

**VEGETATIVE BODIES OF FERULA KUHISTANICA PESTS**

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**Annotation**

The article lists pests that feed on the vegetative organs of the *Ferula ko'histanica* plant.

**Keywords:** *Ferula kuhistanica*, Zarafshan ridge, phytophages, *Lixus capiomonti*, *Plocaedenis scapularis*, *Melitaea acareina*, *Autographa gamma*.

**Introduction**

It is known that Uzbekistan is rich in medicinal plants interest was high. It is a medicine in scientific medicine and folk medicine in our country 750 species of plants are registered as. Most of them (It belongs to 57 categories 119 species). That's it for now industrial cultivation of plants, identification of natural resources and their It is important to study the factors that affect the number of [1].

It is fragile to valuable medicinal plants, which are widespread in the Zarafshan ridge (*Ferula*) is an example. This category in the Zarafshan ridge 15 species of monocarp (one during its lifetime) times flowering and fruiting) [2].

Such a monocarp one of the species is the most common mountain fox (*Ferula*) in the mountains of Central Asia *kuhistanica* Korovin). The mountain ridge is perennial, large-leaved and up to 2 m tall.

It is a flowering plant that produces valuable food, fodder and medicinal plants. is calculated. Therefore, from year to year, the demand for this plant raw material increasing. It is natural to study the botanical properties of the plant leading to increased research on the conservation of reserves [3].

However, the types of fractures, especially the mountain fracture, are wide its entomofauna, despite its prevalence and vital importance not sufficiently studied. The data in the literature shed light on this issue in its entirety can not. The available data are mainly for the desert regions of Central Asia belongs to. In particular, in sassic kovrak (*Ferula assa-foetida*) Konimex chulida 10 species [4] and 11 species of insects in Betpokdala [5]. Sassic Kovrak and Kyzylkum from the Southwest Red Sands Insects associated with the bark of A.G specially studied by and the survival of more than 50





insects in these plants and nutrition have been reported [6]. Litvinov in the deserts of northern Turkmenistan (*Ferula litwinowiana*) entomocomplexes were discovered by OS Soyunov [7]. ON Avalbaev and his co-authors are located in the territory of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system as one of the main pests of brittle moths (*Placaederus scapularis*) [8].

The research was conducted in 2018-2019 in the Zarafshan ridge. In studies, the fracture is fed by the vegetative organs of the plant and is varied 21 species belonging to 15 families of 7 genera of harmful insects identified (Table 1).

Table 1 Pests of the vegetative organs of the *Ferula Kuhistanica*

Ordo	Family	Name of the species
<b>PHYTOPHAGES FEEDING ON ROOTS AND STEMS</b>		
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Carpocoris purpureipeimis</i> (De Geer, 1773)
Tysanoptera	Thripidae	<i>Tenothrips frici</i> Uzel, 1895
Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Protaetia (Netocia) turkestanica</i> (Kraatz, 1886)
	Buprestidae	<i>Anthaxia anatolica lucidiceps</i> Gory 1841
		<i>Anthaxia plavilskikhovi</i> Obenb. 1935
	Cerambycidae	<i>Plocaederus scapularis</i> Fischer, 1821
	Curculionidae	<i>Cyphocleonus tigrinus</i> (Panzer, 1789)
		<i>Mecaspis alternans</i> (Herbst, 1795)
		<i>Lixus capiomonti</i> Faust, 1883
<b>LEAF-FEEDING PHYTOPHAGOUS</b>		
Homoptera	Aphididae	<i>Dysaphis</i> sp.
Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Antheminia lunulata</i> (Goeze, 1778)
		<i>Dolycoris penicillatus</i> Horvath, 1904
		<i>Dolycoris varicornis</i> montandoni Sienkiewicz, 1954
	Miridae	<i>Dicyphus orientalis</i> Reuter, 1879
		<i>Orthop campestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
	Tingidae	<i>Tingis cardui</i> Linnaeus, 1758
	Myodochidae	<i>Lvgaeus equestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Coleoptera	Coreidae	<i>Coreus</i> sp.
	Crysomelidae	<i>Ichyronota conicicollis</i> Weise, 1890
Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Melitaea acareina</i> Staudinger, 1886
	Noctuidae	<i>Autographa gamma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)

The root and stem of the buckthorn feed on semi-hardwoods, hardwoods and thrips. These include the number of cats and the extent of damage is of particular importance. The most abundant of the days on the roots and stems of *Ferula* the damage is caused by *Lixus capiomonti*, a member of the family Curculionidae. This the larvae of the day are in the young stems of the ferula and adult days fed with rosehip juice and cauliflower. From different points in May-June when 40 collected plant stalks were



inspected for cracking, 20% of them are present found to be infested with larvae. In some shrubs up to 10-15 pieces' larvae, and in flower buds, an average of 3-4 long-nosed snails can be found. The flight of beetles is observed at different times in different altitude zones. For example, in Oxaliksay and Ettiuylisay (altitude 1000-1300 m) in the first decade, in the Saridukon Pass (2300-2600 m) in the last decade of May observed.

Among the phytophagous is a fragile member of the family (Cerambycidae) the importance of (*Plocaedenis scapularis*) is also significant. This beetle has been recorded in almost all study areas where *ferula ko'histanica* is found. In Ettiuylisoy, these days are the end of April and May, depending on the weather flies in their heads. Their flight on the Saridukon Pass is a little later than June observed in the beginning. This condition is a *ferula* vegetation of this day's development indicates a complete correlation with. During the day as a source of additional nutrients, mainly eats *ferula* flowers, but other large flowers in addition to fractures plants, for example, have been observed to feed on *andiz*. After additional feeding, the female beetles lay their eggs one by one on the leaves at the root collar of the larger *ferula*. 10-15% fragile stems in Oxaliksay, Ettiuylisay and Kamongaronsay the mustache is infested with day larvae, but in a single plant the number of larvae was significantly less than the number of long-nosed larvae. The number of other phytophages that damage stems and roots and the damage they cause not noticeable.

In the complex of *ferula* phytophagous leaf-eating insect's species and the extent of damage. Pests that move among the leafy phytophagous plants shown in the table if they are representatives of the families Hemiptera and Homoptera, they are rodent pests they are representatives of the families Coleoptera and Lepidoptera. Belonging to the family Homoptera a single species (*Dysctphis* sp.) has been identified, with several colonies of this sap Sariktepasoy, it was recorded in Kamongaronsay and Umbelsoy in early May. In general, this the importance of phytophagous is negligible. In the literature, too, the representatives of this generation are fragile occur in species of the genus [10].

Candida of 8 species (*Dolycoris variocornis*, *D. penicillatus*, *Antheminia lunulata*, *Dicyphus orientalis*, *Orthrops campestris*, *Tingis carditis*, *Lvgaeus equestris*, *Coreus* sp.) can be found in the *ferula* from late March to late June.

In our opinion, *Dolycoris variocornis* is of relative importance among these. This species is *ferula* despite being trophically associated with more cereals the feeding on the leaves was also observed many times. The *ferula* leaves feed on 2 species (*Melitaea acareina* and *Autographa gamma*) belonging to the genus coconut.



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