

DANAKLI MEVA KASALLIKLARIGA QARSHI KURASHISH YO‘LLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada hududning iqlim sharoitidan kelib chiqqan danakli meva ekinlarini yetishtrish va ularni kasalliklarga qarshi kurashish chora tadbirlari bo‘yicha ilmiy tavsiyalar berilgan. Viloyatning tuproq va iqlim sharoiti xar xil ekanligini inobatga oladigan bo‘lsak bu yerdagi ekinlarni sug‘orish uchun sareflanadigan suv miqdorlari ham turlicha bo‘ladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan har bir ekinlarni suv talabchanligini inobatga olgan holda va ularni zararkunanada xasharotlar bilan kasallanishini etiborga olgan holda yetishtrishning tavsiyalari berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: danakli mevalar, continental, sug‘orish, zovur, alternarioz, teshikchali dog‘lanish.

WAYS TO COMBAT FRUIT DISEASES

Abstract: This article provides scientific recommendations on the cultivation of legumes and their control measures against diseases caused by the climatic conditions of the region. Considering the different soil and climatic conditions of the region, the amount of water used to irrigate crops here also varies. From this point of view, it is recommended to cultivate each crop taking into account the water requirements and taking into account the fact that they are infested with pests.

Keywords: nuts, continental, irrigation, ditch, alternariosis, perforated staining

Farg‘ona viloyatining iqlim sharoiti keskin kontinental bo‘lib yozi issiq va qishning quruq sovuqligi bilan boshqa viloyatlardan farq qiladi. Farg‘ona viloyat hududining yana bir o‘ziga xos xususiyatlaridan bu hududning yaxlit bir iqlim sharoitida joylashmaganligi hisoblanadi. Masalan (Shohimardon) va So‘x tumani Qirg‘iziston hududining ichida eksklav holatda joylashgan bu o‘z navbatida qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlarini sug‘orish uchun sarflanadigan suv normasini erkin boshqara olmasligiga olib keladi.

Mazkur holat esa danakli mevalarni yetishtirishda hududning o‘zida yer osti suvlaridan foydalanishni talab etadi. Lekin bizning hududimizda sizot suvlarining minerallasganlik darajasi yuqori hisoblanadi shu sababli barcha turdagi sizot suvlaridan foydalanish tavsiya etilmaydi. Lekin tuproqning mexanik tarkibidan kelib chiqqan holda mazkur holatni ilmiy yo‘l bilan hal qilish mumkin.

Bunga quydagicha erishish imkoniyati mavjud hudud sharoitiga bog‘liq holda tik yoki yotiq zovur sxemalarini qurish va qayta tiklash orqali zovurlar suvda erigan mineral tuzlarni va sizot suvlarining sathini pasaytiruvchi asosiy omillardan biridir, mexanik tarkibga bog‘liq holda minerallasgan sug‘orish suvlaridan foydalanish borasida N.To‘raxonov, I.Mallabayevlar tomonida ko‘plab ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan mexanik tarkibi yengil bo‘lgan tuproqlarda minerallasganlik darajasi 6 gr/l gacha bo‘lgan suvlardan foydalanish ekinlarga va tuproqlarning sho‘rlanishiga ta’sir ko‘rsatmaydi mazkur me’yor paxta hom ashyosi uchun ishlab chiqilganligini inobatga oladigan bo‘lsak, danakli mevalarni suvga bo‘lgan talabini qondirish uchun foydalanish ilmiy jihatdan mumkin hisoblanadi.

Danakli mevalarga ko‘plab kasalliklar xavf soladi bular jumlasiga quydagilarni kiritish mumkin: 1) Alternarioz va 2) Teshikchali dog‘lanish bu tur kasalliklarni tanlab olinishiga sabab keng tarqalganligi, keltiriladigan zarar miqdori yirikligidir. Keling endi bu kasalliklarning belgilari va xususiyatlari haqida ma’lumotlar beraman.

Teshikchali dog‘lanish (Klayastosporioz) daraxtning novda, kurtak, gul va gul tugunini, meva va shoxlarini zararlaydi xo‘sh bundan kelib chiqadiki biz yuqorida sanab o‘tgan zararlanuvchi organlar o‘simlik o‘sish siklini barcha fazalarini qamrab

olgan va butun vegetatsiya davomida zararlashi mumkin. Bu kasallik daraxt barglarida kuzatiladigan bo‘lsa quydagi belgilar namoyon bo‘ladi dastlab bargda diametri 3-5 mm bo‘lgan och qizil tusli dog‘ paydo bo‘ladi va 1-2 hafta muddat o‘tgach bu dog‘ teshiladi va qurib to‘kiladi. Bunday holat asosan daraxtlarning pastki qismlaridagi barglarida ko‘proq kuzatiladi. Mevalarda bu kasallik pishuv davrining boshida ya’ni o‘rikning g‘o‘ralik davridanoq zararlashga kirishadi. Bunda mevalarda och qizil tusli dog‘lar paydo bo‘lib keyinchalik kattalashib boradi, mevalarning shaklini buzadi va keyinchalik qorayib chirish kuzatiladi va to‘likilib ketadi. Agar meva to‘kilib ketmasa zararlangan holda novdada qolsa kattalashmaydi va mazasi buziladi.



1-rasm. O‘rik mevasini teshikchali dog‘lanish kasalligi bilan zararlanishi.



2-rasm. Gilos o‘simligining teshikchali dog‘lanish kasalligi bilan zararlanishi.

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