



CHAMOMILE-PESTS OF THE HEALING PROPERTIES OF THE MEDICINAL PLANT AND MEASURES TO COMBAT THEM

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Annotation

In the article medicinal properties of the chamomile plant its pests and measures to combat it in the southern region of Uzbekistan

Keywords: Holdor, blue bronze tint, bulovka(damnogich), sergung chermakchi, crispy Beetle, embryonic development.

Introduction

As a place of healing plants in Uzbekistan, sweet-juice fruits,peat-achyl vegetables-berries, sugar-honey melon products grown in the fields and gardens of our famous Land of sunshine are distinguished by their healing properties.

It is difficult for our salabatli mountains to list the following natural-growing medicinal benefits.Separately,it should be noted that a huge number of plant species are healing, that is, they have medicinal properties.One of these is the chamomile plant, whose flowers contain up to 0.8 percent blue essential oil.



The appearance of flowers of the healing moychehcak plant

Healing qualities. Chamomile has an anti-intestinal adhesion (intestinal cipazimi), antimicrobial, Allergy and anti-inflammatory, and wound healing effect. It is





therefore used in the treatment of its medicinal preparations (when Isaac drinks when he sticks) and gynecological diseases, as well as as a sweat and el drive drug. In addition to these, chamomile flower is used as an emollient antiseptic and anti-inflammatory (when gargling the mouth and throat, as well as a healing bath, as well as when making a locksmith). An ointment made from chamomile essential oil enhances breathing. The head dilates the vessels of the brain. Widely used.

The development of the pharmaceutical sector in our country is aimed at providing the population with natural medicines and improving health in maasalas

Chamomile is a healing plant from leaf to root (seed) from flower to root.

Chamomile is an annual flower that has adapted to growth in our climatic conditions.

Height comes 15-60 centimeters. The root is a thin root, light brown in color. The

stems are solitary and grow straight, the axari branches very much, the hollow inside.

The leaves are located alternately, the feathers are trimmed. From the ends of the

stems and branches come out flowers with long bands, the flowers are mostly white,

the edges are tongue-shaped. The fruit is a brown-green fruit with oblong seeds.

Blooms from May to autumn.

Pests of chamomile (chamomile).

1 harmful beetles harmful landings-Cetonini: will please chamomile flowers and cause serious damage. In Central Asia, it has been established that five types of beetles deliver damage to the chamomile crop .These include the following.

- 1) bronze tint
- 2) Twilight
- 3) Chipor olyonka tint
- 4.) Blue bronze tint
- 5.) Dark bronze tint



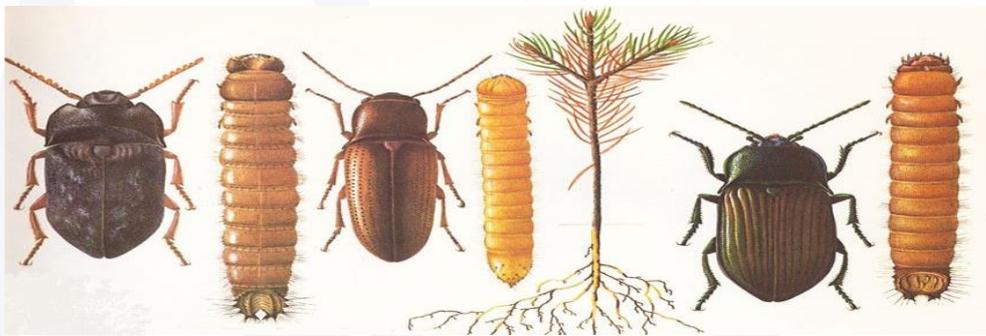
2. Trips. It is considered a pest that causes serious damage to chamomile. In the fight against trips, neonicotinoid insecticides can achieve a high effect.



3. Calf-headed beetles. March calf head may crushes: March calf head (*Melolontha afficta* Ball) harmful calf head (*Palyphilla adspersa* Motsch), may crushes (*Melolontha melolontha*, *M. hypocastani*). The larvae, which live on sergong soils for 3-4 years, gnaw at the root and injure the chamomile plant along with all crops. As a result of damage, the number of seedlings decreases in general dressing, and the quality decreases. The following measures of struggle against stemming pests are recommended. 1. Autumn plowing and implementation of high agrotechnics. 2. To distribute a trichogram, studying the development of autumn nightshade through pheramon handles.



4. Simgorts. In Central Asia, the harmfulness of beetle larvae belonging to the Elateriyyday family was determined.



5. Mucous worms. Gnawing brings harm, gives offspring once a year. Lives in early bachorda and humid many places.

6. White wings. Equal-winged insects (Hamoptera) to the moon of the Turkish Swans (*Aliyrodiday*) mahsub. Like any pest, the harm of a Swan will depend on what phase of plant development it began to be damaged from.



When carrying out scientific work, Karasuv dorishunoslik eksmentirial experimental farm located in the Surkhandarya-Sherabad Reserve and Termez district located in the Sherabad District of surkhandarya region

Observations made in long Forestry fields(samples from the chamomile plant) serve as a source. Herbarium specimens (chamomile) are carried out during the growing season of the plant. Samples of the test tube were taken from the affected parts of plants and pest representatives and transferred to the Laboratory of the Uzbek agency for plant protection and quarantine at the Scientific Technical Institute of plant protection of Uzbekistan.

Entomology of our researchers, agrotaxiolo, by Method Biyi-Bienka 1943.

Gözlev M.N 1981y, Sh. We conducted on the basis of T Khodjaev's methodologies.

When we got acquainted with the process of the growing medicinal chamomile plant in the territory of the Sherabad-Surkhon Reserve in the surkhandarya region during the growing season, we witnessed the damage to the growth point of the plant (shown in the figure)



Conclusions and Suggestions

1) On the work of the permanent composition of all medicinal plants in Surkhandarya Region (Department of scientific communication)





- 2) On the expansion of the fields of cultivation of the chamomile medicinal plant (November 26, 2020 of the President)
- 3) In the future it would be desirable to take a full place, justifying one of the main pests of chamomile, taking scientific warming on this topic with a talented student.
- 4) The creation of pest and disease-resistant local varieties of the medicinal plant chamomile in the future should be one of the main scientific works.

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