

PESTS OF PLANTS OF THE FAMILY OF CRUCIFEROUS

Maripova Rukiyahon daughter Zokirjon

Independent researcher of the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology
ruqiya91@mail.ru 978387005

ANNOTATION

Soil conditions of our country are a very favorable region for growing crops. The effective and appropriate use of existing irrigated areas makes it possible to obtain a harvest with each area several times a year, increase the production of products in the country.

Keywords: grade, beetle, larvae, family, moths

INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of the country, the seeds of radish are separated only in the summer - in august, and the early grade of the turnip, although they are grown under the early spring film, mostly our vegetable breeds sow it in august. Since these cultures are very demanding of water, they are required to water more often than other root vegetables.

In areas located in the Central region, the seeds of radish can be planted on August 1-15, in the northern regions from July 25 to August 10, in the southern regions from August 20 to September 20 in the shot and in a row.

Sowing local vegetable varieties of Namangan, Samarkand, and a suitable grade of Muyasar for salads.

And from the varieties of radish, we recommend sowing varieties, such as Margelan, Andijan-9 and loyalty and autumn Daikon.

The flea cruciferous series Coleoptera belong to the family of loving. Causes harm to plants from a family of cruciferous, such as, turnip, cabbage and radish. The beetles themselves are small, the shields of the wings of 3.5 mm are two colors - black with a yellow stripe along the entire length or homogeneous blue-black. Rear legs perform the task of the jump. It has oblong larvae, pale yellow, 3 pairs of chest legs. In addition to the most remote edges of the North, the fleas apply to all regions of the CIS. Of these, wavy, belonged, with recesses, black cause the greatest amount of damage.

Beetles winter under the remains of plants, under the fallen leaves and on the surface of the soil. Early spring from wintering places come on with weeds from the family of cruciferous, and then migrate to the growing grass seedlings of local crops from the Cruciferous family, such as, turnip, cabbage and radish. They lay eggs into the soil, their larvae live in the soil and feed on small roots or roots of roots, and that they do not cause great harm. Only light fleas lay eggs into the leaves of plants, and their larvae make their way inside the leaves. The egg will develop 3-12 days, and the larvae is 15-30 days, and then the larvae in the soil turn into cocoons and their development will continue 7-17 days. The hatched beetles of the new series up to a certain period are powered by various types of plants of the family of cruciferous and go to wintering. The fleas give one generation of offspring.

Beetles harm the fabrics in a specific section of the sheet, they nibble and thereby form small holes in them similar to small sores. Harm to spikes of plants is considered particularly dangerous during dry climate, because at this time the beetles are very active, and plants are more prone to damage.

Fight measures. Chemical treatment stops against the struggle against pests for a family of cruciferous, planting crops in early landing and 10 days before harvest.

Capping mole - *Plutella Maculipennis* Surt. Lepidoptera belongs to the family of spacecraft moles. It harms plants, such as turnip, radish, radishes, cabbage. When flashing the butterfly wing, the width reaches 14-17 mm, the front wings are narrow, dark brown, and in the rear edge of the wing there is a wave-like white line. Rear wings gray. Worm length is 7-12 mm, elongated, light green, cabbage mole is widespread and is a constant pest in the southern and southeastern countries.



Butterflies in the middle continents fly out in may, and in the south at the end of april. They are active in the cool air and at night. The pest paves a total of 100-300 eggs in the rear and stems of plant leaves of the family of cruciferous, especially turnips and radish. The period of embryonic development is usually 3-17 days. Worms feed on plants and develop 6-17 days. They become cocoons on the back of the sheet in the web. Cocoon develops 3-17 days. In Central Asia, throughout the summer, it produces up to 8-10 offspring. 95% of cabbage moths, worms and cocoons can reduce natural exterminers. From entomophages, especially *Diadegma Fenestralis* Holmgr is of particular importance.

Measures of struggle. Distribution of shredders of trichograms against pest eggs, but this requires additional research. Chemical struggle is carried out in the period before rounding cabbage, if the infection is 5%, and 5-10% of plants are damaged, and they are 5-10 worms.

Cabbage night moths - *Mamestra Brassicae* L. Lepidoptera belong to the Motyl family. The front wings of a dark brown butterfly, from the outside, covered with white spots or partially white itself. On the edges it has a yellowish-white color, 2 teeth are fixed outside. Rear wings gray. The width of the wings with disgrace is 40-50 mm.

The color of the caterpillar changes from gray-green to yellow-brown, sometimes almost black, and a light-colored belly area. On the back there are dark spots. Butterfly worm length is 35-40 mm.

The pest is widespread. Cocoon winters in the soil. Night moths begin to take off since May-June. Butterflies feed on the nectar of flowering plants. Each time postpones 20-150 eggs. The night moth's female is on average defects about 600, and maximally up to 2600 eggs. Eggs are developing 4-12 days. The development of the worm will last 30-50 days in the northern regions, 24-34 days in the south. The worm passes six different ages. They become a cocoon in a depth of 5-10 cm in the soil. The cocoon phase lasts 14-30 days. This pest produces 3 offspring.

Unime worms of night moths infect different plants of a family of cruciferous, including a turnip, radish, cabbage, sugar beet, green peas, tobacco, sunflower, sesame, soybeans, potatoes, tomatoes, legumes, corn and others. The worm pierces the leaves of the turnips and radish in a circle and do holes in them.

Fight measures. Plowing fields in the fall, injured by pests, weeding and treatment of sowing beds will help destroy many cocoons and worsen the possibility of hatching of butterflies of them, utilize many weeds. For 20-30 days before harvesting, the treatment of chemicals ceases.

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