AMERICAN JOURNALS
Open Access, Peer Reviewed Journals

American Journal of Pedagogical and Educational Research
ISSN (E): 2832-9791| Volume 6, | Nov., 2022

NUTRITIONAL SPECTRUM OF SAP OF TREES AND SHRUBS OF FERGANA REGION

Ganiyev Komolidin Xalilovich,
Docent, Fergana State University

Mirzaliev Abdujabbor Mamatyusuf ugli,
Teacher, Fergana State University

Oxunjonova Nigora Shamsiddinovna,
Master Student, Fergana State University

ABSTRACT

In the article, aphids live in 48 species of trees and shrubs belonging to 19 families and 32 families in the territory of Fergana city, classification-quantitative indicators of representatives of trees and shrubs affected by aphids, the nutritional spectrum of aphids in the Fergana region are analyzed. it is reported that the indicator is at the highest level in the genus Aphis, and its species live in representatives of 9 families of plants.

KEYWORDS

Rosaceae, Salicaceae, Capripholiaceae), Bignoniaceae, Cupressaceae, Pinaceae, Saxifragaceae, Aphis L, Dendrofil.

In Fergana dendroflora, acclimatized trees and shrubs are distinguished by their variety and extraordinary richness of species. In subsequent years, their variety is growing even more, due to the fact that special attention is paid to greenery. These plants not only enriched the flora of the same area, but also caused changes in the fauna of insects, including aphids, the formation of a specific aphidofauna.

With acclimatized plants, it happens that species that are not characteristic of the fauna of this region come and become a dangerous pest, or adapts to the survival of certain native species aphids by crossing them to the same plants.

A large - scale study of the fauna of tree and shrub sap of the Fergana city area provides an opportunity to analyze the problems of theoretical and practical significance in this regard.

With a complex life cycle and a large number of reproduction characteristics, aphids cause serious damage to fruiting, ornamental plants during the season, as a result of which their yield decreases and their landscape disappears. In order to prevent this situation, it is necessary to organize measures for the scientifically based fight against aphids in a timely manner. This in turn necessitates a detailed study of the main directions in the biology, environmental characteristics and seasonal development of the same insects[1,2,3,5].

The problems mentioned in the aphidological literature (Nevsky, 1929; Davletshina, 1964; Mukhamediev, 1967; Akhmedov, 1980, 1995; Cannes, 1986) did not find their solution. In particular, the nutritional spectrum of these insects, the use of a feed plant and the specialization of living in it, their distribution in various entomosenoses, damage, and a number of other environmental characteristics have not been analyzed in the manner of afidocomplexes[1,2,4,5,6].

On the territory of the city of Fergana, aphids live in 19 families of trees and shrubs, 32 species belonging to 48 species. Analysis shows that the most numerous species of aphids live on representatives of the families of plant Rosaceae (Rosaceae) and Salicaceae (Salicaceae). Of particular importance in this region is the role of ranoguldoshs and taldoshs, since only 12 species of aphids live in representatives of Rosaceae, and 8 species of these insects are pests in Salicaceae [3,4,7].

Table 1

Classification-quantitative indicators of representatives of trees and shrubs affected by aphids

№	Feed plants of aphids				
	Family name	Number of species		Number of categories	
		Number		Number	
1. Rosaceae		12		6	
2. Salicaceae		8		2	
3. Fabaceae		5		5	
4. Cupressaceae		5		3	
5. Pinaceae		3		2	
6. Caprifoliaceae		2		1	
7. Ulmaceae		1		1	
8. Saxifragaceae		1		1	
9. Viburnaceae		1		1	
10. Celastraceae		1		1	
11. Aceraceae		1		1	
12. Bignoniaceae		1		1	
13. Fagaceae		1		1	
14. Berberidaceae		1		1	
15. Sambucaceae		1		1	
16. Malvaceae		1		1	
17. Tamaricaceae		1		1	
18. Punicaceae		1		1	
19. Citrullaceae		1		1	

In Capripholiaceae (Capripholiaceae), Bignoniaceae (Bignoniaceae), Cupressaceae (Cupressaceae), Pinaceae (Pinaceae), Saxifragaceae (Saxifragaceae), found in plants belonging to their families, make up the main part of aphids.

It has been known that 3 species of aphids live in the genus of Berberidaceae (Berberidaceae), Tamaricaceae (Tamaricaceae), Citrullaceae (Citrullaceae), Aseraseae (Aseraseae).

On the territory of Fergana, Phagaceae (Phagaceae), Celasraceae (Celasraceae), Malvaceae (Malvaceae), Sambucaceae (Sambucaceae), Viburnum (Viburnum), Punicaceae (Punicaceae), Vitaceae (Vitaceae) and the least, one representative of other families are damaged by aphids[1,3,4].

When the nutritional spectrum of juices of the Fergana region was analyzed, it turned out that this indicator is at the highest level in Aphis seeds, its species lives in representatives of 9 families of plants (Table 2).

Table 2 Aphis L. feed plants of seed aphids species Distribution by families

№	Plant families	Number of types of aphids
1.	Rosaceae	3
2.	Bignoniaceae	2
3.	Fabaceae	2
4.	Salicaceae	1
5.	Saxifragaceae	1
6.	Celastraceae	1
7.	Sambucaceae	1
8.	Viburnaceae	1
9.	Punicaceae	1

A complete list of all trees and shrubs in which aphids were found on the territory of Fergana was compiled and a detailed study of the species composition of these insects living in them was carried out. The distribution indicators of dendrophilic juices in the Fergana area were recorded. In particular, the number of species that fly to all is 51, making up more than half of the total fauna. The proportion of species with an average prevalence rate in the fauna (34 species) is. The frequency of occurrence of low-flying species is low, and the fact that over the years of research was found in 1-2 places, was recorded during our study.

References

1. Ахмедов М. Х. Новые данные о жимолостных тлях (Homoptera, Aphidinea) Помиро-Алая// Изв. АН Тадж. ССР. Отд. биол.наук, -1979 б. -№2(75). - Б. 40-45.
2. Ахмедов М.Х. К изучению тлей семейства Aphididae Средней Азии / Материалы Всесоюзн. научн. - методич. совещания зоологов педвузов. Ч. 3, -Махачкала. 1990. -Б. 67-68.
3. Мухамедиев А.А., Ахмедов М.Х. Жимолостные тли Средней Азии. -Ташкент: Фан, 1982. -115 б.
4. Назаренко Л.И. Определитель деревьев и кустарников Ташкентской области. - Ташкент: Изд-во Ташкентского гос. пед. ин-та им. Низами, 1973. - 261 б.
5. Mamatyusufo‘g‘li, M. A., &Baxtiyorovich, N. B. (2022). Taxonomic and Ecological Description of Some Coccinellides. Eurasian Scientific Herald, 8, 273-276.
6. Xalilovich, G. K., Mamatyusufo'g'li, M. A., Abdulazizovna, X. B., Maxammadzikirovna, G. O., & Tursunaliyevna, T. M. (2021). " THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION ON THE VARIABILITY OF FRUIT GARDENS AND SOILKOMOMOKOMPLEXES (FERGANA-MARGILAN-QUVASOY INDUSTRIAL NODE)". Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business & Government, 27(4).
7. Khalilovich, G. K., &Abdulazizovna, K. B. (2022). EriosomaLanigerumHausm Juice Damage Properties And Effects Of Entomophagy Against It. TexasJournalofMultidisciplinaryStudies, 7, 78-84.

8. N Akhmadiev The role of youth ideological upbringing in the prevention of spiritual threats. ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL 11 (1), 843-851
9. NM Akhmadiev. SLAMIC SPIRITUAL PROSPERITY OF YOUTH IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION. Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 1 (6), 234-236.