



Methods and Means of Fight Against Aphedidae During the Percentage of Nutrition Plants

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Abstract. This article describes the distribution, damage, bioecological properties of sucking lice that cause damage during the reproduction of walnut seedlings, and methods and means of combating it. Based on the information received, conclusions and recommendations are given.

Introduction

Establishment of intensive walnut plantations in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 1, 2017 No PQ-3025 "On the establishment and organization of the Association of nut producers and exporters" Certain work is being done to create favorable conditions for[1].

In particular, the area of intensive orchards under construction is expanding, orchards being created on newly developed lands, increasing the area under orchards, bringing high and high-quality crops from low-income areas to the table of the population. to produce cheap and high-quality products for the consumer market of our people.

These include the pests that hide such noble purposes. In early spring, in the heat of the day, the walnut seedlings begin to sprout buds, bloom and produce leaves, and the movement of nutrients (sap) in the body is accelerated. Therefore, pests also start to damage plants.

Pest damage has a significant impact on the growth and development of walnut seedlings. Walnut saplings are badly damaged by aphids, but can also be found in other seeded and stone tree saplings. In other fruit tree nurseries, sucking pests are common and adversely affect the growth of seedlings by absorbing nutrients from the plant body. The leaves of almond seedlings infested with aphids first begin to curl, and then due to the growth of leaf veins, they change shape to the leaf (deformation) and are not able to actively participate in photosynthesis. is formed, the leaf gradually begins to shed after not being fed from sunlight. When walnut seedlings are severely infested with lice, young seedlings stop growing completely, which can delay the growth of seedlings due to the use of different amounts of chemicals used during this time. [2].

After a lot of peach lice infestation and severely impair the growth and development of walnut seedlings, walnut seedlings become unable to feed on these lice. As the number of lice increases and the walnut seedlings become more fragile, winged lice begin to emerge from the newborn larvae. When the microclimate, soil, etc. in walnut orchards are different, the living conditions in these fields are also different. Under these conditions, wingless lice also crawl from one plant to another. Ants, a typical companion of lice that feed on sugarcane waste, carry them



from one plant to another and help the lice spread. This should be taken into account when checking almond seedlings for lice.

One female lice gives birth to 70-90 larvae. Female lice live for one or two months. In mid-April, winged lice are born, which begin to infect buds and young leaves. Peach lice can produce up to 16 offspring a year. Lice give birth to live larvae in the summer without laying eggs. Winged Lice begin to appear in May. The lice feed on the leaves and growth points of almond seedlings by sucking the sap of the seedlings. As a result, almonds are severely damaged in growth, development and yield. It also spreads viral diseases found in almond seedlings.

The length of a wingless bit is 1.4-2.1 mm, and that of a winged bit is 1.2-1.8 mm. Lice parasites and predators can significantly affect the rate at which lice multiply and decrease. However, research in this area has shown that parasites and predators cannot affect the future number of lice without human intervention (ie, biological control of lice), as the natural relatives of peach lice only increase or decrease after the lice have multiplied or decreased. decreased. In late autumn, the eggs laid by the winged lice go to winter.

Peach lice are also known to cause significant damage to plants, including almonds, as they transmit many viral diseases (Bogdasaryan, Panteleyev, 1972; Moldovan, 1987; Kalkey, 2001).

Countermeasures. Seedlings should be planted in walnut orchards in accordance with the rules of planting. Distributing beneficial entomophagous almond seedlings in 1:10, 1:15, and 1:20 ratios ten days apart will prevent rapid proliferation.

1-Table

Use of beneficial entomophages in a period not exceeding the criteria for economic harm.

№	Useful entomophagous name	Consumption rate	Number of seedlings per 1 m ²	Seedlings infested with lice	Number of seedlings affected after treatment
1	Chrysopa carnea steph	1:10	200	38	26
2	Chrysopa carnea steph	1:15	200	42	19
3	Chrysopa carnea steph	1:20	200	47	14
5	Control option	water	200	35	50

Chemical control measures are carried out only when the level of economic damage exceeds the threshold of years of high humidity. During budding, the buds are treated with various drugs containing acetomeprid, imidocloprid.

2-Table

Effectiveness of chemicals in walnut orchards.

№	Drug name	Consumption rate is ml / ha	working mixture l/ga	1m ² maydondagi ko'chatlar	Lice infested seedlings	Number of seedlings affected after treatment
1	Ximidor 60 % sus.k. (imidokloprid)	0.1	300	200	189	1
2	Asetaplan 20 % s.e.k (asetomeprid)	0,2	300	200	164	11



3	Mospilan 20 % n.kuk (asetomepid)	0,2	300	200	169	13
4	Imidor 20 % s.e.k (imidoklopid)	0.2	300	200	158	15
	Borey 20 % sus.k (imidoklopid+liambda sigolatin)	0.3	300	200	161	32
5	Control option	water	300	200	155	177

Studies have shown that lice are 100% eradicated if they are used to treat young larvae in the early stages of development.

In conclusion, it can be said that the variant with the use of Ximidor 60% sus.k - 0.1 ml / ha is more effective than other drugs.

List of used literature

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