

ORCHID PESTS AND THEIR PESTS METHODS OF FIGHTING

Khurramova Munira Ahmad kizi

Master's Degree Student in Termiz Institute of Agrotechnologies and
Innovative Development

E-mail: Termizhh32@gmail.com

Phone: +998 95 007 60 77

Annotation

In this article, aphids causing damage in intensive orchards, absorbent such as shackles, spiders, shields, shackles, against sucking pests by studying pest bioecology information about the fight is provided.

Keywords: Pesticide, joint, entomophagous, imoga, larva, cumulative, partogenetic.

Introduction:

According to the literature, adequate vitamin intake of an individual should consume an average of 58.3 kilograms of fruit per year. So that's it by multiplying the annual consumption rate by the number of our country's population of more than 35 million if we calculate, 2 billion 75 thousand tons per year only for our own needs we need to grow more fruit. Cultivated fruits it has a positive effect on its quality and weight by protecting it from pests. More than 1.5 million species of insects are known to science. They are all makes up more than half of animal species.

Insects in nature

They are of great importance, they are circular organic substances in the food chain plays an important role in its circulation. In addition, food safety

It is necessary to fight against their harmful species in order to ensure it.

Main part: More than 300 fruit trees in Uzbekistan arthropods damage. Among the sucking pests are mainly aphids, spider mites, coccids, candala, plant fleas on fruit trees will cause great damage.

Aphids aphididae - some species 0.5-8 mm in size on one plant all joints develop, some from one plant to another in the summer passes and returns to the same plant in autumn. Gives 20-25 joints in a year.

Aphids saps the sap of the young branches and leaves, and weakens the tree; reduces yield, branches and leaves are crooked and the next year it becomes weak for wintering.

Apple sap- mainly damages apple, quince and pear trees. The size is 2 mm, the eggs hatch in young branches and start feeding in spring. After reaching maturity, it gives birth to 50 live larvae in the spring and 20-30 in the summer.

Red blood juice - size 2.1-2.6 mm with a white powder on top, red color comes out when crushed. Larvae and adults hibernate under the bark of trees, on the basis of thick branches. It wakes up in March-April. Gives 15-16 joints in a year. Infected branches have hollows and bends. Winged species appear in May and spread by flying or seedlings. Shields - males with wings do not feed, only take part in reproduction and live from several hours to 2-3 days. Females hibernate under their shields larvae spread throughout the plant in the spring and feed on bark or leaves. As a result, the leaves fall quickly, and the fruits remain incomplete. The branches are covered with glue.

Apple comma-shaped shields live in clusters on branches.

Mother hibernates under its shield. The female lays 50-100 eggs under her shield. Gives 1-2 syllables a year. Sunflower-colored shield - damages all fruit trees. When the plant is infected, purple smooth spots remain on the leaves, stems and fruits.

The mated queen hibernates and lays about 70 eggs in the spring.

Acacia false shields are omnivores, and in the form of larvae, they winter under the bark and near the ground. It mainly damages the leaves.

Spiders are divided into two families, 4-legged and 2 two-legged. 2 bipeds appear to be magnified 15-20 times.

The common spider is omnivorous (damages many plants: apple, cherry, cherry, plum), gives 11-13 generations per year. The size is 0.3-0.4 mm, the larva has 3 pairs of legs, the nymph and the adult have 4 pairs of legs. The first generation occurs in the weed, and the next generations spread to the trees through the wind and threads. Mated females winter in different places to minus 20-29 C.

Hawthorn mite damages apples, pears, plums, cherries, cherries, peaches, apricots. The size is 550-300 microns, nine-colored, there are 12 pairs of hairs on the back. Mated females hibernate among the hazans. It gives 7-9 generations in a year. In the spring, the female lives for 40 days and lays 150-160 eggs puts.

The garden spider damages apples, cherries, cherries, plums, vines. Gives 7-10 syllables a year. There are 13 feathers on the back. Mated female mite hibernates in the bark of the mite. One mite lives 40-60 days and lays 50 eggs. - Swelling pear mite infects apples, pears, quinces, hawthorns. Adults with 4 pairs of legs hibernate near tree trunks and under bark. In the spring, swellings are formed under the leaves of the branch above the variety

Kandalas - apple and pear kandalas - resemble woven circle nets. Serkarakat flies. The back of the leaf is damaged, and the top is pale green and white. The mature breed hibernates in tree bark or in the ground.

In order to protect agricultural crops from pests, it is necessary to implement agrotechnical, biological, chemical and combined types of protection in sequence. Moves to the next step when necessary. After flowering, if there are 10 clusters of aphids per 100 branches, chemical control is carried out against them. However, it is necessary to take into account the number of entomophages.

If the ratio of aphidophages and lice is 1:20, 1:30, the chemical control measure is abandoned. By studying the biological characteristics of pests, their stages of development, and the influence of various factors on their development, it is possible to effectively combat them in the most optimal phases and with optimal methods.

Agrotechnical measures - improvement of soil structure, spacing normalization, elimination of weeds, because most of the pests first breed in weeds and then move to agricultural crops. In moderation, mineral fertilizers, macro and micro elements are necessary for watering and plant nutrition. Mineral fertilizer penetrates between soil particles and increases soil porosity. The vascular part breathes, grows in search of nutrients and moisture and becomes strong. Symptoms appear in the plant even when macro-microelements are lacking. For example, if there is a lack of nitrogen, the growth will lag behind, the leaves it crumbles and becomes pale green. When there is a lack of phosphorus, the formation of fruits decreases, the leaves and veins turn reddish. When there is a lack of potassium, the edge of the leaf begins to dry, a large number of small buds appear on the branch. If there is a lack of calcium, the root part of the plant does not develop well. If there is a lack of iron, chlorosis (yellowing of the leaves) is observed in the upper part, and the leaves fall off.

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