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BASING MAIN NUMBER OF USING GRADERS IN SMOOTHING IRRIGATED LAND IN BUKHARA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This article provides longitudinal interpretations of water-saving techniques and technologies by establishing the optimal value of the depth, diameter, water consumption, number of holes, distances between them, which is applied to wet irrigation of agricultural plants from under the soil.

Keyword: pipe, water consumption, holes, technique, distance, soil, depth, village, tumor.

This is article based on importance of something the land and done it in the given time according to agro techniques demands the number of grader in something irrigated lands of Bukhara province is also based on given formulas. There are also given advice in using efficiently something aggregates. Something irrigated land makes condition of increasing fruit fellness of agriculture crops, not much work during irrigating the land and saving water, polishing quality row spaces and gathering crop quality with machines. Polishing soil several time mike land uneven when irrigate the land, in other word while tilling long furrow and after irrigating high – lowland and last year uneven will be formed. There are also observed some part of the field after irrigating sever al time. It may also achieved in good or quality something by long grader machines two or three times but it can't be smoothed by hanging grader machines. Smoothing the land in agro techniques time ameliorate the land.

Smoothing aggregate should be provided enough for usefully and smoothed the land in agro technique time on conclusion of several scientist general smoothing land consist of 35 .. 40% in our republic According to the observation in Vobkent, and G'ijduvon , region of Bukhara irrigating furrow cotton land in not smoothing fields moisture consists of in deep part of the land 8.....12% in high part 10...15% that's why we can't achieve moisture in all part of crop it increased salt. This make a result of decreasing crop [3].

Smoothing crop land in agro technique time, irrigating crops, and polishing by mechanisms, increasing labor while gathering crops and providing product are lessened the price. According to the information of the researches of department “water culture and melioration “ TIMI Bukhara Branch and [2]. A hector smoothed field price is formed by grader first time 45127 sum, second time 61884 by third time 78429 sum smoothed. Works of irrigating land quality in foreign countries are also done by long grader. Smoothed the land by this will be cheaper 2..2.5 time than other mechanisms according to research of department scientists a long grader’s work size in a year consists of 96 hectares [2]. Nowadays there is no scientific proof smoothing the land in agro technique time by grader of crop fields concerning numbers.

We prove smoothing aggregate numbers by grader PPA -3.1 in Bukhara region with exit formulas. As you see, the width is B aggregate moves thours with a speed, crosses the distance W polishes the field. So done work is like that [1].

$$W_s = B \mathcal{G}t = 0,1 B \mathcal{G}t, \quad \text{hectare/hour} \quad (1)$$

According to the above formula theoretical work is written following theoretical work is written following:

$$W_H = 0,1 B_H \cdot \mathcal{G}_H \cdot T_H \quad (2)$$

In this BH, VH, T H, -the theoretical width, movement speed time work.

If we pay attention to β , S6, τ coefficient it will be like that:

$$W_{TEXH} = 0,1 \cdot B_H \cdot \beta \cdot \mathcal{G}_H \cdot \xi_{\mathcal{G}} \cdot T_H \cdot \tau \quad (3)$$

Exploitation work result:

$$W_{\text{экс}} = 0,1 \cdot B_H \cdot \beta \cdot \mathcal{G}_H \cdot \xi_{\mathcal{G}} \cdot T_H \cdot \tau \cdot K_T \cdot \xi_{Ne} \quad (4)$$

According to the formula given above we shall determine productivity of work tractor BT-150, grader IIIA-31, ws=0.64 time, semantic productivity of work Wsm=5.12 to change in a year.

$$W_{MAV} = W_{sm} \cdot n_{sm} \cdot D_{U,ga} /_{MAV} = 5,12 \cdot 2 \cdot 38 = 389 \quad \text{hectare/mav} \quad (5)$$

You can determine demand on aggregate when you determine productivity of seasonal work.

According to the first table we determine on the lose extent formulas demand on smoothing aggregate in Bukhara. So it formed 10946 if we take into consideration of irrigated land smoothed based on [3] 35-40% in a year. So that we consider aggregate number for smoothing the land by using [4] 20- formulas

$$n_{TA} = \frac{Q_{\Phi}}{W_{MAV}} = \frac{10946}{389} = 28, \text{pieces} \quad (6)$$

As a result of research works productivity of grader is formed 4,1...5,2 hectare in lands of Vabkent and G'ijduvon region. According our researches demand on long grader in Bukhara region is as follow. (1-table) from table you can see that providing with land graders in region is 58,7 % but most our farms are not provided by long graders, it's lesser 1,7 for demanding in region. Our calculations match with the information of Uzdaverloyiha ministry of water and agriculture of the republic of Uzbekistan. Based on this information 2,2 long grader is enough for 1000 hectare irrigated land.

Demand on graders in Bukhara region

1-table

№	District	The irrigated area (1000)	Long base leveling	
			There is (pieces)	Is required (pieces)
1	Bukhara	27,367	19	28
2	Vobkent	24,792	17	25
3	Jondor	33,066	11	34
4	Kagan	18,643	16	19
5	Karakul	25,065	14	25
6	Karaulbazar	16,678	12	17
7	Olot	21,475	12	22
8	Peshku	22,756	7	23
9	Rometan	27,421	14	28
10	Shofirkon	28,402	24	29
11	G'ijduvon	27,074	16	27
12	Bukhara (city)	2,350	3	4
Total		275,089	165	281

Developing technologies and productivity of work can partly take a place of short a long grader. In other ways using grader productively of aggregate but in much region productivity is lessened because graders are not used and kept correctly. That's why for mechanizations working on these aggregates improving experience lectures and seminars should be organized. According to table given above graders are provided and used productively, the ameliorative condition of the land will be improved and water will be saved in irrigating the land.

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