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ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF PROTECTION FROM PESTS IN THE CULTIVATION OF CEREAL CROPS

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Abstract:
In the article, the caterpillar of the corn butterfly, which causes great damage to corn, damages the stem of the corn cob, and then the cob. Maize stalks and cobs that are affected by the worm will break. It is found in all southern districts of our region and causes great damage.

Keywords:
corn, disease, pest, industrial.

One of the major agrarian reforms implemented in our republic was the achievement of grain independence. Today, the area of cereal crops has expanded considerably. In order to implement the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 23, 2006 on measures to encourage the increase of livestock in personal assistant farmers and farms, it will first be necessary to create a fodder base. In order to further strengthen the food base in our republic, the expansion of the cultivation of corn for grain and silage requires the development of intensive, industrial technologies for their cultivation, the improvement of the existing ones, and the fight against diseases and pests. At the same time, the use of modern integrated intensive technology in corn farming, while increasing productivity, creates favorable conditions for the development of various harmful organisms, as a result of which a large part of the corn crop is destroyed.

In recent years, the caterpillar of the corn butterfly, which has been causing great damage to corn, damages the stem of the corn cob, and then the cob. Maize stalks and cobs that are affected by the worm will break. It is found in all southern districts of our region and causes great damage. The wings of a butterfly are 27-28 mm long, the front wings are longer than the back. The wing of the male is gray-brown, and the wing of the female is yellow. The hindwings are light yellow-gray in color, in males these wings are darker. Eggs are flattened and stacked on top of each other like a pancake. The length of the worm is up to 25 mm, it is white and pale yellow in color, with a long dark line along the shoulder. There are four small black spots on each joint. There are 2 spots on the next joints. The bulb is brown, 20 mm long, and has four loops at the end of the abdomen.

The worm of the pest hibernates in the stem of the plant it is feeding on (in the pods of thistle, wormwood, wild hemp, corn, sorghum, millet). Caterpillars pupate in early spring, and after 2-3 weeks, butterflies emerge. Each female butterfly lays an average of 250-300 to a maximum of 1250 eggs. For corn borer control, weed removal on which the caterpillars feed should be mowed at the base of the stalk in summer (early) and fall (late) when corn is harvested for silage and grain. It is necessary to deeply plow the land freed from crops.

As soon as the butterflies of the pest fly out and start laying eggs, 100-300 thousand

trichograms per hectare are distributed several times with an interval of 5-7 days. Anti-helminth spray is distributed three times in the following ratio: the first distribution is 1:20 (parasitic pest), the second is 1:10 and the third is 1:5 with an interval of 7-8 days.

From chemical control agents karate, 5% em.k (0.2l/ha), desis 2.5 k.e. (0.7 l/g), sipi 25% k.e. (0.3 l/ha, sirax 25% k.e. (0, 3 l/ha). The plant is sprayed with this drug 2 times during the growth and development period. It has been proven by leading scientists that when corn is grown for grain than when it is grown for silage, it is more affected by pest worms. Because grain for livestock is 30-45 days compared to silage it will be ready late. This creates enough opportunities for the pest to live a full life. Another important aspect is also related to the mechanical structure of the soil, in which the mechanical structure is heavy, the water absorption is high, and the moisture content is high. It has been proven that corn grown on soils with high p is more affected by the butterfly mite than in areas with low irrigation water.

In conclusion, it is necessary to carry out all agrotechnical activities on time, to plow the soil deeply, to carry out planting on time, to irrigate corn without waterlogging. Chemical control measures should be used as a last resort, taking into account that they affect economic efficiency.

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