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Paper Authors: **Umarov Zafar Abdishukurovich, Mirzakhidov Urmonbek**

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW FUNGICIDES AGAINST SCABIES (PARSHA) DISEASE OF PEAR ORCHARDS

Umarov Zafar Abdishukurovich

Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking named after academic M.Mirzaev, (PhD)., candidate of agricultural philosophical Sciences; senior research fellow, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

z.umarov@mail.ru

Mirzakhidov Urmonbek

Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking academician M.Mirzaev, Samarkand Research and Experimental Station, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences., Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

mirzaxidov48@mail.ru

Annotation: *In our study, Trailer 50% (0,15 kg/hec) fungicide was tested against squid disease found in pear orchards. Pear tree has shown high biological effectiveness against squid disease. Damage was observed in 5,3% of leaves and 7,3% of fruits. The development of the disease was recorded in the leaves at 2,9%, and in fruits at 1,9%. Biological efficiency ranged from 91,9% to 90,3%.*

Keywords: *pear, disease, fungus, pathogen, fungicide, damage, disease progression, biological efficacy.*

Introduction

The countries of the USA and Turkey from European countries occupy the leading places in the cultivation and export of seed-bearing fruits in the world, China and Iran from the Asian continent are achieving high results. For all countries of the world, the cultivation of pears, increasing yields, improving the quality of fruits is associated with the development of diseases that occur in pear orchards (scabies, parsha disease, flour dew, moniliosis, etc.) one of the current issues is the research in priority areas, such as the composition of the species, its bioecological properties and the creation of measures to combat advanced resurgence against them.

If measures are used to timely combat the harmful organisms of any plants, including diseases, then in the first place the diseases are picked up, the amount and quality of the harvest is further increased. The method of chemical struggle against harmful organisms is considered one of the main measures, it gives a quick and high effect.

Setting the norms and deadlines for the use of modern fungicides in the fight against fungal diseases of fruit trees provides for a sharp reduction in the amount of diseases.

Timely correctly conducted prophylactic and agrotechnical measures against diseases that occur in adolescents have a positive effect on the reduction in the population of pathogens provoking the disease, however, when the diseases develop strongly, these will not be enough. Therefore, one of the important tasks is the expansion and effective use of the type of chemical drugs allowed to be used in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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Currently, the proposed preparations for the application of pesticides by enterprises for the Prevention of pests and diseases of fruit orchards successfully protect against harmful organisms, if they are correctly used in their intended use during the period of vegetation in the prescribed period and norms of consumption.

Scabies, (parsha) disease of pear orchards is common in all countries of the world, including in all regions of the Republic.

Scabies (parsha) disease was first detected in Sweden in 1819 year, and the disease was called the causative fungus *Venturia inaequalis (Cooke) Wint.* There are two stages in the development of the fungus that provokes this disease, namely the sac-*V. Fuck inaequalis* and conidium - *Fusicladium dendriticum (Wallr).* have determined that there is a period. The author notes that the saccharification period of the fungus is saprotrophs, if it develops in the dead tissues of the spilled leaves, then the coniferous period is parasitic and develops in the living cells of leaves, fruits and twigs. Later this disease was discovered in Germany (1833 y.), USA (1934 y.), England (1945 y.), Russia and Austria (1962 y.) recorded in states such as [13].

The amount and quality of fruit production as a result scabies, (parsha) disease directly (loss of fruit spilling, loss of marketability, rotting during storage in sheds) (the development of trees slows down, and their resistance to winter frosts, the penetration of other insects and micro-organisms through the ulcers in the fruit and the rotting of the fruit) decreases. Harvest in the spring when cool air and high humidity are observed

Up to 70 percent or more can be lost disease in Uzbekistan also important economic importance (and in the countries of the army) [14, 1, 3].

Strongly damaged leaves are spilled early due to the disease of Scabies, which occurs in the pear, negatively affects its yield, that is, the damaged flower buds are spilled. The quality of the fruit grown as a result of this disease has decreased and its value has decreased by 2-3 times [7, 14].

When the drug benomil against the scabies, (parsha) disease of the pear was used, the lesion of the pear leaf decreased from 15,1% to 4,4%, the lesion of the fruit from 39,6% to 2,4% [9, 5].

In autumn, when mochevina with 5% was sprinkled on the trees before pouring leaves, the peritesian fruit body of the lily, which provokes the scabies, (parsha) disease of the pear, was almost not formed. Even if formed, in place of hangers, the same mass was formed [4, 6].

In 2000 year in the Kursk and tula regions of Russia, when euparen multi (1,5 kg/hec), Bayleton (0,3 kg/hec) and Zato (0,15 kg/hec) fungicides against scabies, (parsha) in the pamyat Michurina variety of apples were used three times in a row during the growing season of trees, the prevalence of the disease was 11,3% and the development The biological effectiveness of the drugs reached up to 85,8% [2].

Against Scabies(parsha) disease 0,04% li Bayleton, 0,04% li Topaz and 0,02% li impact fungicides during the vegetation period of plants three marotaba: when the buds of trees begin to bloom, after flowering and in the morning or evening cool 15-20 days after the second processing, a high yield is obtained if a working solution is applied to 1000 - 1500 l/hec depending on the age of the trees [10].

Place and methods of conducting the study. In 2020, the research will be conducted in the Tashkent region, in the Tashkent district academician M.Scientific-Research Institute of horticulture, viticulture and winemaking named after Mirzaev carried out in Pear Gardens. The

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Pear Tree has entered the 5-year-old harvest, the variety "Lesnaya krasavisa" is placed in the chess method.

The fungicide being tested was used in 3 rotations, 5 trees. Chemical processing 3 marotaba during vegetation; when pruning the buds of trees, after flowering, 2-14 days after chemical processing.

Conducted on the account of the working solution to 1000 liters/hectare.

The study was carried out on the basis of universally accepted methods in Mycology and agricultural Phytopathology. The species composition of fungi provoking the disease, bioecology. N.M.Pidoplichko, M.K.Quot; Khokhryakov; with diseases and the development of the disease K.M.Stepanov, A.E.Chumakov, I.I.Minkevich; Sh in the application of fungicides against diseases, determining their biological and economic effectiveness.T.Khujaev used his methodical hands. Information B.A.A dispersion analysis was performed on the method shown by dospekhov [11, 15, 16].

Results of the study. The method of chemical struggle against fungal diseases in pear orchards is fast and highly effective.

Pear's Scabies (parsha) disease in 2020 against the disease 50% spent on 0,15 kg/ha of fungicide-tested in moderation. Flint 500 g/kg s as a template.e.g. fungicide was selected (table).

According to the results of the experiment, the test pear scabies showed a high yield of 0,15% fungicide in the Trailer 50%, which was used to normalize the consumption of 50 kg/ha against the disease. Damage was observed in fruits up to 7,3%, while in leaves up to 5,3%. And the development of the disease was recorded from 2,9% to 1,9% Gah. The biological effect was 91,9%.

Flint 500 g/kg s as template option.e.g. When applying the fungicide (up to 0,15 kg/ha), the lesion reached 7,0% on the leaves and 8,3% on the fruits, while the biological effect was up to 88,6% on the fruits.

Table.

Pear's scabies (parsha) applied trailer against disease biological efficacy of 50% fungicide

Field test-experience, Tashkent region, Scientific-Research Institute of horticulture, viticulture and winemaking named after academician M.Mirzaev, 2020.

№	Options	Norm of pplication, kg/ha	Leaves			Fruits		
			damage, %	development of the disease, %	biological effectadorlik, %	damage,%	development of the disease, %	biological effectadorlik, %
1.	*Control (unprocessed)*	-	*57,0*	*25,7*	-	*55,0*	*22,5*	-
2.	*Flint 500 g / kg water soluble granules.(template)*	*0,15*	*7,0*	*4,4*	*87,8*	*8,3*	*3,9*	*88,6*
3.	*Trailer 50%*	*0,15*	*5,3*	*2,9*	*91,9*	*7,3*	*1,9*	*90,3*

Summary and suggestions. Trailer 50% for the purpose of the development of diseases in the pear tree and a sharp reduction in pathogens provoking the disease. It requires the use of fungicides (0,15 kg/hec). Chemical control measures are recommended to be used 4 times during the vegetation period: during flowering, when pruning the buds of trees, after flowering, after 3-th marotaba 14 days after chemical treatment, in the morning or evening cool 1000 l working solution per hectare.

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