tasks were set to ensure its implementation. The decree identifies a number issues, such as the gradual transition to agricultural development, cheap provision of quality food, the districts gradual specialization, the population provision with uninterrupted grain products, the rational use of the environment. Under the head leadership of our state, the agricultural sector is also developing rapidly, with special attention paid to this area.

MAIN PART:

Our country is rich in a variety of flora, which grows a lot of medicinal, fodder, feed and other plants. Among these plants,

especially fodder plants have a special place. In addition to being a nutritious food for livestock, they also have medicinal properties for animals. The esparcet (tall crowfoot) plant, which belongs to the legume family, has a special place. Animals fed on the green grass of this plant are not infected with tympanitis. What kind of disease is tympanitis?

TYMPANITIS:

a disease characterized by acute, sudden abdominal distension in animals (cattle, sheep, goats) under the gases influence formed after excessive aqueous and fermented feed consumption. Again the abdominal severe enlargement cavity due to excess gas in the intestine. Gases accumulation in the stomach and intestines results from improper fermentation digestion or digestion processes, such as dyspepsia, constipation, and others.

SYMPTOMS:

left side of abdomen and left eyelid swollen, difficulty breathing, bloodshot eyes, visible mucous membranes turn blue, often ending in the animal death. Gas does not accumulate in the animals stomachs that eat the green grass of this plant. It is also good to have digestion. It also differs from other plants in nutrition terms. There are also no adverse effects on fermentation processes in the animals digestive system. Therefore, animals

that consume this plant are not infected with tympanitis.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Among the eatable herbs, esparset has a special place in nutrition terms. Its 100 kg hay contains 53.5 feed units, 15% protein, 7.8% digestible protein. Hay and green grass are loved by animals. Animals are not infected with tympanitis when fed with its green grass. From the flower can be obtained 120–170 kg honey per hectare. In dry lands it yields 2.0-7.5 t, in irrigated conditions up to 15 t hay, seed yield 0.6-1.8 t.

BOTANICAL, BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:

There are many types of leaves, from which the following three types are grown. Sowing dried tall crowfoot (*onobrychis Viciafolia* Scop.); Transcaucasia tall crowfoot (*O. antasiatica* Khin) sand tall crowfoot (*O. arenaria* D.C.). The root is tap-root, vigorous, penetrates the soil to 1–3 m depth and more. Stems branched, tall (100–120), leaves odd-feathered. The flower pile is multi-flowered, pink in color. Fruits are single-seeded unopened pods, 1000 pods 15-20 g weigh. Seeds begin to germinate at 3-4 C* temperature, young plants can withstand temperatures down to -8C. In Uzbekistan, "Milyutinskaya-2" variety is included in the State register for planting. The selection variety of the grain research institute was created by selection. Since 1959 it has been cultivated in Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Tashkent regions. About 150 species are known to grow wild in Central and Southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. About 75 species grow abundantly in the European part of Russia, Central Asia, the Caucasus, forest, desert, mountainous regions. Almost all species are good feed for livestock. A simple esparset root is a tap-root. The stem

herbaceous, growing upright, furrowly, nappy, hollow, less branched, 5-8 joints. The leaves are intricate odd- feathered, with two curly side leaves. The flower is pollinated from the outside. The seeds are bean-shaped, light brown. It enriches the soil with nitrogen in planted fields (accumulates 100-200kg/ha nitrogen). This leads to an increase in soil fertility. Soil structure improves. It then creates favorable conditions for the crop to be planted. The swelling properties of the soil also improve. The physicochemical properties of the soil are also improved.

AGROTECHNICS:

The tall crowfoot is planted mixed with cover plants like other perennial legumes. Among the autumn crops, all grains are sown in early spring with disc seeders, and in spring with spring crops. Planted to 3–5 cm depth, consuming 70–100 kg of seeds per hectare. Early planting ensures even and full germination. In the first year it grows slowly. This crop has hard-to-absorb phosphorus absorbing property in the soil, but adding 50kg granular superphosphate per hectare along with planting will dramatically increase the yield. For hay, budding is harvested in the flowering phase.

FERTILIZATION:

60-90 kg phosphorus and 40-70 kg potassium are used. Before plowing the soil is filled with 50–70 kg phosphorus and 40–50 kg potassium. Before planting, add 10–15 kg of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium. If the soil is low in nitrogen, 30-50 kg nitrogen is applied before planting or during the growing season. For hay ton consumes 6-7 kg nitrogen, 18-20 kg phosphorus, 11-12 kg potassium. Knowing the technology, biology, agrotechnics of this plant cultivation, we, the young specialists, must also make our worthy

contribution to the agricultural sector. Now all the conditions have been created and we must use them wisely. It is also important to work on esparset, a leafy plant, to create innovations and apply them to agriculture.

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