EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT CHEMICALS AGAINST AUTUMN WHEAT AGAINST FUZARIOZ WILT

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Annotation: *Damage to the roots and collar of plants by aggressive pathogens during the tubing phase can result in the death of the entire plant and the whitening of stems and ears. Damaged ears do not produce grain.*

Key words: *root, mushroom, ear, grain.*

It is known that rust disease of winter winter wheat is a dangerous disease, the pathogen does not carry out the processes of sprouting and grain harvesting of the upper parts of winter wheat, as a result of which the spikes become useless. In order to reduce the pathogenic ability of the fungus that causes this disease, it is advisable to fist increase the resistance of the plant itself to the fungus. To do this, it is necessary to create a mechanism of self-defense in the plant. Only then will a new biological environment be created in the plant. According to the research of our scientists [1], when winter wheat is sown in areas close to groundwater with the use of ammophos mineral fertilizer at a rate of 20-25 kg/ha, the seeds germinate quickly and vigorously. At the same time it leads to an increase in resistance to disease.

In another experiment [2], when the seedling thickness was maintained from 3.mln to 4.mln, the incidence of winter wheat seedlings with fusarium wilt was higher in 9.2-12.7% of controlled seedlings in 2-3 variants.

From many years of observations [3] it has been concluded that fusarium wilt is mainly a stage of strong development of the pathogen in the initial phase of winter wheat stalks, which is the stage of damage to winter wheat stalks.

From the information given originated in which we studied the effects of the chemical Sporangin, a promising fungicide against winter wheat fusarium wilt, in 2021 on winter wheat fusarium wilt. The experiment was conducted in the following scheme.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME

Options	The norm of a chemical substance	The amount of water is 1/ ha	Processes given during the season
Control			
Maxim	4 1/ga	300 1/ga	2-3 times
Bist susp.c	4 1/ga	300 1/ga	2-3 times
Sporagin s.e.c.	2 1/ga	300 1/ga	2-3 times

The experiment consisted of 4 variants of 4 variants, all variants were placed in one tier. The length of one variant was taken to be 50 m. The space occupied by them is 240 sq.m. Each variant consists of 8 rows and is planted on the experimental area Krasnodar-99.

In grain farming, along with the correct determination of the sowing period, full hectares of land will be formed by sowing seeds with high reproduction of seeds. As a result, the seedlings will be able to hold themselves well. When looking at the germination dynamics of seeds, the best germination was recorded in 4 variants 8 days after sowing. Sprouting was 79.3 percent, while in the control variant, the figure was 67.4 percent. The earlier the winter wheat stalks are fed, the more new morphological features begin to form in them. Such a view can be seen in the example of the experiment we are conducting.

The effect of various chemicals on the economic and biological performance of winter wheat

Experiment options	Seedling thickness mln /pcs	Height of growth stem, cm	Number of productive stems per 1m 2 area	Spikes length cm.
Control	4.3	80.6	294	8.9
Max	4.2	86.2	322	10.3
Bist	4.3	90.6	341	11.8
Sporagin	4.3	98.2	376	13.2

As can be seen from Table 4, the quality indicator of winter wheat cannot be obtained from them by meeting only one-sided measures. Therefore, it is necessary to implement the plants from an early age by increasing the attention to them and improving the measures applied to

them. The data show that in practice, high yields are achieved with such seedling thickness when the seedling thickness is maintained from 4.2 million to 4.3 million pieces in all variants.

The indicator of the height of winter wheat stalks was recorded in 4 variants of grain stalks. The height of the growth stems in the stems in this variant is 98.2 cm. the height of the growth stems of the plants in the control variant during this period was 80.6 cm, the difference between them was 17.2 cm behind the growth. Since the growth of winter wheat stalks in the control variant was lagging behind in terms of growth, the number of productive stalks in them was 82 less than in the control variant 4. However, the length of winter wheat ears varied according to the options.

The best performance was recorded in the spikes on fall wheat stalks in 4 variants. The length of the spikes in this variant is 13.2 cm. in the control option, this view is 8.9 cm. the difference between them was 4.2 cm.

Influence of various chemicals on fusarium wilt and yield of winter wheat

Experiment options	**Number of diseased plants before treatment**		**The number of plants that have recovered after treatment**		**Productivity c/ga**	**Weight of 1000 grains g.**
	Number of infected plants	**%**	**Number of healthy plants**	**%**		
The control is not processed	63.4	14,9	81,7	19,3	47,0	38,9
Max	54.3	12,8	41,6	9,8	49,3	40,8
Bist	45.4	10,7	36,2	8,5	51,6	39,82
Sporagin	31.7	0,7	28.3	6,6	57,1	41,9

The development of science-based control measures to reduce the damage of Fusarim fungi to agriculture is of great theoretical and practical importance.

Since any crop is at risk of being affected by this or that disease until it is harvested from the soil, constant care and promptness is required from the agricultural specialist. However, the above-mentioned problem cannot be solved by the indiscriminate use of a type of chemical that is chronic in nature, depending on the nature of the chemicals used against any type of disease.

In our country, there is a belief in the cultivation of high quality wheat winter using the right agro-technical measures. This requires, first of all, the

development of agro-technical measures that are suitable for soil and climatic conditions, resistant to any weather conditions, allowing efficient use of soil fertility, fertilizers, water.

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