



**INFLUENCE OF ANDROPOGOM HALEPENSIS PLANT ON FOOD AND FODDER CROPS
GROWN IN SURKHANDARYA REGION**

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Annotation

Andropogom halepensis is a common pest plant today. Damages food and fodder crops in the population. It infects the main crop and reduces soil fertility. This article provides observations on plant damage.

Keywords: weeds,. Poisoning, Andropogom halepensis, humus content, fodder crops, food crops, G. Molish, allelopathy

Introduction

There are 841 species of weeds in Uzbekistan, belonging to 72 families. Of these, 519 species are annuals and 322 species are perennials. Under production conditions, parasites are classified according to their important biological characteristics, such as their lifespan and method of reproduction. They are divided into real and semi-parasitic weeds. In Uzbekistan, real parasitic weeds are divided into stem parasites and root parasites. Biological properties of weeds. One of the biological properties of weeds is that they are extremely hardy. For example, a gelosia cristata- 500,000, heliotrapium lasiocarpum L- 200,000, solanum- 45,000, portulaca oleracea L - 200,000, some weeds produce more than a million seeds, a number of cultivated plants. The number of seeds does not exceed 200-300. The seeds of weeds retain their fertility for many years. According to experimental data, the seeds of buttercups retain their ability to germinate for 40 years, and after 57 years - 6-18 years. Weeds are also very resistant to temperature. alhagi- 85-95 ° C in hot water has not lost its toughness. This can be explained by the fact that their seeds are wrapped in a special waterproof, airtight shell. Weeds are well adapted to the growing conditions. They grow together with most plants. For example, ryegrass grows on stalks and legumes among weeds. Weeds cause great damage to agriculture. They reduce the quantity and quality of the crop. Weeds cause more than 20 billion deaths worldwide each year. dollars in damage. In Uzbekistan, 15-20% of cotton and 10-20% of vegetables are harvested every year. A significant portion of the total cost is spent on weed control. 25 working days per hectare are lost to remove weeds between rows. Of these, quarantine weeds are Andropogom halepensis, Cyperus rotundus, Cynadon dactylon. Andropogom halepensis is a perennial weed of the wheatgrass family that is the most harmful



weed for cotton fields. It grows from March (relatively warm years from February) to April, blooms from May to June and bears fruit from June to October. Its stems are hard, the middle is hollow, green. It grows mainly from seeds and rhizomes. *Andropogom halepens* is a fertile plant, each bush produces about 1.5-3 thousand seeds. Each tuber can have 1-75 rhizomes and up to 650 rhizomes. *Andropogom halepens* is very similar to algae in structure, so it is an ardent enemy of algae. The young stems and leaves of *Andropogom halepensis* contain zinc acid and cyanogenic glucoside, which poison animals. Poisoning is especially common during drought years. Cyanic acid is very high when grown in arid soils. *Andropogom halepensis* is harvested and left to dry for two hours, and when given to cattle, the glucosides in it are broken down. *Andropogom halepensis* belongs to the genus Corn. This plant uses its rhizomes to form grass in a 30-50 cm layer of soil. As a result, it absorbs groundwater and minerals much better than cultivated plants. The plant has a root system and stem metamorphosis. It grows in any soil conditions. If the soil is fertile and porous, the rhizomes grow vertically and exceed the height of 75-150 cm. If only the soil surface is fertile. The root system grows sideways and forms grass there. This corresponds to 25-60 cm of soil. *Andropogom halepens* plant is widely spread as a result of replanting of corn as fodder. *Andropogom halepens* reduces soil fertility, humus content, nutrient level. It is known that the amount of green mass of various insects fell by 30-35%. The same situation was observed in the plant in front of the gumai plants. However, it can be seen that the yield in the total area has decreased. The gum plant is also infested with insect pests. It is also known that in some mountainous and hilly areas, it is given to livestock as fodder by growing them on arable lands. and noted that even very small amounts of this substance can adversely affect neighboring plants. G. Molish called this biochemical effect of plants on each other allelopathy (Greek "allelo" - interaction and "pati" - effect). In botany, the occurrence of allelopathy in the cultivated plant community is important in the development of crop cultivation technology. The occurrence of allelopathy in plants is observed and studied in several directions. In soil fatigue allelopathy, a decrease in yield is observed as a result of the negative impact of biologically active substances released by plants on other plants. This happens differently in different plants. In most cases, allelopathy is observed when one crop is planted in one field. The number of soils contaminated with gum is increasing. *Andropogom halepens* seeds are spread by water. This method is harmless. Measures taken using chemicals have affected 10-15% of the plant's development. It is known that 70-75% of the seedlings lost their yield. When the 90-day-old variety of maize was planted as fodder (repeated), it can be seen that it had a positive effect on the development of the plant. Therefore, when sowing such crops, the soil condition can be improved by mixing alfalfa with legumes, and the efficiency of obtaining green mass from corn can be increased. Was found to have a negative effect of 3-5% on the development of the gum plant.

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