

Diseases Found in Greenhouse-Grown Cucumber and Measures to Control Them

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Abstract: *Greenhouse preparation and cleaning inhibits the spread of insects and diseases and reduces their damage. This does not, however, ensure that the plants will not be harmed in the future. As a result, well-organized and timely protection of plants from diseases and pests is critical in greenhouse cucumber growing technique.*

Keywords: *disease, pest, fusarium, peronosporiosis, control measures nematode, fungus, spore*

Wilt caused by Fusarium wilt (Fol). Infected immature seedlings are twisted and quickly become yellow. Seedling rotting has been seen on occasion. In this instance, the plant withers and dies as its old tissues turn brown. One branch of an adult plant frequently wilts first. One branch of an adult plant frequently wilts first. Then withering spreads throughout the plant, eventually killing it. The stem can become stunted and the plant's growth can halt at the sub-seed elbow.

The disease's development conditions. Fusarium wilt can live in soil for many years. Fungal spores can spread from one field to another as a result of agricultural machinery transporting infected soil and plant leftovers, as well as soil degradation and irrigation water droplets. When the soil temperature is high enough, the fungus penetrates the plant through the root and grows quickly.

Control measures include: Planting resistant cultivars is advised. Cultivation should take place in disease-free zones. Increasing the pH of the soil to 6.5 degrees and applying nitrate nitrogen can prevent the illness from spreading in afflicted fields. It is vital to use equipment that sterilizes the soil with steam to prevent the spread of fungus spores to new places.

Peronosporiosis (False flour dew Pcu). (False flour dew Pcu). Infected leaves first appear mottled, then faint yellow patches. These dots are trapezoidal in shape and are bounded by the leaf's tiny veins. These patches will grow over time and become afflicted areas, changing color from yellowish-brown to brown. This is quickly followed by the fungus's white to gray powdery mildew on the underside of the leaf. When there is a lot of humidity, this dust can turn gray or purple. Affected leaves die but remain upright, and the leaf blade edges curl inward. Defoliation (dropping of all leaves), plant development ceases, and fruits fail to develop when the illness gets severe.

Disease development conditions: Wind transports fungal spores vast distances, showers distribute them, and workers' clothing and instruments move them to healthy plants. In the moderate to high temperature range, the disease spreads very quickly if moisture is present on the leaf surface. Fog, fog, or heavy rain produce ideal conditions for the disease's development.

Control techniques include planting as many resistant kinds as feasible. For disease-prone types, fungicide must be applied on time.

Within nematodes. Symptoms include stunted plants that are pale green to yellow in hue. Because the rate of water absorption slows in such plants, they tend to wither. Although nematode-infested plants

normally die, they can sometimes make it until the end of the growth season. The disease significantly reduces productivity and fruit quality. When the infected plant is dragged out by the root, the conceptu-like swellings generated by worms may be seen, which can be found singly or in clusters on the roots. Secondary root injury is prevalent due to phytopathogenic fungi or bacteria.

Conditions for disease development: The disease is more dangerous in light, sandy soils with moderate soil temperatures. Nematodes can live for several years in soil. They spread through irrigation water, sewage from infested areas, and the mixing of infested soil and plant material.

Control measures include: Fumigation or sterilization of the soil is an efficient method of nematode control. Deep tillage, crop rotation, and the removal of disease-prone weeds are all agrotechnical methods that can help prevent disease damage. Although costly, grafting corms with resistant grafts is one of the most effective ways to tackle the illness.

The Flour Dew (Px). Symptoms: The initial signs of the disease are pale yellow spots on the stem, band, and leaves. The leaf's upper or lower surface may be damaged. Spots become larger, and the fungus is covered in a white powdery spore dust. Affected leaves turn yellow, then brown, and eventually papery.

Conditions for disease development: The fungus typically overwinters in weeds and is transmitted by wind over great distances. Damage can occur in the absence of moisture on the plant surface, although damage requires high humidity (50-90%). Slow plant development, average temperature, lack of light, and moisture give an ideal environment for disease development.

Control measures include planting resistant cultivars. When resistant cultivars are unavailable, timely fungicide application is an excellent alternative. It is preferable to avoid agrotechnical procedures that cause plant withering in greenhouse culture. Weed management and sanitation practices can help to keep the disease at bay.

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