

The fight against *avena fatua* in the middle of a wheat field

Boboeva N.T.¹, Nazarov S.U.², Zokirov Q.G.³

¹*Department of Botany, Termez State University, Uzbekistan*

²*School number 37 of Ahangaran district of Tashkent region, Uzbekistan*

³*Termez State University, Uzbekistan*

Email: boboeva_76@mail.ru, sober_1974@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article considers struggle against fatuos among a valve field.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Complete satisfaction of the population's demand for cereals and grains is one of the most urgent tasks today. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov stated that "it is unnecessary to talk about full economic independence before achieving grain independence". Most importantly, achieving grain independence also affects the economic independence of Uzbekistan. From the first years of independence in our republic much attention was given to the development of grain production. From simple news to life, the emergence and implementation of global ideas is not easy. This requires a great deal of responsibility from all agricultural workers, from ordinary farmers to specialists and managers. One of the main tasks is to train well-trained grain growers, to carry out many scientific researches on grain breeding, to develop new advanced technologies, to create a new grain school in the region. On the initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 419 dated August 25, 1997, the Scientific-Research Institute "Grain and Legumes on Irrigated Lands" was opened in Andijan region. The branches of this institute were established in each region. Each branch of the Institute is allocated 300 hectares of irrigated land for research. Friendly scientific contacts in the field of science and technology were established between the grain research institutes of the Republic of Kazakhstan and scientific research institutes of grain growing in Russia, France, Canada, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and laid the foundation for intensive grain growing. A special program to provide the population of our country with grain has been developed. As a result of the gradual implementation of this program, a number of problems will be solved: - Firstly, it is possible to provide the population with grain products in a guaranteed way; - Secondly, creating new jobs and additional income for our farmers; - Thirdly, the introduction of a system of crop rotation at the expense of sowing of cotton fields will allow to preserve and increase the soil fertility; Fourth, repeated crop cultivation on grain-free areas will increase the volume of vegetable production, which will give farmers additional income and increase land-use efficiency; - Fifthly, the foreign currency savings for grain export will be saved; - As a result, our country avoids dependence on other countries for grain and cereal products; - Fourth, the livestock feed base will be strengthened. Implement the tasks defined in the Strategy of Actions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021: "... development of grain through the introduction of intensive methods of agricultural production, strengthening of food security, introduction of cost-effective agricultural technologies" and other legislative acts. Increasingly the results of our research work will serve to some extent. Currently, special attention is being paid to weed control issues in the US, England, Germany, Australia, China, South Korea, India, Russia and other countries. In our country, attention is also being paid to the further improvement of the phytosanitary condition of wheat fields, the creation of scientific and practical works on weed control. Currently, it is difficult to find wild weeds on the irrigated lands in Surkhandarya region. At present, the area of wild macroeconomic damage

is growing due to the lack of scientific and practical solutions for the study of wild macroeconomic agro-techniques, which in the region has led to a dramatic decline in winter yields and crop quality. A scientifically based farming system should be established through the use of preventive measures and mass extinction measures to eliminate wild salmon in the wheat field. It is recommended that the following measures should be taken to prevent wild salmon seeds from entering the fields: 1. Correct preparation of manure and compost 2. Purification of sown seeds from wild macro seeds 3. Observance of optimal timing, norms and rules for planting crops 4. Timely cleaning of areas where wild salmon can grow 5. Harvesting the seeds of wild macro seeds with a retaining device when harvesting wheat.

6. Feeding of cattle with grain residues. Weed crop rotation should be used to combat bulk weed agro-technology.

Weed crop rotation should be used to combat bulk weed agro-technology. Such crop rotation should include land plowing in black plow or cultivation of inter-row crops. In areas infected with wild salmon, provocative irrigation is carried out, when the seeds are fully germinated and the seedlings of wild yeast are removed before sowing. Such measures increased the yield of wheat by 5.1%, clearing arable land up to 8.5 times. However, the persistence of wild salmon germination is caused by low temperatures in spring. In these cases, we have to apply herbicides to eliminate wild salmon in wheat. For many years, research has been underway to eliminate herbicides from wheat grass in the wheat field. However, due to the fact that the southern regions of Uzbekistan do not carry out special measures on elimination of the wild salmon in the wheat, the climate in the wild is increasing. The herbicides are not affected by wild salmon during the rest of the season. In order for herbicides to affect the wild salmon they must sprout. However, the herbicides are most effective when the first leaf of the wild macro is no more than 22mm. If the growth of the first leaf of the wild salmon is 77 mm, the effect of the herbicides on the second leaf will be increased and the resistance of the herbicides may not be adversely affected. So far, a variety of herbicides have been used to eliminate weeds in the wheat, although they are highly effective and have only been used to eliminate weeds or two-legged weeds. For example: Topin herbicides have been used against weeds and other weeds and have to use herbicides against weeds. Phenoxoprop-L, ethyl antidote, antioxidant, tire 100 and other herbicides are used as anti-inflammatory agents in the wild. They are used only against weeds and other weeds and do not need to re-use other herbicides against weeds. Therefore, although the herbicide is used against wild salmon in our study, this herbicide, along with other weeds, can eliminate all two-stage weeds from weeds. Therefore, in our research, we also study the effects of the use of Atlantis herbicides on wild macro and wildlife and all other one- and two-stage weeds. The most favorable Grasp herbicides were tested in Russia in 1999, and the high efficiency was returned. Recycled and other herbicides have been shown to be highly effective despite the high cost of their use in eliminating wild salmon in wheat. If agronomic application of Atlantis herbicides against wild salmon is being developed in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, the theory of one- and two-stage weed elimination opens up new perspectives on wheat yield growth. The use of herbicides against weeds in the autumn is relatively high, with additional grain yields increasing to 5.84. According to the results of studies by SM Saidov, KR Ravshanov, NM Turdieva In the conditions of Samarkand and Andijan regions Atlantis 3.6% 0.3 biopower 1.0 g / l is used. Thanks to this, winter wheat yields have grown by an average of 19.94%.

According to the results of research conducted in the Kirov region of Russia, the use of the Hepardic herbicide at the level of 0.6l, when wheat is heavily infected with wild mayo. Researchers say that the herbicides against wheat on the wheat field are used before the seed of wild salmon. The application of tonic to 0.3 l of wild wheat in wheat fields has been highly effective in road forest conditions in Russia. Repeated cases also indicate the need to eliminate wild salmon, which is prevalent in winter wheat fields through appropriate herbicides. In this regard, new tasks will emerge to determine the criteria and timing for the use of Atlantis herbicides in the eradication of wild salmon, which is widespread in the autumn wheat fields on the irrigated lands of Surkhandarya region, leading to a dramatic decline in grain yield and quality. For this purpose, field experiments are being conducted on a farm in Denov district in the upper zone of the region and a farm in Termez district in the lower zone. Field experiments are conducted on "Methods of teaching in the state language" (Tashkent, 2007) and by B. Dospekhov "Methodology of polarity" (1985). Field experiments were conducted in four repetitions, with the size of the experimental areas 100m² and the scorecards 50m². 3.5% VDG herbicide Atlantis is

used against wild macro in the winter wheat fields. This herbicide is a selective herbicide that is highly selective (linkage, linkage) to eliminate one- and two-stage annual weeds in wheat fields. Ingredients: 30 g / kg mesosulfiron - methyl sodium + 6 g / kg iodosulfirone - methyl sodium 90 g / kg methamphetamine - diethyl. Atlantis 3.6% herbicides were developed by the German farmer Bayer Kropsayens. The advantage of this herbicide over other herbicides is that the use of fertilizers results in the elimination of one- and two-stage weeds of all kinds in weeds. Simple, easy to use, economical, time-saving, combined with the composition of the herbicide that is attached to the plant when dissolved, improves its comfort and is quickly absorbed into the seed.

2. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, when the herbicide is dissolved, it is absorbed very quickly by the leaves and roots. The herbicides have physiological effects, such as mesosulfirone - methyl sodium and iodosulfirone - methyl sodium sulfonylmochemical herbicides. Mechanism of action stops enzyme activity, cell division and weed growth. Mefenpir-diethyl-antidote is rapidly degraded by meso-sulfuron-methyl, sodium iodosulfirone-methyl, sodium in the host plant (wheat), which eliminates the phyto-toxicity of the drug.

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