WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979 (Volume 2, Issue 5, May, 2021)

THE MAIN PESTS OF GRAIN ORCHARDS OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

Tojiyeva Feruza Anvarovna
Department of Magistracy 1st year master's degree in 5A140100-Biology
Termez State University

Annotation
This article deals with the main pests of grain orchards of Surkhandarya region.

Keywords: activity, real, approach, purpose, encourage.

Introduction

In the orchards of our country, apple, pear and quince plant lice (bloodworms), bloodworms, shield beetles, fruit-bearers and spiders, and legumes (lice), shield-bearers, fruit-bearers on fruit trees. R, leafhoppers cause serious damage. Knowing the bioecology of these pests and carrying out control measures in their weakest period gives good results. The leaves of fruit trees such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, almonds, which are infested with plant lice, wrinkle and sometimes fall off. Juices for young seedlings, including peach seedlings, are especially harmful: they absorb fruit juice and reduce its quality. The weakened trees are damaged by a secondary pest - beetles that fall under the bark, the trees wither. In late spring, many species of sap move from fruit trees to other plants or vegetables. Many predators and parasites - beneficial insects such as beetles, sirfid flies, goldfish, and scorpions - feed on sap and reduce their amount. When the amount of sap in the gardens increases, the following chemicals are used: Kinmeks - 0.3; Desis - 0.5–1; Bi-58 (new), Nugor or Danadim - 1–2; Carbophos or Fufanon - 1–3; Danitol - 1.5; Tsipermetrin - 0.32; Duet, Nurell-D, Sayren-S, Tagrell-D, Tsipi plus or Tsiperfos - 1–1.5 l / ha. Blood lice weaken trees by sucking the sap from the roots, trunks and branches of apple, pear and quince trees. In places where the lice suck the sap, nodules appear, which then crack and rot. Young trees that have been infested with blood lice often dry out, while older trees are weakened and their yields are greatly reduced. Blood lice dry branches that fall a lot. The galaxy of lice is covered with a pair of cedar wax. Blood lice reproduce 15–17 times during the summer.

Aims

The use of chemicals in the fight against blood lice gives good results. Blood lice at a young larval stage should be treated with the following systemic drugs: Carbophos, Fufanon - 1–3;

Danitol - 1.5; Duet, Nurell-D, Sayren-S, Tagrell-D, Tsipi plus or Tsiperfos - 1–1.5 l / ha. Shielders damage fruit trees, berries, shrubs, and ornamental plants. The California shield infects the branches, twigs, leaves, bark and fruit of fruit trees. As a result, the trees give low yields, which can dry out when severely damaged. The false shield larva is larger than the California shield, multiplies rapidly in the spring, and secretes sap from itself The main damage occurs as a result of feeding on the shields: it forms spots on the surface of fruits and leaves. The quality of such fruits is low, it is difficult to store for a long time. False shields slow down tree growth as they multiply. Purple shield is one of the most dangerous pests of the apple tree. It damages the trunk, branches, twigs and fruit of the tree. The strongly damaged part of the tree dries up. Numerous cracks and fissures appear on the trunk and branches. The trees stop growing, the trunk almost does not thicken, the branches and twigs dry out. Young trees with purple shields die in 2–3 years. In order to achieve high efficiency in the control of shields when their larvae appear: Atilla - 0.4–0.8; Lumetrin - 0.25–0.4; Dalmetrine - 0.1–0.15; Desis - 0.5; Bi-58 (new), Nugor or Danadim - 1–2; Confidor or Pilarking - 0.15–0.25; Carbophos or Fufanon - 1–3; It is necessary to spray one of the drugs Danitol - 1.5 l / ha. The apple orchard is omnivorous and feeds on the fruits of more than 30 species of fruit trees. Apple worms give birth 3 times a year. In June, the second-generation butterflies of the pest begin to fly and lay eggs. The worms that hatch from the eggs feed on the flesh of the leaves and fruits, and then on its seeds. Each worm infects 2–3 fruits. You can see the waste at the entrance to the fruit. Once the worm has hatched, it emerges from the fruit and becomes a fungus that is protected on or near the tree. Oriental fruit is an object of internal quarantine, damaging the fruits of apple, pear and quince trees like apple worms. Insects can also seriously damage peaches, cherries, plums, apricots from legumes. It mainly infects twigs and fruit. The newly grown rod enters from the end and gnaws in the middle. It enters the fruit, eats around the bean and ripens, comes out of the fruit and turns into a mushroom. Oriental fruit was found to cause serious damage to peach, plum and cherry trees in the orchards of Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana Valley regions. To protect peaches from oriental fruit, chemical treatments with insecticides at least 3 times during the season: after the general flowering and every 18–22 days are highly effective. Plum fruit worms damage plums, cherries, and sometimes plums, apricots, and peaches, causing them to shed. The survival of plum and apple worms is similar in many ways, but plum worms do more damage to legumes. Glue often comes out of the affected area of the plum.

Conclusion

Often such fruit rots and spills. In the gardens it is recommended to spray one of the following chemicals against fruit growers: Kinmeks - 0.3; Lumetrin - 0.25–0.4 Talstar - 0.4–0.6; Dalmetrine - 0.1–0.15; Desis, Pilardelta - 0.5–1; Bi-58 (new), Nugor or Danadim - 1–2; Avaunt, Dalinka - 0.35; Atilla, Karate or Kurash - 0.4–0.8; Break-ME - 0.2–0.4; Carbophos or Fufanon - 1–3; Calipso - 0.1–0.15; Danitol - 1.5; Superkill, Tsipermetrin, Tsipi or Sherpa - 0.16–0.32; Duet, Nurell-D, Sayren-S, Tagrell-D, Tsipi plus or Tsiperfos - 1–1.5; Sumi-alpha or Esfen-alpha - 0.5–1 l / ha. Shell moths eat the leaf buds and fruit buds of apples, apricots, almonds, pears, cherries, cherries, plums and other trees. Severely damaged buds dry out, and when less damaged, twisted leaves are formed. The worms feed on leaves and fruit buds. As the leaves emerge, the worms penetrate the leaf, dig into it, and finish eating its parenchyma. Severely damaged leaves turn yellow and fall off. The following chemicals are effective against garden moths: Bi-58 (new), Nugor or Danadim - 1–2; Carbophos or Fufanon - 1–3; Danitol - 1.5; Duet, Nurell-D, Sayren-S, Tagrell-D, Tsipi plus or Tsiperfos - 1–1.5 l / ha. The spider usually does more damage to the apple tree, but also to other seeded and leguminous fruit trees. The leaves, which are damaged by the spider, first turn yellow, and then turn brown and fall off. The fruit spider hibernates in clusters under tree trunks and cracks in tree trunks, under weed debris, on branches, and partially near buds on branches. The pest feeds on the juice of the leaf cells of fruit trees. If timely control measures are not taken, the leaves and fruits will fall off. It is recommended to spray one of the following chemicals against spiders in orchards: Pilarstar, Talstar - 0.4–0.6; Neoron - 1.5–3; Bi-58 (new), Nugor or Danadim - 1–2; Atilla, Karate or Kurash - 0.4–0.8; Break-ME - 0.2–0.4; Omayt or Uzmayt - 1.5–3; Danitol - 1.5; Duet, Nurell-D, Sayren-S, Tagrell-D, Tsipi plus or Tsiperfos - 1–1.5 l / ha; Nissoran - 0.3 kg / ha.

Used literature

1. Aleksev V.A. 300 questions and answers about animals. Yaroslavl: 1997 Development Academy.
2. Alekseev SV, Gruzdeva NV. Seminar on ecology: Research. Benefits. M.: Aomds, 1996.
3. Biological excursions: teacher / I.V. Izmailov, V.V. Muhlin et al: Marifat, 1983.
4. Biological experiment at school: teacher / A.V. Binas, R.D. Masha and. Nikashov et al., 1990 Enlightenment.
5. Biological encyclopedic dictionary / ED. LADY. Gilyarov. M: chicken. 1989 Encyclopedia.

6. Biology. Allowance for university applicants / EDI. V.N. Earth. M.: 1997 High School.
7. Braagin S.V., Ignatovich I.V. The connection between society and nature. M.: Nia - Nature, 1999.
8. Extracurricular activities in biology: teacher's permission / A.I. Nikashov, Z.A. Mokeva and Al. M. Ma'rifat, 1980.
9. Demyanov E.N. Biology Problems and Answers: A Book for the Teacher. M. Ma'rifat: JSC "Readings. Lim. 1996.
10. Journal of Biology at School, 1990-2003. "Extracurricular activities" section.