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IMPORTANT INVASIVE SPECIES BIOLOGY AND LIFE CYCLE (CENTRAL FARG'MOTHER ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF)

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ANNOTATSIYA: Central Article Farg'mother of invasive species important in the context of common vegetable-biology provides information on the spread and melon crops in the area. Central Farg'mother of invasive species important in the context of common vegetable and melon crops in the area spread the study of biology, has developed phenological kalendlarlari.

From invasive species Agriotes sputator (chertmakchisi the planting season), Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Colorado methodology'ng'izi), Phthorimaea operculella (potato kuyasi), keep in absolut (kuyasi tomatoes) and then said in platura (onion pashshasi)of the development ,an increase in plant damage bring and development phase of the analysis was.

Key words: Invasive, pes, life cycle, biology,not the vegetable, who has, insect, Central Ferghana.

INTRODUCTION (Introduction)

Farg'the valley mother in the context of insect biology, environmental features, prevalence , and movement of nigeria research to work for a while toned down the get go. This o'rin, to pay special attention to the harmful type, especially invasive species, and plays an important economic role to take into account[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

Farg'mother of the valley as the main vegetables grown melons on the commercial district of central fergana comes to the desert. Here the insects of vegetables-fruits and vegetables than of representatives that specialize in the minority. But the density of their populations and the populations of the amount of an individual who significantly higher toe'is xarakterliki with lish. So'ten-year term studies in this area for so nggi, vegetable-melon crops has been known to have undergone 155 fitofaglarning type in [11]. Type of insects that 18 of them adventiv toe'become, 9 of them has not become the dominant type, and caused him to squeeze out some of the local species. Especially, Leptinotarsa decemlineata, Phthorimaea operculella, keep in absolut, then said in platura and curtains Myiopardalis the access of invasive species like the advent of not only the fauna species o'zgarib have, but the rural economy on the economy showed a serious effect. For example, Myiopardalis curtains type against taking the fight to the valley of the event, the limit of the distribution of populations in the territory of his before [13, 18]. However, other local species invasive species o'rni take to crops has been showing negative effects.

Reduce the damage invasive species, the development of measures in the fight against them, first of all, the life cycle and biology of an individual who, as well as the density, the amount of wide - ko'lamli analysis plays an important role.

In the article the central Farg'mother of invasive species common in the context of important vegetable crops in the area and spread information on the biology melon provides.

Materials and research methods

Methodology materials Fasulati toe'citizens entomologik style and based on generally accepted analysis was studied. Permanent and stationary for research to track the collection

of samples and preparation of necessary care and the drug works in the laboratory. Phenological observations were carried out in all dekadasi of the season.

RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION (Discussion and result)

Local conditions to the gardenliq case, the central regions important in the study of biology and life cycle of fergana common invasive species, phenological calendar was established in the main pests life cycle weak link were determined [11].

Agriotes sputator (chertmakchisi the planting season) type of the mature form of the outer ko‘rinib agriotes lineatus be in terms of the morphological type of close is listed. It is difficult to distinguish them in open field conditions. Cho‘in the context of these two different types of l – wintered in view of imago and larva out. Imagolar martning out of winter so‘new the start of the season in the fed nggi dekadasi various weeds (23 - 27.03.2016; Kuva). Winter as a methodology‘to the field for a month ng'izlar new cultural crops planted, spread across aprelning from the end of the begin to lay eggs (27-29.04.2016; 28.04.2017).

The embryo in the egg development period of 21 days, 1 can last months. If the ground temperature is +17-210 until the ha ko‘to be the larvae from the eggs he accelerates out of the comb. In particular, in 2017 in the territory of the larvae were noted to be out of kuva in 19 days. Eggs methodology‘yish lasts the duration of the first days up to iyunning(1-4.06.2016; 2.06.2017). In the case of an individual who wintered larvae development in aprelning out begins from the first day of the new season (2-6.04.2016; 1.04.2017; Kuva).

Out of the winter and spring in the northern region of this species for some time, and delayed the development of aprelning o‘while in some areas of central April 22 will be from [11].

Agrotsenozda a time o‘zida egg, pupa, and imago diapauzadagi the period of the mature form of the initial density raised the amount of insect that may occur iyunning comes on the first five days of march and the end of may (21.05-4.06).

Insect agrotsenozlarda the age of 4 units of o‘tay larvae that occurs during the full season. Summer gone to sleep qishlovchi methodology‘can be observed from the first ng'izlar iyunning dekadasi (9.06.2016; 5-7.06.2017; Kuva). G‘umbaklanish the period, mainly in the summer season comes to on (27.05-3.09).

Agriotes sputator species phenological calendar (2016-2019)

III	IV			V			VI			VII			VIII			IX			X		
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	Winter
+	+	+	+	+	+	+															
			●	●	●	●															
~v1				~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
~v2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
~v3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
~v4	~	~	~	~	~	~															
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0									

Note: + - the mature form (imago); ● eggs; ~ - worm; 0 – pupa; (– diapauzadagi (qishlovchi) imago; v1 - young.

In the field area, open the end of the season (1-2.X) under the age of 3 until this type of toe‘fed larvae present, of serious damage to crops. An individual who separate the first of October o‘n daily or even 16-month-date was also met (10.10.2016; 16.10.2017; Kuva).

Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Colorado methodology‘ng'izi) have become an important cultural object in quarantine as kartoshkachilik kushandasi senozlar serious. The biology of this species o‘caused rga [11]. So toe‘lsa, although agrotsenoziga reduce the damage of this insect that caused the potatoes in the first place, his should be a weak link in the life cycle is that it requires a clear set of. That came out a more extensive analysis of life cycle and biology of this species is important. Only weak in the pest's life cycle below toe‘g'inlariga attention.

Colorado methodology‘ng'izi two in the life cycle, namely the mass of the egg and put the egg out of them is the difference of the period. Eggs methodology‘yish chemical sensitivity to the drug during the period of pests and eggs out from the high period (may aprelning his first and third ten-day of hypersensitivity to the drug concentration in the larvae will be to identify with the low thin display feature. Therefore, these two species in the life cycle of weak toe‘g'i agrotsenozda it is convenient to manage the amount of your effects by their density [11].

Based on the results of the conducted studies agrotsenozlarida potatoes, the following can be noted. Ie, colorado methodology‘ng'izi Central Fergana conditions in the future, starting from the second day until mid to late kartoshkada iyunning ten martning agrotsenozlarida the potatoes, while from the first days of October until mid avgustning occurs. This type cho‘easily adapted to the territory of l will keep the rate and survival. His imago and larvae during the life cycle of the amount of high-density toe‘become a serious threat to the plant in the same stage. Central Farg‘allows the generation of beetle in the context of the mother 3 times.

Phthorimaea operculella (potato kuyasi) occurs in ituzumdoshlar, yield , ko‘damage plab-bearing is considered one of the invasive species. ‘Songgi years to the start of pests in vegetable valley area that have a significant effect. Species biology and fenologiyasi o‘rganilmagan. The central Farg‘mother were carried out in the context of studies on the biological characteristics of this species [11].

Central Farg‘mother in the context of P. operculella the type of mass arrivals of butterflies, the spring of the initial dekadasi in recorded was. Butterflies, basically, the population farmland in tomatoes, potatoes and eggplant crops, planted potatoes and tomatoes as well as a major cultural agrotsenozlarda were observed. His feed in the range of the spectrum, pepper, tobacco, bangidevona, mingdevona, and also other nightshade o‘rin takes.

Pest butterflies-two pieces of seedpotatoes to the leaves to the rest tuganaklar opened to a potato if it is embedded also will put it into the soil. The worm out of the eggs and fed into and out of potato leaves tuganak. Up to 15 kartoshkada one of their number-a toe‘can lish. Especially in the future, potatoes o‘rni is strongly influenced repeated the potatoes are planted.

The larvae of the moth potatoes o‘simlik similar to the leaves of the net in the packaging of settles in, and from there pass through the particular way in leaves were determined. Butterflies in some areas to‘settings ilashtirib to one of the leaves of a plant, how much has

been removed. This condition in the work of other authors are also observed. Also, ko‘plab increased the plant to be completely serious shikastlab the leaves and twigs of the larvae were noted. In some cases they o‘simlik out of kemira rod of his is brought to stop growing.

Observation point in the larvae, and adult be reached may be his last dekadasi to the‘g'ri came. They are 4 units to the age o‘tay, and 26 days g'umbakka living life to becomes. The effects of temperature on the development of the larva noticeable toe‘ladi. In particular, its might in the last five days o‘the daily temperature far central +27-290 sped up to be in the development of insects (25.V.2017, Kushtepa; 29.V.2018, Kuva).

G‘alla removal from potato crops from plantings repeated the second half of June to the area siftida provides the duration of the life cycle of pests. In particular, Kuva, Methodology‘shtepa, Khan, potatoes planted altyaryk district agrotsenozida repeated in pest-and low amount of butterflies was recorded in August at the end of it.

Insect life cycle late with potatoes growing gardenhas developed phenological calendar liq.

The flexibility of this insect to stand out with different conditions. That cho‘l in the conditions of nutrition during the season they can take different bounce of the spectrum are easy to feed. In particular, include the track in the year 2018 Yangiabad village‘ida on August 13, August 7 at Solijonobodda leaves and tomatoes o'suv parts 2 and 3 at the age of the larvae was recorded.

Central Farg‘mother of pests in the context of generation 6 (potato warehouse, along with) recorded, and the development of each generation season (temperature)to suits a months last will. Winter diapauzaga series-gan, i.e. the development of an individual who, while in a storage warehouse the product can last 2-3 months (11.VII-23.XI.2017, Methodology‘shtepa, the kuva).

Growing winter crops in the field to be completed to the period the movement of insects tinim o‘teeth will cause. They g‘and in case of the product at the time umbak diapauzada a comfortable temperature in winter may be alive and out of the storage reservoir (12.XII.2017; 4.II.In 2018, the kuva; 9.I.2018, Kushtepa).

In keeping absolut (tomato kuyasi) oligofag ituzumdoshlar in all of the fed as a feature. Farg‘mother in the context of the valley pest eggs, pupa and imago stages, mature wintered out. In the european district of butterflies in his greenhouses were observed in the winter season, but conditions were not observed this condition (21-24.01.2017; 23.02.2018; Rugged).

In the second martning dekadasi Methodology‘and t kuva shtepa umanlarida g‘be out umbakdan butterflies, as well as the initial appearance of the larvae from the eggs will determine (19-22.03.2017; Kuva).

In the last five days of martning kuva Cho‘village of kushtepa qorajiyda liguliston and collector of butterflies flying in the weeds at the edge of the ditch between many species is known to be. In general, this insect in the open area in the research area solanum lycopersicum, solanum tuberosum, Solanum melongena, solanum nigrum, Solanum bonariease, Capsium annuum, nicotiana tabacum, datura stramonium, physalis peruviana and Phaseolus vulgar o‘simlik be determined to live in. In them the most acceptable o‘tomatoes simlik if you infect all the stages of vegetation.

Kuyasi the period of the development cycle to a temperature of tomatoes in the gardenis progressing without liq difference. In particular, the temperature in early spring +10-11^{0}s ha may reach for the development of eggs that will suffice. Temperature ko‘rivojanish comb his election

as the speed is increased. For example, +14^{0}S warm conditions for its development spending 76 days in a cycle of toe‘ladi. +20-27^{0}while S will not advancing at 24 days.

Active in a number of nighttime insects butterflies kuyasi tomatoes flying at night, in the daytime while hiding among the leaves o‘- check-in passengers.

Pests of crops in the open field to the mass migration of may, his cultural o‘is observed starting from the central (13-17.05.2017; Kuva, Kushtepa). The mass of fly eggs and butterflies methodology‘yish started the process of active in this period. Insect nutrition to feature ko‘ra golofag colossal that came out in the process of putting his eggs to choose the instinct of plant organs are there. Butterfly eggs are, mainly, to the leaves and branches methodology‘yadi. A kuva urg‘is the center of the eggs laid during the season than 260 190 up until an individual who is known to be. This rugged ko‘to be organized than 310 rsatkich were noted.

For 5-7 days out of the larvae from the eggs will suffice. Hungry-sarg‘initial larvae in the nature of work the average size of 0.5±0.09 mm, if the color is too young to sync content in the feed, then the product of the worm yellowish - green color will go towards change.

Out of the eggs the larvae o‘simlik in the same part of the start of the fed, the other begins to spread across yarus after 2-3 days. Larvae of every age morfometrik o‘lcham significantly different from one another, they can distinguish foreign seemingly too easy. The larvae air temperature and relative humidity of the garden10-11 days without liq (+28-32^{0}S; 48%; VI.2017, VII.2019; Kuva) 25 days (+14-20^{0}S; 57% VIII.2018; Kushtepa) will live a life. Osimlik to the effects of larvae of all ages will be noticeable. Especially fruit 4 - the worm at the age of serious injury. 11-15 will continue until the day of the period of insect larvae. An adult and the larvae of the silk o‘raydi and fell into the soil, becomes g'umbakka(17-28.06.2017; 21-29.2018; Rugged).

G‘umbaklanish process or plant residues in the soil, among ipaksimon were observed in infected leaves and sometimes on wrapped pills. The larvae in the leaves of g‘, we can also support g'umbaklanishi (9.09.2017, Kushtepa, Solijonobod). G‘umbaklar light brown shades, while the length 5,5-6,5 mm around it.

It should be noted that, enough to feed toe‘lsa, the worm diapauzaga cyrus-maydi. Among them, the leaves and fruit Tullashlar to‘out of time they can stand out of qima. G‘support different tissues of the plant through microorganisms, fungi often enter mog'orlashiga brings fruits and leaves and litter. This process tomato plantations wide toe‘was recorded in the territory of present (6-8.06.2017; Rugged; 9-11.09. 2018; Kuva). Thus, the fruit o‘the water, or will decay during the storage period.

The mature form – imagolar 21 days from 6 days (urg‘entertainment 10-21 men days 6-9) live. Kuva his years in 2017-2018 and Methodology‘district 8 will give shtepa determine the generation. This ko‘rsatkich will feed the plant and central district in the rugged mo'lligi Fergana to the wilderness in relation to climatic conditions, a while convenience while in year 10 and year 11 in 2017, 2018 give its generation. Insects O‘sea region, the countries of this earth central-rida to give up generation 10-12 far identified [11]. Each generation of an individual who live around 30-35 days.

Then said platura (onion pashshasi) Central Farg‘occurs in the context of mother onion, more garlic. His loss simple garlic onion, compared to 10-11% higher ko‘to rsatkich established was. Other regions than the kuva in the territory of onions widely cultivation

either‘he was able to put in here full of onions pashshasi allows you to learn biology and life cycle. Most of the year all except the development of the type to stand out in the season cold days continue. Pashshasi diapauza onion 2 times during the year, the condition is observed. In particular, diapauza summer from July to June ‘tocome g'ri in winter, while the December-January months of the larva or pupa of the ground, onions and garlic in under the part can meet. 2017 warm winter coming year's even tothe movement of larvae was also recorded in piyozlar qsonbosti planted garlic (14.12.2017; 23.01.2018, the kuva).

The development of onion pashshasi the most favorable conditions for the first of February two o‘n the day begins. ‘Songgi pupa fly out from an individual who wintered females for three years of the first ten advanced urchib martning kunligidanoq near the stem of the plant into the ground around him are recorded on the laying of the egg. Late spring come in the years they developed from the second half of martning.

The number of eggs of different toe‘become average in 2016 in kuva 12±1.2 units, Bag'dodda, 14±17 altyaryk 1.6±2,2 mingbulak and 19±2.1, respectively, than. This ko‘rsatkich in other years were recorded, and in the year 2018 at x=±2.5 up to is known to increase.

From the eggs the larvae development for 8-11 days (April, may, September) 15-

18 days (march, October, November, December) of the time goes to. Larvae out ko‘to end up rsatkich initially martning 71-85% around in the second half while aprelning 92-97 percent was recorded. Out of his egg at the end of may in the case of the reduction of the term, the amount ko‘rsatkich decreased again (74-86%). The inside of the stem worm ago, then the fruit to piyozbosh o‘tib fed. So‘ngra the form of pills fake here. Pills from imagolarning development in the spring season short – 9-15 days around toe‘become (2017), 25-29 days, while in the summer (2018), in some years (2016) goes back in time to 32 days. In the winter, while the g‘mode diapauza umbagi 40-41 days. Piyozbosh will determine the development of the larvae from one up to 15-20 in. Until this number by up to 50 other researchers toe‘can lish has been noted [11].

Fake a depth of 10-20 cm of soil in a scientific source pashshasi onion g‘umbak case to be wintered was noted. However, our track during the soil 8-

Without living at the bottom of the layer 12 cm from the larvae and piyozbosh ko‘found in rinib (14.12.2017; 23.01.2018, the kuva). This, while this species to be winter climatic conditions change indicator as answer display also the possibility ko‘rsat is. Central Farg‘in the context of the generation of units onion pashshasi mother of 4 was recorded.

It should be noted that in insects invasive species adventiv significant economic importance. Because of their levels of harm not only bring a certain territory toe‘ylab, but also a period of rapid expansion of the areal capacity across the entire region to go and get toned mona be natural. So, a serious pest of insects and their properties and bring researchers a comprehensive harm o‘rga go by no accident that it is not. For example, in shiralar qalqondorlar and o‘will show serious adverse effects of the invasive properties to show simlik note that you can to [12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19].

CONCLUSION (Conclusion)

Reduce the damage invasive species, in the development of the measures of the fight against them, first of all, biology and life cycle of them o‘relates to the rga. Central Fergana in the

context of common important invasive species of vegetable, melon crops in the area and spread the study of biology, phenological kalendlarlari work out.

Agriotes sputator (chertmakchisi the planting season), Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Colorado methodology‘ng'izi), Phthorimaea operculella (potato kuyasi), keep in absolut (kuyasi tomatoes) and then said in platura (onion pashshasi)biology and life research will identify the weak link in the life cycle of the ski. They are in the cycle of life a weak toe‘g'i the application of recommended measures in the fight against the run out of it.

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