

The Harvest Structure Of Winter Wheat When Herbicides Are Used Against Weeds

Sulliyeva Suluv Xurramovna

Zokirov Qurbonaliyon Gaybullo o'gli

Termiz State University

zokirov@mail.uz

Abstract: *This article illustrates that when weeds in the winter wheat field are not eliminated, shade of weeds, absorption of water and nutrients, and adverse effects on the structure of the crop.*

Keywords: *winter wheat, weeds, single-leafed plant, herbicide, wheat field, fertility.*

The fertility of wheat is related to the structure of the crop and varies according to changes in all agro-technological processes during growth and development.

From the results of our experiments it was observed that when weeds in the winter wheat field were not grown (control variant), there was a significant shadow of weeds, absorption of water and nutrients, and adverse effects on the structure of the crop.

Puma super (1 l / ha) for weeds and Granstar (15 g / ha) against weeds are used as a result of the high harvest of winter wheat Croscow, one of the spikes, there was an increase in grain output. This resulted in a radical improvement of the grain structure when combined with the more spiked weeds Puma super (1 l / ha) and two-leafed Granstar (15 g / ha) herbicides.

The efficacy of the application of herbicides against cereals and bipedal weeds is summarized by the years of experiments and during the three years of experimentation, and it is revealed that the same results are observed in the average analysis. That is, weed remediation compared to uncontrolled herbicide control, combined with the use of Puma super (1 l / ha) and Granstar (15 g / ha) versus single application (especially in early April), resulted in a dramatic improvement in grain structure increased productivity.

It has been observed that the herbicides used to eliminate weeds also provide a longer length of spike. When applied on Puma super (1 l / ha) on March 20, this herbicide was found to be 0.1 cm longer than the unused control, while the figure

was 0.2 cm against the Granstar (15 g / ha) herbicides and 0.5 cm longer when both of two herbicides are used together.

When the mentioned herbicides were applied on 10 April in the established norms, it was determined that the spike length of the wheat was longer. By means of similar herbicides, there was an increase in the number of grains in the spike, and spike of the Kroshka variety of autumn, where the grain with the spike was eliminated by two-tiered weeds. However, in the experiment it became known that the selected herbicides were more numerous in terms of cereals than those that were used on 10 March when applied on 20 April.

On March 20, when we analyze the data on the use of Spike and two-leafed weeds against Puma super (1 l/ha), Granstar (15 g/ha) herbicide against two-leafed weeds separately and together, we can see the following cases.

Puma super (1 l/ha) herbicide is applied and the number of spike in the spike when the spike weed is eliminated on March 20 this herbicide is applied to 1 grain, Granstar (15 g/ha) herbicide in relation to the unused control option, when the two-leafed weeds were eliminated, it was observed that there were more than 1,6 compared to the control option, and it was known that the number of spike in the spikes when both herbicides were used together increased to 2,6.

However, the efficacy of herbicides applied individually and jointly on April 10 was characterized by the fact that the number of spikes of the winter wheat in the Kroshka variety was greater than that used on March 20.

The winter wheat and two-leafed weeds of the Kroshka variety showed a significant increase in the number of cereals that were eliminated by the herbicides of Puma super (1 l / ha) and Granstar (15 g / ha). However, this was mainly due to the increase in the number of cereals in their spikes. That is, when the herbicides were applied on March 20, the number of grains in the control sample was 30.7, in the background of Puma super (1 l / ha) herbicide, 3 in the background of Granstar (15 g / ha) and both herbicides in the prescribed rates when applied, the grains in their heads were increased by 5.3. It has been shown that the effective application of herbicides by April 10 is more effective in increasing the number of cereals.

It was observed that the increase in the grain mass of autumn leaves from a single spike of the Kroshka variety occurs more when the spike and two-leafed weeds in the field of experiment are eliminated by means of herbicides. Especially if both herbicides are used together, the increase in grain output from one spike to 0,04 Gramm is one of the main indicators in ensuring an increase in grain harvest.

Thus, the application of Puma super (1 l/ha) herbicide against weeds with Spike, Granstar (15 g/ha) herbicide against weeds with two-leafed in the conditions of the lands of the Surxandarya region, which have been cultivating since ancient times, is the main means of improving the harvest structure and ensuring the increase in grain harvest. In particular, the effectiveness of the joint application of these herbicides against weeds with a spike and two-leafed is more significant in the harvest structure.

From scientific sources in the years 1989-1990, it was found that herbicides were mixed with each other, with mineral fertilizers and other chemical means, and the effect was high once applied. Especially when herbicides are mixed together with each other and applied repeatedly to tractors in the elimination of weeds from the field of autumn leaves, herbicide separators installed on the tractors are used, the costs will also increase as they destroyed it.

When herbicides are used to eliminate weeds in the winter wheat fields, the selective effect of this requires the use of several herbicides to eliminate weeds of different species.

From the results of our experiments, it was found that when Puma super (1 l/ha) herbicide spike, Granstar (15 g/ha) herbicide is used separately and together against two-leafed weeds, it was found that herbicides significantly increase grain yield compared to the control option that was not used. However, grain harvest was observed to vary depending on the duration, type and method of application of herbicides.

First of all, the following cases were observed when analyzing the grain harvest of the control option, in which herbicides were not used, for the duration of application of herbicides. Due to the fact that in the experimental fields the herbicides were in different places in terms of application times, the grain harvest of the control option was different in the years in which the experiment was conducted, in the places where herbicides were used and not applied. However, it can be seen that the difference in grain harvest in the control options is an indication of the error between the experimental options that does not exceed 2,0-2,5 ts/ha. Because the smallest difference between the experimental options (EKF) is 1,10-3,11, this indicator is a natural difference that occurs between the experimental options and their repetition, it is recognized that experiments on such differences that occur in field experiments are conducted correctly.

According to the first experiment on elimination of grasses and two-leafed weeds in the winter wheat field using herbicides on March 20, Puma super (1 l/ha)

with non-applied control grain yields of 31,3-34,4 c / ha.) The harvest of cereal weeds was 45.3-50.1 c / ha, compared to the unused control variant of the three-year supplementary grain herbicides. When Granstar (15 g/ha) herbicide was applied against two-leafed weeds, grain harvest was significantly different from each other over the years (46,5-49,5 ts/ha) to the mean 47,9 ts/ha, indicating the formation of an additional grain yield of 15,1 ts/ha compared to the control option. However, the additional grain harvest when both herbicides were used together in accordance with the established norms showed an increase of up to 72,8%. That is, the average grain harvest over the three-year experiment was 56.7 c / ha when combined with herbicides, and the additional grain harvest was 23.9 c / ha compared to the non-herbicide control option. These cases can be attributed to the negative impact of bipolar weeds when the Puma super (1 l / ha) herbicide is used separately, and the harvest of Granstar (15 g / ha) is lower than 8.8 c / ha. It is natural that Granstar (up to 15 g/ha) herbicide has a low grain harvest compared to the one in which both herbicides were used together, even when used only in its own way, from the negative effects of Spike weeds. Because, the weeds with a spike and two-leafed develop at the same time on the autumn fields and equally negatively affect the harvest. When the herbicides Puma super (1 l/ha) and Granstar (15 g/ha) are used together, at the same time eliminate both spike and two-leafed weeds, the grain harvest increases sharply on account of the complete creation of conditions for free growth and development of winter wheat.

References:

1. Vasilchenko I. T., Pidotti O. A. Key to weed plants of irrigated agriculture areas. M : "Kolos", 1970.-367 p.
2. A.Sh. Xamroev and others. Protection of grain and rice from pests, diseases and weeds. State Chemical Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 1999. -71-85 p.
3. Witsenko V.P., Kolyushnikov V.T. Application for com com and herbicides. // J: "Chemicalization of the rural economy." No. 2, 1990.-71-72 p.
4. Vorobyov G.Ya. Use the full arsenal of weed control products. // F: "Agriculture." No. 4, 1986.-11-12 p.
5. Sedelnikov M.P. Stop thoughtless chemicalization of agriculture. // F: "Agriculture." No. 10, 1990.-21-23 p.
6. Taskaev A.G., Taskaev V.P. Determination of the coefficient of harmfulness of weeds. // F: "Agriculture." No. 8, 1990.-73-75 p



7. Andreev A.S., Tereshchuk V.S. Phenagon on barley crops. // F: "Chemistry in agriculture." No. 6, 1986.-55-57 p.

8. Babich A.A., Borona V.P. Weed control based on the competitiveness of crops. // F: "Agriculture", No. 2, 1986.-41-42 p.