Published: February 27, 2021 Pages: 1-4

Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajabe/Volumeo3Issue02-01

OCLC - 1121105746



Journal Website: http:/ theamericanjournals.c om/index,php/tajabe

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Effectiveness Of Chemicals Against Cotton Scoop Of A Suitable Crop

Shakhnoza Makhmudova
Tashkent State Agrarian University, Uzbekistan

Mokhichekhra Ablazova
Tashkent State Agrarian University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article achieved the chemical efficiency of Entovant 15% em.k., 0,5 l per hectare, Vertimek, 1,8% em.k., 0,5 l, biological efficiency 89,0-90,0%. It is r ecommended to use these preparations at least 25-30 days before harvest.

KEYWORDS

Legumes, grains, harmfulness, insecticides, disinfectants, biological efficiency, chemical treatment.

INTRODUCTION

In the world today, China, India, Korea, Russia and in a number of other countries, a number of large-scale measures have been taken to meet the demand for moss yields. As a result of research on methods of pest control, it is possible to maintain the yield of these crops.

Mosh is a plant that is mainly replanted over large areas, and the development of methods of pest control in accordance with modern technologies is one of the urgent tasks of today. Published: February 27, 2021 Pages: 1-4

Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajabe/Volume03Issue02-01

IMPACT FACTOR 2021: 5. 554

OCLC - 1121105746

A number of large-scale reforms and measures have been taken to meet the demand for moss crops in the country. At present, the sowing of mosh crops has been organized as a secondary crop in the areas free of grain. Accordingly, as a result of research on methods of managing the amount of moss pests, it is possible to maintain the yield obtained from this crop. One of the most important tasks today is to develop environmentally friendly, environmentally friendly methods of combating the main pests of mosquitoes in accordance with modern technologies.

Mosh is planted in large areas within legume crops differs from other legumes. At present, moss is grown in the republic as a secondary crop after irrigated lands, mainly after cereals. This plant is high in calories, sweet and easily digested. The grain contains an average of 24,7% protein, 50,4% carbohydrates and 1,5% fat, and the green mass is of great importance in animal feed and silage. If the blue mass of moss is driven into the ground as a green manure, then the yield of crops will increase, with the help of the tubers formed in the root

part of the soil will accumulate on average 50-100 kg of pure nitrogen per hectare. At the same time, in recent years, there have been cases of a sharp decline in productivity due to the infestation of moss with a number of pests. According to the literature, there are more than 29 species that live in moss crops pests have been identified. Nightingales, crustaceans, straight-winged, aphids, hardwinged, spiders and noted the occurrence of other pests [1].

Nowadays, mosh cotton nightshade is among the legumes severely damaged by worms. As a result 50-60% of the crop is lost $\lceil 3 \rceil$.

Based on the above problems we conducted research to protect against cotton bollworm. Research methods. Research in 2018-2019 Tashkent In the conditions of the region, the chemical against cotton bollworm We tested the drugs. In our experience, the chemical "Entovant" 15% em.k., 0,5 I per hectare, Vertimek 1,8% em.k., applied at a consumption rate of 0,5 I. of our experience each option was performed on 3 returns. In the control variant, insecticides were not treated [2].

Published: February 27, 2021 Pages: 1-4

Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajabe/Volumeo3Issue02-01

OCLC - 1121105746



picture 1. Cotton scoop harm

Research results. Entovant at a rate of 0,5 l per hectare against cotton bollworm in the mos crop when applied, the biological efficacy relative to control was 89,0%. "Vertimek" 1,8% em.k. When we tested the drug against cotton

bollworm at a rate of 0,5 liters per hectare, the result was 67,3% on the 3rd day, 71,6% on the 7th day and the maximum effect was 90% on the 14th day, and the efficiency on the remaining days a slight decrease was observed (Table 1).

Table 1.

Biological efficacy of chemicals against cotton bollworm. (Tashkent State Agrarian
University State Unitary Enterprise "Small Innovative Enterprises and Consulting Center",
2018-2019).

	Options	Consump	The average	The average number of pests per								
Nº		tion of	100 bushes, pcs					Biological efficiency,%				
111-		the drug	before	after processing, day								
		is kg, I/ha	processing	3	7	14	21	3	7	14	21	
1	Entovant, 15%	0.5	22.7	8,7	4.5	2.1	7.4	640	76,0	89,0	77.0	
	em.k.	0,5	22,7	0,/	4,5	3,1	7,4	04,0	70,0	09,0	77,0	
2	Vertimek, 1,8%	0.5	10.5	60		3.4		67.2	74.6	00.0	80,0	
	em.k.	0,5	19,5	6,8	5,9	2,4	5,5	0/,3	71,6	90,0	80,0	
3	Control (unprocessed)		22,3	23,8	24,6	27,5	31,4	-	-	-	-	

Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/tajabe/Volume03Issue02-01

IMPACT FACTOR 2021: 5.554

OCLC - 1121105746

The bottom line is that moss is a chemical against cotton bollworm Entovant from drugs 15% em.k. 0,5 l per hectare, "Vertimek" 1,8% em.c. recommended to apply.

REFERENCES

- Guidelines for the Testing of 1. insecticides, acaricides and molluscicides in crop production. -Moscow. - 1986, pp 138-139.
- I.F.Pavlov –Agronomy method of crop 2. protection. Moscow: Rosselkhozizdat, 1971. - 206 p.
- Sukhoruchenko T.I., Dolzhenko V.I., 3. Novozhilov K.V. - Methods of assessment of action of insecticides on arthropod // Plant Protection News. - Saint - Petersburg, 2006. - №3. - P. 3-
- Hallak F.H. Influence of weather 4. conditions on the development of four-weevil Bruchids.// Protection and quarantine of plants. - Moscow. - 1989.
- Murodov B.E., Yakhyoyev 5. Quarantine pests of internal quarantine of the republic of Uzbekistan // Education and science in Russia and abroad. - 2017. - P. 32-36.
- Makhmudova Sh., Ablazova M. Pest 6. Control Measures On Mung Bean // The American Journal of Agriculture and Biomedical Engineering. - 2020. -P. 101-103.
- 7. Холлиев А, Махмудова Ш, Иргашева Н. Меры борьбы против зерновок на зернобобовых культурах // Сборник международной трудов научнопрактической конференции «Наука, производства, бизнес: современное и пути инновационного развития аграрного сектора на примере Агрохолдинга «Байсарке-Агро». – 2019. - C. 192-193.