

DISEASES OF NEEDLE-LEAVED TREES IN NAMANGAN REGION AND THEIR CONTROL MEASURES

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Abstract: *This group of diseases causes great damage to forestry. Under the influence of conifer diseases, evergreen trees lose their leaves, slow down their growth and reduce their resistance to diseases. In addition, coniferous trees planted in parks and avenues lose their beauty. Diseases of conifers are very different, but the most common and damaging one is Schütte's disease. It infects all conifers, even forming epiphytotia when the weather is good.*

Key words: *epiphytotia, vegetation, fungicide, conifer, suspension, spruce, pathogen.*

Аннотация: *Эта группа болезней наносит большой ущерб лесному хозяйству. Под воздействием болезней хвойных вечнозеленые деревья теряют листья, замедляют рост и снижают устойчивость к болезням. Кроме того, теряют свою красоту хвойные деревья, посаженные в парках и аллеях. Болезни хвойных очень разнообразны, но наиболее распространенной и вредоносной является болезнь Шютте. Поражает все хвойные деревья, в хорошую погоду даже о бразую эпифитотии.*

Ключевые слова: *эпифитотия, растительность, фунгицид, хвойное дерево, суспензия, ель, возбудитель*

Namangan region the weather condition add Andijan and Ferghana to the region very similar Greening in Namangan region works from per year getting stronger is going Car commute ways on the collars the most a lot cultivated scenic a tree type this pine and is a juniper . Various reasons because of conifer in the trees contagious and without burden diseases appear will be Contagious diseases microorganisms cause releases

Schütte disease young pine in the forests epiphytoty harvest does Getting sick level snow like increases (snow 40 cm thick from less not to be needed). Forest plants and young in the trees of the disease prevention get for the soil softening important important have In it 40 cm of seedlings to the height to reach faster reach it is necessary A tree types mixed up planting is also good result gives of Karakaragai Shut up disease Illness the causative agent is *Lophodermium macrosporum Hart.* Illness only spruce trees grew up in the

place more occurs . He is a nursery thick when planted and the forest it is also found in the edges . Past of the year logs of the fungus development as a result June months at first yellow , then browned color takes of Karakaragai bottom Shut up disease illness causative agent – *Lophodermium abietis* Roster . Usually simple spruce and sometimes another it harms the species as well , it is also found in the birch tree stands Of the disease the first signs - on logs dark red and green or a little yellow way spots appear will be In this case logs long term stay possible , but conditions when it gets worse brown color take and spill goes Namangan region conditions conifer trees scenic a tree as very a lot is planted . For example , Pop- Chust transport road on its banks , Namangan- Chortoq transport road collars and all organizations building surroundings to the territory planted This planted scenic conifer trees the area ecology good save stand up , show off reduction , aesthetic to the scenery to give in order to planted and maintenance done , but some in places conifer the trees sick cases is meeting Coniferous trees always green colored billets with another scenic from the trees separate stands But a thousand it's a pity some in the regions conifer a tree the leaves yellow , brown color received witness we will be For example , Pop- Chust transport road on the collars we met and this conifer the trees to observation we got Coniferous in the trees noninfectious diseases symptoms not identified . From this after conifer the trees infectious diseases to determine for yellow from logs planting for to the laboratory take came and into a petri dish put at 25 ° C for 5-7 days in the closet saved . Then after take to the analysis submitted .

Namangan region conditions conifer the trees infectious and noninfectious diseases occurs .

Chemical protection to do for young a tree and the forest plants early in the spring or it's late in the fall Boom on 2-50 or vegetation ISO liquid at a concentration of 0.5-1% 1-2 times during the period spray need From this besides , benomyl (0.5-0.8 kg/ ha), derosal and fundazol (1.2-2.4 kg/ ha), topsin -M (2-4 kg/ ha) and colloid also apply sulfur (8-25 kg/ ha). can Spraying of preparations characteristic of it quality and the weather to the conditions looking one times to 3 times return can



1- table

/r	Namangan region conditions pine planted regions	Ill pines in %	To illness against % after struggle
	Namangan-Pop commuting transport road	0.3%	0.25%
	Namangan - Chortoq	0.25%	0.12%
	Namangan - Chust	0.33%	0.31%

Seedlings protection to do for 90-98% sulfur 2% suspension of colloid recommendation will be done . Systematic 50% Fundazol (0.15%), 50% Benomyl (0.06%) and 70% Topsin -M (0.5%) are good drugs . result gives

Fungicide solutions to billets good adhesion for 0.3% OP-7 humectant is used . To spend norm simple in the shutte like

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