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# AGROTECHNICS OF GROWING SWEET CORN AT HOME.

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**Abstract**: This article provides a comprehensive overview of the agricultural techniques for growing sweet corn at home. These methods serve to increase the yield of corn, improve its quality and taste. The study provides information on soil preparation, seed selection, crop care, irrigation and fertilization technologies. Measures to combat diseases and pests are also covered. With the help of these measures, it is possible to grow effective and high-yielding sweet corn at home.

**Keywords**: Sweet corn, agricultural techniques, soil preparation, seed selection, irrigation, fertilization, diseases, pests, productivity, home farming.

Corn is one of the products that people around the world, including our country, love and consume throughout the year. In recent years, the production of vegetables, fruits, melons and corn in our country has significantly exceeded consumption levels, and comprehensive measures are being implemented to ensure food security of the population, fully satisfy the demand for vegetable products, and increase their assortment.

In recent years, much work has been done to provide the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan with ecologically clean, vitamin-rich food, and a number of government decisions have been issued in this regard. In our country, scientific work is being carried out on growing sweet corn in household plots in order to increase the production of food and export products, boost the economy, and raise the culture of the population in growing one product in one neighborhood.

Maize requires a lot of moisture to grow, and well-cultivated, deeply plowed land is necessary for the young seedlings to take root well. These requirements must be taken into account when preparing such a site. Leveling the land, softening the surface layer of the soil to ensure the high quality of the crop, planting the specified amount of seeds and normal harvesting are among the tasks of preparing the land for planting.

The surface layer of the soil should be free of weeds and retain moisture. When such conditions are created, the seed will germinate evenly. One of the measures taken before planting in the spring is to maintain moisture and eliminate weeds. This measure is carried out in early spring and in the shortest possible time (one or two days). Then the land is harrowed twice in a row. Harrowing, which is carried out to maintain moisture, is carried out when the soil begins to ripen. If there is a lot of rainfall after that, this measure is repeated again.

If the soil becomes compacted as a result of additional or saline irrigation, it is loosened with a rake in the spring, harrowed, and troweled at the same time.

Maize absorbs a lot of nutrients from the soil. Before plowing the land, 10-12 tons of manure and compost should be applied per hectare, as well as a total of 80-100 kilograms of potassium fertilizer per hectare and 75 percent of phosphorus fertilizer at 50-60 kilograms per hectare. Nitrogen fertilizers sweet to corn fast impact does . That's why for plant growth during There are 7-8 of them. leaf appearance when nitrogen with two times is fed . First from 35-40 kilograms in feeding nitrogen and from 25-30 kilograms phosphorus , second in feeding per hectare only 65-70 kilograms nitrogen will be given .

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In winter salty washed on the ground corn planting with together nitrogenous fertilizer insertion of the plant initial development during especially important to the point owner

Corn grain fertility increase of possibilities one this to the territories suitable type and hybrids true selection is considered .

Current at the moment In our republic cluster , farmer , farmer farms and yard on their land " Kelajak -100", "Uzbekistan-300 MV", "Uzbekistan-6001 ESV", "Uzbekistan-420 VL", "Korasuv-350 AMV", "Zam in ", "Sherzod" and " Gold F1" and every different outside from countries cited hybrid varieties is being cultivated . Sweet corn of cultivation significant from the aspects one this food security provide the population ecological clean , useful to the elements rich products with provision is considered .

Sowing begins when the soil temperature reaches 10-12 degrees Celsius. In Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, this period falls on the first ten days of March, in the Fergana Valley on the second half of March, in Samarkand, Syrdarya, Tashkent regions on the third ten days of March and the first ten days of April, and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm regions on April.

Depending on the thickness of the seedlings, 25-30 kilograms of seeds are used per hectare of land. For full germination, the seeds should be sown in a moist layer. The sowing depth depends not only on the depth of the moist layer of the soil, but also on the sowing time and the mechanical composition of the soil. Usually, the seeds are sown to a depth of 6-8 cm. In areas with heavy soils where groundwater is located on the surface, the sowing depth should not exceed 5-6 centimeters.

The density of corn seedlings planted for grain should be 50-55 thousand per hectare. When planting in a 70x70 cm pattern, 2-3 seedlings should be left in each hole, and when planting in a 70x35 cm pattern, 1-2 seedlings should be left.

Caring for corn includes a number of activities: weeding before and after germination, weeding, cultivation, feeding, watering, artificial pollination, and pest and disease control.

Cultivation is carried out continuously from the first day tilling. After 10-15 days, longitudinal cultivation is carried out for the second time. The number of treatments and exact periods of weeding are determined by the condition of the soil and irrigation.

After irrigation, the soil should be cultivated immediately after it has dried. The first time it is cultivated horizontally and vertically, the depth of the soil should be 6-8 centimeters, with two blades and one flat-bladed rake installed between each row. Irrigation standard and term solution doer role They play . plant to the development and soil to the humidity to the humidity looking at is determined . Usuv during corn 4-6 times watered . In this every when watering 700-800 $m^3$ per hectare water is spent . It is watered twice until it sprouts, once when it enters the flower, and once or twice when it collects dock.

The timing of corn harvesting is important, especially when making silage from its green mass. Corn the end with together very many blue stem collects That's it for corn silage for this during collected received Okay . This during reap taken of corn one kilogram blue 0.2-0.22 food per stem unity will be .

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