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**EKISH SXEMASI VA MUDDATINI QIZIL LOVIYA (FASOL)NI
ZAMBURUG'LI KASALLIKLARI BILAN KASALLANISHIGA TA'SIRI**

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Annotation. The experiments studied the spread of red beans and fungal diseases, as well as the scheme and timing of planting. Monitoring work was carried out on the spread of red bean diseases. Literature on pathogenic fungi was analyzed.

Key words: Red bean, planting time, fusarium wilt, anthracnose, root rot, fungus, disease

Kirish. Qizil loviya (*PHASEOLUS*) dunyoda keng tarqalgan dukkakli oziq-ovqat ekini hisoblanadi. Phaseolus jinsining eng keng tarqalgan turidir, chunki u turli xil atrof-muhit sharoitlariga moslashishning keng diapazoni bilan barcha joylarda yetishtiriladi [1]. U o'zining yuqori tijorat qiymati, keng ishlab chiqarish, iste'molchi iste'moli va ozuqaviy qiymati tufayli eng muhim dukkakli o'simliklardan biridir [2]. Qizil loviyani ishlab chiqarishdagi asosiy muammolari namlik stressi, kasalliklar, hasharotlar zararkunandalari, begona o'tlar, tuproq unumdorligining yomonligi va sifatli urug'larning yetishmasligi [3] ni o'z ichiga oladi, ulardan kasalliklar barcha ekin maydonlarida oddiy loviya mahsuldorligiga tahdid soluvchi asosiy omillar ekanligi ma'lum [4].

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili. Qizil loviya ekinida zamburug'li kasalliklardan un-shudring, antraknoz, zang va oq chirish hamda bakterialni kasalliklardan jigarrang bakterial dog'lanish kasalligi uchraydi.

Qizil loviyaga ta'sir qiluvchi ko'plab kasalliklar orasida, ildiz chirish (*Fusarium oxysporum*) va *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli* tomonidan keltirib chiqarilgan umumiy bakterial kasallik (CBB) *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* tomonidan keltirib chiqarilgan kasalliklar butun dunyo bo'ylab loviyalarning eng halokatli kasalliklaridan biridir [5]. Boshqa hududlardagi tajribalar va dalillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, loviyada ildiz chirish kasalligining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanishi uchun qulay sharoitlarga qarab sezilarli zarar yetkazishi va hosildorlikning pasayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Ildiz

chirish kasalligining murakkab patogenlari bug'doy, jo'xori va dukkakli ekinlar kabi o'simliklarni zararlaydi [6].

Qizil loviyaning un-shudring kasalligi bilan zararlanishi natijasida barglar, poyalar va dukkaklarida oq kukunli qoplama ko'rinadi. Keyinchalik, patogenning qora mevali tanalari - kleistotetsiya shakllanishi tufayli kukunsimon qoplama qalinlashadi va kulrang tusga kiradi. Kasallik bilan kuchli zararlanganda o'simlik organlari nobud bo'ladi. Bu tuproqda tarqalgan zamburug'larga *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp.phaseole, va *fusarium solani* sezgir navlarda hosilning 50% ga kamayishiga olib kelishi mumkin [7;8]. Ba'zi mamlakatlarda, masalan, Eronda ildiz chirishi kasalligi tufayli hosilning yo'qolishi 3,8% dan 76,0% gacha, ishlab chiqarishda har bir o'simlikda urug'likning kamayishiga olib keladi [9].

Tahlil va natijalar. Kichik dala tajribalari Toshkent davlat agrar universitetining tajriba dalasida olib borildi. Kasalliklarni tarqalishi A.Ye.Chumakov (1974) uslubi bo'yicha o'tkazildi. 15 aprel sanasida 60x15x1 sm va 90x15x1 sxemalarda ekildi. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda qizil loviyada ildiz chirish kasalligi 60x15x1 sxemada ekilgan variantda 8,2%, fuzarioz so'lish 13,1% va antraknoz kasalligini tarqalishi 9,8% ni tashkil etdi. Tajriba maydonida 90x15x1 sxemada ekilgan variantlarda esa ildiz chirish kasalligini tarqalishi 6,8%, fuzarioz so'lish kasalligi 11,8% va antraknoz kasalligi 7,5% gacha bo'lganligi olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda kuzatilganligi aniqlandi (1-jadval).

1-jadval.

Qizil loviyada kasalliklarning tarqalishi

(Toshkent viloyati, Qibray tumani, 2024 y.)

Tajriba variantlari	Ekish sxemasi	Kasalliklarning tarqalishi, %		
		Ildiz chirish (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	Fuzarioz so'lish (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>phaseoli</i>)	Antraknoz (<i>Colletotrichum lindimetheanum</i>)
15.04.2024 y.	90x15x1	6,8	11,8	7,5
15.04.2024 y.	60x15x1	8,2	13,1	9,8

O'tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra qizil loviyada fuzarioz so'lish kasalligi nisbatan keng tarqalganligi aniqlandi. Tajriba xo'jalikda o'z vaqtida agrotexnik tadbirlarni qo'llash, sog'lom urug'larni sifatli urug'dorilagichlar bilan dorilab ekish, urug'larni tuproq sharoitidan kelib chiqib maqbul muddatlarda va yrganilgan tajriba

схемаларда ekish qizil loviya ekininida turli kasalliklarning tarqalishini kamayishiga olib keladi.

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