

## **Biological properties of weeds spread in the natural and irrigated areas of the Small Caucasus**

Z. I. Tagiyeva  
Ganja State University

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The northern part of the Small Caucasus is quite diverse with natural fodder fields and vegetation. Thus, at each plant group there are at least 30-40 species of plants included in different families. Grass plants take a definite place in the botanical composition of vegetation cover of irrigated soils. Grass plants differ according to their symptoms their families, biological composition, importance of feed. In general, the crops of the irrigated lands can be divided into several places, which are well eaten, moderately eaten, poorly eaten and not eaten. Along with other crops, weeds are widely used in natural feed fields and irrigated areas. 128 species, 57 genders, 16 families have been identified in the natural and irrigated areas of the Small Caucasus.

In addition weeds to harming agriculture, to absorb water, light and some of the nutrients needed for plants in natural and irrigated areas as well as creates conditions pest and disease. This adversely affects vegetable cover in feed fields. It has been established that the autumn wheat plant takes 75 kg of nitrogen, 52 kg of phosphorus and 82 kg of potassium from per 1 hectare of grain, while the amarant-white tassel flower takes 190 kg of nitrogen, 14 kg of phosphorus and 286 kg of potassium, 38 scotch thistle takes 137 kg of nitrogen, 31 kg of phosphorus and 117 kg of potassium [1,2].

The weeds densely populated in natural and irrigated areas, deprive feed plants of sunlight and cause them to remain small and eventually perish. An example sweet pea, winter-cress, and wild oats weeds spread on grain crops. It was determined that the amount of food and water adopted by the weeds in the area of 1 hectare is equivalent to taking 20 - 25 centners of grain from that area. The poisonous weeds that spread in the fields of crops are for example, crowfoot, dodder and so on. agricultural animals have a negative impact on the quality of milk and dairy products, and sometimes they cause various diseases [2,3].

Some weeds that dominate the natural and irrigated areas of the Small Caucasus consists of the following .

Fam. Ranunculaceae Juss.-Ranunculales family.

Gen. Aconitum L. – Acontium

*A. confertiflorum* (DC.) Gay - Leaf decoration. Perennial. It is mainly multiplied by seeds. Regular grooming and reap are badly affected. The whole plant is poisonous and has a large amount of alkaloids. Twice each year, it is necessary to reap the regular form, to harvest in the spring, to reap the remaining remains of the pastures which not eaten. It is best to fight 2,4D and 2,4,5 T herbicides and to clean the bushes.

Fam. Asteraceae Dumort – Compositae family .

Gen. Cirsium Hill – Scotch thistle.

*C. macrocephalum* C.A.Mey - Donkey thistle. Perennial, root plant. It is multiplied by vegetation and seed way, it is thorn and grass weed. It causes to hurt the eyes of the animals. It is found in subalpine grasses and steppe areas of the Great and Small Caucasus. It is the best way to fight, to spray 2,4D essential and regularly to harvest and grow seeds every year .

Fam. Apiaceae Lindl. – Umbelliferae family.

Gen. Heracleum L. – Cow-parsnip.

When dry, it strongly poured, gives low-quality grass and good silosed. It spread in valleys and ravines, in valleys of

the river, in the areas provided with moisture and nutritional content. Manure juice and nitrogen fertilizer are suitable for development. By turning the straw into grass, it can be fought allowing for a few years to sow. It is more convenient to use for silos.

Fam. Asteraceae Dumort – Compositae family.

Gend. *Centaurea* L. – Gulever

*C. iberica* Trev. ex Spreng. - Georgian flowerbed is a perennial, seed-growing plant. It damages sheep health. Thorned baskets make dirty the wool of sheep. It is widely spread in grassland and steppe areas. In the flower and germination phase, it is necessary to avoid sowing the seedlings, to spray 2,4D and 2M-4X.

Fam. Ranunculaceae Juss. – Ranunculaceae family.

Gend. *Anemone* L. – Anemone.

*A. fasciculata* L. - Anemone. It is a plant that grows with seeds of perennial, fringed roots. It is a bad influence for regular grazing development. Young parts are poisonous. It is spread in sufficient nutrients and damp subalpine meadows. By returning the straw to the grass, giving early fertilizer and reaping it can be fought by spraying 2,4D and 2M-4X herbicides. This fight can also be applied to other types of anemone.

Fam. Gentianaceae Juss. – Geraniales family.

Gend. *Geranium* L. – Cranes-bill.

*G. pratense* L. - Grass cranes-bill. The perennial is short-rooted and grows with seeds. It is not durable for grazing. It dries bad and poured out. It is spread in the quite nutrient and damp areas. Not allowing seeding, spraying 2,4D herbicide is a more favorable fight.

Fam. Asteraceae Dumort – Compositae family.

Gend. *Acroptilon* Cass. – Stagger-bush.

*A. repens* (L.) DC. - Reptile stagger-bush. It is a plant that grows perennial, seed, and vegetative way. In the desert, semi-desert and steppe zone it is found in saline and saline soils and sown areas. It is possible to fight at the beginning of bud

reaping for several years and to spray in the rosettes phase with 2,4D (amine salt of butyl alcohol) and herbicides TBK (2, 3, 6 TV).

Fam. Asteraceae Dumort -Compositae family .

Gend. Xanthium L. – Cocklebur.

X.strumarium L., Big cocklebur. X.spinosum (L.) - Thorny cocklebur. It is a plant grown by annual seeds.Fruit is covered with thorny protrusions and make dirty sheep's wool. It is more poisonous in the not eaten and seeding phase.It is found on the banks of the river, in the not formed vegetation cover and in areas that have been damaged.It should not be allowed seeding with cleaning out of the area, and when the I and II pairs of leaves are formed, 2, 4D herbicide should be spray.

Fam. Hypericaceae Juss. – Guttiferales family.

Gend. Hypericum – Guttiferales.

H.perforatum L. - Ordinary saint-johns worth.It is found in mountain grass and bushes. In order to prevent the formation of the grass, it is necessary to mow and clean the area and spray 2, 4D herbicide.

Fam. Poaceae – Gramineae family.

Gend. Bromeae Dumort – Hawk s-beard.

B.tectorum (L.) Nevski - Krovel bromegrass. It is annual plant which make dirty sheep's wool. It spreads in steppes, deserts and semi-deserts. It is important to mow early time till the fruiting time and to thoroughly improve the grass.

Fam. Fabaceae – Fabales family.

Gend. Medicago L.- Alfalfa.

M.minima(L.) Bartalini - The smallest black alfalfa is annual plant, the most dangerous plant that make dirty sheep wool because it has bent bends. This feature also keeps the legumes after being poured down. It is spread mainly in semi-desert and steppe grassland pastures.It can be fought not being late before blossom phase and to spray 2, 4D herbicide .

Fam. Scrophulariaceae Juss. - Scrophulariaceae family.

Gend. *Rhinanthus L.* –Bennet.

*R.minor L.* - Small bennet. It is a half-parasite, and absorbs food ingredients from the roots of grains and other herbs. It is unstable to regular grazing. It is grown with seed. The importance of feed is low. Spreads on grass and steppe grassland with low and low grass cover.

Mow up until the flowering, to forbid grazing in the fields, to make area for several years to grassland fertilizers, such as creating grass cover, have a more significant effect. This form of fighting is another method of fighting with other half-parasite plants [4,5].

## **LITERATURE**

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