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Harmful Properties and Classification of Weeds

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Abstract: This article will discuss how many weeds there are, and because they have different biological characteristics, there are also different ways to control them. For this reason, weeds are divided into annuals, biennials, perennials, early spring, spring, late spring, summer, autumn, winter and other periods. At the same time, it is divided into non-parasitic, semi-parasitic, parasitic and others. For this reason, opinions were expressed that it is necessary to study weeds according to their special classification and prepare a plan to fight against them in advance.

Key words: winter wheat, weeds, monocots, herbicide, wheat field, productivity.

There are 200 to 400 types of weeds among agricultural crops, they absorb more water and nutrients compared to cultivated crops, shade, interfere with harvesting, and are characterized by their weediness, resistance to adverse conditions, rapid reproduction, and other features.

According to V.A. Zakharenko, weeds develop among grain crops and cause grain yield to decrease by 30-40%.

According to S.A. Kott's inspections, more than 400 harmful and poisonous weeds are found in the fields, causing great harm not only to cultivated crops, but also to people and animals.

R.Danilov, P.P.Kholmanov, V.P.Shashkov, V.S.Zuza determined that the reason for favorable conditions for the free development of weeds in the field of grain crops is that such crops are not cultivated during their growth and development, causing great damage. According to the authors' data, among grain crops with spikes, the developed cottonwood weed absorbs 140 kg of nitrogen, 120 kg of phosphorus and 30 kg of potassium from each hectare of land, while the grain yield of winter wheat is 16 t/ha, and when straw is 24 t/ha, 45 kg of nitrogen, 21 kg of phosphorus and He writes that 30 kg of potassium is absorbed, that is, he determined that cotton absorbs 3 times more nitrogen and 5 times more phosphorus than wheat.

According to A.N. Kiselyov, if weeds are widespread among grain crops, the incidence of diseases and insects increases proportionally. For example, yellow spot disease in wild oat, and yellow virus disease in ryegrass.

Even in Latvian conditions, there are a lot of weeds in the winter wheat fields, and if they are not controlled, various diseases and insects will multiply and the grain harvest will fail.

In the conditions of our country, weed growing among cultivated fields and work to combat them began in 1960-1970.

Weed control in cereal grain fields was initially studied more in drylands.

Preliminary information on common weeds in the irrigated lands of our country can be obtained from the textbook created by S.N.Ryzhov and I.F.Sukachlar. According to these scientists, the more water and nutrients in the soil, the faster weeds will develop.

N.V. Pokrovsky and T.N. Solyanko, in their spravochni created for dry lands, gave great importance to weeds and their control, studied the biological characteristics of weeds common in dry lands, and presented agrotechnological and chemical methods of combating them.

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U. Allanazarova carried out phenological observation of weeds in wheat fields grown on dry land and managed to determine when weeds mature and produce seeds and damage.

I. T. Vasilchenko and O. A. Pidotti created a weed detector that is common in irrigated lands. More than 400 weeds have been recorded in irrigated fields in this detector.

In the works of T.S.Zokirov and A.Ermatov, it is noted that weeds spread a lot in irrigated lands and cause great damage to crops. There are 100,000 to 700,000 seeds in one bush. Itkonok seeds remain in the soil for up to 25-30 years, koypechak seeds for up to 50 years, and sorrel seeds for up to 60 years. There are more than 200 weeds among grain crops, blocking the light, absorbing water and nutrients from the soil, causing great damage to the growth, development and productivity of grain crops. In the work of R. Toshtemirov, in the conditions of Kashkadarya region, weed weeds in cotton fields were studied and measures to combat them were developed. In the conditions of the steppe, sorghum absorbs 19.8 kg/ha of nitrogen and 3.6 kg/ha of phosphorus to produce 690 kg/ha of dry matter, while cotton absorbs 3.8 kg/ha of nitrogen to produce 170 kg/ha of dry matter.

The above-mentioned cases are one of the main measures of agriculture to fight against weeds that cause great damage to grain and other crops.

Since the main goal of our work is to fight against dicotyledonous and spiked weeds that develop in the winter wheat field in the first half of spring and damage wheat, we will not give complete information on the classification of weeds, but we will give brief information on the classification of weeds in general.

Themost modern and convenient classification of weeds was developed by A.V. Fisyunov. A.V. Fisyunov divides weeds into two large groups: non-parasitic, parasitic and semi-parasitic, as well as 5 subtypes (annual, biennial, perennial, parasitic and semi-parasitic). A.V. Fisyunov's classification is based mainly on the biological properties of weeds. According to this classification, the first biological groups include monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous, spring, autumn and winter weeds. The second biological groups include facultative and true weeds from bivalves. The largest biological groups of weeds include monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous weeds, including nodular, rhizomatous, rhizomatous, bulbous, and creeping weeds. The fourth biological group of weeds includes only dicotyledonous weeds, consisting of root and stem weeds. The fifth biological group of weeds is the dicotyledonous weeds, consisting of rhizomes and stems.

So, among the classifications of weeds, the classification proposed by A.V.Fisyunov has more accuracy in the fight against weeds in practice, and it is very convenient to use it.

Yu.P.Manko and V.V.Isaev have created a special methodical manual for pre-prediction of the development of weeds, scientifically and practically justified the fact that the success of methods used against weeds is related to their predictability. In particular, the methodical basis of accurate prediction of which weed, in which crop field, when it will germinate, and to what extent it will pollute the fields is the foundation of successful weed control.

In addition to pre-predicting the development of weeds in crops, if the number of weeds that germinate, the biological characteristics of their viability, and the germination coefficient are also determined, the types of herbicides, norms, periods of use, and which herbicides to use against which types of weeds, according to the technology of using chemical methods along with agrotechnological methods, can be determined in advance.

Important work has also been done by scientists from foreign countries to predict the development of weeds in advance. The focus of Australian scientists on predicting potential occurrences of weed growth has been strong. Advance prediction is highly effective for controlling weed stock in the soil. The primary predictor of weed seed in the soil is not the number of weed seeds, but viable weed seeds. The seed reserve of such viable weeds is 3-6 percent.

Therefore, in the fight against weeds, complex agrotechnological processes are considered important factors, and their timely, high-quality and comprehensive application is important. In other words, all

agrotechnological processes are equally effective in controlling weeds, and one agrotechnological process cannot replace another.

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