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THE IMPORTANCE OF SOYA IN AGRICULTURE

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлены научные сведения о характеристиках растений сои, морфологии, анатомии, биологической классификации, выращивании и работе, которую необходимо провести для повышения ее значения и продуктивности в сельском хозяйстве

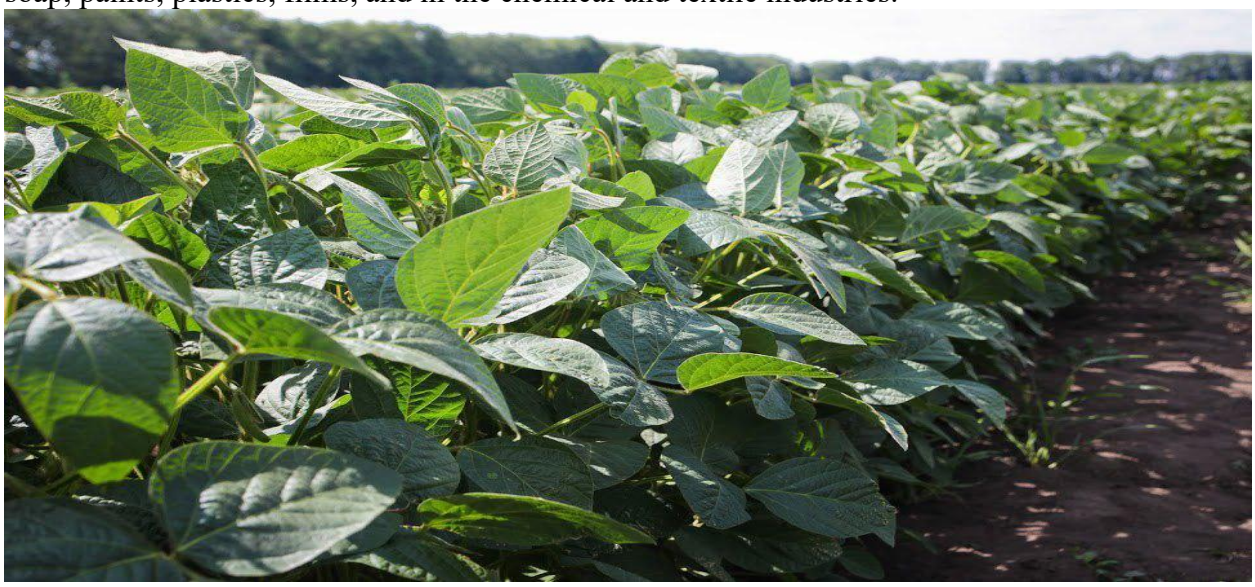
Ключевые слова: соя, белок, масло, клубеньковые бактерии, навоз, корм, технический продукт, азот, фосфор, калий, почва.

Annotation: This article presents scientific information on soybean plant characteristics, morphology, anatomy, biological classification, cultivation, and the work that should be done to increase its importance and productivity in agriculture.

Key words: soya, protein, oil, nodule bacteria, manure, feed, technical product, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, soil.

Introduction Soybean is an annual legume. The pod is 3-5 cm long and 1 cm thick. There are 2-25 flowers in the leaf axil. It is used as a consumer and food product. The grain contains up to 40-50% protein and is important in terms of quality. In addition to protein, it also contains up to 20-25% oil.

Hundreds of products are produced from it: protein-rich feed for all livestock, poultry, fish, bees, technical products and vitamin preparations. In addition, it is widely used in the production of soap, paints, plastics, films, and in the chemical and textile industries.



Increasing the productivity of soybeans will further improve agriculture. Because its importance in agriculture is great. Because soybeans are also used to make flour, and their green stalks are considered nutritious feed for livestock. Another important aspect is that 32% of the world's protein sources come from livestock, while the remaining 68% come from plants, and 55% are from these soybeans. This means that soybeans should be given great attention.

Another favorable aspect of the soybean plant is that it is adaptable to different climatic conditions and can be grown in different soil and climatic conditions. That is why this plant is grown in many areas in different regions. Nodule bacteria live in cooperation in the roots of the

soybean plant. Therefore, the use of nitrogen to increase its productivity is effective. This method can dramatically increase its yield. It is recommended to apply 30-40 kg of nitrogen, 70-90 kg of phosphorus and 30-40 kg of potassium to a soybean plant. Since soybean plants have sufficient nitrogen stored in their roots, they do not need much nitrogen fertilizers. This is one of their
advantages.

The leaves of the soybean plant also have useful properties. For example, their hairiness serves as a protection against the whitefly pest.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that the soybean plant, which has gained great importance due to the increasing environmental pollution, improves the soil structure, increases its fertility, the soil becomes looser, and the field is much cleaner from weeds. Improving soybean cultivation in the sunny territory of Uzbekistan, satisfying the domestic demand for soybeans and increasing the yield for export will lead to the further development of agriculture, as well as an increase in the gross domestic product

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