Azərbaycan Respublikası Elm və Təhsil Nazirliyi
Lənkəran Dövlət Universiteti

“BİOLOJİ MÜXTƏLİFLİYİN QORUNMASI VƏ EKOLOJİ CƏHƏTDƏN DAYANIQLI SOSİAL-İQTİSADİ İNKİŞAFA DOĞRU” MÖVZUSUNDA BEYNƏLXALQ ELMİ KONFRANSIN

MATERİALLARI

Lənkəran, 22 dekabr 2023-cü il

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M A T E R İ A L L A R I

Çapa qəbul edilən tezislərin sayı: 88
İmtina verilən tezislərin sayı: 36
Konfransın işində iştirak edən xarici ölkələrin sayı: 10

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The Institute keeps a cotton collection. About 200 varieties of world selection are sown annually in the collection nursery. Precocious varieties are being selected. Two cotton varieties created by breeders of the Institute are entered in the Register of Plant Varieties: Dniprovs′kyy 5, Pidozers′kyy 4.

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Energy evaluation of technologies for growing vegetable peas in the conditions of southern Ukraine

Today, increasing the yield of agricultural crops requires a 10-30-fold increase in non-renewable energy costs per unit of production, which contributed to the transition of agriculture to an industrial basis. But additional energy costs are not always covered by an increase in energy. In connection with this, there was a need to study and introduce energy analysis into the agro-industrial complex of the country.

The main task of energy analysis is the search and planning of those production methods that ensure the rational use of non-renewable energy. The purpose of assessing the bioenergetic efficiency of technology is to determine the return on costs of the total energy accumulated in the crop, as well as to determine the level of energy intensity of the obtained products.

One of the ways to increase the efficiency of energy use in the production of plant products is to optimize technologies and increase the yield of products per unit area. Energy analysis, which is a concentrated expression of the law of energy conservation and transformation, allows you to compare energy consumption and energy content in the obtained crop. Research was devoted to vegetable peas. Despite the fact that legumes are the main component of high-protein resources both in human nutrition and in the diets of animals and poultry, in Ukraine at present there is a significant shortage of food and fodder protein of plant origin. This leads to an imbalance of food and feed in terms of essential amino acids and protein, to poor nutrition of people, as well as to a reduction in livestock and a decrease in the productivity of livestock and poultry farming .

There is a need to change the structure of crop rotation in the direction of increasing leguminous crops in order to ensure the population's full need for these products. In addition, increasing the share of leguminous crops in the structure of sown areas is the cheapest and most effective way of increasing soil fertility, increasing humus and nitrogen content, and protecting land from degradation.

Experiments were carried out in the irrigated crop rotation of the "Dnipro" sewage treatment plant of the Bilozer district of the Kherson region. The "Alfa" pea variety was used for research. The scheme of the experiment is shown in Table 1. The field experiment was accompanied by phenological observations, analysis of plant samples and soil. The experiments were carried out using the method of split plots in accordance with the methodology of field experiments for the study of agrotechnical methods of growing agricultural crops. When planning and conducting research, we were guided by generally

accepted methodological guidelines and manuals. The experiment was repeated four times. The sown area of the plot is 82 m^2, accounting - 50 m^2.

The energy assessment of the growing of green peas during the second sowing period shows that the highest energy coefficient when growing green peas was in the N30P40 variant and treatment of seeds with boron and molybdenum and was 3,37.

It is possible to calculate energy efficiency only by drawing up a technological map, which lists the works taking into account quality indicators, terms of their completion, as well as the volume of work. The calculation of total energy costs includes the costs of electricity, machines and equipment, fertilizers, pesticides, consumables, fuel and lubricants, etc. the result of bioenergy analysis is the determination of the ratio of the amount of energy accumulated in the crop to the energy spent on production and finishing of products.

Based on the calculations, it was established that the most effective energy use was found when growing pea on the background of N30P40 and treating seeds with boron and molybdenum, where the efficiency ratio was 3.37, which is 0.63 more than the control.

Therefore, it is advisable to recommend this option for use in production. Therefore, modern production requires a wider application of intensive technologies for growing agricultural crops, while fuel and energy consumption increases, which in turn leads to an increase in energy consumption.

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устойчивое экономико-экологческое развитие в Узбекистане: национальные аспекты и пути дальнейшего достижения

Сегодня проблемы достижения устойчивого развития становились актуальными и значимыми для национальных экономик мира. Нам известно, что устойчивое развитие – это такое развитие, которое удовлетворяет потребности настоящего времени, но не под угрозу способность будущих поколений удовлетворять свои собственные потребности. Концепция устойчивого развития сформировалась в результате объединения трех направлений: экономического, экологического и социального. Основными методами достижения устойчивого развития, которые страны мира по мере возможности должны применять, являются экологически чистое производство, рациональное использование энергии, уменьшение отходов производства и потребления, зеленое строительство, увеличение использования возобновляемых источников энергии, внедрение инновационных экологических технологий во всех сферах человеческой деятельности и др.

Формирование концепции устойчивого развития связывают с ухудшением состояния окружающей среды, причем таким, что вызывало необходимость переосмысления сложившихся тенденций эколого-экономического развития. Поэтому, в настоящее время, в странах мира устойчивое развитие протекает как процесс экономических и социальных изменений, в котором использование природных ресурсов, направление инвестиций, направления научно-технического развития, личностное развитие и институциональные изменения гармонизируются друг с другом,