

CROP DISEASES AND PESTS AND THEIR CONTROL MEASURES

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Abstract

This article provides information about the importance of cereals in the national economy, beneficial properties, as well as biology, development and harm of harmful organisms.

Keywords: mosh, cultivation, technology, disease, pest, entomophage.

Introduction

Today, the issue of food supply has become one of the priorities in all countries of the world. In order to ensure food safety, the Republic is expanding its arable land with a large emphasis on cereals, legumes, oil crops. The reason is to satisfy humanity's demand for protein. The importance of the mosh plant from legumes in solving this issue is great. On Earth, legumes are planted on an area of 135 million hectares. In terms of the size of the area under cultivation, Mosh occupies the second place (close to 74 million hectares in the world) in the world after shade (close to 25 million hectares in the world), and in third place is peas (close to 10 million hectares in the world in total). Currently, irrigated areas in the Republic of mosh are planted mainly as a recurring crop after Bush grain crops.

Research styles. In the conditions of the Andijan region, monitoring has been carried out to identify signs of fusariosis, flour dew, spiderakkana, mosquito worm damage and damage to harmful mosh organisms.

Research results and their analysis

The Mosh crop is mainly affected by the harmful organisms spiderakkana, autumn tunlam, tunganak uzunburuns, Acacia juice, granivores and root rot, fusariosis, wilting, anthracnose and unshudring, causing significant damage to the dressing.

The origin of the Moss is associated with India. Every year in our country, mosh is grown on an area of more than 23-27 thousand hectares as a repeated crop. Mosh legumes belong to the rice of crops, the grain contains vegetable protein of high quality in large quantities up to 24-28 percent, and the power assessment of dishes increases due to the use of mosh cereal in any dishes, especially by adding it to liquid dishes, in healing it is not inferior to peas, beans.

Another important importance of mosh is the presence of tabium-forming-nitrogen-collecting fungi bacteria in the roots of the plant, so that in our soils this crop is grown from time immemorial,



in all our soils it is possible to count on average more than 82-88 tubers in the roots of each plant, even when mosh is grown spring, or

Root rot, fusariosis, wilting, anthracnose, and unshudring are common in the Mosh crop, causing significant damage to the dressing. Seed from sowing olide is sorted and treated with TMTD or Fenturam against diseases. In the Mosh plant, fungi (Basidiomycetes) that have not perfected this disease are classed, containing hyphomycetes (Hyphomycetales) *Fusarium*. representatives of *avenaceum* Sacc cause root rot, mogorization of legumes and fuzariosis word disease. Fusariosis is a disease that occurs during the flowering of the plant, or during the period of the formation of legumes. Infected, the leaves of the plant become discolored and wilted, the pods do not fully ripen, grow out of the plant ball. The diseased shoots of the plant turned red-purple and were covered with superficial fungal conidia. The source of infection is preserved in the center, in the hands of the plant and on top [1]. Ildizmevali disease information substance (pencanazole, *trichoderma asperellim* BKPM f1323, *Pseudomonos aureofasiyens* B-2391) was employed with pereporats to achieve a higher result. [1].

The UN dew disease is classified by the oomycetes (oomycetes) class *erysiphi communis* f, A member of the *erysiphae* (Erysiphales). *Phaseoli* fungi excite. It damages the aboveground parts of the Mosh crop. On it develops a white, then Gray-bearing layer resembling a flour spray. The grey layer consists mainly of conidia, which are spread within the crop by means of wind, rain drops and insects. Flour dew *Hava harorat* develops especially strongly in conditions with a humidity of 20-25os and 70-80%. Late plantings are usually more strongly damaged. The affected plant does not die, the leaves and pods may remain small, photosynthesis may decrease, and the yield may decrease by 15% and even more as a result of disruption of physiological processes in the plant. Flour has a good result when treated with pereporates, a substance that acts against dew disease (*pencanazole*,) [1].



Figure 1. works against plant diseases.

Pests that occur in the Mosh crop. Of the 82 otriq pest hashers that live causing damage to the Mosh crop, hashers are found.

Spiderakkana causes the leaves to dry by feeding on plant sap at the bottom of the leaves. They weave a web on the underside of the leaves and feed inside. The affected part of the leaves first turns white, then yellow and brown spots appear. As a result, the leaves dry out and shed. The



grains in the damaged first Bush cause them to become full without maturation Spider-Man infects Moss and beans by up to 40-50%. A high result is achieved when treated with pereporates (indoxacarb, lyambda-sigalotrine, deltamethrin, hexithiazox), a substance that acts against Spider-Man from chemical pereporates [4-5].

The autumn tunlam butterfly reaches nearly 40 mm in wingspan when written. The forewing is yellowish-grey and the hindwing is white with purplish veins. The diameter of the autumn tunlam egg reaches up to 0.65 mm. The shape is domed, with bulges on top. The adult worm of the autumn tunlam grows up to 5 cm. The disturbed worm breaks into a ring. The gumbag is a light brown, reaching 14-20 mm in height. The autumn tunlam overwinters in a layer 5-15 cm deep of the soil during the last early dry season.



Figure 2.Studies of the Pests of the People.

Autumn tunlam worms injure the sprouting Nicholes, puncturing the seedpalls, gnawing at the roots or stems near the throat. at the time when the stems of the plant become rough, the tunlam worms make them unable to gnaw so the worms cause more damage to the young nixols. In legumes, chemical measures of struggle are carried out when the autumn tunlam every M2 2-3 werewolves arrive. (the acting substance indoxacarb, deltamethrin deltamethrin+Triazophos) a good result is achieved when treated with pereporates [4-6].

It is necessary to distribute trichograms, oltinkos, entomophages from biomarkers that are being bred in biolaboratoriums. It has been recommended that the density of Tunlam worms exceed the criterion of economic damage (1-1.5 worms per 1m² Earth or more).

Conclusion

In its conditions in the Andijan region, the root, leaf and body of cereal crops are damaged by several pests. In case of damage to the leaves of the fly from the pest spider, the damage to the grains of the flyworm has been studied, as a result of low weather conditions, the damage to the root cherish and flour dew disease is increasing to the extent.



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