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MONILIOSIS DISEASE OF APPLES AND THE METHODOLOGY FOR ITS REALIZATION

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Annotation
Today moniliosis or fruit rot disease is a very common and harmful disease of seed fruits. It appears in the form of a brown tint and rot of fruits, but is the cause of the death of the inflorescences and other organs of the plant. Today, the moniliosis disease of apples, like a number of diseases in the supply of axoli with quality seedmevas, causes serious harm to ham. Our research goal is to qualitatively protect the Apple plant from this disease.

Keywords: methodology, disease, fruit rot, fructigena, relative humidity, spore, pathogen, chalcopore, moniliosis, infestation, in the plant's body, plant residues, Systematics, dressing.

Introduction

The basis for increasing the productivity of apples, including those with seeds, which have been rationally used to date in obtaining abundant seed dressing from seed fruits, is the satisfaction of our ring's demand for fruits from year to year, which is the main task of this day.

To carry out this task, it will be achieved to some extent to solve this problem by not only first creating new resistant varieties of the apple fruit tree, but also introducing into the production of varieties resistant to bacterial burn disease of apples, which are their main disease.

Even so, it will be achieved to improve the soil structure of cultivated areas, to achieve soil granularity and to maintain healthy young seedlings only when complete soil fertility is maintained in the ground. Advanced farms in the process of raising a culture of decongestant culture, an opportunity is being created to preserve extremely

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resistant plants to disease-resistant especially bacterial burn disease, thanks to the timely processing of the dressing seedlings with chemicals before planting.

It is no secret that some varieties, which are now foggy, are prone to pests without achieving complete healthy preservation from plants in the fields due to the rapid increase in air humidity.

In subsequent years, a number of varieties resistant to bacterial burn disease of seed fruits were introduced into production. The planting of these varieties on farm fields would have to some extent prevented the disease of bacterial Burns of granular seeds and fruits. But soon it was observed that some varieties es die quickly due to this disease. Although in the last year, planting varieties of the disease is not only resistant to bacterial burn disease, but also fundamentally different from other varieties with increased resistance to other diseases.

The incidence of bacterial Burns of Apple and bexi seedlings grown on a Republican scale is only 14.4-21.8%. In farming, any fruit with seeds is renewed and shaped, leading to an increase in productivity. Therefore, it is not only possible to reduce the incidence of bacterial burns, but also to increase the yield, due to the fact that the varieties are often given shape over the years.

Methodology for realizing the disease experiment Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnology in experimental conditions, the effect of the chemical substance Aramis on the fight against monolysh disease of apples was studied. In the experiment, the reports were held on the first and 15th dates of each month, namely:

15.IV. I.V 15: V: I VI was taken, i.e.

15 IV A) plant height, in CM
B) number of fruit branches
C) number of leaves

I.V A) plant height in CM
B) number of fruit branches
C) number of flowers

15 V A) plant height in CM
B) number of fruit elements
C) number of fruit elements
G) number of fruits

I VI a) plant height in CM
B) number of fruit branches
C) number of fruits

2. The number of all plants to be selected is 100 from each option. Labels that can be obtained are applied from these plants until the end of the growing season.

3. In the experiment, the bacterial burn is counted on the 10th day of the next month after the disease, that is, I. VI. 10. VI. 20. VI. 30. VI. 10. V. Da

The miscalculations were carried out.

4. The thickness of the seedling is counted after the first feeding.

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5. From the dynamics of sapling of seedlings, 50 seedlings are taken and 1-3 or 2-4 cuttings are carried out.
6. In finding the weight of one Apple, 50 items are counted from one apple fruit from each of the seedlings every year.

Conclusion

In conclusion, before the disease of any plant, it is necessary to carry out measures to prevent the disease. Then it is necessary that as soon as the disease appears, you correctly establish the conduct of counteraction work. From our experience, we can conclude that because when used in moderation of the Aramis chemical, it is possible to obtain an effective result in increasing the sensitivity as well as in a qualitative fight against the disease.

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