



## COMMON SPECIES OF LEGUMINOUS CROPS IN OUR REGION AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

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**Abstract:** *This article describes the importance of leguminous crops in the national economy, the role of this crop in increasing soil fertility, systematics, morphology, biology, and basic and short-term agrotechnics of the mush crop.*

**Key words:** *legumes, systematics, variety, species, genus, family, class, department, plant life, moss, underground and aboveground remains, soil fertility, fertilizer, humus, organic residue, maintenance, budding bacteria, root, legume, grain, meadow-grey soils, biological nitrogen, repeated cropping.*

**Introduction.** Food insecurity and declining soil fertility due to climate change are global challenges. In the next 40-50 years, it is observed that the population of the globe will increase dramatically. This shows the important role of legumes in meeting the growing population's need for food and protein products and at the same time increasing soil fertility.

**Analysis and results.** According to the latest statistics provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the financial situation of families has decreased in 54 countries of the world, the average life expectancy of the population has decreased in 12 countries, 26 countries or currently 815 million people around the world are undernourished and suffering from hunger. smoking, lack of macro and micronutrients in the daily diet of 2.5 billion people, and 1.5 billion people are at risk of starvation. That's why a lot of attention is paid to the issues of ensuring food safety all over the world [5]. To meet the population's demand for inexpensive food products rich in protein and vitamins, a number of pressing issues can be solved by planting leguminous crops: leguminous crops contain protein, environmentally friendly products, and the possibility of maintaining and increasing soil fertility increases.

According to the use of legumes in the national economy, there are four:

- food (mushrooms, soybeans, beans, green peas, chickpeas);
- fodder (peas, peas, vetch, lupine, etc.);
- universal (corn, lentils);
- divided into groups for green manure (alkaloid-free lupine).

Legumes are plants that accumulate nitrogen in their roots. It has been determined that 50-100 kg of nitrogen accumulates from the air per hectare of land. The root of lupine can absorb hard-to-dissolve phosphorus compounds [1].



Systematics of legumes. Legumes belong to the family of legumes (Fabaceae), which includes mung beans, soybeans, beans, peas, lentils, chickpeas, vetch, beans, common peas, and lupine plants. Moss is an annual herbaceous plant, one of the types of beans. India, China and Iran are divided into subspecies. The country of origin is India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

It is a crop belonging to the mash (*Phaseolus aureus* Roxb) species, the bean (*Phaseolus* L.) family, the Fabaceae family, the Fagales tribe, the ancestor of the magnolias (Mognoliapsida), and the Magnoliophyta division [2, 4].

The mash crop is grown in Central Asia, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, China, Japan, Trans-Caucasus countries. mung bean seeds are used in the preparation of various dietary food products. mung bean seeds contain 26-30% protein that matures quickly and is easily digested by the human body. Food moshkichiri, moshova, mosh pilaf, various salads, confectionary products, unripe beans and grain preserves are prepared from mosh. By adding mash flour to pasta, its nutritional value is increased. The pulp and dried stalks of mosh are also a nutritious protein-rich feed for livestock.

Morphology. mung bean belongs to the species *Phaseolus aureus*, the root is arrow-shaped, penetrates to a depth of 1.5-2 m, the stem is pointed, covered with hairs, multibranched, height 25-100 cm, deciduous or semi- deciduous, leaves are three, large, long-striped. . Flower is oviparous, large, butterfly-shaped, located in the axils of the leaves 3-12, yellow or reddish-yellow, the fruit is a cylindrical pod, pod length 10-18 cm. When ripe, the colour is brown to black. Each pod contains 7-14 seeds, 3-6 mm, seeds are green, yellow, dark, weight of 1000 seeds is 60-80 g. to the species *Phaseolus aureus*, the root is arrow-shaped, penetrates to a depth of 1.5-2 m, the stem is pointed, covered with hairs, multibranched, height 25-100 cm, deciduous or semi- deciduous, leaves are three, large, long-striped.

**Conclusion & Recommendations.** Based on the data, it is concluded as follows:

- According to the use of leguminous crops in the national economy, they are divided into groups planted for food, fodder, universal, green manure;
- It is recommended to plant mash as a main crop until April 20, as a repeat crop until June 20, and as a siderate crop until July 25-30;
- Mush seeds are planted at the rate of 14 kg to 40 kg/ha, depending on the sowing method;
- When treated with the nitragin strain *Rhizobium phaseoli radiatus* 144, mash seeds collect up to 60-140 kg of biological nitrogen per hectare;
- mung bean is watered 2-3 times during the growth period, at the rate of 400-600 m<sup>3</sup>;



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