

Mechanism for Sowing Winter Wheat between Rows of Cotton

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Abstract

An insight provided at the article reviews of some profound investigation on the scientific basis the agricultural views, mainly focused on the achievement of resource saving through the effective use of mexanizasia for the production and planting grain crops between cotton fields.

Keywords: grain planter, grendel, rows, harrow, aggregate, frame, bunker, discs, reducer



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The world community will continue to contribute to the accounts for writing and translating about all areas. In our country, the demand for assistance to agriculture in the Aral Sea is completely satisfied! It serves to perform the services that we can begin our mission in this regard. While a few varieties imported from among the various fruits that make up our markets dazzle the eye, their ripening in our country fills the day with its unique food and low prices.

The sowing of grain and legumes, the effective harvesting of them will fill the table of our people. To do this, the selected promising crop varieties should be adapted to the Bukhara climate, and agro-technical processes such as timely planting, quality care, irrigation should be at the required level.

If we now look at the process of sowing grain between rows of cotton; the first grown cotton crop should be harvested at least once or twice, if the moisture is not sufficient when loosening between rows, the plowed land will not provide the required soil and as a result the soil will need to be loosened again and again. The problems discussed above prolong planting time.

Prevention of such difficulties in field farming, timely sowing and harvesting of crops will lead to more efficient harvesting. Getting the desired harvest will lead to economic growth in all respects.

Trying to find a solution to this problem, we embarked on an honorable task, such as creating a grain planting device for the cotton field.

The structure of the device. Between the rows of cotton, the winter wheat sowing unit consists of a main frame, five rows of working equipment, a working gear reducer, a grain hopper for seeds, a rake for mixing seeds with seedbed soil. When sowing winter wheat between rows of cotton, the soil was loosened on a simple cultivator KXU-2.4, and the seeds were sown using a fertilizer spreader RMU-0.75. The proposed useful model is to mix the seeds into the soil by sprinkling wheat on the prepared land for planting.

The proposed utility model facilitates the planting of winter wheat in the field of agricultural mechanization, especially between the rows of cotton. It is known that high-quality sowing of winter wheat in grain growing, which is one of the main resources of our country, requires convenient and energy-saving devices, such as the whims of nature to get a full seedling. In order to solve the problem of timely harvesting of seedlings by mechanizing the manual labor of our farmers, the cotton row spacing should be processed and prepared for planting on the cultivator KXU-2.4.

There are a number of shortcomings in the sowing of grain in NRU-0.75, NRU-0.50 fertilizer spreaders for cotton prepared for sowing. The whims of nature during the planting season, the variability that is so characteristic of autumn, puts a great task and responsibility in front of people to work every second of time. A useful model has been developed to improve the technology of sowing winter wheat between cotton rows, to prevent the destruction of the cotton crop, to harvest early wheat.

The process of sowing winter wheat between rows of cotton. The device consists of a main frame of the utility model and attached to it 5 rows of processing gradels, bunker, reducer, seed drill, seed drill vertical discs and a rake that mixes the seed into the soil. The device is aggregated between the cotton row between the rows, the tractor is moved from the power shaft to the reducer, the grain is sprinkled along the contour, the rake is mixed with the soil.

Based on this technology, the sowing of winter wheat, the destruction of cultivated cotton is prevented, the sown grain is sown evenly and the grain seedlings are fully germinated throughout the field. This is an indication that the grain will be productive.

The device for sowing winter wheat between the rows of cotton is aggregated on a tractor with a capacity of 80-100 horsepower. When the tractor moves along the field using the unit, the grids attached to the main frame go between the rows of cotton.

The amount of seeds coming from the hopper is measured in the adjuster and delivered to the vertical disks through the conductor. Vertical discs are driven by the tractor from the PTSH (power take-off shaft), for which we install a step reducer. By launching the device, we will be able to sow quality grain in the softened area for planting.

Through the above-mentioned technological process, along with the efficiency of sowing of winter wheat between the rows of cotton, the loss of grown cotton is prevented. It allows to reduce fuel consumption by up to 30% and increase labor productivity by 2 times.

In today's global climate change, it is difficult to pinpoint the exact planting date of winter wheat. However, according to scientific research, October 15-30 is the optimal planting time in our region. To the question of when the optimal sowing period is, it would be correct to answer that the sown autumn wheat enters the period of full harvesting.

In this case, 5–6 accumulated plants when it gets cold withers, naturally closing its accumulation joint and protecting it from the cold. With the heat of the day, he wakes up again and stands up and continues the process of photosynthesis. After the frost, the same situation is repeated several times, and the plant is protected from the cold. If winter wheat enters the winter with 1–3 stem leaves, it closes the collection joint and dies without protection. Seedling yield is important in the cultivation of a rich harvest of winter wheat. In order to achieve sufficient seedling thickness, seed grain should be sown in a timely and quality manner.

For quality sowing of winter wheat it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

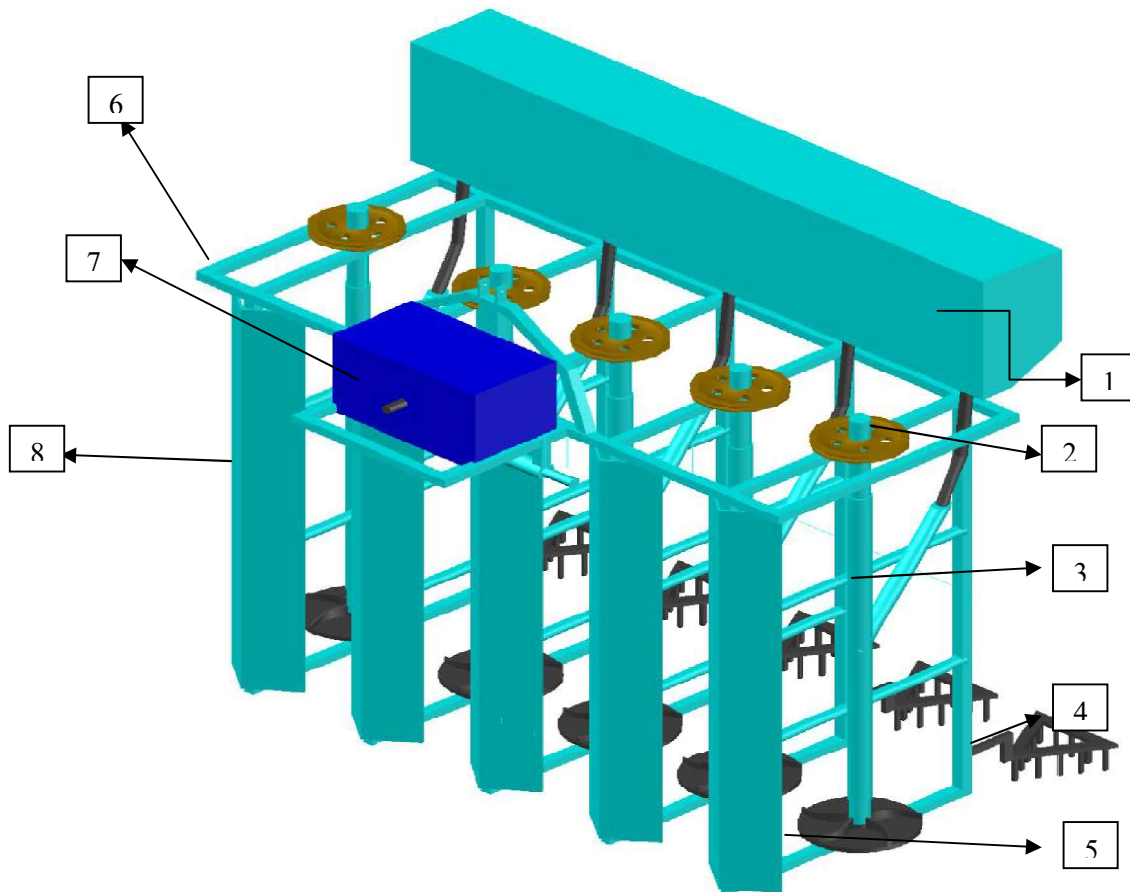
-first wheat is planted between rows of cotton, first of all

light watering is required before planting. From the ground up

The soil is then cultivated to a depth of 15–18 cm

softened.

Device for sowing winter wheat between rows of cotton.



1.Bunker 2.Rama 3. Gryadel 4.Tirma 5.Vertical disk 6.Shkif. 7.Reductor 8.Protection shield.

Conclusion

Following the above recommendations, we should follow the following.

1. It is necessary to determine how many hectares of winter wheat are planted in the region and how many devices are needed to carry out the sowing on time.
2. We need to put into practice the fact that this device, created when we organize planting on the basis of agro-technical requirements, is effective in grain growing, the first prototypes of the device are used in advanced farms of our region.

Our task now is to get a certificate from the Intellectual Property Agency, to develop a lot with the support of the Ministry of Innovation Development and to contribute to the well-being of our people, easing the burden on farmers.

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