

Combat Against Grain Little Lice

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Abstract. This article presents the types of aphids distributed in grain fields and the biological effectiveness of chemical preparations against them. Highly effective drugs are shown.

Keywords: aphids, wheat, millet, mospilan, efficiency, damage, yield.

Belongs to the Aphididae family of Homoptera family. Among the aphids that damage grains, there are non-migratory species that feed only on grain plants and migratory species that are associated with other plants. The first ones include the ordinary grain aphid (*Shizaphis graminum* Rond), barley aphid (*Brachycolus noxius* Mordv), large grain aphid (*Sitobion avenae* F.). In addition to these, cheremukha-grain aphid (*Rhopalosiphum radi* L.) and oat or maize oat aphid (*Rh. maidis* Fitch) were detected in grain crops.

Common grain sorghum is widespread in the desert regions of Uzbekistan, especially winter and spring wheat, rye, oats, millet, rice, corn, white sorghum and perennial cereals. damages the grass. When the pest develops strongly, it forms colonies. As a result of sucking tissue sap from leaves and branches, the plants become weak, the leaves turn yellow, curl and dry. Plants that are heavily damaged from a young age do not produce spikes. Migratory aphids feed on various plants. An example of this is the simple bush sap (*Rhodopalosiphim radi*.I), which feeds on grain crops in the summer and lays its eggs under the bark of shrub trees in the fall. Large grain aphid, common grain aphid and bush aphid live in open leaves, stems and spikes of spiky plants.

Barley sap, and some common grain sap, unlike others, does not live in the open leaves, but lives inside the tube of the leaves at the bottom of the ear. Aphids develop a lot especially in spring and autumn, which is caused by climatic conditions. In hot summer days, when air humidity decreases and short-lived flowering plants dry up, the development of aphids is depressed. During the season, aphids give 10-16 joints. Aphids feed on the green and soft part of the plant by sucking its juice. Damaged plants lost 10-15% productivity.

1-table

Biological effectiveness of chemical preparations against aphids in wheat fields

Options	Consumption rate	Biological efficiency %		
		3	7	14
1	Mospilan 20% powder concentrate (acetamiprid)- (10g 10 l)	66	75	77
2	Gaucho emulsion concentrate (imidoklapirid) (10g 10 l)	78	88	85
3	B-58 emulsion concentrate (Dimetoat) (10g 10 l)	86	88	94
4	Control option			

According to the results of the chemical control of aphids in the fields of grain crops, there were 9.5 sucking pests before treatment in the 1st option, and 20% em.c. (acetamiprid) decreased by 1.9 units or 80% after 3 days, 1.24 units or 87% after 7 days, and 1.91 units or 82% after 14 days. In the 2nd option, before treatment, 9.1 units of sucking pests, Gaucho em.k. (imidoklapirid) decreased by 1.45 units or 84% after 3 days, 0.91 units or 90% after 7 days, and 1.37 units or 85% after 14 days. In the 3rd option, before processing, 9.8 pieces of sucking pests, B-58 em.k. When using the drug (dimethoate) at 1 l/ha, biological efficiency decreased by 1.37 units or 86% after 3 days, by 0.59 units or 94% after 7 days, and by 1.18 units or 88% after 14 days. Option 4 is the control option, in this option no drugs were applied and 10.2 sucking

pests before treatment, 10.8 after 3 days of treatment for options 1, 2 and 3, 7 days after It increased to 11.7 and after 14 days to 12.6.

In conclusion, against aphids in grain crops Mospilan 20% kuk.k. (acetamiprid)- (10 g 10 l), Gaucho em. k (imidoklapirid) (10 g 10 l), BI-58 em. The use of K (Dimethoate) (10 g 10 l) pereparats is highly effective.

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