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HIGHLY EFFECTIVE HERBICIDE IN THE CROPS WINTER WHEAT

Presented results of investigation on study of the influence of the herbicide Banvel 480 on cultural and winter wheat agroecozone high efficiency of the use the preparation against complex annual perennial type weed, as well as absence of its phototoxic effect on plants of the crop is defined. Experimentally is motivated optimum norm of me of herbicide in sowing of winter wheat 0,5 latria per/hectare.

Keywords: winter wheat, rubbish plants, herbicide efficiency of herbicide, growth an vegetation of the winter wheat.

Introduction. The fight against weeds the one of the most complicated and wasteful elements of (technology) protection of the winter wheat's crops technology. It is necessary to make comfortable condition to (development of the) the crop's development (in addition) for receipt high level harvest in addition competition (fight) with weed is a factor of (reduction) the high yielding wheat's reduction on extent of all vegetation, beginning with young growth's phase and practically till the harvest [1]

Opportune and absolute complete liberation crops of winter wheat's crops from competition with weed for a vital space a light, a moisture, of the mineral nutrition in a basis of the (receipt) grain's high harvest receipt at the insufficient (hold protective measure) undertaking of protective measures against weeds, (sires of) producers of the grain lose 10-12% of harvest and in the very littered squares these losses are increasing in 1 5-3 times. So for example determined that of at the presence weeds in 10 plats one year to 1m² harvest reducing in 7-12% and in 30-40% p./m² the lasses (may) can mount to 30-35% [4]

Beside that simultaneously with reduction of the crops harvest in the littered fields grain's quality getting worse expenses to its additional deatcreaning and dryinginer sing all of them in whole essentially is reducing profanation of cereals' production. So the fight with plants was and remains one of the most impotent propylene of the forming (agriculture) it is know, that in modern technologies of perfection of crops agricultural plants from weed, in among them in duding and winter wheat, the important role is diverted to agrotechic measures. However successful fight against weed plants is possible only in the complex combination of agro technic and chemical measures of protection these use herbicides. Hereby, the aim of the investigation of is was the study of effect new herbicide's. Korvee 480 use against complex of drossy plants in the crops of winter wheat than widely using production of preparation Granstar.

Materials and methods. The investigations determination of herbicide's Carvel 480 effect dim ethylamine salt in the crops of winter, wheat conducted in the experimental base (Andizhan) of the branch of the Uzbek research, institute of cotton growing during 2008-2010 y. the soil light, grey soil, medium loamy old irrigative, nonsaline.

Experimental plots were clogged with following kinds of weeds lambs quarters (*Chenopodium album*). Black nightshade sirocco green amaranth and with other young and perennial types of clog clogs degree of experimental plat with young weeds strong, with perennial normal.

The numbers of weeds in their types are considered 3 times before the processing with herbicides and though after 15 and 30 days its conduction. The date of sowing in the 25-30 of October the date of processing (cultivate) with herbicides in 25 March 2- of April.

The area of experimental plots is 50m square situation is double Decker, repeating of the experience is 4 preparations were brought in with hand knapsack sprayer versions of experience: control without herbicides, Granstar, 15gramme herbicide.

Banvel 480 in the rate of 0,3, 0,5, and 0,7 l/h. the researches were making conventional methods. [6]

Results and discussion. The research results shows that density of the clogging control version's clogging with young weeds was 30100-32,3pcs/m², perennials -6, 7,3pcs/m². This, young types of weeds were prevailing in their (structure) phytocenose structure.

Also noteworthy that the number of weeds in the all versions with Herbicidal treatment before its conducting, didn't differ from almost from analogous indicator an control version is types (weed) was practically identical.

As can be seen from this table 1 15 days after application of herbicide control variant's clag with young weeds was 31,7pcs/m² and perennials -6,7pcs/m². on variant with using of herbicide Granstar. Their number was respectively 3,7 and 5,9pcs/m². thus effectiveness of juvenile drug against weeds was on level 88,3% while against perennial was only 12,0% at the same time herbicide Banvel in the applicable standards (0,3, 0,5 and 0,7l/hect) provided with effectiveness against young (weeds) types on the level 75-94,4% and perennial respectively 67,2-86,6%.

It's noteworthy that the effectiveness of Banval against juvenile weeds in the standards of 0,5-0,7 l/hectare, compared with Granstar was inadequate-respectively 75,1 against 88,3% the lost was though several times higher than perennial types. Therefore based on the results of researches the optimum rate of (application) Banvel's application against complies of weeds in the winter wheat should be considered 0,5l/hect. After basing on that date of effectiveness the herbicide in the standards 0,5-0,7 l/hect, essentially don't differ from (the difference in only 3-4,5%) use of Banvel in the standard 0,7l/hect is just economically inexpedient.

Table 1

**Influence of herbicides on a weediness wheat, field
(in 15th days after processing average for 2008-2010y)**

№ option.	Options	Contamination			
		juvenile		perennial	
		pcs/m ²	Reduction, %	pcs/m ²	Reduction, %
1	Control – without herbicide	31,7	-	6,7	-
2	Granstar of 15 g/hectare etalon	3,7	88,3	5,9	12,0
3	Banvel – 48% pd 0,3 l/hectare	7,9	75,1	2,5	62,7
4	Banvel – 48% pd 0,5 l/hectare	32,0	89,9	1,1	83,6
5	Banvel – 48% pd 0,7 l/hectare	1,8	94,4	0,9	86,6

After 30 days after carrying out the herbicide treatment general weediness of control variant juvenile and perennial types of weeds, was registered on marks in 31,9pcs/m² on this date accounting for technical efficiency herbicide application Granstar against

Weeds in the crops of winter wheat was compared with the control 70.5% and in the variants with Banvel depending on the rules of its consumption, reached 87.5-95.0%. In general it should be noted that inadequate of (effectiveness) Granstar effectiveness driven by narrow specter. Its effect on types of weeds. So, Granstar practically didn't harmed perennial weeds, in particular, field bindweed. While from application of Banvel in the standards of 0.5-0.7 l/hect ruin of perennial was 83.6-86.6% effectiveness of (use) Yonstar's use was practical in (7 times) less than 7 times only 12.0%.

Providing phototoxic effects on weeds, herbicides, at the sometime, promoted intensive growth and development of protect crops- winter wheat. In researches there was no negative impact of studied herbicides on growth winter wheat. On the contrary, in variants with herbicide processing of crops, there was a more intensive development of plants that in the ending results provided a significant increase grain yield.

Table 2

Influence of herbicides on winter wheat

№ option	Options	Height of a stalk, sm	Quantity of productive stalks, piece/g	The mass of grain per spike, g	Grain yield, t/hectare	Increase, t/hectare
1	Control – without herbicide	82,4	594,3	1,22	58,9	
2	Granstar 15 g/hectare	83,3	601,5	1,25	63,8	4,9
3	Banvel – 48% 0,3 l/hectare	83,7	623,7	1,30	64,3	5,8
4	Banvel – 48% 0,5 l/hectare	84,1	630,1	1,35	65,1	6,2
5	Banvel – 48% 0,7 l/hectare	84,0	629,8	1,34	65,3	6,4

As can be seen from the above table 2, in the variants with application of herbicides Ganstar and Banvel improvement was seen in a number of indicators morph biological wheat plants.

So far instance if the high of crop's stem on control was 82.4 sm, then variant with Ganstar it (increased) grow up 83.3 sm, and on variants with Banvel – respectively to 83.7- 84.1 sm.

A similar trend was also observed for other variables included the number of productive stems and masses of grain in one colossus. It should be noted, that the highest means were on variants of (application of) herbicides' 0/5 l/ha where they were respectively 630.1 per/ m² and 1.359 (tab 2)

In the end of result the reduction of wideness crops winter wheat. On variants with herbicides application, gave a change to get an increase a yield of crops from 4.9 to 6.4 t/ha. So on variant with Ganstar grain yield of wheat was 63.8 t/ha; on variants with Banvel, depending on its (standard) consumption rate – 64.3-65.3 t/ha, against 58.9 t/ha on control.

Optimal level for winter wheat (65.1 t/ha) is variant 4, where was applied herbicide Banvel in the rote 0.5 t/ha, since the difference in yield increase between it and variant 5 (Banvel in standard 0.7 t/ha) is only 0.2 t/ha, that substantially lower than the margin of error research ($H C P_{0.5} = +4.19$ t/ha).

Conclusion herbicide Banvel 480, pd reliably control a wide range of jovial and perennial weeds in the crops of the winter wheat, not yielding to the effectiveness of the widely used in the manufacture of the drug Ganstar. Optimum application rate of the herbicide Banvel is 0.5 l/ha.

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Анотація

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Высокоэффективный гербицид у посівах озимої пшениці

Наведено результати досліджень з вивчення впливу гербициду Банвел 480, в.р., на культурні та бур'янові рослини агроценозу озимої пшениці. Встановлено високу ефективність використання препарату проти комплексу мало-і багаторічних видів бур'янів, а також відсутність його фітотоксичної дії на рослини культури. Експериментально обґрунтована оптимальна норма витрати гербициду у посівах озимої пшениці – 0,5 л/га.

Ключові слова: озима пшениця, бур'яни, гербициди, ефективність гербицидів, ріст і розвиток озимої пшениці

Аннотация

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Высокоэффективный гербицид в посевах озимой пшеницы

Приведены результаты исследований по изучению влияния гербицида Банвел 480, в.р., на культурные и сорные растения агроценоза озимой пшеницы. Установлена высокая эффективность использования препарата против комплекса мало- и многолетних видов сорняков, а также отсутствие его фитотоксического действия на растения культуры. Экспериментально обоснована оптимальная норма расхода гербицида в посевах озимой пшеницы – 0,5 л/га.

Ключевые слова: озимая пшеница, сорные растения, гербициды, эффективность гербицидов, рост и развитие озимой пшеницы