

Seller insecticide environmental g a resistance level of hygiene principles

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ANNOTATION

Most chemicals are highly resistant to the environment and retain their toxic properties under natural conditions. Some pesticides have carcinogenic, mutagenic, gonadotoxic properties. Therefore, in the study of the toxicity of pesticides, it is important to assess their gonadotoxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic effects. Pesticides with such properties are prohibited for use in agriculture. In some countries around the world, the use of toxic chemicals with such properties continues. The annual damage from agricultural pests in the CIS countries is 45 billion soums. Therefore, agricultural agrotechnics requires the implementation of complex measures.

Keywords: carcinogen, mutagen, insecticide, concentration, migration, hygienic regulation.

RELEVANCE

The chemicalization of agriculture is attracting the attention of scientists and the general public around the world. Today, the level of pesticide pollution in the environment remains high, as modern agricultural products cannot be imagined without pesticides [1]. Agriculture agenda, many of the pesticides used on the one hand xosildorli health and increase economic efficiency as well as a new biologically active substances into the environment which could lead to problems of environmental protection. More than 100 chemical compounds used in agriculture are known in our republic . [2] .

The problem of the use of chemicals in the national economy In order to improve environmental protection measures, hygienists and sanitary doctors pay great attention to the further development of the theoretical and practical hygienic basis for the use of pesticides. [9] .

The problem of the use of chemicals in the national economy is of concern not only to agricultural workers, chemists, medical workers, but also to the general public. This is also known from the scientific research of many scientists [4] . The rapid development of the chemical, pharmaceutical and machine-building industries is increasing the negative impact on the health of the population [9, 10].

This issue is becoming a general hygienic, comprehensive, vigorous problem.

Large amounts of chemicals are used to protect agricultural crops. All of this is aimed at the destruction of living organisms together and separately [3] .

Pesticides areas of the environment, human health, in order to prevent the negative impact of their food, food products, the working environment, air pollution, air, soil, water basins to allow the standards and regulations, in this case, to avoid factors that affect the nature of their condition detection is the basis for preventing the adverse effects of pesticides [5] .

Today, the main way to protect plants from pests and diseases is to use chemicals. Agricultural crops include grains occupies a special place. Along with cotton, wheat is the national pride of the republic and is widely consumed by the population. Therefore, protection of cereal plants from pests and diseases, an abundance of products derived from this plant is achieved. As mentioned above, in our country, no chemical is allowed to be used in the national economy until it is thoroughly tested from a toxicological and hygienic point of view. Insecticides have a special place among pesticides in the fight against agricultural pests. Among insecticides, artificial pyrethroids play a major role. [6] . Synthetic pyrethroids are less toxic in warm-blooded animals. But they are characterized by high durability in the environment. This feature puts them at risk of

accumulating in the soil and entering the human body through the food chain. Given the high efficacy of synthetic pyrethroids as an insecticide, it requires the development of more effective drugs belonging to this class. As a result of such research, a new promising Seller 20% insecticide was developed. Seller demanded an examination of the hygienic properties of the drug in order to decide whether the insecticide can be used in agricultural grain fields and to develop its hygienic norms and hygienic regulations. [7]

The purpose of the study. It consists of scientifically substantiating the development of safe hygienic norms and regulations of Seller insecticide for the human body and the environment (soil, water, air) and for the hygienic evaluation of agricultural (food) products grown in hot climates.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

The object of inspection is the drug Seller 20% ks, developed by Euro Team Uzbekistan - Germany.

Empirical: $C_{22}H_{19}Cl_2NO_3$

Molecular weight: 416.3

Aggregate state: fine-grained white powder with a faint chemical odor.

Seller insecticide was detected in environmental objects by thin-layer chromatography.

Results of the study of the environmental resistance level of Seller insecticide

Grain fields were divided into 7 experimental sections (6 experiments, 1 control). The first experimental section was 0.01; second experimental section 0.02; third experimental section 0.04; fourth experimental section 0.05; sixth experimental section 0.1; the seventh experimental section was treated with celery insecticide in an active dose of 0.2 kg / ha. The results of the inspections showed that the air was polluted in the workplaces with the drug, which treated the wheat fields with celery insecticide (Table 3). When analyzing the figures in the table, the residue of the drug was 0.05 to 0.01 mg / m³ during insecticide treatment in the workplace when the insecticide was used in the amount of 0.01 kg / ha . With the increase in the use of the drug Seller (0.02; 0.04; 0.05; 0.1; 0.2 kg), the increase in the level of air pollution in the workplace (0.1; 0.2; 0.3; 0) , 5; 0.6mg / m³ was observed.

Amount of Seller in atmospheric air

№	Amount used , kg / ha	The sampling time of the day,	The amount of insecticide is mg / m ³
1	0.01	Used hours After 2 hours	0.04 0.02
2	0.02	Used hours After 2 hours	0.05 0.03
3	0.04	Used hours After 2 hours 2- kun 3- kun	0.06 0.04 0.01 0
4	0.05	Used hours	0.07

		After 2 hours	0.05
		2	0.02
		3	0
5	0.1	Used hours	0.08
		After 2 hours	0.06
		2-	0.02
6	0.2	Used hours	0.09
		After 2 hours	0.07
		2	0.03
		3	0.01

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, before allowing the use of synthetic pyrethroids in the national economy, it is necessary to study them in detail, both biologically and in the environment. It should be noted that the environmental status of pyrethroids should be studied taking into account the soil climatic conditions of the region. The high efficiency of pesticides belonging to the class of synthetic pyrethroids in the national economy is known from the scientific data of our and foreign scientists. When celery insecticide is used in agriculture, it pollutes the air with a chemical. Atmospheric air pollution levels last up to three days. Therefore, it is advisable to develop specific measures to protect Seller from atmospheric air pollution when used in agriculture.

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