

A BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ERIGERON CANADENSIS, DISTRIBUTION IN THE TERRITORY OF FERGANA AND METHODS OF COMBATING IT

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Аннотация: В этой статье описаны ботаническая характеристика мелколепестника канадского (*Erigeron Canadensis*), его распространение в урбанозкосистеме Ферганы и методы борьбы с этим сорным видом.

Ключевые слова: мелколепестник канадский, сорное растение, инвазивный вид, методы борьбы, гербициды.

Abstract: This article describes the botanical characteristics of the *Erigeron Canadensis*, its distribution in the urban ecosystem of Fergana and methods of combating this weed species.

Keywords: *Erigeron Canadensis*, weed, invasive species, control methods, herbicides.

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada kanada erigeroni o'simligining botanik xususiyatlari (kanada erigeroni), uning Farg'ona urbanoekotizimida tarqalishi va bu begona o'tga qarshi kurash usullari tasvirlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: kanada erigeroni, begona o'tlar, invaziv turlar, nazorat qilish usullari, gerbitsidlar.

Erigeron canadensis L. is a ruderal invasive weed, a North American species of the genus *Conyza* of the family Asteraceae (Latin Asteraceae). Recently, it has been growing widely in crops of various crops.

A wintering, rarely annual weed plant. Prefers sandy, sandy loam and loamy soils containing nitrogen, tolerates dry periods well.

It develops as a spring annual or wintering weed. The stem is erect, ribbed, branched in the upper part, covered with numerous stiff hairs. The height during development as a segetal weed is 10-100 cm, as a ruderal – up to 150-200 cm. The root is taproot with small branches. The flowers are small whitish (light yellow). Inflorescences are a dense panicle made up of baskets. The fruit is an achene with a fly. An essential plant.

The cotyledon leaves are oval, tapering to a petiole. These are the first leaves with obvious petioles, egg-shaped. Subsequent The leaves are linear-lanceolate, with short hair, the middle and upper leaves are sessile. There are a lot of inflorescence heads, they are small and inconspicuous, tightly clinging to the terminal panicle. The seeds are 1 mm long and dirty white in color. The plant produces up to 100,000 seeds.

Presumably, this plant spread from a botanical garden in France and then began to grow in the wild.

Throughout the growing season, the weed is able to produce friendly shoots. The minimum seed germination temperature is $+6-8^{\circ}\text{C}$, the optimal temperature is $+18-28^{\circ}\text{C}$. Autumn shoots form a rosette of basal leaves and overwinter in this state. Flowering and fruiting of such plants is observed only next year. The mass flowering of the *Erigeron canadensis* can be observed in the period from July to September, and fruiting – from August to October.

The viability of *Erigeron* seeds is up to 3.5 years. The seeds have a high germination rate of up to 80-100% (at a temperature of $10-20^{\circ}\text{C}$) and germinate together within 5-10 days. Freshly ripened seeds can germinate in autumn after falling to the soil surface. At low temperatures (below 10°C), germination occurs in small quantities, at a temperature of $10-20^{\circ}\text{C}$, germination is rapid. In summer, the seeds germinate well at temperatures up to $30-35^{\circ}\text{C}$. Germination occurs in the light from the soil surface. The maximum germination depth is 1.0–1.5 cm. Propagated by seeds. The seeds are spread by the wind, that is, the ratsenia is anemophilic. 65-100 thousand seeds are formed on 1 plant. The weight of 1000 seeds is about 0.2 g.

Distribution in the territory of Fergana

In the urban ecosystem of Ferghana, it is found everywhere in irrigated fields, vegetable gardens in the form of weeds, and in urban parks and landscapes. It is considered an invasive species for the flora of Ferghana.

Methods of struggle

Provocative techniques are effective among agrotechnical measures: stubble peeling, winter plowing, pre-sowing and layer-by-layer tillage. According to the literature, herbicides based on methoxone, 2,4-D, dicamba, paraquat and bentazone can be used for chemical control of *Erigeron canadensis*. The *Erigeron canadensis* is often resistant to glyphosate and other herbicides. Mixtures of dialene, diamet-D, 2,4-D with lontrel are effective in grain crops. There are soil herbicides in row crops.

Given the high fertility of this invasive species, in crop rotation it is necessary to pay increased attention to agricultural techniques for cultivating crops (including during the post-harvest period), as well as preventive and extermination measures in the areas of the *Erigeron canadensis* reserve on non-agricultural lands. Thus, in order to limit the expansion of invasive and other aggressively spreading species (including *Erigeron canadensis*) into crops, it is necessary to carry out a complex of preventive and protective measures with the widespread use of agrodrons and mechanical method in their reserve areas. To prevent the spread of *Erigeron canadensis* in arable land, post-harvest husking of grain stubble in crop rotation, especially winter rye crops, should not be neglected.

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