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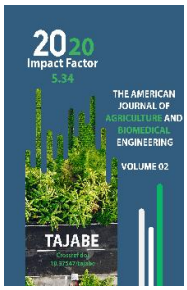

Experimental Fight Against The Weeds In Winter Wheat Fields Maxier- Em.K And Effectiveness Of Herbicide

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ABSTRACT

We have studied the biological efficiency of 8% conc. Emulsions Topic BG, and conc. emulsions Maxier in our experiment (standard).

And the results showed that in the use of quantitative doses of 0.4 l / ha of 8% conc. emulsion Topik BG effectiveness was 82.7% of another drug- and conc. Maxier's emulsion in the amount of 0.9-1.0 l / ha, 83.2-86.2% compared to control variants.

KEYWORDS

winter wheat, weeds, herbicide, experience, preparation, conc. emulsion Maxiera

INTRODUCTION

It is known that grain growing as one of the main branches of agriculture is developing in our country. And one of the resource-efficient agrotechnologies in achieving high and high-quality grain crops is weed control.

We know that the weeds get worsen the quality of crops grown in grain fields and promote the spread of pests and diseases, as in most cases weeds are a source of intermediate infection, leading to a 30-35% reduction in yield with serious damage to plant growth and development.

In addition, they negatively can affect the growth and development of the plant, as well as the loss of product quality and yield during the harvest period. In this regard, weed treatment with chemical herbicides, cleaning

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of seed materials, pest and disease control are required.

Weeds such as Raygras (Lolium perenne), Echinochloa crus-galli, Foxtail (Alopecurus geniculatus), Wild oats (Avena fatua), which are now widely used in grain fields, increase the productivity of agricultural crops and crop yields. in decline, is a major factor that negatively affects the deterioration of product quality. Weeds are also spreading from year to year, causing serious damage to crop yields, leading to a 10% decline in cereals, 13.4% in legumes, 7.5% in cotton, 6% in potatoes and 10.8% in vegetable crops.

Having it in mind, the effective use of chemicals, especially herbicides, is important in the control of weeds, along with the timely and quality implementation of mechanical, agrotechnical, biological and other measures. Currently, the State Commission for Chemicals and Plant Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan (State Chemical Commission) in the control of weeds in the harvest of winter wheat approved chemical and biological means of protection against plant pests, diseases and weeds in agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. and herbicides, which are included in the list of plant growth regulators, are widely used to achieve effective and high yields.

Taking into account the above, in the field of the Central Experimental Farm of the Research Institute of Cereals and Legumes, a new chemical Maxiyer-em.k against weeds of winter wheat variety Uzbekistan-25. We conducted drug field experiments on April 10, 2019. In the experimental weed treatment was carried out at an air temperature of 18-20 0C, relative humidity of 50%.

The experiments were performed on the following system.

1. Control (unprocessed)
2. Topic BG, 8% em.k -0.4 l / ha (standard)
3. Maxier- em.k- 0.9 l / ha ..
4. Maxi- em.k - 1.0 l / ha

We have carried our experiments out in 4 variants and 3 repetitions on the basis of guidelines "Testing of insecticides, acaricides, biologically active substances and fungicides" developed by the Chemical Commission (2004). And we conducted it on the field planted with Uzbekistan-25 varieties of winter soft wheat. The types and names of weeds found in the experimental field were taken into account according to the experimental options. See the table below.

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TABLE 1

№	A type of cereal weed	Date of processing	Average number of weeds per 1 sq.m.
1.	Raygras pastbishchnyy (Lolium perenne)	April 10, 2019	7
2.	Kurmak (Echinochloa crus-galli)		9
3.	Tulki dum (Alopecurus geniculatus)		8
4.	Wild oats (Avena fatua)		7

We have carried out our experiments in every 15 days to determine, monitor and record the biological effectiveness of the drugs on the options. Before conducting field experiments with the chemical Maxier-em.k in the experiment, weeds per 1m2 of land were treated according to the options before processing in the harvesting phase of winter wheat. In the control variant of the experiment, the average was 8.5, Topic BG, 8% em.k, 0.4 l / ha (standard), in the experimental variant, 7.2, in the experimental variant, 0.9 l / ha, in the experimental variant, the average 8 , 5, Maxier-em.k- 1.0 l / ha in the experimental variant, an average of 6.5 weeds were found. 45 days after treatment, the number of weeds per 1 m2 averaged 10.2 in the control variant, Topic BG, 8% em.k 0.4 l / ha (standard) in the experimental variant 0.8, Maxier-em.k-0 , An average of 0.82 aliens in the experimental variant of 9 l / ha, and an average of 0.45 aliens in the experimental variant of Maxier-em.k Maxier-em.k 1.0 l / ha.

When we analyzed the results which we have obtained, the average biological efficacy was determined every 45 days after administration of the drug, with Topic BG, 8% em.k 0.4 l / ha (standard) in the experimental variant 82.7%, Maxier-em.k Maxier-em.k. Biological efficiency was 83.2% in the experimental variant of 0.9 l / ha, 86.2% in the experimental variant of Maxier-em.k 1.0 l / ha.

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See the data, presented in Table 2 below

Table 2

Biological efficacy of Maxier-em.k against weeds (in%)

№	The name of the weed	Number of weeds per 1 m2 before processing				Number of weeds per 1 m2 45 days after treatment				Biological efficiency%		
		Control is not processed	Topic BG, 8% em.k 0.4 l ha (standard)	Maxier- em.k-0.9 l / ha.	Maxier- em.k-1.0 l / ha.	Control is not processed	Topic BG, 8% em.k 0.4 l ha (standard)	Maxier- em.k- 0.9 l / ha.	Maxier- em.k- 1.0 l / ha.	Topic BG, 8% em.k 0.4 l ha (standard)	Maxier- em.k- 0.9 l / a.	Maxier- em.k- 1.0 l / ha.
1	Raygras (Lolium perenne)	8	7	8	6	9	0,7	0,7	0,3	90	91,2	95,0
2	Kurmak (shamak) (Echinochloa crus-galli)	10	9	9	8	14	1	1,0	0,7	88,8	88,8	91,2
3	Tulki dum (Alopecurus geniculatus)	9	7	9	6	10	0,7	0,7	0,2	90	92,2	96,6
4	Wild oats (Avena fatua)	7	6	8	6	8	0,7	0,9	0,6	90	88,7	90,0
5	**Average**	8,5	7,2	8,5	6,5	10,2	3,1	3,3	1,8	82,7	83,2	86,2

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can say that the results of the table above shows that Topic BG against cereal weeds, 8% em.k herbicide at 0.4 l / ha. when used in moderation and its efficiency was found to be 82.7%. Our experiments have shown that when applied at a dose of 0.9-1.0 l / ha Maxier-em.k gives a high efficiency of 83.2-86.2% against cereal weeds.

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