DAMAGE OF PEAR TREE VARIETIES BY P. PYRI

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Abstract: Due to the damage of pear tree varieties in pear orchards by various pests, including pear sweetworm, obtaining a high-quality and abundant harvest from pear orchards causes a number of complications. it is considered appropriate to carry out effective control measures against pear sweetworm in a timely manner.

Key words: Sweet pear, resistant varieties, degree of damage, phytophagous, forest beauty, kulola, jaydari, winter nashwati, swallow, chust.

Undoubtedly, pear varieties play an important role in the fight against this pest. The resistance of the variety does not necessarily mean that it is free from any pests and diseases, in turn it depends on several factors, and after a certain period of time it is possible to lose the resistance characteristics. But resistant varieties are considered to be one of the main factors of plant protection, and regular development of harmful organisms can be prevented.

Unfortunately, in our Republic, almost no selection work is carried out to create varieties resistant to sweet pear. Therefore, identifying varieties resistant to pests and their level of resistance is one of the important tasks in plant protection. In 2021-2023, for this purpose, we conducted research on different quality varieties of pear trees in three regions of the Fergana Valley (Fergana, Andijan, Namangan). The use of pesticides in evaluation and other intensive development depends on the varieties of trees.

In 2021-2023, research was conducted on pear trees to test varieties. A total of 17 cultivars and 3-4 cultivars were observed in each plot. Previously, research

on sweet pear was not carried out in these places, and it was initially noted as a result of our research.

1- Table.

Damage of pear varieties by P. pyri pear sweetworm (various farms of Andijan, Fargan and Namangan regions) 2021-2023.)					
№	Varieties	Degree of damage to leaves and fruits			
		Leaves		Fruits	
		Leaves obtained	Damage score	Damage % of 20 fruits obtained	Damage score
1	Santa Maria	80	2	24	1
2	Kulola	80	2	16	1
3	Forest beauty	80	1	23	1
4	Tojikiston	80	3	36	2
5	Jaydari	80	2	15	1
6	Winter rush	80	1	2	1
7	Swallow	80	1	1	1
8	Lyubimitsa Klappa	80	1	0	0
9	Turkman	80	3	38	2
10	Willow leaves	80	4	55	3
11	Regel	80	3	25	1
12	Autumn red rush	80	4	48	2
13	Chust	80	2	43	2
14	Abat	80	3	35	2
15	Orta Osiyo	80	3	33	2
16	Karmen	80	4	46	2
17	Ossuri	80	3	29	2

In the establishment of pear orchards, it is necessary to take into account not only the quality of taste, fruit ripening period and the resistance of the varieties to the main pests and diseases, but also the degree of damage by the most serious phytophages. This can significantly reduce the number of treatments, while also reducing the pesticide load in the agroecosystem of the pear orchard. Also, based on the obtained data, it will be necessary to isolate cultivars and introduce cultivars resistant to P. Pyri.

Summary. 2021-2023 The research conducted in different farms of Andijan, Fargan and Namangan regions shows that the pest has managed to spread widely in the main pear growing area. In the search of all farms, absolutely resistant varieties were not found. Most of the cultivars are affected by this pest to one degree or another, and their level of resistance varies depending on the environment of the phytosanitary condition in which they are collected. Seventeen cultivars were researched in Andijan, Fargan, and Namangan regions, and the following were identified as the least affected: Relatively P. Pyri-resistant pear cultivars Qishki Nashvati, Kaldirgoch, Ormon Gozali, Lyubimitsa Klappa were identified and may be of interest in future selection work. The most affected varieties are: Winter Nashvati, Kulola, Forest Beauty, Tajikistan, Chust, Santa Maria, Abat, Carmen, Autumn Red Nashvati, Jaydari, Central Asia, Turkman, Ossuri, Willow-leaved, Regel, Lyubimitsa Clappa, Swallow.

Organizational and agrotechnical measures of durable and relatively resistant varieties can reliably protect pear orchards from the pear blight. Therefore, the search for resistant varieties and the search for a donor against pear sweet spot is one of the urgent problems of current selection work.

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