

## DETERMINATION OF THE UNIQUENESS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL AREA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN IRRIGATED LANDS

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Areas for the observation of the impact of water-physical properties of the soil for many years were determined in the overseas and Reclamation expedition. The demonstration of the selection of experimental areas should be in accordance with the natural conditions of the Bukhara region and agricultural activities on irrigation, as well as on expropriated lands. This conclusion V.ArAreas for the observation of the impact of water-physical properties of the soil for many years were determined in the overseas and Reclamation expedition. The demonstration of the selection of experimental areas should be in accordance with the natural conditions of the Bukhara region and agricultural activities on irrigation, as well as on expropriated lands. This conclusion V.V.Checked and approved by static assessment of the main natural signs according to the Shabanov method (1971). The demonstrativeness of experimental areas is the separation into types by the method of determining quantitative and correspondingly qualitative characteristics of the areas of the experimental regions – macro and micro-gods, characterized by the characteristics of two natural systems: that is, a number of their own soils. The arithmetic value of random magnitudes for each symbol - - is determined by the mean quadratic deviation (b), the famous equality

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X_n - X)^2}{n - 1}} \quad (1)$$

Here:  $X = \frac{\sum X_n}{n}$  the arithmetic mean of the sign – the sign;

n- the total number of measured values of the symptom.

This issue is solved using the law of distribution in statistics - Puasson's law. Random magnitudes X are distributed by parameters “x” according to this law, which obey the following equality of distribution density (2)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\delta \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\delta^2}} \quad (2)$$

According to probability theory, the calculation of one-dimensional probability at the confluence of one-named symptoms is calculated by the Ventsel Fomula (1969) (3).:

$$P(\alpha < x < \beta) \Phi^* \frac{\beta - X}{\delta} - \Phi^* \frac{\alpha - X}{\delta} \quad (3)$$

The signs of the reference range, as a rule, depend on the following (4):

$$B = X + 3\delta \quad (4)$$

The object's belonging to a conditional standard is recorded in the form of signs:

$$P = \prod_{i=1}^m P_k \cdot \prod_{k=1}^m (1 - P_n) \quad (5)$$

(5) the formula shows that the symptoms of natural conditions in an object are divided into first and second order symptoms, depending on their importance. Although the symptoms belong to a single order, even the similarity of a single symptom from within, it can lead to the incompatibility of two objects in a common case, even if it is an insignificant symptom. Therefore, in this case, all the requirements must be summed up in the form of a model in the given mathematical relation. (5) the formula shows that the symptoms of natural conditions in an object are divided into first and second order symptoms, depending on their importance. Although the symptoms belong to a single order, even the similarity of a single symptom from within, it can lead to the incompatibility of two objects in a common case, even if it is an insignificant symptom. Therefore, in this case, all the requirements must be summed up in the form of a model in the given mathematical relation. Only then can the desired compatibility results be achieved. This requirement is followed by the (5) mathematical model. Suppose that 1 is a single If element of order (K), =0 is not completely compatible with the étalon. In this regard, to the grading benchmark in question, objects are not considered typical. The inconsistency of the symptoms of order 2 with the étalon does not mean that it is Hali. To do this, there must be indicators of all factors from to, i.e., so that the mismatch of the symptoms of order 2 with the étalon is fulfilled.

Symptoms of order 1 include: volumetric mass, water permeability of mechanical composition, humus content, porosity and the smallest moisture capacity, area deviation – because they give us a definition of important signs of the characteristics of the soil and relief of the place, and for the irrigation regime, both the Egate irrigation regime and the soil internal irrigation regime and other types of irrigation regimes also reflect indicators.

Symptoms of order 2 include: the settling thickness of cotton, the amount of resistant fertilizers in the farm and the chemical composition of the soil of the lower regions, with which we can determine the susceptibility of the soil to salinity.

So, let's say that the effect of all symptoms in the form of multifactorial accumulation in the mathematical model is determined as follows: - volumetric mass, - water permeability, - mechanical composition, -humus content of the arable layer, - agrochemical composition of the soil, -spatial thickness of cotton, - amount of mineral fertilizers, - chemical composition of the soil, - soil porosity.o, let's say that the effect of all symptoms in the form of multifactorial accumulation in the mathematical mode.

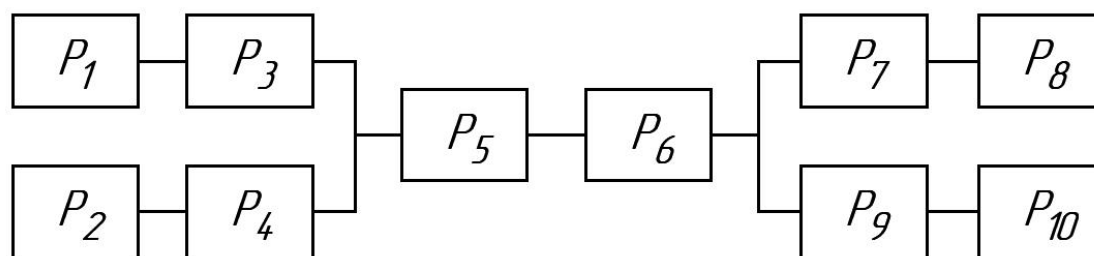


Figure 1. Scheme of the correlation of factors (symptoms) of different order of identification of area similarity

CONCLUSION.

The analysis of the studies carried out did not take into account that the volumetric moisture content of the soil in the irrigation field changes only between the wilting moisture and the marginal field moisture. It is also necessary to take into account not only the layered structure of the environment, the degree of development of plant organs during the growing season, when studying the laws of moisture and nutrient decay and describing the real process in the "soil – water - plant" system. This in turn takes into account soil properties, root growth and spreading factors, which made it possible to increase yields, and the calculation of irrigation efficiency, optimal watering intervals and irrigation norms prevented stressful situations such as drought or over-watering.

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