

UNIT FOR PLANTING TULIP BULBS

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Abstract:

In order to develop floriculture in our republic, especially in the Namangan region, in order to grow tulip bulbs with high quality and cheap, and raise it to an industrial level, research work is being carried out in developed foreign countries, planting tulip bulbs has been studied and based on analysis units for planting tulip bulbs with a simple design and low cost, a method for planting tulip bulbs and a design diagram of the unit that implements it have been developed.

Keywords: Tulip onion, operating costs, growing season, according to and climate, metal and energy consumption, aggregates, seed placement depth, soil profile, square seeding method, temperature and linearity, wheels, hopper and frame, chain conveyor, chain drive, transmission, mechanized planting method.

Аннотация:

Развитие цветоводства в нашей республике в частности, с целью повышения качества и доступности выращивания лука-тюльпана в Наманганской области и поднятие его на промышленный уровень, были изучены исследовательские работы, проводимые в развитых зарубежных странах, занимающихся посадкой лука-тюльпана, и разработка конструктивной схемы посадки лука-тюльпана, на основе анализа показателей агрегатов.

Ключевые слова: Лук-тюльпан, затраты на эксплуатацию, время вегетации, почва и климат, потребление металла и энергии, агрегаты, глубина заделки семян, профиль почвы, способ квадратного заделывания, температура и линейность, колеса, бункер и рама, цепной транспортер, цепная передача, трансмиссия, механизированный способ посадки.

Introduction

Floriculture is one of the most developed and highly profitable branches of agricultural production in many countries of the world. A special place in the assortment of flower bulbs is occupied by tulips, saffron, gladioli and others. One of the most popular plants are tulips, which are widely used as an excellent pasture crop and are used to decorate various landscape design objects.

The experience of domestic and foreign floriculture shows that maximum satisfaction of the population's demand for flowers in winter and early spring can be achieved with

the help of pasture crops and, first of all, tulips. That is why tulips occupy first place in the world among flower crops in open ground with an area of 10,000 hectares [1,2]. The Netherlands occupies a leading place in the production of flowering onion crops. For the production of tulip bulbs, the Netherlands - 86%, Japan - 5.0%, Great Britain - 3.0%, France - 2.5%, Denmark - 2.0%, USA and Canada - 1.0% and Germany - 0.5%). The annual volume of onion exports from the Netherlands reaches 6.2 billion pieces, the trade turnover exceeds \$1.0 billion [1]. It should be noted that in most regions of the above countries, with the exception of Germany and France, the plant does not grow under natural conditions [2].

The development of floriculture in our republic, especially in the Namangan region, is the task of growing tulip bulbs and bringing them to an industrial level; the cultivation of tulip bulbs on irrigated lands is expanding every day.

The land, water, climatic and soil conditions of our region allow us to plant tulip bulbs and get a high yield from them. This will dramatically improve the supply of floriculture to our people, which is a very profitable industry and will bring large incomes. But it is impossible to do this using the agricultural technology existing in our country, since existing technologies and planting methods are not designed for planting tulip bulbs. To do this, it is necessary to take measures to create a method for planting tulip bulbs and a unit for its implementation.

Over the past five years, a lot of work has been done to grow tulips in the Namangan region; tulips are grown in farms and individual farms. But the process of planting tulip bulbs is carried out manually. As a result, operating costs and costs rise. In addition, it is impossible to plant tulip bulbs over large areas. The reason is that the growing season is delayed.

Countries with developed agriculture are the Netherlands, Spain, USA, France, Germany, China. Some research has been done in the field of floriculture, especially on tulip bulbs, in Malaysia and other countries. However, the analysis showed that the use of one method or another depends on the soil and climatic conditions of the region and the depth of cultivation. Existing units have a complex structure. In addition, due to the high consumption of metal and energy, operating costs are high, and its purchase is limited from an economic point of view due to the fact that operating efficiency is not at the required level. [3]

Materials and Methods

Among the work carried out in this regard, the method of planting several rows in the soil and the creation of a unit for its implementation are of great importance.

But now in our region the process of planting tulip bulbs is carried out by manual labor, which leads to the implementation of the technology for planting tulip bulbs, operating costs and prolongation of planting time.

When carrying out the sowing process with the proposed unit, operating costs are reduced and sowing time is reduced. As a result, net profit from each hectare of land increases.

Therefore, in order to find a solution to this problem, a method for planting tulip bulbs and a design diagram of the unit that implements it were developed.

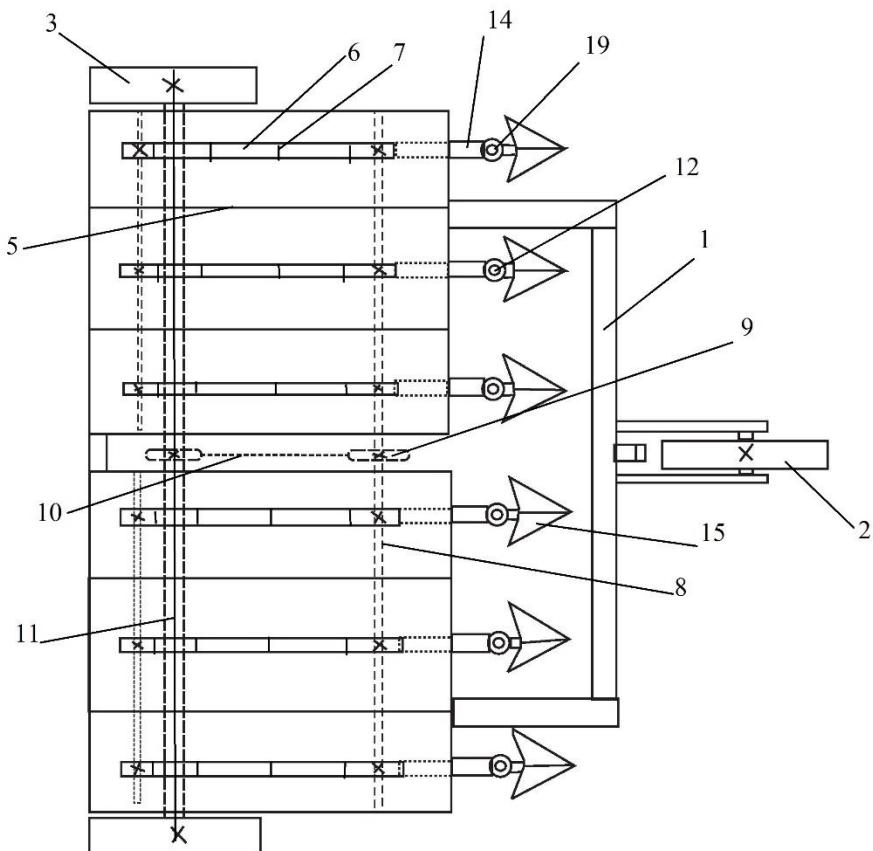


Figure 1. Device for planting tulip bulbs

Results and Discussions

The method of planting tulip bulbs is that seed furrows are formed on a profiled soil surface, tulip bulbs are placed in them at a certain interval and the top is buried with soil, at least three furrows are simultaneously formed, and the planted tulip is planted. bulbs at a certain distance and depth, cover the bulbs with mulch and then top with soil compacted with a disc compactor. As a result of planting tulip bulbs on the surface of profiled soil using the square nesting method, the optimal temperature and humidity conditions for the growth of tulip bulbs are ensured; precipitation and the heat of solar energy contribute to the rapid development of the root. system and qualitative changes. The recommended tulip bulb seeder includes 4 frames with 1 front and 3 rear impellers. The hopper, consisting of two semi-hoppers, is installed on a frame 4, each of which is divided into three parts 5, located vertically. Each section has a conveyor 6 and a chain conveyor 7, equipped with a bow holder. The transmission of the conveyors is carried out through the shaft 8 of the conveyor 6, the drive star 9 and the chain gear 10, kinematically connected to the walking wheel 3. Each subsection of the hopper 4 is connected by an onion conveyor 12, a fork 13 and connected to a column 14 by means of

a plow 15, forming a ditch. Column 14, together with the plow, is installed in a row on frame 1 with an interval of 150 mm, and a trench 20 is secured. In each section of the bunker 4, a bow conveyor 12 and a bow 13, as well as a trench opening plow 15, are attached to column 14 by a locking screw.

The unit operates as follows: The unit creates a landing trench with a given working depth $h=100\text{mm}$, lemex 15. During operation, the one-way conveyor 6, chain catcher 10, star 9, shaft 8 and walking wheel 3 are in constant motion. The onion receiving bucket 7, the small section of the hopper 4 throws the onion into the unloading bucket. In this case, the onion 19, under the influence of gravity, falls onto the onion conveyor 12, and then into the hopper. The soil is poured over the bow falling into an open ditch, and the movable hopper 20 is compacted with a mesh.

Conclusion

The method of planting tulip bulbs is that seed furrows are formed on a profiled soil surface, tulip bulbs are placed in them at a certain interval and the top is buried with soil, at least three furrows are simultaneously formed, and the planted tulip is planted. bulbs at a certain distance and depth, cover the bulbs with mulch and then top with soil compacted with a disc compactor. Thus, as a result of planting a square shape on a profiled soil surface, an optimal temperature and humidity regime is provided for the development and growth of tulip bulbs, the implementation of which brings a significant economic effect and develops decorative floriculture.

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