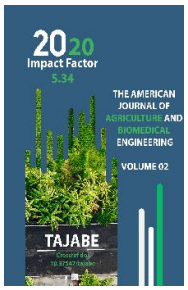
The American Journal of Agriculture and Boimedical Engineering
(ISSN – 2689-1018)
Published: November 30, 2020 | **Pages:** 86-88
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajabe/Volume02Issue11-16

IMPACT FACTOR
2020: 5. 34
OCLC - 1121105746



Poise Is A Dangerous Pest Of Winter Wheat

Saida Abdusalomovna Mirzayeva
Associate Professor, Candidate Of Agricultural Sciences, Andijan Institute Of Agriculture And Agricultural Technologies, Uzbekistan

Odiljon Maripovich Turgunov
Master, Andijan Institute Of Agriculture And Agricultural Technologies, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article presents the results of scientific research on the biology and harmfulness of the wheat drunkard. Against this pest, insecticides were used in the standard control variant of Karache 10% e.c., 0.07 l/ ha and the biological efficiency was 90.4% 95.6% and 96.8%, in the experimental variant, respectively, when 0.075 l/ha was applied. Carat gold plus 10% e.c. 90.9%, 96.1% wa 97.5%.

KEYWORDS

Winter wheat, pizza, harmfulness, productivity, insecticide, biological effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the task of agriculture was to fully provide the population with grain grown domestically. Much work has been done in this direction, which is being successfully carried out today. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), between 30 and 35 percent of the world's crops die each year from pests, diseases and weeds. Wheat has many natural benefits as a food crop. Its grain is nutritious, high-calorie, well stored, transported and processed to obtain high quality products. Unlike other plant products, one of the most important indicators of the quality of wheat grain is its protein and gluten content.

Because winter wheat is more productive than other crops, its acreage is expanding rapidly. The sown areas of winter wheat yield 1.5 times more yield than spring wheat. 80% of all wheat grown in Uzbekistan is winter wheat. Grains of autumn wheat are used to make quality bread

The American Journal of Agriculture and Boimedical Engineering
(ISSN – 2689-1018)
Published: November 30, 2020 | **Pages:** 86-88
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajabe/Volume02Issue11-16

IMPACT FACTOR
2020: 5. 34
OCLC - 1121105746

and bakery products. Autumn wheat straw is very nutritious for animals: 20-22 feed units per 100 kg.

Wheat in Uzbekistan is grown mainly in the fall. If the goal before the onset of winter frosts is to have even and low-temperature seedlings in a state of accumulation, the fight against weeds, pests and diseases and the preservation of the harvest from March is already the second question. It is known that most of the grain in Uzbekistan is sown with cotton, and the land is not plowed. This creates the basis for the successful overwintering of many weeds, pests and pathogens.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

More than 350 pests harm the wheat plant. Pjavitsa (slimy worm) - Lema melanopus. L. (Beetles belong to the Coleoptera family, leaf rodents to the Chrysomelidae family.)

This pest is common in all countries of Europe, Asia Minor, the North Caucasus, Crimea, Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Beetle - P'yavitsa is common in all farms of the republic. The size of the beetle is 4–5 mm, the general color is light green-blue, the front legs and feet are yellowish-red, the tip of the calf, the clawed whiskers are black, there are small spots parallel to the stem. Beetles overwinter in the upper layers of the earth. In spring, with heat (March-April), it goes out and grows on crops of barley, oats and wheat. After feeding on the leaves for several days, they begin to lay eggs. Eggs are usually placed in balls under the sheet, 120-130 eggs in total. Clutch of eggs lasts up to 30 days. Egg development lasts 10-33 days. Then the larvae that appear begin to feed, scratching the flesh of the leaf.

Picture 1. Pjavitsa - Lema melanopus. L damage to the larva and imago.

The defeat of pjavitsa is more noticeable in hard-grained varieties of barley, oats and wheat, especially during spring sowing. In a dry spring, the damage is exacerbated. The total yield of damaged plants and the weight of grain are reduced. Dry years of pjavitsa strongly negatively affect the harvest, half of the harvest may die. It should be noted that the slimy worm has a strong effect on the growth, development and yield of wheat as a result of the biting of those parts of the wheat leaf where chlorophyll grains are formed. If the level of pest infestation

The American Journal of Agriculture and Boimedical Engineering
(ISSN – 2689-1018)
Published: November 30, 2020 | **Pages:** 86-88
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajabe/Volume02Issue11-16

IMPACT FACTOR
2020: 5. 34
OCLC - 1121105746

BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY OF CARAT GOLD PLUS 10% AE. IN THE FIGHT AGAINST PIAVITSA ON WINTER WHEAT CROPS

№	Variant	Consumption rate, l / ha		Repeatability	Average number per plant				Biological efficiency by days, %		
		drug	solution of the working fluid		before processing	after processing by day					
						3	7	14	3	7	14
1	Carat gold plus 10% ae.	0,075	300	1	21	2,0	0,7	0,7	91,3	95,9	97,2
				2	20,2	1,7	1,2	0,5	92,3	97,0	97,9
				3	22,4	2,7	1,0	0,7	89,2	95,4	97,3
				average	21,2	2,1	1,2	0,6	90,9	96,1	97,5
2	Karache 10% eq (reference)	0,07	300	1	21,3	2,2	1,2	1,0	90,5	95,1	96,0
				2	20,7	2,0	1,0	0,7	91,1	95,8	97,2
				3	21,5	2,5	1,0	0,7	89,6	96,0	97,2
				average	21,2	2,5	1,1	0,8	90,4	95,6	96,8
3	Control (without processing)			1	19,7	21,5	22,7	23,2			
				2	20,5	22,3	23,5	24,7			
				3	19,5	21,7	22,5	22,5			
				average	19,9	21,8	22,9	23,5			

is 10-20 beetles per 1 m2 or 50 larvae per 100 stems,control measures should be taken against them samples of 0.1 m2 and all leaves observed in the field. It is advisable to carry out work mainly in April-May. Our study consisted of 3 options for 4 reps. When introduced in the standard version of the experiment, the biological efficiency of Karache 10% e.c., at 0.07 l / ha against wheat duckweed was 90.4%, 95.6% and 96.8%, and in the experimental version of Carat gold plus 10 % eq 0.075 l / ha, recommended by LLC Agro Gold Plus, biological efficiency was 90.9%, 96.1% and 97.5%. (Table 1).

REFERENCES

1. Khodzhaev Sh.T. General and agricultural entomology, the basics of integrated protection. T. 2019
2. Guidelines for testing insecticides, acaricides, biologically active substances and fungicides. / In Uzbek /. Tashkent, 2004, 103 p.
3. Mirzayeva, S. A., Aznabakiyeva, D., Turdieva, D., & Gafurova, G. (2017). THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYTOPATHOGENIC MICROMYCETES. In Results of basic and applied research in the natural and technical sciences (pp. 74-77).
4. Mirzayeva, SA, Saidganieva, Sh. T., & Mamadaliev, M. Biology of Trialeurodes vaporariorum w, harm and fight against it. Biologiya trialeurodes vaporariorum w, harm and strruggle. bbq 65.2 s56, 149.
5. Mirzaeva, S. A., Aznabakieva, D., Turdieva, D., & Gafurova, G. (2017). THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYTOPATHOGENIC MICROMYCETES. In Results of basic and applied research in the natural and technical sciences (pp. 74-77).