

Investigating the causes of contamination of wheat fields of Varamin province to rye weed

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Abstract In order to investigate the factors affecting the contamination of the fields and the factors affecting the transmission and spread of contamination of the wheat fields to this weed, in this research, we gathered information and statistical comparisons of all factors contributing to the contamination of the farms to this weed. In order to avoid the impact of different weather conditions, the total information was collected a geographical area that was conducted in the province of Varamin in Tehran province. Field ion was done randomly. Sampling was carried out according to standard models field level. The levels of this research were classified into five categories based on the area under cultivation. 1 - Under 5,000 m² 2 - Between 5000 and 10,000 square meters 3 - Between 10,000 and 40,000 square meters 4 - Between 40,000 and 100,000 square meters 5 - Over 100,000 square meters. For each level, 10 replications were considered and in addition to sampling for determining wheat and rye growth indices (wheat and rye height, wheat and rye thousand seed weight, field density, field density, wheat and rye tiller density, The length of the wheat and rye cluster and the percentage of rye grain in the spike at harvest time of wheat) were completed. Questionnaires containing questions related to agronomic techniques and agronomy management of agriculture in agriculture were completed. At the end, the correlation of each factor examined with the rate Field contamination with rye weeds was investigated. As a result of this research, it was determined that factors such as: the level of familiarity of the farmer with ruminating damages, the level of knowledge of the farmer with the correct methods of combat, the level of education of the farmer, the percentage of ownership of the spraying equipment, the average length of the wheat cluster, the density of the green area of the farm, the average weight of 1000 grain wheat, Wheat, number of wheat tiller, percentage of wheat seedling, use of rye mixing technique, percentage

of livestock manure, percentage of farmer use of fodder, percentage of the use of wheat field observer in the field, and the amount of wheat with the rate of field infestation in rye There is a significant correlation with the factors such as: history of QA Farmer's age and farmer's age and row spacing did not significantly correlate with the amount of field infestation in rye weed. Finally, the whole of the factors was studied in general and it was determined that the level of familiarity of farmers with rye damage and proper methods of fighting rye had the most effect on reducing the contamination of wheat fields of Varamin province to rye weed.

Keywords : Key words: rye, wheat, questionnaire, correlation.

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