

THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF THE MEDICINAL LAVENDER PLANT, AS WELL AS ITS PESTS AND MEASURES TO COMBAT THEM

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Abstract. In this article, the medicinal properties of the medicinal lavender plant, its pests and measures to combat them.

Key words 1. Introduction (a plant brought from abroad and acclimatized to the conditions of Uzbekistan) 2. Crop rotation nodule 3. Harmful organism is a sign of pest disease.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is an important sector of the economy of Uzbekistan. This sector provides the country's population with food products, and the processing industry with raw materials. According to literature sources, more than 25 species are found on the Mediterranean coast. Lavender is widely grown in Italy, France, Spain, Hungary, and Russia. The lavender plant has a number of unique features: Light-loving, drought-resistant, thermophilic plant, resistant to frost up to 30 degrees Celsius, and is also considered a very

unique medicinal plant. 1 When you are depressed, the aroma of lavender will lift you out of depression. 2 Lavender essential oil has healing properties.

Objective methods of research; and they were carried out in the Bobotog and Uzun forestry in Surkhandarya region. Until now, fundamental scientific work on the cultivation, agrotechnics and pests of medicinal lavender has not been carried out. Entomological calculations and observations were made by V. Yakhontov, Gaya Bey Bienko, the density of insects by Sh.T. Kho'jayev, the dominance and quantity of entomophages by K.K. Fasulati, the methods of S.N. Alimukhammedov.

According to information provided by industry experts, it is known that the number of drugs being developed in pharmaceutical companies around the world is increasing.

Research results As a result of the research conducted, the following pests of lavender were identified in the experimental field: common pests of lavender are scale insects, mealybugs, thrips, aphids, and the mockingbird. It was found that aphids appeared in years with high humidity.

Control measures: 1. It is necessary to carry out timely, scientifically based agrotechnical measures against the above-mentioned pests.

1. Apply fertilizers,
2. One of the most important measures is to implement biological control measures;
3. Use of microbiological preparations

Biological control. Against autumn moth, apply 20-25 kg of Trichogramma per hectare when the butterflies start laying eggs, 60 thousand Trichogramma per hectare after 5-6 spikes, 80 thousand Trichogramma per hectare after 2-3 days, and against caterpillars, apply poached entomophages in a ratio of 1:10 or 1:15.

Conclusion. Lavender crops are regularly monitored for pests and beneficial insects from the early stages of germination. Since lavender is considered a medicinal plant, it is recommended to use biological and microbiological control measures against its pests whenever possible.

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