Autumn reducing treatment against pear disease

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the fact that protection against pear disease is of great importance in the autumn eradicating treatment of gardens and gives a good result. It is necessary to be aware of what diseases are common, a description of these diseases is necessary in order to properly organize the sequence of measures against the disease and also against the pests of the pear.

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Нок касалликларига кузги юқори самародорли қарши кураш чоралари

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада нок касалликларидан кенг кўп тарқалган турлари ва уларга айнан куз фаслидаги қарши кураш чоралари самарадорлиги баён қилинган. Касалликлар қарши курашда патоген биологияси, ривожланиши хусусиятларини эътиборга олган ҳолда тўғри кураш чораларидан фойдаланиш керак.

Калит сўзлар:

Интенсив митти ва ярим митти боғлар
Карбамид Карбамид
Фунгитсид
Кукунли чириётган
Занг Ситоспороз
Қорақўтир
Қора керевит
қишлоқ хўжалиги
технологияси

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Осенняя искореняющая обработка против болезни груши

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

Интенсивные карликовые
и полукарликовые сады
Карбамид
Мочевина
Фунгицид
Мучнистая роса
Ржавчина
Цитоспороз
Струп
Черные раки
агротехника
методы контроля.

В статье речь идет о том, что защита от болезни груши большое значение имеет осенняя искореняющая обработка садов и дает хороший результат. Нужно быть в курсе какие болезни распространены, описание этих болезней необходимо для того чтобы правильно организовывать последовательность мероприятий против болезни а также и против вредителей груши.

In Uzbekistan, large-scale work is being carried out to grow fruit and vegetable products, improve their quality, as well as create intensive gardens by increasing the species of fruit plant seedlings. According to medical regulations, one person needs 56.4 kilograms of fruit per year. Today this figure is 69.7 kilograms. As you know, in recent years, the development of intensive gardens has spread throughout the world. In Uzbekistan, the cultivation of intensive orchards from dwarf and semi-dwarf trees is carried out in order to fully meet the needs of the population of the republic in fruits, expand the range of products on the markets, create opportunities to increase the export potential of our country.[5]

Today, our fruits and melons are exported to Germany, India, United Arab Emirates, USA, South Korea, Turkey and the CIS countries.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan, in order to expand such orchards in dekhkans and farms, a program of specific targeted measures has been developed. In recent years, similar gardens have been established on 50 thousand hectares, of which intensive gardens have been created on 14 thousand hectares. In the Samarkand and Tashkent regions, 1,300 hectares are occupied by intensive gardens, in the Navoi region - 750 hectares, in the Kashkadarya region - 600, in the Surkhandarya, Namangan and Andizhan regions - 400 hectares each. [4]

Recall that on the territory of Uzbekistan there are about 4500 species of wild higher plants and more than 2000 species of mushrooms Common pear diseases.

Black cancer

The disease affects the bark of the plant, skeletal branches, foliage, and then the fruit. Initially, small wounds appear at the lesions, which increase in size over time. Bright brown spots appear along their contours. Traces can also be found on leaves and fruits. They look like red spots. The disease leads to the appearance of black rot on the fruits: they decrease in size and mummify. To protect against disease, it is necessary to timely clean the area of fallen leaves and burn them. Damaged areas are removed with a knife along with 2 cm of healthy wood around. The site of exposure is disinfected. [2]

Fruit rot

The fungal disease moniliosis leads to the fact that the fruits of the culture begin to rot. The likelihood of developing an infection increases in the second half of summer. At first, small brown spots can be found on the fruits. Over time, they grow and cover the entire surface. At

the same time, the affected fruits do not crumble, but continue to hang on the tree, becoming a source of infection for healthy crops. To stop the disease, damaged fruits should be harvested and destroyed, after which it is recommended to treat the plant with a fungicide. [1]

Scab

This disease is considered the most insidious and dangerous. The scab affects fruits, leaves, flowers and shoots of fruit trees. If the disease is not recognized and cured in time, the culture will die. A high risk of developing scab is observed with prolonged heavy rains and cool weather, as well as with dense plantings of trees with poor ventilation. Small spots appear on the foliage, which gradually grow to large sizes. [6]

With a massive scab infection, the fruits will be small and rare. They are often covered with many dark spots.

In autumn, pears are treated against diseases and pests, pathogens and larvae of which winter well in the soil, fallen leaves or damaged tree bark. Before starting to deal with rust or scab on a pear in the fall, thorough preparation is carried out.

- Cut off all damaged branches;
- Cleans the trunk from all kinds of growths, swellings, flaky bark.
- Remove fallen leaves, cut shoots and burn them.

If in the summer, to combat diseases of pears, sparing methods are used, namely the use of biological products and folk remedies, then in the fall you can use chemical preparations or fungicides.

A suspension of colloidal sulfur. It is prepared as follows: 40 grams of powder is thoroughly ground and dissolved in 1 liter of water. Sulfur does not dissolve well, but it settles well on the shoots, providing a healing and protective effect. [6]

Good results in the treatment of pears from rust in the fall are shown by the drug "Svor", especially if it is used together with the antibacterial agent "Fitoldavin".

Fungicides "Horus" and "Tolsin-M" will help to fight scab on a pear in autumn. These drugs are powerful and can accumulate in plant tissues.

Treatment of trees from fruit rot begins immediately after the first signs of the disease are detected. Measures to combat pear fruit rot in autumn are as follows:

- thorough cleaning of all plant residues;
- spraying plants with fungicides "Hom", "Topaz", "Abiga-Peak";
- treatment of the root circle with a solution of "Fitosorin", copper or iron vitriol, they also spray the crown with the purpose of prevention. [3]

It should be noted that modern drugs stay on the surface of the plant, so precipitation does not reduce their effectiveness. In order to avoid the development of addiction, it is necessary to alternate the use of drugs. Fungicides can be used both for treatment and prevention of diseases of pear trees and other fruit pome crops.

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