



DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD PESTS IN SURKHANDARYO REGION

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Abstract

Wood pests *A. turkestanicus* Jacobs. 1904, distribution, biology, ecology of *Hylotrupes bajulus*, *Anobium punctatum* (Deg.) in Surkhondarya region, species composition of xylophagous insects in Surkhondarya conditions, taxonomic analysis, monitoring of pest dominant species are given.

Keywords: Isoptera, Surkhondarya natural and anthropogenic conditions, *A. Turkestanicus* Jacobs. 1904, *Hylotrupes bajulus*, *Anobium punctatum* (Deg), historical site, description of damage.

Introduction

Preservation of residential areas, cultural-historical monuments, objects of strategic importance, industrial buildings and other types of objects, the spread of termites that harm them, and the fight against their harmful activities are one of the urgent problems today.

Xylophagous insects are among the first-rate wood pests in the animal world, and they feed on non-living wood materials. There are special enzymes in their digestive system, and their food digestion is carried out under special conditions with the participation of symbiotic microorganisms.

Grum-Grzhimaylo (1890), Plavilshikov N.N. on species composition of xylophagous insects, level of monitoring and preventive measures against dominant pest species.





(1994), Nikitsky N.B. and others. (2005), Carta L.K. and others. (2010) conducted work [5; 26-79s, 12; 548 p., 11; 13; 226–232 b].

Alimdzhyanov R.A. on the morphology, biology, ecology and general nutritional characteristics of xylophagous insects in the conditions of Uzbekistan. (1971), Lebedeva N.I. and others. (2014), Khamraev A.SH. and others. (2015), Abdullaev I.I. (2016), Azimov D.A. and others. (2019) conducted scientific research [3; 14 c.,8; 21-25 p., 143-36 p. 1; 68 p. 4; 255 pp.].

Representatives of insects belonging to the family of termites - Isoptera (Brullé, 1832) are very common in nature, and they form communities in various ecological environments related to the soil. informed [7; 191-200 c.].

Juginisov T.I. for the first time, 16 species of xylophagous insects belonging to 2 families, 10 families, and 16 genera were identified in the Southern Aral Bay region [6; 12 p.]

Mirzayeva G.S. determined and analyzed the taxonomic composition of xylophage insects of the urbanized regions of Uzbekistan, consisting of 27 species belonging to 8 families, 16 families, and 26 genera [9; pp. 137-138].

Research Material and Methodology

The necessary materials for the research work during 2020-2022 will be collected from wood materials, industrial buildings, fields, hills in residential areas of Termiz, Angor, Sherabad, Muzrabot, Kyziriq, Denov, Altinsoy, Boysun, Kumkurgan, Sariosia, Uzun districts. , collected from mountain areas.

Common in the southern regions of Surkhandarya - house borer -, Anobium pertinax, Turkestan termite *A. turkestanicus*, shiny green and golden beetles (zlatka) - Buprestidae *Acmaeoderella* sp. There are many types.

In the course of our research, the areas affected by Turkestan termites were determined by the mashrut method. Using this method, a certain direction was determined, and the degree of spread of termites in that direction was determined. In general, through our research, we got acquainted with the way of life of termites and found answers to several questions. One type of termites - the Turkistan termite - is widespread in the districts of our province, and in recent years it has been causing great damage to people's homes and public buildings.

As a result of scientific research focused on the biodiversity, faunal analysis, biology, morphology, ecology and harmful activity of xylophage-insects in natural and anthropogenic ecosystems, several species were studied.





Research Results

There are 4 types of termites recorded in Central Asia. Among them, 2 species belonging to the genus *Anacanthotermes*: Turkestan termite and large Caspian termite (*A. turkestanicus* Jacobs, 1904, *A. ahngerianus* Jacobs, 1904) are distributed in the territory of Uzbekistan, more Turkestan termites are found in Surkhondarya region, and people causes serious damage to the network. These termites are causing unprecedented damage to cultural and historical monuments, civil and industrial buildings and structures of our country in recent years.

Eight-spotted scripun (*Hylotrupes bajulus* Linnaeus, 1758) beetle it can be found in cultivated and wild poplar, birch, linden, etc.

Usually this beetle lives in deciduous trees. They are dried trees, freshly cut branches, dying branches or roots settles on the upper part of the ground of immature cuttings. *Hylotrupes bajulus* is found in spruce, pine trees, and in buildings made from the wood of these trees. It is considered a technical pest. It settles mainly in wooden parts of dry buildings (wooden floor, window frames, ceiling and roof beams), telegraph cables and other wood. With the exception of the 6 mm diameter oval-shaped surface fly-out holes, it is impossible to know whether they are present in the wood or not by their external signs.

Hylotrupes bajulus, *Anobium pertinax*, *Anacanthotermes turkestanicus* are the dominant xylophagous insects of the Southern Surkhondarya natural ecosystem and anthropogenically transformed areas.

Through our research, we have found out that 1 type of termites - Turkestan termite - is widespread in our region, and in recent years it has been causing great damage to people's homes and public economy buildings. According to our observations, termites are distributed in Boysun, Kyzylor, Oltinsoy, Bandikhon, Denov, Termiz city, Termiz district, Sherabad, Angor, Uzun, Sho'rchi, Muzrabot, Kumkurgan districts of the region. Wood pests in the following areas of Surkhondarya: Termiz district "Khalqabad" village assembly, "Orolli" neighborhood, "Kokildar ota", "Nurli Dayor", "Namuna", "Uchkizil", "Chegara" neighborhood assembly, in Oltinsoy district: "Abod Khabiy", "Barkamol Avlod", "Otash" neighborhoods, "Ipoq", "Qoratepa", "Ikra", "Duoba" neighborhoods, in Denov district: "Kiziljar" neighborhood, Azlarsoy neighborhood, "Guliston", "Zartepa", "Bahor", "Navruz" neighborhoods, "Jonchekka", "Aqtash", "Madaniyat", "Obot Yurt", "Bobomurod Omonov", "Yoshlik", "Maladion" in Uzun district, Shorchi, "Chagar", Shorab village of Boysun district, Otkamarsoy, Pudina neighborhood, Sariosia district: "Shargun", "Emso", "Afrosiyob", "Kamalak", "Sofiyan", "Dashnabad", Wood and wood in thousands of houses, businesses, schools,





children's institutions, hospitals, barns, warehouses, hotels, etc. products i is heavily damaged.

Conclusion

The hot desert and hilly regions of Surkhondarya region are the natural habitats of termites, and in the following years, as a result of anthropogenic influence, the place of these regions is disturbed, and termites are not only in the southern regions of Surkhondarya, but also in the northern regions. however, we can see that it is spreading. In order to prevent the widespread spread of termites, we need to study their ecology, biology, and extent of distribution in the conditions of the northern regions of the region. Taking into account that wood pests cause serious damage to residential areas, our main task is to reduce and prevent the spread of pests. Several termite-infested houses were identified in the "Khalqabad" village community, "Orolli" neighborhood of Termiz district. The roof of the house is in a state of disrepair due to severe termite damage. We can see that the insects that made their way to the roof of the house through the wall have also eaten the window frames and door frames.

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