

IRRIGATION OF LOCAL MELON VARIETIES FROM GROUND WELL WATER

Mambetnazarov Esen Bisenbayevich
Zab. Laboratory. KKNIIZ

Abstract

In fixed irrigation systems, water intake facilities, pumping stations, irrigation networks and irrigation equipment are constantly built, in semi-mobile systems, irrigation is carried out by moving irrigation equipment from one field to another, and in mobile systems, all its constituent elements in the process of irrigation moving from one place to another walks. Immovable systems are placed under the driving layer of the soil (to a depth of 35-40 cm) and create pressure. Closed pipes and open ones in the form of watering cans will be. They are high yielding cotton, watering gardens and vineyards is done.

Keywords: irrigation, system, water intake facility, irrigation network, communication lines, automation system, field roads, surrounding tree groves.

IN-GROUND IRRIGATION SYSTEM

A closed irrigation system consists of the following components: water intake facility, irrigation network, communication lines, automation system, field roads, surrounding tree groves, etc. Water transfer and distribution pipes are made of asbestos cement and above ground level. It is installed at a depth of 0.5-0.6 m, made of polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride mechanical composition of the soil and water in prepared drainage pipes from each other at a depth of 45-50 cm, depending on the permeability 1.0-2 m. at a distance of up to (1 m on light soils, on average - 1.5 m and in heavy soils - 2 m) is laid (Figures 36 and 37). Water in sandy soils with high permeability, by laying polyethylene films under the drainage pipes and the distance between them 2 m. can be delivered up to.20-50 mm diameter of the softener pipe, connect it every 20 cm. 1-2 mm diameter drainage holes spiral placed in The length of the pipeline is about 150-250 m done (Table 84). The end of the pipeline is mutual with the collector-pipe by opening the attached pocket at its bottom the system is flushed and cleaned. of water in the desiccant pipes so that they do not get cloudy flow rate 0.7-0.8 m/sec. should not be less than In pressure systems, the softener pipes are installed at a reverse slope the irrigation pipe also serves as a collector.

The irrigation system through the soil is desalinated, capillary water lifting speed 0.5 mm/min. from and in the direction of cooling pipes it is built on land with a slope of not less than 0.01. Blurred into the system, In order not to add sand and other impurities, the water for irrigation is stored in concrete-bed or soil-lined clarifiers or cleaned in special filtering

devices. Solid particles in water 1 mm in diameter. from, its turbidity is 0.04 g/l. from and mineralization 1 g/l. it is required not to exceed. Polyethylene drainage pipes between the soil trench digging or trenchless pipe laying machines (NBU— PT, NBU-PTE, or DPBN-1,8) are laid.

WELL WATER DISTRIBUTION:

Plant in irrigation pipes water discharge with a diameter of 3-9 mm at a distance equal to the row interval holes are installed, irrigation water comes out of them, 30-40 cm in the form of springs on the surface of the soil, forming funnels in diameter rises and goes to the egates (Fig. 25). Water evenly along the pipe the length of pipes for distribution is 150-250 m. is taken up to and the water pressure in its head is 4-6 m. Water to Egat the diameter of the water outlet in the pipe and the water consumption in the pipe managed by changing. This system is one in use the waterer can control the water in up to 500-600 egates at the same time and the efficiency is 3-4 times higher than that of normal irrigation sings It is cloudy when distributing water to farms using closed pipes and a deep funnel appeared at the beginning of the trees is considered the main drawback of the system. That's why water In order to clean the sludge from the special clarifiers and prevent them from getting dirty, it is necessary to put bars on the water intakes. Turbid in the pipe in order not to sink, the water flow rate is 0.7-0.8 m/sec. greater than must be. Wash and clean pipes after watering in order to have a water-throwing zatvor (lock) in its lower part is installed.

From the automated irrigation channel (AIUI) for water distribution to the owners use ensures high efficiency. Such rods are water soil demand for soil with weak and medium permeability It is used for irrigating crops with a constant flow through long hoses. At the bottom of the JIP-80 channels, there are holes at distances equal to the distance between the rows of crops, and siphons or pipes are inserted into them, from which water is transferred to the head of the field using polyethylene hoses. The maximum water consumption of my water dispensers is 0.6 l/sec. is equal to.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS:

In semi-mobile systems, water distribution networks (canal, tray, pipelines), pumping stations and water intake facilities are permanent, irrigation machines and aggregates and devices in the process of irrigation is moved from one place to another. In portable systems, water distribution equipment and devices are moved from one place to another. Portable irrigation units, separable rigid pipes, flexible hoses, etc is among such systems. The slope of self-pressurizing mixed networks is 0.005 It is used to irrigate crops in areas larger than This is water from the inter-farm distribution channel to the closed water-carrying pipe. Irrigation is carried out using flexible hoses in the highest part of the site near the canal, and water in other areas closed irrigation pipes provided with outlet holes is carried out using The following system is effective in lands with a slope of 0.01-0.04 provides: a sub-plowing layer of soil (40-45 cm.) A self-pressurizing asbestos-cement or plastic pipe is laid in the depth, and flexible hoses equal in length to it are laid, hydrants are installed at distances (Fig. 26). Crops are placed on hydrants at distances equal to the row spacing (60-90 cm).flexible hoses

equipped with water release valves are connected and the water consumption of the plant is changed with the help of these valves.

Water in such systems is open temporary watering from hydrants transmission to the network and from it to the egates with the help of pipes and siphons can be distributed.

REFERENCES

1. Акрамов З.М., Рафиков А.А. Прошлое, настоящее и будущее Аральского моря.— Т.: Мехнат, 1989.—144 с.
2. Алешин Е.П., Конохова В.П. Краткий справочник рисовода.— М.: Агропромиздат, 1986,—253 с.
3. Колпаков В.В., Сухаров И.П. Сельскохозяйственные мелиорации/Под ред. И.П.Сухарева,—М.: Колос, 1981.—328 с.
4. Комплексное использование и охрана водных ресурсов / О.Л.Ю шманов, В.В.Ш абанов, И .Г.Галямина и др.—М.: Агропромиздат, 1985.—303 с.
5. Костяков А.Н. Основы мелиорации. —6-е изд., доп. и переработ.—М.: Сельхозгиз, 1960.—662 с.
6. Лев В.Т. Орошаемое земледелие.—Т.: Ёситувчи, 1981.—280 с.