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Determining the norms of barley grain damage in the biolaboratory

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Annotation. In this article, experimental work was carried out to determine the rate of infestation of barley in barley eggs, in which it was found that 0.6, 0.65 and 0.7 grams of barley eggs can be used to infect 1 kg of barley.

Key words. Grain moth, lab, pans, barley, worms, butterflies.

Introduction. For several years, biolaboratories have been using trichogramma and golden eye multiplication grain moth eggs, and at the same time, in the laboratory, 1 kg of barley 1 g. The grain is infested with soot.

However, the amount of 1 kg of barley was 50,000, which is 2.5 times more than barley grain. Excess worms from the damaged grain flow down the trays and cause an average of 14-15,000 worm deaths due to a lack of barley grain in them. Also considering the amount of worms killed above and how many apra grains can be damaged from an average of 1 gram of grain moth eggs when used in practice, the cost-effectiveness can be significantly increased.

It also did not take into account how many worms were needed for a single grain.

Experimental work was carried out in the scientific production biolaboratory at the Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology in 2021-2022.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned problems, the required amount of barley was first cleaned of contaminants and weeds using special sieves, and taking into account the presence of various pests, barley grains were hydrothermally decontaminated at a temperature of 95-1000C and subjected to barley damage. The required temperature during the breeding season (25-260 C) and relative humidity (75-80%) were created using special devices.

1 kg. depending on the amount of grain to damage the barley (20000-21000) 0.5; 0.6; 0.65; 0.7; 0.75; 0.8; 0.85; 0.9; At 0.95 and 1 gram, grain eggs were weighed. It basically determines how many grain moths per worm, the percentage of infestation, the weight of the eggs obtained, and the exit of the worms from the eggs laid for infestation under each variant, and the weight of the remaining worms. In this case, there are four returns on each option and 1.0 kg in each of them. barley (total 4 kg) was harvested.

Experimental work on grain sorghum breeding technology Adashkevich B.P., Shiyko E.S. Breeding and storage of entomophages (1987)., Guidelines for mass breeding and the use of Trichogramma for pest control of agricultural crops. Shchepetilnikova V.A., Gusev G.V., Tron N.M. (1978) was carried out on the basis of methodological guidelines and recommendations developed by.

The results of the experiment revealed that the amount of worms per barley grain increased from 0.25 to 1.5 per variant. This led to the solution of the problem mentioned above.

The staff of the Plant Protection Research Institute prepared a methodological manual on grain quality and determined that one female butterfly lays at least 65 eggs (Arslanov, Asanov et al., 2003).

Based on this methodological guide, in our next experiment, 1 kg of damaged according to the norms. how much grain barley eggs hatched in barley was determined. The results of the experiment showed that the average number of eggs laid by one female butterfly in each variant ranged from 63.4 to 66.8, and in the

variants 1-2 and 7-8 compared to the standard variant -0.1-3.2. In options 3-5 and 9, on the other hand, it was found to be + 0.1 + 0.2 more, respectively.

In summary, according to the results of the experiment, out of 10 options obtained, 3 and 4 options or 0.65-0.7 grams can be used to damage 1 kg of barley.

The results of experiments conducted in May and June to determine the reduction in the amount of barley grain moth eggs infested are given in Table 3. According to these options, 23 to 132 (1.83-5.28%) and 19-98 (1.33-3.72%) unfit eggs were observed for use in May and June, respectively. In addition, phases (worms, fungi, and butterflies) were observed to be extinct, with 21–29 extinctions observed in May and June, respectively.

4-расм. Арпа донни капалаклар учиб чиққандан кейинги кўриниши

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