

FAKE FLOUR DEW DISEASE OF CABBAGE AND MEASURES TO COMBAT IT

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Abstract

The homeland of the cabbage crop is considered to be the coast of the Mediterranean Sea and belongs to the category of very ancient crops. Although the composition of cabbage is not rich in nutrients, but is a source of minerals, vitamins and especially vitamin C. But the cabbage crop is also greatly harmed by the disease. These diseases cause not only a decrease in the yield of cabbage, but also a decrease in its quality. That is why it is important to develop effective measures against diseases caused by harmful organisms, while increasing the yield and improving the quality of these crops.

Keywords: Cabbage plant, cabbage disease, fungus, vegetation, fake flour dew disease, harmful organisms.

Introduction

A special role in vegetable growing around the world is occupied by cabbage. A common vegetable that is currently grown in our republic. In terms of crop area, carousel crops occupy the third place after tomatoes and onions, and from year to year the amount of cabbage from vegetable crops is increasing. False flour dew disease of cabbage is a common, harmless disease. The manifestations of this disease begin with the germination of the seed from the soil and continue throughout the growing season. The disease is observed in cabbage left for consumption and seedlings and in areas reserved for storage. Pearheads with false undew infect mainly the leaves of the seed and cause significant damage. The occurrence of cabbage crops in all lands where it is grown is listed in literary sources.

RESEARCH METHODS

To determine the species of pathogenic fungi isolated from plants, binocular microscope MIKMED-5, MBS-2 were used. To identify fungal species, detectors from V.I.Bilay (1977) and others were used. The prevalence of false flour-dew disease in cabbage crops and the biological effectiveness of the fungicide and biopreparations used A.YE. It was carried out using the Chumakov (1984) and M.I. Dementyeva (1985) methods. Statistical analysis of the research results was carried out by the method of B.A.Dospexov (1985). [6,7].



RESULTS OF THE STUDY

False flour-dew disease is provoked by the fungus *Peronospora brassicae*. The pathogen, in addition to cabbage, infects other bush-bearing crops (radish, bryukva, turnips, turnips, cress-salad), as well as weeds (jaw-jaw, etc.).

Seeds, germinas, shoots and seeds of cabbage are infected. The disease causes great damage, especially to young stock. Yellow, gray-yellow, irregularly shaped spots develop on the upper side of the stems and leaves, under them (on the lower side of the leaves) - a thin, sparse, light-gray mold layer consisting of conidiophora and conidia develops, the leaves turn yellow, wither, dry out [4,5].



Figure 1. Cabbage leaves are damaged by fake flour dew disease

Diffuse mycelium develops within the seed-cell tissue that grows from the damaged seed, and the seed-pulp is completely covered with mold and dies [3,9].

On the damaged paw and seed fungus, almost dark spots and lesser mild mold appear. Broken, faded and poorly ripe seeds are formed in the lambs. The disease is transmitted from season to season, mainly with overwintering oospores on seed cabbage heads and seed bark, wintering also on bushy weeds. During the growing season in seedlings and fields, the disease spreads with connivants and damages healthy plants.

The damage of a false flour-dew is enormous. Damaged cabbage heads become intolerant of bacterial soft rot. When the disease develops strongly, cases are often observed when all seedlings in the greenhouse die in 2-3 days [3,5,8].

Against false flour-dew sickness on the seedlings of cabbage crops, it is necessary to plant the seeds disinfecting, getting the seedling thickness right, correctly select disease-resistant varieties. It is expedient to use fungicides approved for use in our Republic against false flour-dew diseases of agricultural crops Shavit F 72% s.e.g. and Kurzat R.n.kuk. In greenhouses where seedlings of different concentrations of the drug are registered, the disease is recorded. In greenhouses where the disease of false flour-dew was registered, Shavit F 72% of s.e.g. fungicide costs 0.10 g, 0.15 and 0.20 g per 1 m² of land, Kurzat R nam.kuk. Consumables of 0.25 g, 0.30 and 0.35 g of fungicide were used per 1 m² of land. As the default variant, 2% Bordeaux liquid was used. For control, seedlings on the landing were used, where fungicides were not sown. An account of sick



and healthy seedlings was obtained both before and after sowing the fungicide 7 and 14 days after sowing it. About 10 specimens with 100 plants were obtained from each site. It is necessary to keep an account of the sick and healthy plants in each sample, as well as the damaged leaves of the diseased plants [1,2].

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