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Diseases of the Pomegranate Tree

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Abstract: The fecundity of the pomegranate limits the high effectiveness of insecticides, which give many generations and develop in a hidden form, penetrating into the fetus. This article discusses the pomegranate tree, its characteristics and the classics of the pomegranate tree.

Keywords: pomegranate fruit, pomegranate tree, properties, insects and spiders, phenocalendar, insecticides.

The fecundity of the pomegranate, which gives many generations and penetrates into the fetus and develops in a hidden form, limits the high effectiveness of insecticides. In our studies, a pomegranate fruiting phenocalendary was compiled and processed 4 times. Avaunt, 15% sus.k, 0.35 l/ha Surrender 5% s.e.table salt 0.15 l/ha, Emamex 5% s.e.g 0.3 l/ha, Decis 2.5% em.80-85% efficiency compared to the control when we treated K. From this it can be concluded that the use of these insecticides against the fruiting pomegranate in appropriate moderate amounts gives a good effect.

Pomegranate (Punica L) has been grown in Uzbekistan since ancient times. Azerbaijan, Iran, and Afghanistan are considered to be his homeland. The genus of pomegranates includes two species. One of them (P.granatum l), is grown in Central Asia, Transcaucasia. The second type (P. Protopunica balf) grows wild on the Socotra Islands, the fruits of which are unsuitable for consumption. The currently grown pomegranate and its wild species were obtained by breeding. Pomegranate is grown mainly because of its fruits. Mature fruit contains 15-19% sugar, 1.2-2.5% acid. Pomegranate juice contains healing Iron and a large amount of tannins. Pomegranate is used in medicine to treat various diseases. Pomegranate wood is a valuable material. Pomegranate is also grown as an ornamental plant.

In our republic, the horticulture sector plays an important role in meeting the needs of the population for food and increasing the economic potential of the country. It is known that,

For the development of horticulture in our republic there are fertile soils, favorable weather conditions and irrigation conditions. One of the important factors in increasing yields and improving the quality of products is the regulation of pest and disease control. And control measures will need to be carried out in a timely manner, based on the correct forecast, rational use of biological and low-toxic substances.

To satisfy the popular need for pomegranate fruits containing medicinal substances, it will be necessary to protect these trees and their fruits from various pests.

The garnet can be damaged by a number of insects and spiders. In subsequent years, the damage caused to pomegranate fruit stalks is a serious problem for the development of horticulture. Therefore, in 2017-2019, we conducted scientific research of the pomegranate variety “red pomegranate” in the Balykchinsky and Izboskansky districts of the Andijan region. Studies of insect biology and phenology were conducted in combination with field observations and laboratory observations.

Chemical treatments were carried out in manual and motorized sprayers based on the consumption of 1000-1400 liters of working fluid per hectare. When working with insects (Bondarenko, Glushenko 1985; Grabkin, 1986), we used methodological manuals published by Khodzhaev in 2004. When we conduct scientific research, the pomegranate tree is damaged by the pomegranate aphid (aphis punicae), the shield (Aspidiotus hederae), the pomegranate fruit (euzophera punicaella MoozE), the Kamstock worm (pseudococcidae) and the diseases famopsia and gray rot. Pomegranate fruit-Euzophera punicaella Mooze, belongs to the family (Lepidoptera, tortricidae).

It was observed in all districts of the Ferghana region. The pomegranate frugivore overwinters in the form of a mature worm, as well as in the form of a corm, mainly in fallen fruits under a tree, in the bark, in tree shelters. The prolific pomegranate has evolved over the years of our research, giving 6 generations. This

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pest in the form of a worm was able to get out of the wintering and in April-May turned into a pupa. Conducting our experiments in combination with laboratory and field experiments, phenology was studied. In the Kuva district, the worms that went to winter according to our observations, from the 3rd decade of April began to turn into Hummingbirds.

Butterflies that have emerged from wintering begin to lay eggs from the 2nd decade of May. When the pomegranate bloomed and the fruits began to run out, the frugivorous butterfly laid eggs in a flower cup. Young worms hatched from eggs evolved from this place, penetrating inside the fruit and feeding covertly. The flower got out into the bowl and went into the dome. So it developed until winter, giving 5-6 generations. The pomegranate fruit eater causes harm by eating only the fruits and the peel of pomegranate fruits.

Fruits affected by fruiting are cracked by fruit rot and become unusable due to the activity of secondary microorganisms, such as mold. This significantly affected the yield and quality of the pomegranate. The fertility damage of the pomegranate after the 1st and 2nd generation was high. On trees affected in valley conditions, up to 95% of the crop is damaged, as this pest develops inside the fruit nodes and causes significant damage to the crop.

Great economic damage to pomegranate fruits is caused by pests: pomegranate

aphids, red spider mite, pomegranate fly; diseases-scab, moniliosis and pomegranate cancer protective measures of pomegranate plantations are combined, i.e. it is necessary to use all methods of protection, including mechanical, agrotechnical, biological and chemical control measures. These include: the right choice of plot, the optimal selection of the following varieties, the laying of a pomegranate garden, high-quality, pest-free planting and seedling diseases, the use of a complex of agrotechnical measures to improve the agrophysical state of the soil (timely provision of fertilizing and watering, the organization of timely pruning and formation of bushes, the destruction of plant weeds, the destruction of weeds, etc.). timely collection harvest, etc.), all this together contributes to the effective protection of pomegranate orchards from pests and diseases.

The application of chemical control measures is carried out in the following cases

the number of pomegranate pests exceeds the threshold and is expected to be large.harmful. To stop the spread of pests, it is necessary to determine the optimal processing time and norms. When using pesticides, it is necessary to correctly set the fluid flow rates and the compatibility of pesticides. Pomegranate fruits are consumed not only fresh, but also widely used for processing. One of the processed products of pomegranate is pomegranate crack, a juice in which small but edible fruits are used. The fruits of one variety are used to produce high-quality juice.every batch. To improve the taste of the juice, the harmonious ratio of sugar and acid, juice with a high sugar content is added to juice with a high acid content. In these cases, the ratio of the additional and main amount of products should not exceed 35%. Natural pomegranate juice is collected as follows: crushed pomegranate fruits are taken in the left hand, and the right-in the right.the peel is knocked with a wooden stick to separate the seeds from the fruit. For the juice had no bitterness, the parts of the chamber were separated from the seeds.

Juice is squeezed out of the selected seeds using presses or juicers of various designs.The resulting freshly squeezed juice is poured into a container, heated to 90 ° and left to cool completely. Then filtered, poured into a glass jar, sterilized at a temperature of 85 ° C and sealed. Sterilization is carried out as follows: a glass jar filled with prepared juice is poured into a wide large container and heated to 85 ° C. When bubbles appear inside the container, it is removed and closed with a lid.

Then the cooling of the juice container is sent for storage. It should be remembered that when the juice is overheated, the smell of smoke appears, and if the juice is not heated enough, it spoils. Therefore, observe the strictly necessary sterilization regime.

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