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# COTTON PEST CONTROL ON STUBBLE CROPS AT CROP ROTATION

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**ABSTRACT**

With growth of winter wheat crops areas in Uzbekistan (1 million hectare), and after harvesting and sowing of stubble crops (corn, sorghum, peanut, sunflower, root crops, vegetables) a danger of their settling by pests, and also the necessity of a phyto-sanitary estimation of these crops has increased. It is established that settling degree of stubble crops reaches by 44, 4 %, and with a corn moth by 37-71 %. Economically significant pests of corn and sorghum are bollworm, the corn moth and Leucania borers, of a peanut – the ordinary red spiders and bollworm. Estimation of biological products and insecticides efficiency against dominating group of pests (bollworm, corn moth, Leucania borers, the ordinary red spiders etc.). The main reservation of pests is the corn. The total biological efficiency of protective actions reaches to 50 % at triple application of insecticides.

**Keywords: Stubble Crops (Corn, Sorghum, Peanut etc.), Corn Protection from Pests, Cotton Bollworm (CB), Stem Corn Moth (CM), Leucania Borers, Insecticides, Entomophages**

## INTRODUCTION

Maintenance of requirements of the population in grain in Uzbekistan after 1990 has demanded an increase of grain crops sowing area. Therefore, after creation of the new scheme of rotating cultures (cotton-grain) wheat, mainly winter wheat, began to be sown on the area equal to cotton. Wheat cultivation in a crop rotation with a cotton in the conditions of irrigation agriculture has led to changes in structure of their entomo-fauna agro-biocenosis as the areas of repeatedly cultivated cultures on the lands released after a harvest (usually in June) have increased. The environmental conditions of Uzbekistan (an abundance of heat and prosperity of irrigation moisture) allow sowing as repeated stubble cultures the plants with shorter vegetative period,