

GULISTAN STATE UNIVERSITY

**WEEDS, THEIR HARM, CLASSIFICATION, BIOLOGICAL FEATURES,
CONTROL MEASURES**

**BEGONA O‘TLAR, ULARNING ZARARI, KLASSIFIKATSIYASI, BIOLOGIK
XUSUSIYATLARI, QARSHI KURASH CHORALARI**



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WEEDS, THEIR HARM, CLASSIFICATION, BIOLOGICAL GROUPS, CONTROL MEASURES

BEGONA O‘TLAR, ULARNING ZARARI, KLASSIFIKATSIYASI, BIOLOGIK GURUHLARI, QARSHI KURASH CHORALARI

Purpose: Informing students about weeds, their harm, classification, biological groups and measures to combat them.

Maqsad: Talabalarga begona o‘tlar, ularning zarari, klassifikatsiyasi, biologik guruhlari va ularga qarshi kurash choralari to‘g‘risida ma’lumot berish

PLANE :

- 1.The concept of weeds
- 2.The harm that weeds cause to agriculture
- 3.Classification of weeds
- 4.Biological groups of weeds
- 5.Weed control measures

REJA:

- 1.Begona o‘tlar haqida tushuncha
- 2.Begona o‘tlarning qishloq xo‘jaligiga keltiradigan zarari
- 3.Begona o‘tlar klassifikatsiyasi
- 4.Begona o‘tlarning biologik guruhlari
- 5.Begona o‘tlarga qarshi kurash choralari

1.THE CONCEPT OF WEEDS

The world of plants on Earth is extremely diverse. Therefore, their character, habitat, growth, development are different, they have different distribution. It is known that wild plants are widely scattered on Earth, and evolution has developed on the basis of natural selection for many centuries. For example, natural grasslands, pastures, forests and countless other plants in other places are examples of this. Naturalness was not involved in the emergence of these, they appear in nature, and wild plants have been growing for several centuries. Therefore, wild plants that grow, develop, reproduce and propagate on their own in nature are called natural, wild herb or wild plant. But while Wild Geese are

adapted to development in the natural environment, i.e. often in deserts, Adirs and mountains, weeds have adapted to grow among crops.



Fig. 1. Weeds

Plants that are not planted by man but grow among crops and damage them are called weeds. Weeds are divided into real and conditional weeds. True weeds are weeds that grow among these crops. Conditionally weeds are cultural plants that are found in this land of the cultivated crop. For example, corn, watermelon, tomatoes, which are found in cotton, are a conditional weed.

Some weeds are found among many crops. But weeds grow among cultivated plants and differ in their resistance to unfavorable soil and climatic conditions. Whichever crop a particular weed grows among, it embodies its characteristics in order to adapt to the living conditions of the Usha. For example, a weed can be autumn or spring of a cultivated plant, embody the height of its height and hokazo properties. Therefore, the begonia grass among crops, whose external appearance and biological properties are similar to those of one-brinnki, it becomes somewhat difficult to fight them.

BEGONA O‘TLAR HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA

Yer yuzidagi o‘simliklar dunyosi nihoyatda turli-tuman. Shuning uchun ularning xususiyati, yashash joyi, o‘shishi, rivojlanishi har xil bo‘lib, ular turlicha tarqalgan. Ma’lumki, yovvoyi o‘simliklar yer yuzida keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, ko‘p asrlar davomida tabiiy tanlanish asosida o‘snb rivojlangan. Masalan, tabiiy o‘tloklar, yaylovlar, o‘rmonlar va boshqa joylardagi son-sanoqsiz o‘simliklar bunga misol bo‘ladi. Bularning paydo bo‘lishida insoniyat ishtirok etmagan, ular tabiiy xolda paydo bo‘lib, yovvoyi xolda bir necha asrlardan beri o‘tib keladi.

Shuning uchun xam tabiatda o'zi o'sadigan, rivojlanadigan, ko'payadigan va tarqaladigan o'simliklar tabiiy, yovvoyi o't yoki yovvoyi o'simlik deb xam ataladi. Lekin yovvoyi o'tlar tabiiy sharoitda, ya'ni cho'llarda, adirlarda va tog'-toshlarda o'sib, rivojlanishga moslashgan bo'lsa, begona o'tlar faqat ekinlar orasida o'sishga muvofiqlashgan.

Inson tomonidan ekilmaydigan ammo ekinlar orasida o'sib, ularga zarar yetkazadigan o'simliklar **begona o'tlar deyiladi**. Begona o'tlar **haqiqiy va shartli** begona o'tlarga bo'linadi. Haqiqiy begona o'tlar bu ekinlar orasida o'sadigan yovvoyi o'tlar. Shartli begona o'tlar yetishtirilayotgan ekinning u yer, bu yerida uchraydigan madaniy o'simliklardir. **Masalan**, paxtazorda uchraydigan makkajo'xori, tarvuz, pomidor shartli begona o't hisoblanadi.

Ba'zi bir begona o'tlar ko'pgina ekinlar orasida uchraydi. Lekin begona o'tlar madaniy o'simliklar orasida o'sib, tuproq va iqlimning noqulay sharoitiga chidamliligi bilan farqlanadi. Muayyan begona o't qaysi ekin orasida o'ssa, shu o'simlikning yashash sharoitiga moslashish uchun uning xususiyatlarini o'zida mujassamlashtiradi. **Masalan**, begona o't madaniy o'simlikning kuzgi yoki bahorgi bo'lishi, bo'yining balandligi va xokazo xususiyatlarini o'zida mujassamlashtirishi mumkin. Shuning uchun begona o'tlar bilan ekinlarni tashqi ko'rinishi va biologik xususiyatlari bir-birini o'xshash bo'lganligidan ularga qarshi kurash birmuncha qiyinlashadi.



2-rasm. Begona o'tlar

2.THE HARM THAT WEEDS BRING TO AGRICULTURE

The damage caused by weeds is mainly expressed in the decrease in crop yields. They are:

1.Slimming the Earth (develops the root system in the plowing layer of the soil, partners in the light, moisture and nutrients that crops receive);

2.Makes it difficult to mechanize agricultural work (breaks the working organs of the combine, causes damage to the plug; hummingbirds, divorces, licorice, lice, etc. reduces the quality of driving);

3.Shading crops;

4.Laying grain crops (for example, quail and Thoron);

5.Causes the spread of diseases and harmful insects (wild radish, rangoat and others cabbage clay, flour is a disperser of dew fungi, while wheat is a source of the development of wheat Bell and other fungal diseases);

6.It poisons animals (aconite, bangidevona, mingdevona, ostriches, hummingbirds, other plants that store toxic substances in their seeds and vegetative organs at the time of age).



Fig. 3. Mastak and buttock



Fig. 4. Clover twig and sunflower broom

BEGONA O‘TLARNING QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGIGA KELITRADIGAN ZARARI

Begona o‘tlar keltiradigan zarar, asosan, ekinlar hosilining kamayib ketishida ifodalanadi. Ular:

1.Yerni oriqlatadi (tuproqning haydalma qatlamida ildiz sistemasini rivojlantirib, ekinlar oladigan yorug‘lik, namlik hamda oziq moddalarga sherik bo‘ladi);

- 2.Qishloq xo'jalik ishlarini mexanizatsiyalashtirishda qiyinchilik tug'diradi (kombaynning ish organlarini sindiradi, plugning zararlanishiga sabab bo'ladi; g'umay, ajriq, qizilmiya, yantoq va boshqalar haydash sifatini pasaytiradi);
- 3.Ekinlarni soyalab qo'yadi;
- 4.G'alla ekinlarini yotqizib qo'yadi (masalan, qo'ypechak va toron);
- 5.Kasallik va zararli hashoratlarning tarqalishiga sabab bo'ladi (yovvoyi turp, rango't va boshqalar karam kili, un shudring zamburug'larini tarqatuvchi, bug'doyiq esa g'alla zangi va boshqa zamburug' kasalliklarining rivojlanish manbai hisoblanadi);
- 6.Hayvonlarni zaharlaydi (akonit, bangidevona, mingdevona, tuyaqorin, g'umay, yosh vaqtida urug'ida hamda vegetativ organlarida zaharli moddalar saqllovchi boshqa o'simliklar).

3. WEED CLASSIFICATION (CLASSIFICATION).

Parasitic weeds		Unevenly weedy weeds	
The real tequinivores	Semi-techies	Semi-techies	Multiple years
<p>1.Poya tekinwers: alfalfa zarpechagi, flax zarpechagi, American zarpechagi, sebarga rot and others.</p> <p>2.Root tequinivores: Bede plume, Egyptian plume, mutel plume, etc.</p>	<p>1. The stem tekinwers: oqoliga, European remnisvetnigi and others.</p> <p>2. Root techies: porgemok, zubchatka, bolshoy ochanka and others</p>	<p>1. Ephemera: Tulip, Star grass and others.</p> <p>2. Spring weeds. a) early spring: Wild Oats, ola-porridge, Sturgeon, etc. b) late spring: wild rose-Hawthorn, fat grass, shamak, buckthorn, kurmak, burgan, ostrich, ituzum, Hawthorn, etc.</p> <p>3. Wintering grass: jaw-jaw grass, yarutka.</p> <p>4. Autumn herbs: yaltir head, cattle. Biennial grasses: Chestnut, yellow wild alfalfa,</p>	<p>1.Those that reproduce or do not reproduce less than a rhizome: (a) the learned: sorrel, oqquray, qoqiot, sachratqi, kampirchopon.</p> <p>2. Vegetatively propagating: (a) rats: wild onions, steppe onions, mountain onions. b) thuganaceae: kırkboğım, salo-malaykum; v) rootbachki: Quail, yantaq, kakra, licorice; g) rhizomes: ghumai, ajriq, qamish,</p>

		paxtatikan, latta-thorn, whitish, kurtana.	qirqboğim. d) creeping growers: bearberry, tugmabosh, diamond grass, etc.
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3. BEGONA O‘TLAR TASNIFI (KLASSIFIKASIYASI).

Tekinxo‘r begona o‘tlar		Notekinxo ‘r begona o ‘tlar	
Haqiqiy tekinxo‘rlar	Yarim tekinxo‘rlar	Kam yilliklar	Ko‘p yilliklar
<p>1. <u>Poya tekinxo‘rlar:</u> beda zarpechagi, zig‘ir zarpechagi, amerika zarpechagi, sebarga chirmovig‘i va boshqalar.</p> <p>2. <u>Ildiz tekinxo‘rlari:</u> beda shumg‘iyasi, misr shumg‘iyasi, mutel shumg‘iyasi va boshqalar</p>	<p>1. <u>Poya tekinxo‘rlar:</u> oqoliga, evropa remnisvetnigi va boshqalar.</p> <p>2. <u>Ildiz tekinxo‘rlar:</u> porgemok, zubchatka, bolshoy ochanka va boshqalar</p>	<p>1. <u>Efemerlar:</u> lolaqizg‘aldoq, yulduz o‘t va boshqa-lar.</p> <p>2. <u>Bahorgi begona o‘tlar.</u></p> <p>a) ertagi bahorgi: yovvoyi suli, ola-bo‘ta, oqsho‘ra va boshqalar.</p> <p>b) kech bahorgi: yovvoyi gultoji-ho‘roz, semiz o‘t, shamak, itqo‘noq, kurmak, burgan, tuyaqorin, ituzum, g‘o‘zatikan va boshqalar.</p> <p>3. <u>Qishlaydigan o‘tlar:</u> jag‘-jag‘ o‘t, yarutka.</p> <p>4. <u>Kuzgi o‘tlar:</u> yaltir bosh, qoramiq.</p> <p><u>Ikki yillik o‘t-lar:</u> qashqarbeda, sariq yovvoyi beda, paxtatikan, latta-tikan, oqqarrak, kurtana.</p>	<p>1. Ildizpoyasidan kam ko‘payadigan yoki ko‘paymaydiganlar:</p> <p>a) <u>o‘qildizlilar:</u> otquloq, oqquray, qoqio‘t, sachratqi, kampirchopon.</p> <p>2. Vegetativ usulda ko‘payadiganlar:</p> <p>a) <u>piyozlilar:</u> yovvoyi piyoz, dasht piyoz, tog‘piyoz.</p> <p>b) <u>tuganaklilar:</u> qirqbo‘g‘im, salo-malaykum;</p> <p>v) <u>ildizbachkilar:</u> qo‘ypechak, yantoq, kakra, qizilmiya;</p> <p>g) <u>ildizpoyalilar:</u> g‘umay, ajriq, qamish, qirqbo‘g‘im.</p> <p>d) <u>sudralib o‘sadiganlar:</u> ayiqtovon, tugmabosh, olmos o‘t va boshqalar.</p>

4. BIOLOGICAL GROUPS OF WEEDS

Depending on the method of feeding, all weeds are divided into two: a teak and an uneven group

1) teak weeds do not have both Roots and chin leaves of teak-eating weeds, so they rot on the stems and roots of other plants and feed at the expense of these. They reproduce, mainly from seed.

Real techies. All this goes into annuals. Does not have leaves and roots. Teak-eaters, which belong to this group, live almost all the time at the expense of the sap of other plants. Since there is no chlorophyll, not all teak plants have a green color. Depending on whether they live attached to plants, they are divided into STEM and root teak.

Stem teak. This small group of teak-eaters includes all species of Ivy in the Ivy family (Cuscutaceae). These are quarantine weeds. They are divided into thin stems and large ones.

Up to 2,500 seeds per plant are finished, the seed germinates at 180, even if it falls on the surface of the soil. The germination of the seed is maintained in the soil for up to 12-15 years. Fresh manure will have a lot of germinating seeds. After germination from the seed, the zarpechak stem lives rotting, wrapping itself in various plants.

American round-seeded sebarga zarpechagi (S. trifolii Beyr) differs from the previous species in that the STEM is light yellow. Other species of zarpechak are also found in Uzbekistan.

Flax zarpechagi (C. Epilinum Weihe) damages flax, alfalfa, sebarga, beets and other crops, as well as weeds.

Envelopes with a large stem. These are distributed in Uzbekistan and in all countries of Central Asia. The STEM is creamy, scalloped, reddish or yellowish in color. These are almost teak in trees and porridge.

Root teak. These include all types of plums. The most damaging of these are: branched cannabis and tobacco Pine (Orobancha ramosa L.); sunflower shumguya (O. Cumana Waeer); Egyptian peach (O. aegyptica); Bede's scum, i.e. yellow scum (O. lutea).

Two types of shumguya are found in Uzbekistan: sunflower and Egyptian shumguya.

Sunflower Pine is a member of the family Orobancha cumana Waeer Pine (Orobanchaceae). It is distributed in Central Asia and the North Caucasus. It is mainly teak in sunflower root, rarely in tomato, tobacco, cannabis, mahsary and pulses crops.

Egyptian Pine (*Orobanche aegyptica* Pus.) infest tomatoes, eggplants, tobacco, potatoes, melons, watermelons, cucumbers sunflower, cabbage, mustard, peanuts, sesame and corn.

Half-teak. The weed is not distributed in the Central Asian states, and is found mainly in Europe, Russia: greater pogremok (*Alectorolophus major*), zubchatka (*Odontites rubra*), ochanka (*Euphrasia montana*).

2.Unevenly weedy weeds. There are a lot of species of this group of weeds. They will all have green bodies and live independently. Unevenly weedy weeds are divided into two large groups: perennial and perennial herbs.

Low-year weeds-once in their entire life, the crop is over, and depending on the length and short length of their life, it is divided into annual and two-year weeds.

Annual weeds. It will be easy to suck it out of the soil, since the root system of annual weeds has developed much weaker than that of perennial ones. Their roots are thinly read or populate. The top of the Earth is all time herbivorous. Throughout the year – in Spring, Summer or autumn-annual weeds sprout from the seed, Bloom and the harvest is over. After the seeds are ripe, they die off quickly

Annual weeds in turn are divided into: 1) ephemers, 2) true Springers, 3) winters and 4) fallowers.

Biennial weeds, biennial weeds take two years to develop biennial weeds. If the seeds of two-year weeds germinate in the fall, they overwinter for two years. Some biennial weeds do not die at the end of the second year of the growing season after harvest, and grow in the third year as well. In this case, biennial weeds will approach the perennial. This biological type of weed includes fewer species. Biennial weeds include kashgarbeda, yellow and white kashgarbeda, mingdevona, ostriches, Cowherd, redburns, etc.

Perennial weeds.These weeds differ from annual and biennial weeds, depending on their biological markers. Over the course of their life, they ended up harvest several times. Most representatives of this biological type reproduce mainly vegetatively (from rhizome and root fragments) and generatively (from seed). Going to winter, the stem of perennial weeds dies. Next year, a new STEM will grow and develop from the roots and rhizomes left in the soil. According to the structure of the subterranean organs: Poplar-rooted, shingle-rooted, axial, rhizome, rhizomatous and leek-rooted weeds are distinguished.

The main reading of Poplar root weeds will not be absolutely. The above-ground stem goes to the trunk and forms grass. An example of this is a pen.

There will be a very reduced main axis of the shingle-root weed, from which additional roots will come out in the form of shingle. This group includes, for example, zupturum and bargizub enters.



Fig.5. Zubtutum

Read. This biological grouping includes Weeds that release a lot of tiny side roots with one main pupil. They breed mainly from seed, but can also reproduce vegetatively. These include Armenian, qoqiot, izen, Shura, mite, Horsetail



Fig. 6. Cociote

Rhizomes. It reproduces from the rhizome of weeds entering the group, that is, from a creeping above ground stem with a change in shape, which penetrate deep into the soil in different directions. Having such a breeding quality, they grow too much and squeeze crops. The rhizome of weeds that belong to this group is of a diverse shape, long-short and in different directions: cylindrical, thin-tapered and large-nodular.

In Uzbekistan, hummingbirds, salomalaikum, Acorns, reeds, wheat, rubella and rye cause great harm from rhizome weeds. Ghumai, salomalaikum, ajriq, quarantine are included in the weed series.



Fig. 7. Salomalaikum and divorce

Root bacilli. In addition to being read, this biological group includes Weeds that penetrate deep into the soil up to 6 m, with many side roots located close to the surface of the Earth

In Uzbekistan, about 26 species of weeds have been found to grow in this group, among acorns and other crops. Of these, 16 are common. The main ones are: kakra, boztikan, koppechak, licorice, yantoq, achiqmiya, akbosh, takasoqol, kermak and others.



Fig.8. Licorice



Kakra

Leeches. The underground stem of this weed ends in a leech. Reproduces well vegetatively, this can be seen, for example, in wild onions, garlic.

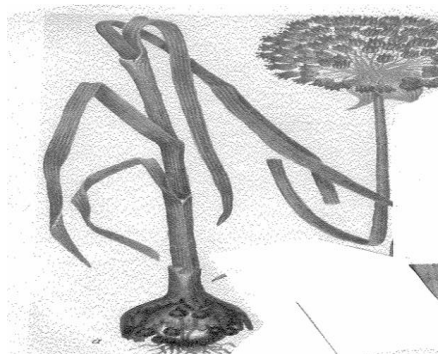


Fig.9. Wild Onion

Reptiles. The stem of these grows spreading over the ground, develops from the root joint, forming a palat and sacs. For example, a teddy bear is like this



Fig.10. *Ayiqtavan*



Fig.11. Annual alien growths that are common in cotton fields

1. Kurmak, 2. Buttock 3. Olabuta 4. Wild Rose



Fig.12. Perennial weed common in cotton fields
 1. Ghumai 2. Divorce 3. Salomalaikum 4. Koypechak

4. BEGONA O‘TLARNING BIOLOGIK GURUHLARI

Oziqlanish usuliga qarab barcha begona o‘tlar ikkiga: tekinoxor va notekinoxor guruhga bo‘linadi

1) TEKINXO‘R() BEGONA O‘TLAR. Tekinoxor begona o‘tlarning ildizi ham, chin bargi ham bo‘lmaydi, shuning uchun ular boshqa o‘simliklarning poyasi va ildiziga chirmashib olib, shular hisobiga oziqlanadi. Ular, asosan urug‘dan ko‘payadi.

Haqiqiy tekinoxorlar. Bularning hammasi bir yillik o‘simliklarga kiradi. Bargi va ildizi bo‘lmaydi. Bu guruhga kiradigan tekinoxorlar deyarli hamma vaqt boshqa o‘simliklarning shirasi hisobiga yashaydi. Xlorofill bo‘lmaganligi uchun barcha tekinoxor o‘simliklarda yashil rang bo‘lmaydi. O‘simliklarga yopishib yashashiga qarab, ular *poya* va *ildiz* tekinoxorlarga bo‘linadi.

Poya tekinoxorlari. Tekinoxorlarning bu kichik guruhsiga pechakguldoshlar (Cuscutaceae) oilasiga kiradigan pechaklarning barcha turi kiradi. Bular karantin begona o‘tlar hisoblanadi. Ular ingichka poyali va yo‘g‘on poyalilarga bo‘linadi.

Bitta o‘simligi 2500 tagacha urug‘ tugadi, urug‘i hatto tuproq yuzasiga tushib qolsa ham, 18⁰ da unib chiqadi. Urug‘ning unuvchanligi tuproqda 12-15

yilgacha saqlanadi. Yangi go'ngda unib chiqadigan urug'i ko'p bo'ladi. Urug'dan unib chiqqandan keyin zarpechak poyasi har xil o'simliklarga o'ralib olib, chirmashib yashaydi.

Amerika yumaloq urug'li sebarga zarpechagi (*S. trifolii* *Beyr*) poyasi och sariq rangli bo'lishi bilan avvalgi turdan farq qiladi. O'zbekistonda zarpechakning boshqa turlari ham uchraydi.

Zig'ir zarpechagi (*C. Epilinum* *Weihe*) zig'ir, beda, sebarga, lavlagi va boshqa ekinlarni hamda begona o'tlarni zararlaydi.

Yo'g'on poyali zarpechaklar. Bular O'zbekistonda va Markaziy Osiyoning barcha davlatlarida tarqalgan. Poyasi yo'g'onlashgan, chizimchasimon, qizg'ich yoki sarg'ish rangda bo'ladi. Bular deyarli daraxt va bo'talarda tekinxo'rlik qiladi.

Ildiz tekinxo'rlari. Bularga shumg'uyalarning barcha turi kiradi. Ulardan eng zararlisi quyidagilardir: shoxlagan nasha va tamaki shumg'uyasi (*Orobancha ramosa* L.); kungaboqar shumg'uyasi (*O. Cumana* *Waeer*); misr shumg'uyasi (*O. aegyptica*); beda shumg'iyasi, ya'ni sariq shumg'uya (*O. lutea*).

O'zbekistonda shumg'uyaning ikki turi: kungaboqar va misr shumg'uyasi uchraydi.

Kungaboqar shumg'uyasi – *Orobancha cumana* *Waeer* shumg'iyadoshlar (*Orobanchaceae*) oilasiga kiradi. U O'rta Osiyoda va Shimoliy Kavkazda tarqalgan. Asosan kungaboqar ildizida, kamdan-kam pomidor, tamaki, nasha, maxsar va poliz ekinlarida tekinxo'rlik qiladi.

Misr shumg'uyasi (*Orobancha aegyptica* *Pus.*) pomidor, baqlajan, tamaki, kartoshka, qovun, tarvuz, bodring kungaboqar, karam, xantal, yeryong'oq, kunjut va dag'alkanopni zararlaydi.

Yarim tekinxo'rlar. Bu begona o'tlar Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarida tarqalmagan bo'lib, asosan Yevropada, Rossiyada: katta pogremok (*Alectorolophus major*), zubchatka (*Odontites rubra*), ochanka (*Euphrasia montana*) uchraydi.

Notekinxo‘r begona o‘tlar. Begona o‘tlar bu guruhining turlari juda ko‘p. Ularning hammasini yashil organlari bo‘ladi va mustaqil yashaydi. Notekinxo‘r begona o‘tlar ikki katta guruhga: *kam yillik va ko‘p yillik* o‘tlarga bo‘linadi.

Kam yillik begona o‘tlar – butun hayotida bir marta hosil tugadi va hayotining uzun-qisqaligiga qarab, *bir yillik va ikki yillik* begona o‘tlarga bo‘linadi.

Bir yillik begona o‘tlar. Bir yillik begona o‘tlarning ildiz sistemasi ko‘p yilliklarnikiga qaraganda ancha kuchsiz rivojlanganligidan uni tuproqdan sug‘urish oson bo‘ladi. Ularning ildizi ingichka o‘qildiz yoki popukildiz. Yer ustki qismi hamma vaqt o‘tsimon. Yil davomida – bahor, yoz yoki kuzda – bir yillik begona o‘tlar urug‘dan unib chiqadi, gullaydi va hosil tugadi. Urug‘i pishgandan keyin ular tezda nobud bo‘ladi

Bir yillik begona o‘tlar o‘z navbatida: 1) efemerlar, 2) haqiqiy bahorgilar, 3) qishlovchilar va 4) kuzgilarga bo‘linadi.

Ikki yillik begona o‘tlar Ikki yillik begona o‘tlar rivojlanishi uchun ikki yil talab yetadi. Agar ikki yillik begona o‘tlarning urug‘i kuzda unib chiqsa, ular ikki yil qishlaydi. Ba‘zi bir ikki yillik begona o‘tlar hosil bergandan keyin o‘sv davrining ikkinchi yili oxirida nobud bo‘lmaydi va uchinchi yili ham o‘sadi. Bunday holda ikki yillik begona o‘tlar ko‘p yilliklarga yaqinlashadi. Begona o‘tlarning bu biologik tipiga kamroq tur kiradi. Ikki yillik begona o‘tlarga qashqarbeda, sariq va oq qashqarbeda, mingdevona, tuyaquyruq, sigirquyruq, qizilburun va boshqalar kiradi.

Ko‘p yillik begona o‘tlar. Bu begona o‘tlar biologik belgilariga qarab bir yillik va ikki yillik begona o‘tlardan farq qiladi. Hayoti davomida ular bir necha marta hosil tugadi. Bu biologik tipning ko‘pgina vakillari asosan vegetativ (ildizpoya va ildiz bo‘laklaridan) va generativ yo‘l bilan (urug‘dan) ko‘payadi. Qishga borib, ko‘p yillik begona o‘tlarning poyasi nobud bo‘ladi. Kelgusi yili tuproqda qolgan ildiz va ildizpoyalardan yangi poya o‘sib chiqadi va rivojlanadi. Yer osti organlarining tuzilishiga ko‘ra: popuk ildizli, shingil ildizli, o‘qildizli, ildizpoyali, ildizbakchili va piyozli begona o‘tlar farq qilinadi.

Popuk ildizli begona o‘tlarning asosiy o‘qildizi mutlaqo bo‘lmaydi. Yer usti poyasi ko‘paya borib, chim hosil qiladi. Bularga shuchka misol bo‘ladi.

Shingil ildizli begona o‘tlarning juda qisqargan asosiy o‘qildizi bo‘ladi, bulardan shingil shaklida qo‘shimcha ildizlar chiqadi. Bu guruhga, masalan, zupturum va bargizub kiradi.



13-rasm. Zupturum

O‘qildizlilar. Bu biologik guruhchaga bitta asosiy o‘qildizi bo‘lgan juda ko‘p mayda yon ildizlar chiqaradigan begona o‘tlar kiradi. Ular asosan urug‘dan ko‘payadi, lekin vegetativ yo‘l bilan ham ko‘payishi mumkin. Bularga erman, qoqio‘t, izen, sho‘ra, maydabarg, otquloq kiradi



14-rasm. Qoqio‘t

Ildizpoyalilar. Bu guruhchaga kiradigan begona o‘tlar ildizpoyasidan, ya’ni shakli o‘zgargan sudralib o‘sadigan yer usti poyastdan ko‘payadi, bular tuproqqa har xil yo‘nalishda chuqur kirib boradi. Bunday ko‘payish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lganligi uchun ular juda o‘sib ketib, ekinlarni siqib qo‘yadi. Bu guruhga kiradigan begona o‘tlarning ildizpoyasi xilma-xil shaklda, uzun-qisqa va turli yo‘nalishda: silindrsimon, ingichka chizimchasimon va yirik tugunaksimon bo‘ladi.

O‘zbekistonda ildizpoyali begona o‘tlardan g‘umay, salomalaykum, ajriq, qamish, bug‘doyiq, qizilqiyoc va ro‘vak katta zarar keltiradi. G‘umay, salomalaykum, ajriq, karantin begona o‘tlar jumlasiga kiradi.



15-rasm. Salomalaykum

Ajriq

Ildiz bachkililar. Bu biologik guruhga o'qildizdan tashqari, tuproqqa 6 m gacha chuqur kirib bordigan, yer yuzasiga yaqin joylashgan ko'pgina yon ildizlari bo'lgan begona o'tlar kiradi

O'zbekistonda g'o'za va boshqa ekinlar orasida bu guruhga kiradigan 26 turga yaqin begona o't o'sishi aniqlangan. Shulardan 16 tasi ko'p uchraydi. Asosiylari: kakra, bo'ztikan, qo'ypechak, qizilmiya, yantoq, achchiqmiya, oqbosh, takasoqol, kermak va boshqalardir.

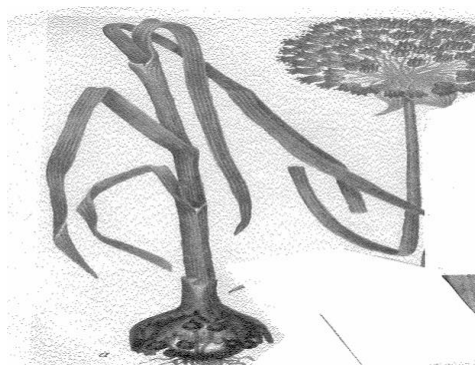


16-rasm. Qizilmiya



Kakra

Piyozboshlilar. Bu begona o'tlarning yer osti poyasi piyozbosh bilan tugaydi. Vegetativ yo'l bilan yaxshi ko'payadi, buni, masalan, yovvoyi piyoz, sarimsoqda ko'rish mumkin.



17-rasm. Yovvoyi piyoz

Sudralib o'suvchilar. Bularning poyasi yer ustiga yoyilib o'sadi, ildiz bo'g'imidan rivojlanadi, bunda palak va gajaklar hosil qiladi. Masalan, ayiqtovon ana shunday.



18-rasm. Ayiqtovon

5. WEED CONTROL MEASURES

Weed loss: divided into preventive, fighter and special events.

- Measures to prevent their spread are important in ensuring that the fields are free of weeds.
- The seed of most weeds is grown together with the crop.
- When the harvest is harvested, they are mixed into the grain. Usually the wheat is mixed with olabuta, spinach with zarpechak on alfalfa seeds, kurmak on rice.
- Seed cleaning allows the crop to be pure. Harvesting crops before weed seed matures ensures that the seed is clean. Mowing the Bede when it blooms 15-25% will prevent weed seed from maturing. The loss of weeds growing on Canal, ditch, ditch roadsides without fertilization prevents the spread of seeds through the water.
- Prevent the spread of weeds
- In this case, it is necessary to apply well-rotted manure to the fields. Undamaged manure, on the other hand, is rich in weed seeds.
- When the thickness of the seedlings of crops is sparse, the possibility of weed growth is created. Therefore, it is necessary to achieve normal seedling thickness.

Prevention of planting the same crop in a row

- If planted in the same crop rotation, the weeds adapted to the agrotechnics of the same crop will multiply.

- To prevent this, it is necessary to plant crops in turn, the agrotechnics of which differ sharply from each other.

Quarantine measures

- Internal and external quarantine measures are used to prevent the spread of weeds.
- Domestic quarantine-takes dangerous weeds inside the country before they pass from one province to the other.
- External quarantine-esa prevents the introduction of heavy weeds from foreign countries into Uzbekistan.
- Domestic quarantine weeds include Wild Rose, ajirik, ghumay, kakra, salomalaikum, achtiqmiya, akmiya, kampirchopon, devkurmak govkur mak, zarpechak, etc.
- Changes are made to their list.

To agrotechnical measures against weeds:

- plowing,
- processing before planting,
- includes ground processing activities after planting the crop.
- Carrying out autumn plowing with two-wound ploughs of good quality will dramatically reduce the number of weeds. Weed seeds spilled on the soil surface with a pinch plow lose a certain amount of germination if buried to a depth of 30-35 CM.
- Chemical weed control measures
- In this-herbicides are an effective remedy.
- Derived from Latin Gerba means fire, sido means kill
- Herbicides according to the composition:
- divided into inorganic and organic substances.

The conclusion is that weeds grow among cultivated plants, negatively affecting the quantity and quality of the crop. For Shning, it is required to carry out measures to combat them, knowing their biological characteristics.

5. BEGONA O‘TLARGA QARSHI KURASH CHORALARI

Begona o‘tlarni yo‘qotish: oldini oluvchi, qiruvchi va maxsus tadbirlarga bo‘linadi.

- Dalalarni begona o‘tlardan toza bo‘lishini ta‘minlashda ularni tarqalishini oldini olish tadbirlari muhim ahamiyatga ega.
- Ko‘pchilik begona o‘tlarning urug‘i ekin bilan birga yetiladi.
- Hosil yig‘ishtirib olinganda ular donga aralashib ketadi. Odatda bug‘doyga olabuta, ismaloq beda urug‘iga zarpechak, sholiga kurmak aralashgan bo‘ladi.
- Urug‘likni tozalash ekinning sof bo‘lishiga imkon beradi. Begona o‘tlar urug‘i yetilmasdan ekinlar hosilini yig‘ib olish urug‘likning toza bo‘lishini ta‘minlaydi. Bedani 15-25 % gullaganda o‘rish begona o‘tlar urug‘i yetilishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaydi. Kanal, ariq, zovur yo‘l yoqalarida o‘sadigan begona o‘tlarni urug‘lamasdan yo‘qotib turish suv orqali urug‘lar tarqalishining oldini oladi.

Begona o‘tlar tarqalishini oldini olish

- bunda dalalarga yaxshi chirigan go‘ng solish kerak. Chirimagan go‘ngda esa begona o‘t urug‘lari ko‘p bo‘ladi.
- Ekinlar ko‘chat qalinligi siyrak bo‘lsa begona o‘tlar o‘shishiga imkoniyat yaratiladi. Shuning uchun ko‘chat qalinligi normal bo‘lishiga erishish lozim.

Bir xil ekinni surunkasiga ekishni oldini olish

- Bir xil ekin surunkasiga ekilaversa shu ekin agrotexnikasiga moslashgan begona o‘tlar ko‘payib ketadi.
- Buni oldini olish uchun agrotexnikasi bir-biridan keskin farq qiladigan ekinlarni navbatlab ekish lozim.

Karantin tadbirlar

- Begona o‘tlarni tarqalishini oldini olish uchun ichki va tashqi karantin tadbirlari qo‘llaniladi.
- Ichki karantin - mamlakat ichidagi xavfli begona o‘tlarni bir viloyatdan ikkinchi viloyatga o‘tishini oldin oladi.
- Tashqi karantin - esa chet ellardan ashaddiy begona o‘tlarni O‘zbekistonga kirib kelishini oldini oladi.

•Ichki karantin begona o‘tlarga yovvoyi gultojixo‘roz, ajiriq, g‘umay, kakra, salomalaykum, achchiqmiya, oqmiya, kampirchopon, devkurmak govkur mak, zarpechak va boshqalar kiradi.

•Ularning ro‘yxatiga o‘zgartirishlar kiritib boriladi.

Begona o‘tlarga qarshi agrotexnik choralarga:

- shudgorlash,
- ekin ekishdan oldin ishlov berish,
- ekin ekilgandan so‘ng erga ishlov berish tadbirlari kiradi.
- Kuzgi shudgorni sifatli qilib ikki yarusli pluglar bilan o‘tkazish begona o‘tlar sonini keskin kamaytiradi. Chimqirqarli plug bilan tuproq yuzasiga to‘kilgan begona o‘t urug‘lari 30-35 sm chuqurlikka ko‘milsa ma’lum miqdorda unuvchanligini yo‘qotadi.

Begona o‘tlarga qarshi kimyoviy kurash choralari

Bunda - gerbitsidlar samarali vosita hisoblanadi. Lotinchadan olingan bo‘lib *Gerba-o‘t*, *sido–o‘ldiraman* manosini anglatadi. Tarkibiga ko‘ra gerbitsidlar: anorganik va organik moddalarga bo‘linadi.

Xulosa shuki, begona o‘tlar madaniy o‘simliklar orasida o‘sib, hosil miqdori va sifatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shning uchun ularning biologik xususiyatlarini bilgan holda ularga qarshi kurash choralari amalga oshirib borish talab etiladi.

GLOSSARY (ГЛОССАРИЙ)

Atamaning nomlanishi			Atamaning ma’nosi
O‘zbek tilida	Ingliz tilida	Rus tilida	
Dehqonchilik	Agriculture	Земледелия	Qishloq xo‘jalik ekinlaridan sifatli va yuqori hosil olish uchun qo‘llaniladigan agrotexnik jarayonlar
Begona o‘tlarning keltiradigan zarari	The harm caused by weeds	Вред, который наносят сорняки	Begona o‘tlar keltiradigan zarar, asosan, ekinlar hosilining kamayib ketishida ifodalanadi

Bir yillik begona o'tlar	Annual weeds	Однолетние сорняки	Urug'idan ko'payadi va hayotini bir yilda tugatadigan o'simliklar
Ikki yillik begona o'tlar	Biennial weeds -old weeds	Двухлетние сорняки	O'sishi, rivojlanishi va urug' hosil qilishi uchun ikki yil zarur bo'lgan yovvoyi o'simliklar
<i>Ko'p yillik begona o'tlar</i>	Perennial weeds	Многолетние сорняки	Глар payoti davomida bir necha marta hosil beradi
Haqiqiy begona o'tlar	Parasitic weeds	Сорняки-нопаразиты	Yashil organlari bo'lib mustaqil yashaydi va oziqlanadi
Parazit begona o'tlar	Parasitic weeds	Сорняки-паразиты	Madaniy o'simliklar bilan yashab, ular hisobiga oziqlanadi
Shartli begona o'tlar	Conditionally weed	Условно сорняковый	HyEtishtirilayotgan ekinlar orasida uchraydigan boshqa madaniy o'simliklar
Begona o'tlarning ko'payishi	Propagation of weeds	Размножение сорняков	Begona o'tlarning ildizpoyalarining bo'laklari, ildizbachkilari hamda urug'lari bilan ko'payishi
Begona o'tlarning tarqalishi	The spread of weeds	Распространение сорняков	Begona o'tlarning urug'lari shamol, suv, go'ng, hayvonlar, qushlar va urug'lik bilan tarqaladi.
Efemerlar	Ephemeral	Эфемерный	O'suv davri qisqa bo'lib ularning hayoti unib chiqishidan urug' netilguncha 1,5-2 oy davom etadi
<i>Ildizpoyalilar</i>	Rhizomes.	Корневища	Bu guruhchaga kiradigan begona o'tlar ildizpoyasidan, ya'ni shakli o'zgargan sudralib o'sadigan yer usti poyastdan ko'payadi
<i>Ildiz bakchililar</i>	Root legumes	Корневые бобовые	.Bu biologik guruhga o'qildizdan tashqari, tuproqqa 6 m gacha chuqur kirib bordigan, yer yuzasiga yaqin joylashgan ko'pgina yon ildizlari bo'lgan begona o'tlar kiradi
<i>Piyozboshlilar</i>	Bulbous	Луковичные	Bu begona o'tlarning yer osti poyasi piyozbosh bilan tugaydi.
<i>Sudralib o'suvchilar</i>	Creeping plants	Ползучие растения	Bularning poyasi yer ustiga yoyilib o'sadi,

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