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Factors Affecting the Composition and Characteristics of Storage Grain

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Abstract: The quality of the sown seed affects the germination, growth, development, resistance to disease, pest and adverse weather conditions, etc. The quality and characteristics of the harvested crop are closely related to the above factors.

Keywords: quality, property, variety, seed, vegetation, productivity, porosity, resistance, pest, economy, commodity, fertilizer, seed, climate, soil, consumption, commodity, drought

Introduction

In this sense, the policy of achieving grain independence of Uzbekistan on the personal initiative of President Islam Karimov was not easily realized. Indeed, successful completion of such wide-ranging efforts requires a great deal of effort from ordinary farmers, experts and leaders.

The quality and characteristics of the grain mass have a decisive influence on the type of grain, as well as on the quality of the sown seed. The porosity of the grain mass, and in some cases, the dispersibility also varies depending on the variety.

Grains of different varieties of the same plant may exhibit different physiological activity during storage, as well as have different rates of respiration.

It is known that each grain or seed variety has productivity, vegetation period, resistance to diseases and pests, and different consumption indicators, in addition to the characteristics that are considered in agriculture.

Also, the productivity characteristics of grains and seeds are taken into account in all types of farms (community, farmer, state farms) and their price is determined accordingly. Grain storage warehouses buy high-quality elite grains from farms.

The conditions of plant growth and development, as well as grain formation, have a great influence on the quality and quantity of the crop. It should be noted that the same seed planted in different climates and soils develops differently and gives different yields, as we can see from the results of our field experiments. Accordingly, their chemical composition, structure, completeness, size and other technological quality indicators are different. Fertilization also has a great effect on grain quality.

Seasonal climatic conditions also affect grain quality. For example, if there is a lot of precipitation before and during harvesting, the moisture content of the grain increases and the storage parameters drop sharply. On the other hand, if there is a drought, the grain dries out too much, or due to a lack of moisture, the grain does not ripen completely.

The quality of grain also changes under the influence of pests and diseases. Pests in particular drastically reduce the baking quality of grain.

Diseases and pests also reduce the quality and quantity.

Weeds also greatly affect grain quality and productivity. Cereal crops do not grow well in weed-infested fields. From the experience of Z.Ibragimov and S.Sullieva in the scientific research against weeds, we were convinced that timely weeding of the wheat field with the use of herbicides gave good results. Weed seeds drastically reduce productivity and spoil grain quality.

During the harvest, weed seeds are added to the main plant grains and pollute the grain mass, reducing the quality of the grain mass.

Therefore, grains should be thoroughly cleaned before being placed in storage. The quality and shelf life of grain largely depends on the harvesting process. The better these processes are organized, the higher the quality and quantity of the harvest.

Completion of harvesting on time and in a short period of time, prevention of failure, and abundant harvest of grain crops are the main guarantee.

In our country, grain crops are harvested directly.

In the direct harvesting method, it is necessary to shorten the harvesting period as much as possible, which is the guarantee of a high harvest. The longer the harvesting period is, the more the grains begin to fall and cause failure. Cereal crops are mainly harvested by mechanization. The type of mechanization, working principles and brands have a great influence on the quality and characteristics of grain. It is necessary to collect grain as much as possible without causing mechanical damage and without foreign impurities. Currently, modern advanced technologies have been introduced in our country to collect grain with high quality. In particular, modern, highly efficient combines of the American company "Case" are widely used in mechanization works.

Before transferring grain products to processing enterprises, grain is placed in farm warehouses or threshing floors for initial storage. This stage can last from a few hours and a day to a month or more, depending on the batch of grain. During the initial storage of grain, it is necessary to be very careful to prevent it from being damaged by pests, getting wet, and developing microorganisms.

Damage to grain is often caused by its storage in threshing floors, in field conditions, in warehouses that are not well cleaned of last year's residues. A decrease in the quality of grain mass can also be observed during its transportation. The quality and storability of the grain mass depends to a large extent on the conditions of the place where it is placed immediately after harvesting. As soon as the grain is harvested, it must be delivered to the specified destination. Grain remaining in the hoppers of mechanized equipment leads to a decrease in its quality.

Depending on the above, grain is delivered to grain production enterprises in different conditions and quality indicators. It is necessary to treat the grain mass with responsibility. Received grain should be properly analyzed and clearly separated by quality. In addition, it is necessary for them to issue documents, use the correct regimes for storage, and introduce modern processing systems.

Based on our experience, we have analyzed the data obtained from the monitoring of silos, bunkers, and elevators in open and closed warehouses for grain storage located in the city of Karshi. it is important to be careful. This will further increase the economy of grain enterprises.

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