

NEGATIVE EFFECT ON FIBER QUALITY CAUSING FACTORS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR ELIMINATION

Sh.I. Mamatojiyev

associate Professor of the department effective use of household plots and medicinal plants of Ferghana State University, candidate of agricultural sciences,

Yursunova Sh. E

lecturer of the department.

Annotation: *Due to the increase in the number of cotton leaves, mass ripening of crop elements, high air temperature and soil moisture, microorganisms (fungi and bacteria) grow in the sap and liquid waste from the cotton plant. it grows and develops. As a result, the cotton fiber becomes blackened and sticky. A brief description of the insects that cause cotton fiber to become sticky; Plant lice - cotton is damaged by alfalfa or acacia aphid, cotton boll weevil and large cotton weevil. Aphids suck the sap from the leaves. Severely affected leaves change shape and become twisted. When the bolls are opened, the lice with their sap contaminate the fiber and make it sticky, and the quality of the cotton fiber deteriorates due to the appearance of black sap (black mold). Lice develop in 15-20 days depending on the temperature. During the season, it gives 19-20 offspring, and alfalfa 12-15 offspring. Females live for 18 days in summer and give birth to up to 150 larvae.*

Key words: *Rodent autumn night worm, bollworm, caradrina, wireworms, locusts, aphids (lice), thrips, spider mite, spider mite, spider mite, cicada, cotton leaf, air temperature, soil moisture, air exchange disturbance, microorganisms, cotton fiber gluing.*

We can divide the main pests of cotton into two types depending on their feeding.

To the first - rodent autumn night worm, bollworm, caradrina, wireworms, locusts come in, they eat all the organs of the cotton and damage the crop delivers.

The latter include sucking pests - aphids (lice), thrips, spider mites, cockroaches, cockroaches, cicadas, and others. These pests feed on the juice contained in the leaves, stems, flowers, and stems with their mouthparts.

Insects belonging to the first type do not cause glue contamination of cotton. Among the insects belonging to the second type, only aphids and aphids cause cotton fiber to be sapped.

Increase in the number of cotton leaves, mass maturation of crop elements, air high temperature and soil moisture, as a result of violation of air exchange between rows of cotton, microorganisms (fungi and bacteria) settle and develop in liquid waste from sap and aphids. As a result, the cotton fiber becomes blackened and sticky.

A brief description of the insects that cause cotton fiber to become sticky;

Plant lice - cotton is damaged by alfalfa or acacia aphid, cotton boll weevil and large cotton weevil. Aphids suck the sap from the leaves. Severely affected leaves change shape and become twisted. When the bolls are opened, the lice with their sap contaminate the fiber and make it sticky, and the quality of the cotton fiber deteriorates due to the appearance of

black sap (black mold). Lice develop in 15-20 days depending on the temperature. During the season, it gives 19-20 offspring, and alfalfa 12-15 offspring. Females live for 18 days in summer and give birth to up to 150 larvae.

Black acacia weevil damages a total of 52 types of cultivated plants. The body of a live-bearing female is shiny black, and its length is 1.3-2.2 mm. It is shorter than the height of its body, has yellow, dark-brown stripes. Calf is yellow, thigh, paws, tubes and tail are dark brown. Egg-laying females are tufted and have black bumps on all joints. The wing of the male is black. The acacia weevil overwinters in the egg stage on alfalfa or acacia.

Large cotton weevil - in addition to cotton, it is more common in mung beans and beans. It also develops in the field of weeds. The large cotton weevil is a very large insect that does not form a colony. The size of a mature louse is 3.5-2.0 mm. At all stages of its development, the body is bluish or yellow, the eyes are red, and the tips of the legs are brown. Legs and sap tubes reach 1.7 mm, winged ones are smaller than wingless ones. It appears in the cotton fields in the second half of May. The greenhouse spider goes through the egg, 3-year-old larva, nymph and imago stages of development. It can give birth 6-7 times in spring-autumn conditions, 4-5 times in greenhouses and 10-12 times a year. It settles on the back of the young leaves and feeds, and the imago hatches and lays eggs.

Spider mites damage the plant mainly during the larval stage. Larvae have a special digestive organ, typical of insects belonging to the order of the wings. Therefore, a part of the absorbed food is expelled without being digested. As a result, the leaves and fibers of the infected plant are covered with sap, and over time, fungi develop and darken in these saps, and as a result, the quality of cotton and fiber decreases.

Measures to prevent cotton fiber gluing (black sap):

1. Agricultural activities. Before plowing, the fields are cleared of weeds, along the banks and ditches. Due to deep and high-quality soil plowing with a 2-layer plow, weed seeds, eggs of insects such as aphids and mites, disease-causing microorganisms fall under the plow and rot. Weeding should be carried out shortly (8-10 days) after the germination of cotton. During harvesting, strong and healthy plants are left alone, and weak, diseased and root rot diseases and pests are put to the front and removed. Feeding cotton with mineral fertilizers in agrotechnical terms, in appropriate quantities and proportions, increases its resistance to pests and diseases.

2. Biological control measures. In order to increase the plant's resistance to sucking pests, in May and June, a solution of 1.5% carbamide or potassium phosphorus fertilizers is prepared and processed 2-3 times at the rate of 250-300 liters of working solution per hectare. will give. In early spring (in May), depending on the amount of sucking pest in cotton, it is advisable to release from 200 to 1000 4-day-old eggs of the golden eye, and to hold such an event in June.

3. Chemical control measures. To combat aphids and thrips, if the seeds are treated chemically at the rate of 8 kg of GAUCHO-M or 4 kg of ORTEN per 1 ton of seed, the cotton will be protected from pests for 35-60 days. In order to prevent drug resistance in areas where aphids and spider mites are widespread, the first treatments should be carried out with organic phosphorus preparations Bi-58, Danadim, Siperfos, Fufanon, etc. The

second treatment is performed with perethroid preparations Danitol, Karate, Tolstar, etc., and the third treatment, if necessary, is performed with preparations such as Mocpilan, Konfidor.

4. Organizational activities. Determining the contours of areas damaged by aphids and spider mites, limiting irrigation of cotton; in late August, early September, when 50-60 percent of the bolls open in cotton, defoliation of cotton in areas where aphids and aphids have spread; during the cotton picking period, separate special pickers and organize the picking of blackened cotton separately; drying picked, soaked cotton in special places, after transferring the soaked cotton to cotton cleaning enterprises, separate bundles are organized and stored, otherwise the soaked cotton will mix with clean cotton, and microorganisms will develop in them, causing contamination or decay of the fiber. It is important to ensure that the above-mentioned activities are carried out in a timely and qualitative manner in order to prevent factors that negatively affect the quality of fiber.

THE LIST OF LITERATURE:

1. 1. Atabaeva X.N., Sattarov M.A., Idrisov X.A. Recommendation on the intensive technology of mash cultivation in irrigated fields. 2019. Tashkent
2. 2. Atabaeva Kh.N., Khudoykulov J.B. Plant science. T "Science and technology" 2018
3. 3. Armor V, A, "Methodology of field experience", Publishing House "Kolos", Moscow 1985.
4. 4. Winter wheat, leguminous grain recommended for planting in Uzbekistan
5. recommendation on domestic and foreign varieties of crops and their care. Andijan 2019
6. 5. Methods of conducting field experiments. Tashkent. 2007.
7. Paxtachilik spravochnigi. "Mexnat" nashriyoti, 1989. 109-117b.
8. Энциклопедия хлопководства. Том – 1., Ташкент – 1985, 524-526 стр.
9. Ёқубов М. А. и др. ЗОТЛИ ҚОРАМОЛЛАР БАРМОҚЛАРИНИГ ЙИРИНГЛИ ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИ УЧРАШ ДАРАЖАСИ //PEDAGOG. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 1083-1087.
10. Odiljon o'g'li M. O. et al. Effects of Irrigation with Mineralized Waters on Plants and Soils //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 12. – С. 26-30.
11. Xayitmurotovich K. I., Qizi M. G. M., Odiljon O'g'li M. O. Root System Development And Its Activity //The American Journal of Engineering and Technology. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 03. – С. 65-69.
12. Idrisov X. A. et al. Nurmatov UO Mamatkulov OO Rasulov A.. Asqarov H. Results of analytical study of growth, development and grain yield of mung bean (Phaseolus aureis Piper) varieties //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SPECIAL EDUCATION, SCOPUS. – Т. 37. – №. 3. – С. 2022.8880-8886.

13. Odiljon o'g'li M. O. et al. Effects of Irrigation with Mineralized Waters on Plants and Soils //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 12. – С. 26-30.

14. Маматожиев Ш. И. и др. ФАКТОРЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ПРОЦЕССЫ ХРАНЕНИЯ ЗЕРНА И НА ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ КАЧЕСТВА //Universum: технические науки. – 2020. – №. 12-4 (81). – С. 75-78.

15. Маматожиев Ш. И. и др. ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА НОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПРИ ПРИЕМКЕ ЗЕРНА //Universum: технические науки. – 2020. – №. 12-2 (81). – С. 96-99.

16. Маматожиев Ш. И., Мамаюсипова М. Д. К. Влияние технологии до посевной обработки на агрофизические свойства почвы //Universum: технические науки. – 2020. – №. 11-3 (80). – С. 68-71.

17. Маматожиев Ш. И. Допосевная обработка почвы после распашки люцерны при интенсивной технологии возделывания хлопчатника //Труды СоюзНИХИ. – 1988. – Т. 63. – С. 82-89.

18. Ikromovich M. S., Abdusamadova X. N. Intensive Technology Before Seeding Treatment And Agrophysical Soil Properties //The American Journal of Agriculture and Biomedical Engineering. – 2020. – Т. 2. – №. 11. – С. 47-52.

19. Маматожиев Ш. И. Технология минимальной допосевной обработки почвы под посев хлопчатника после распашки люцерны //Труды СоюзНИХИ. – 1986. – №. 60. – С. 19-24.

20. Ikromovich M. S. et al. Rules For Quality Storage Of Grapes //The American Journal of Agriculture and Biomedical Engineering. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 05. – С. 13-16.

21. Маматожиев Ш. И. Приемы минимализации допосевной обработки почвы и их влияние на плодородие и урожайность хлопчатника в условиях луговых сазовых почв Ферганской долины : дис. – ВНИИ хлопководства, 1990.