

**MEASURES AGAINST GRAIN PESTS****M.N.Yusupova****Sh.F.Irisova***Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology,  
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It is known that the demand for flour and bakery products is growing every year. The amount of grain grown in a particular country is an overall indicator of a country's food security. The government of Uzbekistan has set a task for agriculture to grow wheat in our country, and it is being implemented successfully. In a short period of time, our country has joined the ranks of the most productive countries in Central, West Asia and North Africa. Wheat is one of the most important agricultural crops in the world. 75% of the wheat grown in the world is used as food, 15% for livestock and 10% for seeds. Currently, spring wheat is grown on about 80 million hectares and winter wheat on 25 million hectares. Of this, 90% is planted with soft wheat, 9-9.5% with durum wheat and 0.5-0.7% with triticale.

The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies an important task to pay special attention to plant protection, especially in recent years, the technology of growing cereals. As a result, in the first years of independence, the yield of cereals was less than 30 quintals per hectare, but now the average yield in the country has increased to 55.5 quintals per hectare and more.

It is necessary to use modern intensive technologies to further develop the grain sector and further increase productivity. Their most important element is to protect crops from pests and diseases, as some pests can spread very quickly and cause great damage to crops. In some years, pests have spread in Uzbekistan's main and strategic wheat fields, and in the absence of effective control measures, grain crops are severely damaged. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly monitor the phytosanitary condition of grain fields during the growing season, and to take urgent measures to protect the crop when there is a risk of strong spread and development of any pests.

Due to the diversity of soil and climatic conditions of the country, the shortage of water in recent years, it is necessary to take into account the soil and climatic conditions of each region in the cultivation of winter wheat. The technology of grain cultivation is specific to each region and should be aimed at growing high-quality grain from grain in those conditions.

One of the main directions in the application of modern agriculture in grain growing is a scientifically based harmonized control complex for the protection of plants from pests, which consists of a set of methods of control that meet the requirements of agro-technical, biological, chemical and other periods. Nowadays, it is important to fight against the development and damage of various pests in grain fields.

In addition, the grain growing zone is conducive to mass reproduction of pests. For example, there are more than 137 species of pests that grow on grain only during the growing season. There are 137 species of arthropods in the fields, which belong to 13

genera and families. Of these, phytophagous 30.4% , zoophages accounted for 53.1%, pollinators for 8.9%, and other species for 7.6%. Of the entomophages, 75 species have been identified, of which 25 species are dominant. Of these 10 are, those that are close to the second type in terms of serious damage to the grain can also cause significant damage in some years.

Suckers, lice, thrips, caterpillars and weeds are the most dangerous pests of grain.

Regular monitoring is carried out in the grain fields, and if there is 2-3 weeds per 1m square of wheat during the period of grass accumulation, and up to 5 weeds during the fruiting period, it is treated with one of the chemicals approved by the State Chemical Commission.

grain harvest is prolonged, the kharas will have enough fat to survive the winter, increasing the viability of the food collection. As a result, it may spread to large areas next year. Harvesting in short periods (7-10 days) reduces grain damage by 2-3 times;

It is advisable to first mow the edge of the grain field at a distance of 15 m, and then move inward. This is because insects such as thrips and aphids are more common in these areas and cause severe damage to the plant.

Measures to control grain pests.

1. First of all, after the harvest, plow the fields damaged by weeds.
2. Planting of hardy varieties.
3. The role of ovarian telomeres in the biological method is great. At the same time distribute 800-1000 goldfish seeds.
4. Treatment with BI-58-1.5 l / ha, cypermethrin, 25% em / k 0.2 l / ha, Kinmix, 5% em / k - 0.2 l / ha when the pest exceeds the amount of economic damage recommended.

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