

THE DEPENDENCE OF THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF AUTUMN WHEAT ON THE LEVEL OF WEED CLEANING

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ABSTRACT

This article presents ideas for eliminating some representatives of annual weeds and dicotyledonous weeds in the winter wheat field.

Keywords: weeds, photosynthesis, herbicide, winter wheat, growth, development.

INTRODUCTION

Cereals and dicotyledonous weeds have a significant negative impact on the growth and development of winter wheat, overshadowing them.

The fields selected for the experiment were wheat fields where cereals and dicotyledonous weeds were common in previous years, and since Kroshka variety of winter wheat was planted in the fall, observations were made on the duration of growth and development of this variety. The average duration of sowing from autumn wheat to a flat germination is 7 days, the beginning of the accumulation phase of full germination begins 18 days after the emergence of 3-4 leaves, forming 4-5 stems in autumn, harvesting continues in spring, up to 20 stems observed to form.

The full harvest of Kroshka variety of winter wheat took place on March 15-20, during which time the rapid growth of weeds was observed. That is, as corn and dicotyledonous weeds also developed in the same way as winter wheat and began to use all factors equally, the degree of their all-round negative impact on winter wheat began to increase. When Puma super (1 l / ha) and Granstar (15 g / ha) were used separately and together on March 20, the physiological and biochemical processes in such weeds were disrupted due to the fact that they first inhibit photosynthesis and accelerate respiration. the process intensifies, and within 15-20 days all the organs of weeds belonging to both species, including the roots, are completely destroyed, creating full conditions for stagnant growth and development of winter wheat. In other words, the necessary conditions for free growth and development are created by rescuing winter wheat from the negative effects of weeds. In the control variant without the use of herbicides, winter wheat grows and develops together with dicotyledonous and cereal weeds, which increases the duration of the growing season due to their negative effects. This is because the development of winter wheat in the shade of dicotyledonous and grainy weeds prolongs the growing season, the need for nutrients and water increases, various diseases and insects develop, and the negative impact on wheat grass is forced to grow weak. Therefore, in the control variant without the use of herbicides, the duration of the growing season of winter wheat was 218-220 days,

while the duration of the growing season of weed-free wheat fields varied depending on the type and method of application of herbicides. Puma super (1 l / ha), Granstar (15 g / ha) herbicide against dicotyledonous weeds, when applied separately and together, is significant in terms of the duration of the phases from the ginning phase to the wax ripening phase with almost no change from the wheat ginning phase to the ginning phase. It was observed that there were no changes in the experimental options from the milk ripening phase to full ripening. Both when the herbicides were applied on March 20 and when applied on April 10, it was observed that the periodic changes in the tube-spike, spike-flower and flower-milk ripening phases were proportional to each other.

In all years of the experiment, the duration of the tube and spike phases was 31–33 days in the non-herbicide-controlled control variant, 29–31 days in the case of Puma super (1 l / ha), and 29–31 days in the case of Granstar (15 g / ha). little difference was observed. However, when the established norms of Puma super and Granstar herbicides were applied, the duration of the spraying and spraying phases was sharply reduced, with a 7-day reduction in 2017, 5 days in 2018, and 6 days in 2019 compared to the non-herbicide control option. A similar situation was observed when herbicides were used together on April 10, with an acceleration of 5 days in 2017, 3 days in 2018, and 2 days in 2019 compared to the control option where no herbicides were used.

This means that when herbicides are used together, there is a significant reduction in the germination phase of winter wheat due to weed control.

Due to the rapid development of winter wheat in the sprouting-flowering and flowering-milk ripening phases, the shortening of the growing season occurs due to weeding in these phases.

When the Puma super (1 l / ha) and Granstar (15 g / ha) herbicides were used separately and together, the duration of the herbicide-free control option was 12 days, while this figure was 10-11 days when the herbicides were applied separately. A decrease of 3 days was observed.

Therefore, Kroshka variety of winter wheat in irrigated lands of barren soils of Surkhandarya region is 220 days without spraying herbicides, 213-216 days when herbicides are applied separately, Puma super (1 l / ha), Granstar (15 g / ha).) The duration of the growth and development phases was 209-212 days and reduced to 8-11 days when applied in combination with biphasic weeds.

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