

## ANALYSIS OF CURRENT ANTHRACNOSE DISEASE AND AGROTECHNOLOGIES TO COMBAT THEM

## АНАЛИЗ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ АНТРАКНОЗОМ И АГРОТЕХНОЛОГИЙ БОРЬБЫ С НИМИ

### ТОҚНИНГ АНТРАКНОЗ ҚАСАЛИГИ ВА УЛАРГА ҚАРШИ ҚУРАШ АГРОТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИНГ ТАҲЛИЛИ

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### ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the anthracnose disease of currents (*Vitis vinifera*), their biology, species composition, bioecology and morphology.

**Keywords:** anthracnose, fungus, fungicide, cultivar, disease, moisture

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируются болезни смородины антракноз (*Vitis vinifera*), их биология, видовой состав, биоэкология и морфология.

**Ключевые слова:** антракноз, грибок, фунгицид, сорт, болезнь, влага.

Homeland of anthracnose - Europe. Before the passage of oidium and mildew from North America, anthracnose was the most harmful disease on this continent. It is now distributed in all countries where grapes are grown, except in some arid climates, in the CIS, Ukraine, Russia (Republic of Dagestan, Astrakhan and Rostov regions, Krasnodar and Stavropol regions), Moldova, Transcaucasia and Kazakhstan. Occurs in all regions of Uzbekistan.

### THE HARM OF THE DISEASE

In some, sernam regions of Europe, some varieties are not planted due to very strong damage and failure to produce anthracnose. As a result of the shedding of leaves and flowers of damaged vines, lagging behind in the growth of branches, and low yields of grapes, the growth and yield of vines is reduced. Chronically and severely damaged vines can die after 3-4 years. In Uzbekistan, the damage of anthracnose is great.

In Sernam weather in early June, the affected vine can lose 28% of the leaves of Husayni and Black raisin varieties. The yield of severely damaged Husayni variety is reduced by 3-5 times compared to healthy ones.

## RESULTS

In the experiment, when the plants were protected from anthracnose with fungicides, the yield of grapes per bush increased from 9.0 kg to 22-24 kg (2.5-2.7 times) in the affected control.

## CONCLUSIONS

The main factors influencing the development of anthracnose are temperature and relative humidity. The disease develops especially strongly during the seasons of frequent rains and showers. Fungal conidia can grow between 2-32°C (optimum 24-26°C) and damage the current. The incubation period is 13 days at 2°C and 3-4 days at 24-32°C in resistant varieties. In one season, the pathogen produces up to 30 offspring.

**The effect of current on anthracnose disease on current varieties.**

№	Vine varieties	Strongly damaged variety	Moderately damaged variety	Durable variety
1	Nimrang	+	-	-
2	Category	+	-	-
3	Pushti variety	-	+	-
4	Kishmish	+	-	-
5	Beautiful black	+	-	-
6	Chilaki	+	-	-
7	Soyaki	-	+	-
8	Tarnas	-	-	+
9	Pushti parkent	-	+	-
10	Marnay	-	-	+
11	Charos	+	-	-
12	Kattakurgon	+	-	-

The effect on severely damaged varieties is 42-94%.

The effect on the average affected varieties is 14-33%.

The effect on resistant varieties is 5%.

(+) - infected.

(-) - not damaged.

## RECOMMENDED MAIN LITERATURE SOURCES:

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