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**Annotation:** Potato crop production is from important sectors of Agriculture is one. In later years, potato disease and pests of the mascur crop it poses a serious threat to its yield. The reason is the change in Ecology in the following years disease and favorable conditions for pests are considered.

**Keywords:** potatoes, growing season, disease, wilting disease, Black cherish.

### Introduction

Potatoes from wheat, rice, corn by area in World dexterity next, in terms of importance, is second. Potatoes are considered one of the main food products for Man. Homeland — Jan. America. Most of the about 150 wild and cultural species are native to Southern and central Grows in America. In agriculture, 2 types of Andean potatoes (s.andigenum) and chili potatoes or European potato (s.tuberosum) is planted as a one-year crop. Potatoes Of America Indigenous Peoples planted about 14 thousand years ago. 1565 in Europe. It began to be planted in Russia at the beginning of the 18th century. And to Uzbekistan from the 70s of the 19th century this Russians and Tatars who moved to Earth brought. Potatoes planted worldwide the total area is 17.9 million ha, the yield is 16.3 t/ha, the gross yield is 294.3 million t (1999). China (3 million), Uzbekistan has a crop area of 52 thousand, a yield of 12.7 t / ha, gross yield 729.8 thousand t (2000) are planted.

Potato tubers contain 75-80% water, 23.7% dry matter, including 17.5 % starch, 1-2% protein, 0.5% sugar, 1% mineral salts, as well as V, V2, V6, S, RR, There are vitamins D and provitamin A (carotene), a toxic substance to the peel — salonin. Potato it is important in the food diet of people. According to the norms of physiological recommendation, for one person—the amount of annual potato consumption is 45 kg. In Uzbek conditions, it is grown only for food purposes. Of potatoes. the growing season is 60-150 days. Potatoes are fast, depending on the ripening times (60-65 days from mowing to maturity), average tezpishar (70-80 days), (130-150) into varieties. It is propagated by planting tubers and seeds. Black or Sandy it produces a rich harvest on loamy land. Potatoes cabbage in the system of crop rotation of vegetables, peanuts, pulses, and legumes are grown on land vacated by crops. Potato 60-150 kg of nitrogen per hectare of cultivated land (in the account of nutrients), 100-200 kg of phosphorus and 30-60 kg of potash mineral fertilizer, 15-20 t of manure is applied, driven deep. For planting, mainly, potatoes of medium size (50-80 g) are separated. Row spacing 60, 70, 90 cm, row spacing the Bush is planted at a depth of 8-12 CM, making the interval 25, 30 or 35 cm. Planting norm per hectare 2.5-4 t. In intensive technology, the average yield is 42-44 t/ha. Potatoes to wide areas to provide potatoes to our farmers population cultivated. But, like many other crops, potatoes have some characteristic susceptible to diseases, they are a product, despite the efforts of our peasants reduces yield and quality, slows down the ripening process. When symptoms of the disease appear, our farmers can prevent the spread of infection it is necessary to take measures to treat potatoes. A number of preventive measures vegetable helps to protect the planting in advance. So, the most common potatoes are measures have been developed to combat diseases and pests.

Wilting disease—the infected plant wilts, dries up later. When the stem of the plant is cut and viewed, the damaged flute tissue is Brown in color. Disease it spreads more on hot days. Macrosporiosis—the appearance of brown round spots on the leaves is. Later it becomes larger and completely covers the Leaf, such leaves wither. Disease the plant also moves to the stem,

forming elongated brown spots from them. Black also, the lower leaves turn yellow, the upper ones turn in the form of a boat. Later the undersides of the stem darken, thin out, potatoes are not formed. Annular cherish-at the onset of the disease, the potato palagi wilted, the stem rotted (when cut brown ring-shaped rot is visible). Potato nausea, Gothic, small leafiness, diseases such as leaf warping also contribute to normal potato growth, development, and up to 20 – 50% of its yield, as well as serious damage to the quality indicator.

## Conclusion

Providing with quality food and hanging productivity measures to combat various diseases and pests of potatoes in order – it is necessary to use its measures correctly.

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