

**THE DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF BSHIKTERVATARS (MANTIS RELIGIOSA)
IN THE BIOLOGICAL CHAIN**

E.K. Joldasbaeva

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

2nd year biology education student

Email: elenura.joldasbaeva@mail.ru

Abstract: The article describes the importance of beshiktervatars in nature, their life cycle, their place in the biological chain, and the importance of products obtained from beshiktervatars.

Key word: Beshiktervatars, metamorphosis, imago, prematurity, postembryonic development, larva, mimicry, camouflage colors.

Beshiktervatars, like all living creatures, grow and develop, feed from the environment, and form a highly embodied mechanical, physical and chemical system. Their life cycle consists of development from eggs to adulthood and the formation of adult imagos. The development of the organism inside the egg is called embryonic development, and the development after hatching is called postembryonic development. Morphological changes after hatching are called metamorphosis.

Beshiktervatars have a certain importance in nature. They are beneficial animals because they benefit by killing harmful insects. They protect trees from aphids, aphids are very useful organisms, but they are food for other insects, beetles and sparrows, arachnids. Beshiktervatars use mimicry, masking colors to protect themselves from enemies, their color varies depending on the external environment.

Beshiktervatar is one of the most amazing of the insect world. People sometimes call him "Sahibkaramat" or "Killer Mule". The next name has a superstitious meaning, as if his saliva sucked poison from a mule. Beshiktervatar is a long insect with a thin body; when it is standing still, its large forelegs are raised and bent as if in prayer. Unfortunately, the Beshiktervatar went hunting while not praying. Beshiktervatar is one of the truly bloodthirsty insects, and that's probably why it was called a tyrant and a killer. Beshiktervatar lives by eating other insects. When it goes hunting, it stands motionless trying to catch any insect passing by with its trap-like front legs. Beşiktaş stands with its front legs up and ready to attack. Sharp spikes on the inside of the front legs help him catch his prey. Beshiktervatar moves on its four hind legs or flies from place to place. By the way, Beshiktervatar is the only animal among insects that can turn its head and look behind itself. Seeing a humming fly, the Beshiktervatar jumps up with its front legs and begins to slowly eat its prey. About 800 species belong to the Beshiktervatar family. Beshiktervatars take the place of first and second order consumers in the biological chain, they are omnivorous insects.

Winged insects, which are somewhat higher in evolutionary development, develop through metamorphosis. Metamorphosis consists of a set of processes that occur during the transition of an animal larva to the imago (adult) period. According to the characteristics of development, the winged chala is characteristic of insects with a somewhat basic structure - Beshiktervatars. Its hatched larvae resemble adult insects to varying degrees in their general structure. It differs from them mainly in the lack of development of wings and secondary sexual characteristics, and the smallness of the body. The structure and life of Beshiktervatar larvae are very similar to the imago

period, and differ in the very short length of the larval wings, the sexual maturity and small size. The postembryonic development of Beshiktervatars is different from ancient winged insects. Their young offspring that hatched from the egg differ from the imago by having some temporary organs typical for the larval period. As shown above, their larvae have organs adapted to life in water, which later disappear. Thus, insects that develop with a metamorphosis go through egg, larva, and subimago stages. During post-embryonic development, there are no drastic changes in the structure of their larvae.

The length of these insects reaches 5 centimeters, the wings are pink and green. It is an insect about 10-12 centimeters long. Females are usually slightly larger than males, so they are easier to tell apart. This insect has a slightly elongated shape and has two long antennae protruding from its head that they use to sense everything around them. It is very interesting that his front legs have a position similar to when we pray. Hence the praying mantis name.

The spread of these insects begins in Europe and Asia. His name was introduced to him in North America. We can find these insects in almost all of Europe and in the upper two-thirds of Asia.

Its main habitats are fields and gardens. They are usually found naturally in grasslands or less humanized areas. Insects are not easy to find, because they have the ability to camouflage. They are camouflaged in grass, leaves and tree branches. Thus, they take advantage of the opportunity to wait for their prey, using camouflage and a comfortable environment. It is a predator and a very patient predator. In order to catch a predator, you can expect it to remain almost motionless for a long time to stun it. When it comes to attacking, it is done very quickly. They feed mainly on moths, flies, grasshoppers, crickets and other small insects. There is some evidence that this prayer mantle can cover small amphibians and reptiles, and even small birds.

Products obtained from beshiktervatars are food for other organisms, necessary raw materials for the pharmaceutical and dye industry. Products obtained from insects are used in pharmaceuticals and industry, for the purpose of obtaining various medicines and dyes.

Coccoids, in particular, carmine dye from Mexican cochineal, tannin from walnut trees; and some chervets are used to make varnish and wax. Among Beshiktervatars, species that feed on living plant tissues make up the majority. Some of them multiply quickly in favorable conditions and cause great damage to agricultural crops and gardens.

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