



STUDYING GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MULBERRY PROPELLER

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Annotation

The damage of the mulberry moth is manifested in the development of the mulberry tree. Since its development mainly occurs after feeding the silkworm, it does not affect this process. However, due to the fact that it damages the leaves that have grown later, it cannot achieve the length, thickness and resistance to winter cold. If each mulberry branch has an average of 1 worm per 1 leaf, the length of the branch can be reduced to 30 cm. In addition, the branch's resistance to winter cold decreases. As a result, compared to the comparator and depending on the severity of the winter, the tips of the branches can be built up to 30-40 %. In general, the length of a new branch decreases by 50-60 cm, the number of leaves decreases by 20 %, and its weight decreases by 21 %. If this situation continues year after year, a mulberry tree can die.

Keywords. Mulberry moth, egg, worm, mushroom, butterfly

Annatatsiya

Tut parvonasining zarari tut daraxtining rivojlanishida namoyon bo'ladi. Uning rivojlanishi asosan ipak qurtini boqib bo'lgandan keyin sodir bo'lgani uchun bu jarayonga zarari tegmaydi. Ammo, keyinchalik o'sib chiqqan barglarni shikastlashi xisobiga novda uzunligi, yo'g'onligi va qish sovug'iga chidamliligini o'z maromiga yetkaza olmaydi. Agar har bir tut novdasida o'rtacha 1 ta bargga 1 ta qurt to'g'ri kelsa, novdaning uzunligi 30 sm gacha qisqarishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, novdaning qish sovug'iga chidamliligi pasayadi. Buning natijasida qiyoslovchiga nisbatan va qishning qattiq kelishiga qarab, novda uchlari 30-40 % gacha qurish mumkin. Umuman olganda, yangi novda uzunligi 50-60 sm ga qisqaradi, barglar soni 20 % ga, uning og'irligi 21 % ga kamayadi. Bunday ahvol yildan-yilga davom etsa tut daraxti qurishi mumkin.





Аннотация

Вредоносность тутовой моли проявляется в развитии тутового дерева. Поскольку его развитие в основном происходит после кормления тутового шелкопряда, он не влияет на этот процесс. Однако из-за того, что он повреждает отросшие позже листья, он не может добиться длины, толщины и устойчивости к зимним холодам. Если на каждой тутовой ветке приходится в среднем 1 червь на 1 лист, длину ветки можно уменьшить до 30 см. Кроме того, снижается устойчивость ветки к зимним холодам. В результате по сравнению с компаратором и в зависимости от суровости зимы кончики ветвей могут нарасти до 30-40 %. В целом длина новой ветки уменьшается на 50-60 см, количество листьев уменьшается на 20 %, а ее масса уменьшается на 21 %. Если такая ситуация будет продолжаться год за годом, тутовое дерево может погибнуть.

Mulberry propeller. Mulberry moth gives 7-8 generations in Surkhandarya climate, 6 full generations in Tashkent and Fergana valley. The worms of the last generation begin to hibernate in the third ten days of October and the beginning of November. Young worms die in winter frosts. Mainly adult worms hibernate among the silk threads they separate in the heads of the mulberry tree, among the old bark, plant remains under the tree, fallen leaves, various old tools and equipment around the mulberry tree. The stages of development of the mulberry moth include egg, caterpillar, mushroom and butterfly (imago) phases. Eggs are white, round, shaped, hatched worms are 2-4 mm long, middle-aged worms are 10-12 mm long, and large 4-5-year-old worms are 17-22 mm long





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If each mulberry branch has an average of 1 worm per 1 leaf, the length of the branch can be reduced to 30 cm. In addition, the branch's resistance to winter cold decreases. As a result, compared to the comparator and depending on the severity of the winter, the tips of the branches can be built up to 30-40 %.

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Methods of combating the mulberry moth.

Organizational agrotechnical measures. It is advisable to control the development of the pest in time in order to carry out the methods of struggle correctly and effectively.

This requires training observers and organizing their work. In addition, tying decoy bundles of rice straw and weed stalks to the main (stem) trunk and branches of the mulberry tree is highly effective.

In addition, the main (stem) trunk and branches of the mulberry tree can be effectively controlled by using "deceptive bundles" made of rice straw or weed stalks.

Deceptive bundles are tied to the main trunk and branches of the mulberry tree in the fall before the mulberry tree leaves its leaves, that is, before the first frost (until the end of October). As soon as the last generation of the mulberry moth caterpillar senses the unseasonably cold weather, it seeks a warm place and burrows into the false bundles and hibernates in a cocoon.



Deceptive bundles are removed from the body and branches in December-January and are taken to the edge of the field and burned. In this case, the mulberry propeller, which fell into the deceptive bundle, will also be destroyed.

Biological control of mulberry moth. In the fight against pests and diseases of plants, their parasite (parasite) is used biologically. These include birds, insects, predators, various bacteria and others. With their help, it destroys many insects that harm plants.

Entomophages using a biological method



Chemical control method in the fight against the mulberry moth. Despite the fact that the use of insecticides is an effective method to combat pest worms, it should be understood as an additional method, that is, it is used only when necessary.

Due to the fact that mulberry trees are located in a different scheme, in most cases it is possible to process them only on one side. This causes a sharp decrease in the effectiveness of the drugs used. In order to correctly determine the amount of drugs intended for each hectare of land, it is necessary to make a calculation based on the conditions of one-sided and two-sided treatment of mulberry groves and individual mulberry trees.



List of recommended insecticides for use against mulberry moth

Insecticides	Spending amount	
	l/ha	concentration,%
Against worms of 1-3 years (when severely damaged)		
Bul'dok, 2,5 % e.k.	0,8	0,08
Danitol, 10 % e.k.	2,0	0,2
Detsis, 2,5 % e.k.	0,3	0,03
Kalipso, 48 % e.k.	0,1	0,01
Karate, 5 % e.k.	0,5	0,05
Sumi-al'fa, 5 % e.k.	0,5-0,6	0,05-0,06
F'yuri, 10 % e.k.	0,12	0,012
Sipermetrin, 25 % e.k.	0,2-0,3	0,02-0,03
Against worms of 1-5 years (when severely damaged)		
Nurel-D (tsiperfos), 0,55 % e.k.	2,0	0,2
Karbofos, 50 % e.k.	2,0	0,2
Metafos, 40 % e.k.	1,0	0,1
BI-58 (fosfamid), 40 % e.k.	2,0	0,2
Dursban, 48 % e.k.	1,5	0,15
Mospilan, 20 % e.k.	0,15	0,015

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