

Biological Efficiency Herbicides Against One-Year Perennial Dicotyledonous Weed On Sowing Maize Fields.

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Abstract. Increase production grain in Uzbekistan must be provided first of all by increasing to productivities. For this necessary to use all available reserves. In condition of the modern intensive husbandry fight with weed is one of the themost most important system element of the husbandry, from which depends increase to productivities *сельхоз* cultures.

Keywords: herbicide, preparation, plant, maize fields, biological efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

The spread of weeds is prevented by the application of internal and external quarantine measures. Among the seeds imported from abroad, it is expected that the most dangerous weeds will enter and pass from one region to another. For example, Bermuda grass, nut sedge, trichodesma, Indian borage, cuscuta, dodder, require the observance of internal quarantine rules. There are several ways to control weeds. To do this, agro-technical measures will be taken, as well as measures to prevent the spread, as described above. Examples of such activities are tillage and plowing.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To reduce the amount of weeds, crop areas are plowed at the required level with two-tiered plows in the fall. Weed seeds should be buried to a depth of 32-36 cm. To do this, the use of pliers is effective. Perennial weeds (Bermuda grass, Johnson grass) that reproduce through some root buds will need to be removed by scratching the roots using a chisel. In addition, the results of plowing at different depths each year are also good. For example 25, 30, 40 and so on. In this case, the layer of weed seeds does not come to the surface.

Proper setting of planting dates and norms, mulching, and the use of crop rotation also lead to a reduction in the number of weeds. In addition, a chemical method of weed control can be used. Along with the beneficial aspects of this method, the harmful properties should also be taken into account. This type of weed control pesticide is called a herbicide. Herbicides are toxic substances with different levels and also have a negative effect on cultivated plants, soil, flora and fauna. Therefore, extreme caution is required when using herbicides.

The dosage of exposure to herbicides varies. These include mass influences and selective influences. Mass-effect herbicides should be applied where crops are not planted, after crops have been harvested, and at field edges. Because the level of toxicity of these herbicides is very high, it is likely to dry out cultivated plants, even shrubs and trees. It also releases toxins into the air and slowly pollutes the soil, leaving its own residue in the soil. Poison from the soil infects humans and animals through the respiratory tract.

Another important indicator must be taken into account when using herbicides. This is the air temperature. When the air temperature is too low or high, the level of exposure of herbicides drops sharply. When using herbicides against weeds, it is advisable that the air temperature is not less than 20-24°C, soil moisture is not less than or higher than 55-65 degrees, and the wind speed is not higher than 2-3 m / sec.

DISCUSSION

According to the results of experiments conducted on the lands of Doston Uychi farm, Uychi district, Namangan region, the number of annual dicotyledon weeds under control, clearly without herbicide, was 4.9, the number of perennial dicotyledon weeds averaged 5.3.

15 days after application of the herbicide Stomp 4 l / ha (standard) for annual dicotyledon weeds: lamb's quarters- (Ch. Album L) -87.7%, wild saltbush- (A. flabelium Bunge) -86.6%, Sowing buckwheat- (F. esculentum Moench) -90.2%, wild cabbage - (B. campestris L.) - 88.6%, shepherd's purse - (C. bursa-astoris) -86.5%, common datura- (D. stramonium L) -89.1%, wild radish - (R. Raphanistrum L) -86.6%, spiny cocklebur - (X. spinosum L) -90.2%, medicinal groomwell- (Lithospermum officinale L) - 88.7%, average perennial dicotyledonous weeds rumex grass (R. rechingerianus) -89.2%, sticky grass - (Galium aparine L.) - 87.7%, hedge bindweed - (Convolvulus sepium L.) -87.2%, mugwort - (Artemisia vulgaris L.) - 88.4%, the average yield was 89.4%. When the stomp was applied to 4 l / ha, the results were best for sowing buckwheat and spiny cocklebur.

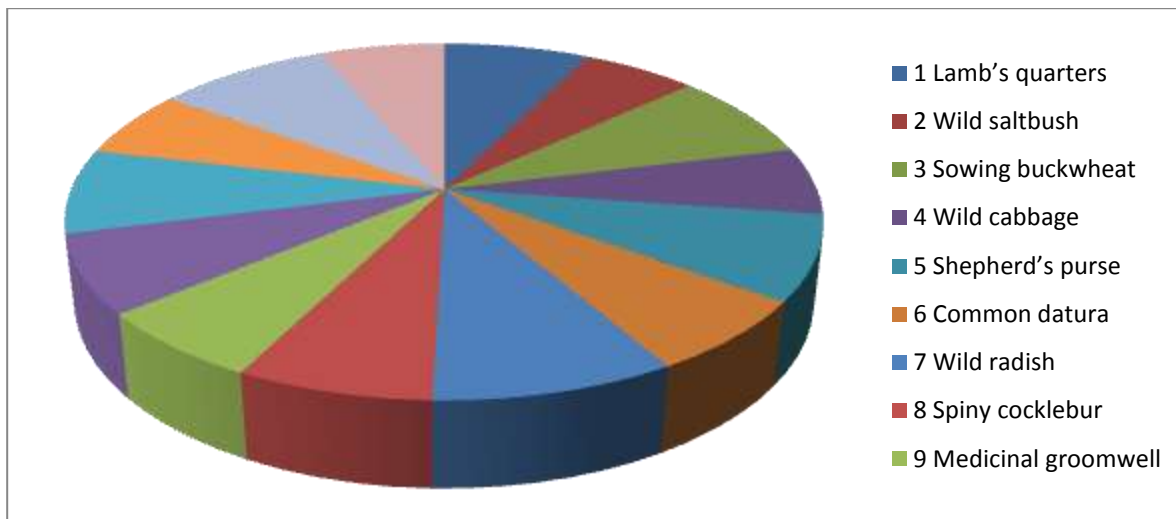
Super stomp, 33% em.c (emulsion concentrate), 15 days after herbicide application. Annual dicotyledonous weeds when applied at 4 l / ha: lamb's quarters- (Ch. Album L) -89.4%, wild saltbush- (A. flabelium Bunge) -88.8%, Sowing buckwheat- (F. esculentum Moench) -90.2%, wild cabbage - (B. campestris L.) - 86.7%, shepherd's purse - (C. bursa-astoris) -90.2%, common datura- (D. stramonium L) -86, 9%, wild radish - (R. Raphanistrum L) -88.8%, spiny cocklebur - (X. spinosum L) -90.2%,

medicinal groomwell - (*Lithospermum officinale* L) -86.7%, average 88 , 7%, perennial dicotyledonous weeds, rumex grass - (*R. rechingerianus*) -87.5%, sticky grass - (*Galium aparine* L.) - 89.4%, hedge bindweed- (*Convolvulus sepium* L.) - 89.3 %, mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris* L.) - 88.4%, yielded an average of 88.4%.

Super stomp, 33% em.c when applied at 4 l / ha, it gave better results on buckwheat, shepherd’s purse, spiny cocklebur. In areas where herbicides were applied, the number of weeds decreased dramatically. Super stomp, 33% em.k when applied at 6 l / ha, lamb’s quarters, sowing buckwheat, shepherd’s purse, wild cabbage gave better results. Super stomp, 33% em.c had a high effect on all weeds when applied at 6 l / ha (see Table 1). In summary, Stomp and Super stomp, 33% em.c. 4 l / ha and the drug can be used as long as the number of weeds is not excessive.

Table 1

Effects of herbicides on annual and perennial dicotyledon weeds applied simultaneously with planting in corn fields (Namangan region, Uychi district, DostonUychifarm, 2018-2020)

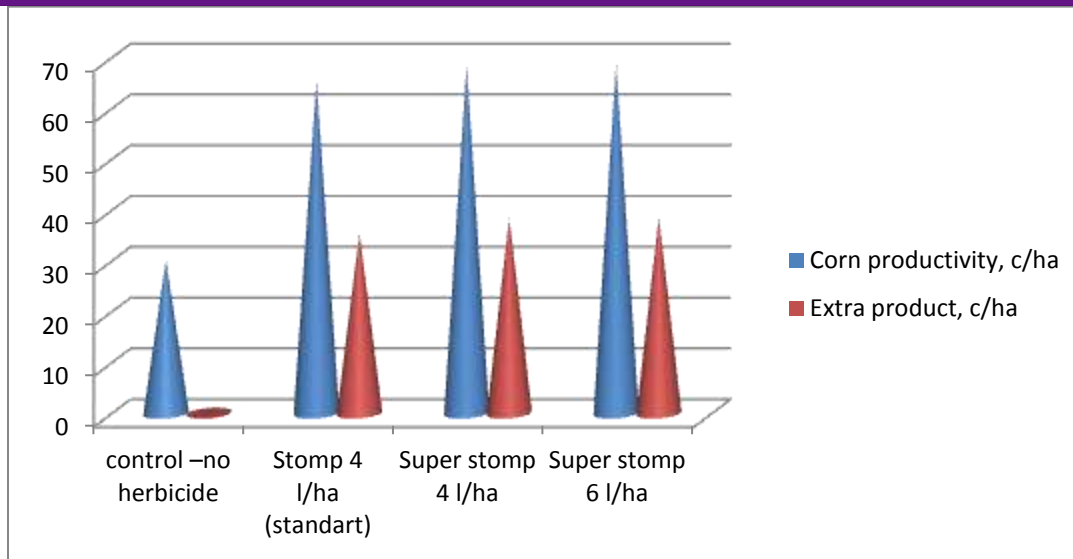


Super stomp when the number of weeds is large, 33% em.c. applying 6 l / ha in moderation gives good results. This in turn affected productivity. When the drug Gaitan was applied at 5 l / ha, the yield was 25 c / ha, that is 16 c / ha more than the control. But overuse of herbicides is not always effective. Because the price of herbicides is expensive, as a result of the increase in cost while producing economic efficiency, there is also a decrease in the amount of conditional net income, and accordingly leaves toxins in the soil.

This is the Super stomp mentioned above, 33% em.c. shows that the herbicide rate can be increased only when the number of weeds, which gave good results when the drug is applied at 6 l / ha, is sharply increased. In the control variant, due to the excessive number of weeds, a sharp decrease in yield was observed, that is 30.1 extra. When using the above herbicides, the active ingredient of which is pendemetaline, the yield at Stomp 4 l / ha (standard) is 65.5 c / ha, that means 35.4c / ha extra harvest, and the yield of Super stomp 4 l / ha is 68.5 c / ha, that is 38.4c / ha additional yield, Super stomp 6 l / ha yield 68.7 c / ha means.

Table 2

Effect of super stomp herbicide on corn yield (Namangan region, Uychi district, DostonUychi farm, 2018-2020)



38.6ts / ha more harvest than productivity.

CONCLUSION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Although the highest yield was when the Super stomp was applied to 6 l / ha, little difference was observed compared to when the Super stomp was applied to 4 l / ha. Considering the cost-effectiveness, it is advisable to use the drug Super stomp 4 l / ha. (See Table 1). It is recommended to use the drug Super stomp 4 l / ha against perennial dicotyledonous weeds.

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