

## HARMFUL HASVA – DANGEROUS WHEAT PEST

**Tulanova D**

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### ARTICLE INFO.

### Annotation

Sowing wheat in large areas on irrigated lands is relatively new for our region. One of the factors for the rise of the economy of the republic and the improvement of the well-being of the population is the production in our country of high-yielding and high-quality grain products.

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### Introduction

Wheat in Uzbekistan is sown mainly in autumn (the best time for this is October with the third decade of September). If the goal is to get cold-tolerant seedlings in a flat and cumulative state before winter frosts, it is important to maintain a crop that will fight weeds, pests and diseases from March.

Given the above, we set ourselves the goal of studying the effect of noxious weeds on yield.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, harmful weeds in grain not only damage the stages of plant development during germination, accumulation and germination, but also have a negative impact on grain quality. In areas where the pest is widespread, it has a significant impact on the reduction of wheat yields and the deterioration of flour quality. (M. Rashidov, S. Alimukhamedov, M. Bobokhonova and etc, 2004).

*Eurygaster integriceps* is a member of the Hemiptera family. In addition to wheat and barley, rice and weeds are also harmful.

Mature hasvera 10-13 mm high, body color is yellowish-gray, the upper part has a marbled pattern, gives one generation per year. This pest in the form of a sexually mature species hibernates in the fields, in the foothills, under the remains of plants, as well as under stones and clearings.

The awakening of Hasva begins in March-April, when the average daily temperature reaches 10-12°C. At an average air temperature in the winter region of 15-20°C, weeds begin to fly towards the crops. This corresponds to the grain accumulation period. Hasva needs additional food to be ready to lay eggs, so she is supplemented with plant sap. In the spring, severe weather deterioration or heavy rainfall can lead to the spread of malnutrition and malnutrition. They hide at the bottom of the plant. Only when the

temperature rises do they continue to feed. Females begin to lay eggs (end of March-beginning of April) 7–15 days after the start of mass flight for grain. Depending on temperature changes, they complete oviposition in 15–20 days. With low air temperatures and heavy rains, egg laying can take up to 40 days. The females lay their eggs on the underside of the grain leaf as well as on the body of the plant. Eggs are usually arranged in two rows of 7 pieces. One female lays 35-42, sometimes up to 150 eggs.

The transition of larvae to 2–4 years of age coincides with the period of milky ripeness of wheat. Therefore, they begin to damage it by sucking it out of the ear. On hot days of the day, and also from year to year, the larvae of the hawk fall from the ear to the lower part of the plant. This provision is important during the period of determining the density of has wan and carrying out chemical control measures against it. Depending on the air temperature, the development of larvae can last from 25 to 50 days. After the fifth molt, mature offspring emerge from the young husk. These breeds are fed grain juice for a long time so that enough fat accumulates in their body to go to winter. Therefore, timely, timely and short-term harvesting of ripe wheat ensures that the husks leave for the winter without sufficient saturation, and many of them are destroyed during the winter.

The damage caused to wheat by wheat is determined by the yield and quality of the grain. This will depend on the density of the pest. Winter weeds damage the aerial parts of wheat, especially stems and ears. Khasva feeds mainly on the upper part of the plant and the growing soft tissues of the ear, absorbing the nutrients that come to it. If in the early stages of plant development (accumulation - removal of the tube), the top of the stem is damaged above the stunted soil, it is bent, and the leaves turn yellow. When the base or part of the ear is pierced, the resulting grain stops developing and the ear becomes partially or completely white. A Hasva-infested plant has been reported to reduce yield by 30-40% depending on insect density, while fresh seed germination is reduced by up to 50%.

Chemical control of overwintered offspring of noxious weeds according to the criterion of economically harmful values (HMI) is carried out during the accumulation of wheat when an average of 1-2 or more mature seeds are found per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of area. Against breeds of a new generation, with wheat grain - 5-10 or more per 1m<sup>2</sup>

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