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Weeds in the Field Of Winter Wheat and Means to Overcome Them

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Abstract: *This article is a general in the field of winter wheat on a two-year period of annual weeds and grasses data on the Elimination of means of agricultural herbicides.*

Provided with high-quality grain products, paying particular attention to the selection and placement of the most productive wheat varieties.

The purpose of this study is to increase wheat crop capacity, various diseases and various attractiveness of wildlife. As a result, the crop capacity of winter wheat is reduced, and the quality of wheat flour is reduced.

The results of the study showed that when weighing wheat in the field of autumn wheat, the pulsating Pumasupir herbicide with weeds weighing up to 27% of productivity is used by removing double-layered weeds with the help of the Granstar herbicide.

In the case of complete agrotechnical measures on wheat sown areas, in some cases, a decrease in wheat quality decreases or changes in the quality of the

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wheat grain. On the fields of winter wheat there are annual weeds and annual wheat weeds. Each of these weeds has its own biophysiological characteristics and grows at different times.

Although there are many weeds, they have different biological properties, but different ways of dealing with them are different. Therefore, weeds are divided into two, one year, two years, perennial, but live in early spring, spring, late spring, summer, autumn, winter and other periods. It is also divided into parasites, parasites, parasites and others. Therefore, the study of the special classification of weeds and the plan to struggle with them must be established in advance.

The main goal of our work is to provide a brief overview of the classification of weeds, if we do not provide complete information on the classification of weeds due to the fact that the winter wheat field is developed in the first half of spring and it is a struggle against two-layered and weed weeds that harm wheat. Preliminary data on the classification of weeds are presented by M. Chichievsky, A. N. Kiselev, S. A. Vorobiev, V.E. Egorov, P. Beleev and A.M. Yamshikov, included in textbooks and systematized, divided into smaller and long-term groups.

S.N.Rijov and I.F.Sukach burn weeds for a year, two and a half years, and these groups were small groups.

A. M. Lykov and others divided weeds into groups: non parasites, half-parasites and parasitic groups that are not parasitic in nature to damage the weeds. These scientists divided into smaller groups of weed samples, and small groups due to properties. Low-weed weeds consist of groups of at least two years, including ephemero, early spring, late spring, winter, autumn and two years. Perennial weeds are divided into groups that are not grown in vegetative form, but growing weakly and strongly groups. This classification of weeds is important in practical work and will help to develop effective methods to struggle with them.

The most modern and convenient classification of weeds was developed by A. Fisyunov. A. V. Fisyunov divided weeds into two large groups, such as non-

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parasites,and semiparasites and five subtypes (one-year, two-year, perennial, parasites and semiparasites). Classification of A. V. Fisyunov mainly based on the biological properties of weeds. According to this classification, the first biological groups include annual and two-layered, spring, autumn, winter weeds. The second biological group consists of two groups of optional and real weeds. One of the largest biological groups in the field of weeds consists of single and two-layered weeds, including herring, rootstock, multiplying from roots, tower-shaped roots, onions and creeping weeds. In the fourth biological group, only two-leaf weeds are included in weeds consisting of roots and weeds. The fifth biological group consists of two-layered grass weeds, roots and weeds.

Agrotechnological methods of weed elimination. In the field of weed burning the use of environmentally pure chemical methods along with tillage is very effective in scientific research.

However, as tillage decreases, weeds become more frequent.

When soil erosion increases, i.e.when soil is cultivated, it is necessary to increase the use of herbicides.

In Canada herbicides are widely used when tillage decreases.

In Moldova it has been demonstrated that the combination of herbicides in combination with tillage has a huge impact.

D. Vasiliev, P. Yaroslavskaya write that tillage is carried on in accordance with the soil-climatic conditions of each region, and the burning of weeds is very effective in combination with innovative and with the use of herbicides.

If any agrotechnical and chemical methods are feasible, which agrotechnical and chemical methods can be used properly in advance. If you cultivate the land, the soil can be safely cleared of weeds. In combination with other types of agrotechnological measures, the amount of feed increases from 27% to 60%.

In the experiments of A. B. Baranov with agrotechnological processes in the field of complex cultivation the grain crop capacity in Kuban was 42.6 t / ha.

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Sh.H. Rizaev confirms that in the case of typical stormy soil in the irrigated Samarkand region, weed agglomerates of the Granstar herbicide for a winter wheat field with a double-sided cork were used to control weeds of winter wheat with a high weed control efficiency. In other works of Sh. Rizayev, K. Muminov it was proved the advantages of combining soil with chemical methods.

Herbicide control of weeds

The most important reason for the importance of the anti-herbicide change literature is the literature of the 1980s and 1990s, when the issue of ecological purity of herbicides is at a critical stage. Because during these periods, herbicides were also used with herbicides which adversely affected the soil, plants, microorganisms and the environment. After the 1980s, the demand for environmental aspects of herbicide use increased, and scientists began to attract the attention of scientists to the soil and plant residues.

In the early 1990s, the emphasis on selective action and the ecological integrity of herbicides used against weeds was strengthened. One of such studies is the report on studies of herbicides by V. Soronin and L. A. Savin. This report shows that the 2-chloro-N-benzylsulfonamide-active ingredient Gerardine Gerardicide is designed to destroy all two-layered weeds that are common among the cereals. In the work of L. F. Spretsian, T. P.Dvornikov it is shown that sulfonylurea type herbicides do not adversely affect beneficial microorganisms in the soil. U. A. Spiridonov, M. S. Raskin, V. G. Shestakov and others showed that the sulfonic group of herbicides is an environmentally pure herbicide due to the use of herbicides between weeds and weeds, which does not adversely affect wheat weeds.

N. Kravchenko, V. V. Miliy found that in weed control is also effective the use of soil in the fields of crop rotation and the use of fewer environmentally pure herbicides.

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The significant influence of the use of herbicides and low ecological purity attract the attention of science and practitioners. Since herbicides were weighed and processed in the 1990s, they began using herbicidal microbes as soon as they were used against weeds. However, some industrial workers also found cases of weight loss and herbicide use. In this case, the first article was published, which emphasized the need for environmentally pure herbicides.

The cultivation of wheat and other grain crops on irrigated lands began in connection with the grain independence of our country after gaining sovereignty. However, since the beginning of the cultivation of grain crops on irrigated lands, weeds began to spread widely in the grain fields, causing great damage to the size and quality of the grain crops. Therefore, one of the main tasks of the scientists of our country is the study of weed control methods in the field of grain crops using environmentally pure and effective herbicides. The results show that when Granstar and other environmentally pure herbicides were used against weeds in the fields of grain crops, it was found that only a small number of weeds and grass weeds can be destroyed up to 97-98%.

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