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DAMAGE OF CITRUS CROPS TO INTERNAL QUARANTINE QUARANTINE CITRUS POOR PRODUCER (PHYLLOCNISTIS CITRELLA STAIN.) DAMAGE AND PLACE OF CHEMICAL FIGHTING.

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Abstract: The citrus pore-forming moth is a serious pest for citrus crops, and much attention is paid to this species in Uzbekistan, since specialized natural remedies for worms and fungi have not yet been studied. the following drugs are most effective against worms: vertimec and its analogues in 0,07-0,1% solution (6-10 ml per 10 liters of water when using a motorized sprayer), coragen 0,04%.

Keywords: Citrus porous moth, egg, mushroom parenchyma, rod, carbophos, vertigo.

Citrus crops include: lemon, orange, mandarin, grapefruit and other shrub perennials. One of the main pests that infect them is the citrus fungus-forming moth, which uses chemical methods to control it, as specialized natural insects of this insect have not yet been found, and worms and fungi are also less harmful because they are protected.

The butterflies of the citrus porous moth are relatively narrow-winged, gray-brown in color, with faint streaks and drops on the wings, and finally, fine-edged feathers. The eggs are small, blue, yellow, 0,24-0,3 mm. The larvae hatch from the eggs: the head is black, the body is grayish-white, the body is dark and partially hairy at the age of 3 years; The fungi are brownish-red in color, reaching 5-7 mm in size.

citrus foaming moth damage

Citrus moth is one of the insects that grows continuously throughout the year. However, if the air temperature drops to 5-6 degrees, which is not enough for development, firstly, the butterflies and worms moving on the leaf surface are killed, and secondly, the worms between the leaves temporarily calm down (winter diapause) and continue to develop after 10 degrees. Each of the female butterflies lays 30-40 eggs individually, or 2-3 on a plant leaf, the incubation period can last 2-10 days. The worm, which hatches from the egg, passes between the leaf and begins to feed on its parenchymal tissue.

In various citrus plants, citrus moth is reported to feed on different sides of the leaf (Shvitaridze et al., 2006) in lemons and mandarins — on the underside, and in oranges, on the top.

Depending on the temperature, the larvae of the moth complete their development in 7-20 days, and the fungi in 7-22 days. When the air temperature is high in the summer months, a generation of citrus moths lasts 15 days, while in the winter days it lasts up to 60 days. In Uzbekistan, it can develop 6-8 times per season.

Larva

Imago

Lemon leaves infested with citrus soot become clumsy and the upper part becomes shiny. Damaged branches are shortened to twice. The number of leaves and buds on the branch is reduced. All this impairs productivity, the number of fruits decreases and crumbles, the yield of each root is reduced by 20-30%.

Chemical insecticides against citrus pore-forming moths may be effective. Simple insecticides against moth moth (cypermethrin, karate, detsis, carbophos, Bi-58, etc.) are highly effective, but the following drugs are most effective for use against worms: vertimek and its analogues in 0,07-0,1% solution (motor when using a sprayer 6-10 ml per 10 l of water), coragen 0,04%. The strength of these drugs is that when they fall on the surface of the leaves, they are absorbed and form poisonous "nests" under the bark of the leaves, killing plant-fed worms.

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