ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ СУВ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

ТОШКЕНТ ИРРИГАЦИЯ ВА ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИНИ МЕХАНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ МУҲАНДИСЛАРИ ИНСТИТУТИ

“ҚИШЛОҚ ВА СУВ ХЎЖАЛИГИНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ”

*мавзусидаги анъанавий **XVII** – ёш олимлар, магистрантлар ва иқтидорли талабаларнинг илмий-амалий анжумани*

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***XVII** – traditional Republic scientific – practical conference of young scientists, master students and talented students under the topic*

“THE MODERN PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER RECOURCES”

МАҚОЛАЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ

Тошкент – 2018 йил 12 – 13 апрель

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

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/I-ҚИСМ/

ТОШКЕНТ – 2018

МУНДАРИЖА

uchun qo'llaniladi. Sanoatda 85-95%li vodorod peroksid va tarkibida 30% H2O2 bo'lgan pergidrol ishlab chiqariladi. Vodorod peroksid zaxarli!Uning suvdagi CHMM si 0,1 mg/1 ni tashkil etadi. Vodorod peroksid kislotaliva ishqoriy muhitda quyidagi sxema bo'yicha parchalanadi.

2H+H2O2+2e->2H2O;

2OH+H2O2+2e->2H2O+2O2~

U nordon muhitda oksidlovchi,ishqoriy muhitda –qaytaruvchi xossasini o'zida namoyon qiladi.Vodorod peroksid nordon muhitda ikki valentli temir tuzlarini uch valentli tuzlarga,nitrit kislotasini nitrat kislotasiga,sulfidlarni sulfatlarga aylantiradi[2].

Xulosalar

Maqolada oqava suvlarini kimyoviy tozalash neytrallash oksidlash va qaytarish usullari keltirilgan.

Bu usullarni turli reagentlardan (Ca$(OH)_2$,CaSO_4*2H_2O;NaOH;Na_2CO_3;NH_4OH kislotali suvlar uchun yordamida amalga oshiriladi.Oksidlash uchun ozon vodorod peroksid,kalsiy peromagnit bilan ishlatiladi.

Qaytaruvchi sifatida xlorning suvli eritmasi qo'llanildi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. www.ziyo.net

2. Axmerov,Otaqo'ziyev,Mirkomilova "Giro kimyo".347b O'zbekiston nashriyoti-2003yil "O'zbekiston"NMIO', o'zgarishlar bilan 2006-yil.

Ilmiy rahbar: **dots.Abduraximov X.A.**

IMPLEMENTATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN PLACES AND IMPROVE

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Annotation

Our aim is to write this article, saving water with rainwater irrigation system in our country. With this we can save water about 30% - 40% than normal. Currently, modern irrigation technologies are widely used in irrigation practices in the world and are used in many irrigated areas in Moldova, Ukraine, the United States, Russia and Germany.

For example, Germany. In this country, irrigation technologies are developing very fast and they are working on more irrigation systems. For example, a rainwater irrigation system. The water is pumped to the soil and to the plant by means of a special device. In rainy irrigation, the air humidity will increase by 10-40%, there will be favorable conditions for the normal development of the plant, irrigation water is filled with oxygen and other gases, enriched with soil gases, leaves are leaky, water saves , soil is not saline, does not swell, productivity increases. When sprinkling the cereals, 900-1200 m3 of water was consumed per hectare and sprinkled

with 400-800 m3 of water, yielding 32-36 s. The water norm for each hectare in the rainfall varies with soil conditions, depending on the plant water demand [1].

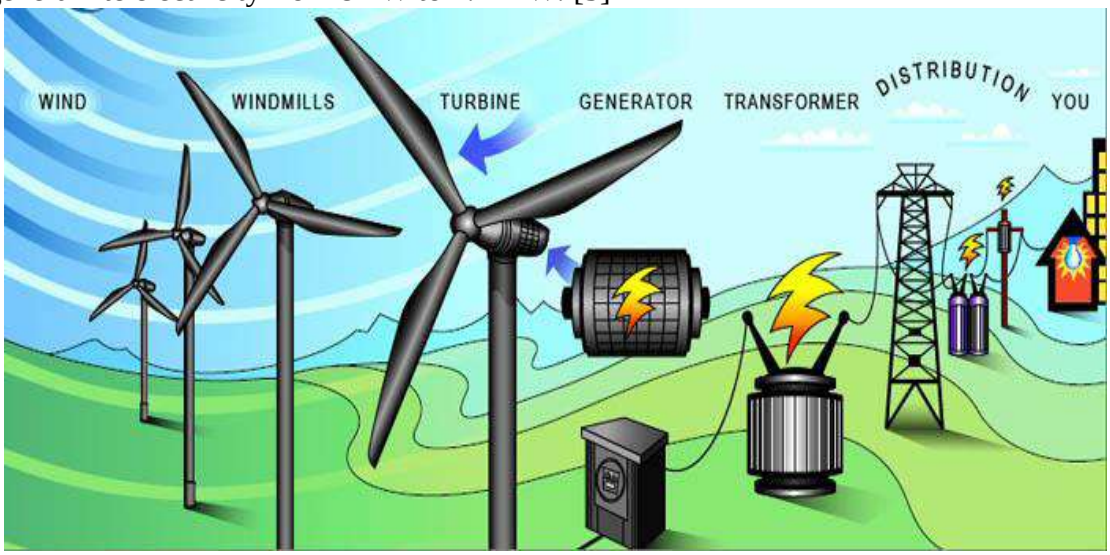
Pic 1. Rainwater irrigation system.

As we have seen, this system makes a huge contribution to the agricultural development of Germany. This method is also used by our state, but this system is still developing in Uzbekistan. We need to make this method more effective and to be operated on the ground. In which areas we should stay, the water of the area we are holding should not exceed 2 meters or 3 meters. For example, the Besharik district in the Fergana region, this district is perfectly suited for us. Currently, the Besharyk citrus fertility is declining, which can be caused by some of the salinization and swamping of the area. We can solve this problem with the above issues. If we bring rainwater irrigation systems to these places, the land will change and yield will increase, and this can be done in many regions [2].

Advantages	**Disadvantages**
High mechanization and automation of irrigation processes;	Cost of the project;
The possibility of irrigation in the uneven groundwater;	Maximum energy consumption during irrigation (m = 300 m3 / ha for implementation of 40 kWh - up to 100 kWh);
It is possible to implement large irrigation practices (200 m3 / ha to 600 m3 / ha);	Uneven distribution of irrigation water during the wind, inability to deeply moisturize the soil layer in heavy soil;
Prevention of deep irrigation of the irrigation water;	In some cases, irrigation of some crops, including grapes, in this way, etc.

We may encounter some problems when entering the rainwater system, as the population does not live in many areas of the Besharik district. That's why electricity is also very low. We need electricity to develop rainy watering. But in the valley there are frequent winds and we can work through the wind. How we can handle the wind power shaft. Transforming the kinetic energy of the windstorm into electricity. It consists of a wind turbine, an electric generator, a generator and an engine that controls the operation of the engine and the structures to be installed. The wind power plant is often used as a source of electricity for the average annual rate

of windfall (over 5 m / s) away from centralized power supply networks. The wind power plant can genera—te electricity from 8 kW to 1.2 MW. [3]



Pic 2. Wind power supply

Summary

The purpose of this article is to increase the level of soil fertility in the country and increase the interest of students in the field of science and to improve the technology of modern irrigation technologies.

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Scientific supervisor **I. Urazbayev**

O’ZBEKISTON VA XORVATIYADA QISHLOQ XO’JALIGINI RIVOJLANISHI

Alimbayev J.K., Abdirashidov J.A. – TIQXMMI talabalari

Annotatsiya

Bu maqolada O’zbekistonda qishloq xo’jaligini rivojlanishi va Yevropa ittifoqi davlatlaridan biri Xorvatiyaning qishloq xo’jaligi haqida fikr va mulohaza yuritilgan. Bir qancha statistik ma’lumotlar tahlil qilingan va tavsiyalar berilgan.

Qishloq xo’jaligi aholi asosiy oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini yetkazib berish bilan birgalikda yengil sanoat