



BIOLOGY OF POMEGRANATE PESTS, CONTROL MEASURES AND FIRST AID IN CASE OF PESTICIDE POISONING.

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Annotation: *Pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) is a shrub up to 5 m tall, belonging to the family Pomegranate. It is a subtropical plant, native to Israel, Iran and Asia Minor, and widely grown in the Caucasus. There are more than 40 varieties in Uzbekistan. The article discusses the biology of pomegranate plant pests, control measures and effective first aid solutions in case of pesticide poisoning.*

Keywords: *Pomegranate, pest, control, pesticide, comstock worm, biological properties.*

Pomegranate fruits are consumed by the population, and the demand for it in the domestic and foreign markets is growing. In recent years, the demand for pomegranate fruits grown in our country is growing in China, Japan, South Korea and a number of European countries. Due to this, great importance is attached to the cultivation of pomegranates in the country, and the area under crops is expanding. Pomegranate fruits contain vitamins and minerals that are good for health. When consumed, it increases hemoglobin in people's blood, lowers blood pressure, is considered one of the number one benefits for patients with diabetes, and pomegranate juice is an appetite suppressant, diuretic, analgesic, effective anti-inflammatory agent. In addition to the implementation of agro-technical technologies in the production of abundant and high-quality crops from existing anoraks, it is important to carry out measures against their pests, diseases and weeds. In the conditions of the republic pomegranate is seriously damaged by pests such as ordinary spiders, pomegranate juice, comstock worm, pomegranate fruit. A simple spider. Damaged leaves first turn yellow, then turn brown, when the tree is severely damaged, the yield is small, poor quality and low, the yield can be reduced by 25–30%. The canals become very hot in the second half of the summer, causing great damage to the gardens. Such trees give low yields the following year and become frost-resistant.

Coccinea belongs to the subfamily Coccinea, a subfamily of sucking insects, and is a dangerous domestic quarantine insect. It can be found in almost all



fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and some herbaceous plants (even near mulberry rows, cotton). Pomegranates, apples, pears, peaches, as well as mulberries from fruit trees are severely damaged. Comstock worms can be found in any tree, live in shelters, have a lot of biological properties, and are very difficult to control due to their rapid spread in nature.

Comstock worm has spread to all Central Asian Republics, including Kazakhstan, as well as Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. Although it has been in existence for 75 years since its entry into Uzbekistan, it has been spreading despite strict quarantine measures. Today, in the CIS countries, there is a risk that the Comstock worm will spread to all regions. In order to protect Komstock worm-free areas from it, it is necessary to follow all quarantine rules in the import and export of seedlings and plant products, and to carry out a wide range of control measures. A good knowledge of the time of biological development of the Comstock worm and methods of control against it will ensure the successful completion of this task.

Distribution. The Comstock worm is native to Japan and China, and entomologist S. Kuvan described the worm in 1902 and named it Comstock in honor of the American entomologist Komstock. By 1920, reports began to circulate in the press about the emergence of its new furnaces.

Currently, comstock worms are found in many countries in Asia, Africa, Australia, America and Europe. Comstock worms were first detected in the CIS in August 1939 in large-leaved mulberry seedlings imported from Japan at the Jarariq Experimental Farm of the Central Asian Silk Institute near Tashkent. In Uzbekistan, comstock worms have spread throughout the irrigated part of the Tashkent region, and then spread to other regions of the country. Comstock worm was found in 1947 in Fergana region . The spread of worms here was faster than in Tashkent region.

In 1953, the Comstock worm had spread throughout the Fergana region . The abundance of gardens, woods, thick mulberry groves, and ditches helped the worms spread quickly. In 1953-1957, comstock worms spread very quickly in all districts of Andijan region. The pest spread in 1957 in Zaamin, Jizzakh region, Ishtikhan district and Samarkand city of Samarkand region, in 1960 in Bukhara, Navoi regions and in 1961 in Surkhandarya region bordering Afghanistan. It appeared in Khorezm and Urgench in 1962, in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 1964. In recent years, Comstock worms have been spreading throughout Uzbekistan.



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