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STUDY OF THE FAUNA OF PESTS OF LYMPHOPTERIANS ON AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article presents information about the work of researchers who have studied and conducted scientific research on the pest ants found in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: insect, butterfly, moth, pest.

Introduction. Crops grown in agriculture are the main source of food for our country's economy and our people. Therefore, there are millions of insect pests among crops that hinder their growth and development and cause a decrease in yields. Among these millions of insects, several insects belonging to the order of aphids cause varying degrees of damage to plants during different periods of vegetation, leading to low and poor-quality yields.

The damage caused by insect pests is significantly higher, and in the United States the annual cost of insect pests to agriculture and forests is 25-30 billion dollars (according to Professor Ross). Worldwide, one tenth of the crop yield is lost annually due to pests, weeds and diseases. This figure is 10-15% in developed countries, and 40-50% in less developed countries. [1; p. 6,]

Village farm to crops damage deliverable pest insects this until today many researcher scientists by learned, that including tangach winged pests to be studied also on how much work brought our passage possible. For example : Prof. XX Kimsanboev village farm in crops occurring pest insects having studied his book " Entomology " in the manual village farm of crops everyone in the family occurring harmful insects about information given by. In the manual legumes to the family belonging in beans and peas Tailed blue butterfly (Lanpides baeticus L), Same colored Chloridea incarnata Frr), fodder in crops Turkestan beetroot Loxostide nudalis HB), Alfalfa tunlami (Chloridea dipsacea L), oilseed in plants Sunflower butterfly (Homoeosoma nebulella Hb), on cotton Autumn Tunlam (Agrotis segetum Schiff), Karadrina (Spodoptera exigua Hb), Kosak caterpillar (Heliothis armigera Hb), vegetables and melons Cabbage moth (Plutella maculipenins Curt), Cabbage white butterfly (Pieris brassicae L), Turnip white butterfly (Pieris rapae L), with fruit in the trees With a sheath moth (Coleophora hemerobiola Fie), Apple borer (Carpocapsa pomonella L), Apple moth (Yponomeuta malinellus Zell), fig moth (Simaetis nemorana Hb), Pomegranate worm (Euzophera pinicaeella Moore), on grapes Shingle worm (Clusia ambiguella Hb),Vine leaf Polychrosis botrana Schitt), forest and fruit American white in the trees butterfly (Hyphantria cunea Drury), Peerless silk like worm (Ocneria dispar L) of butterflies where meeting, their two plants deliverable damage, injury signs and their against struggle measures brought passed. (1; 134-268 p.)

In the manual turnip white butterfly (Pieris rapae L), tailed blue butterfly (Lanpides baeticus L), a kind colored night (Chloridea incarnate Frr), Turkestan beetroot propeller (Lochostide nudalis HB), alfalfa night (Cholridea dipsacea L), sunflower butterfly (Homoeosome nebulella Hb), autumn night (Agrotis segetum Schiff), turnip blood butterfly (Pieris rapae L), apple worm

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(Carpocapsa pomonella L), pomegranate worm (Eusophera pinicaeella Maore), butterflies In Central Asia meeting record made. (1; 190-134-135-141-152-158-167-190-215-225-b)
Cossack worm (Heliothis armigera Hb), cabbage moth (Plutella maculipenins Curt), cabbage white butterfly (Pieris brassicae L), havol (mine) maker moths (Lithocolletis phyllophylla (Gramsm), walnut worm (Sarrothripus muscular Ersh ( ), shingil worm (Clusia ambiguella Hb), mulberry moth (Diaphania pyloalis L.) such as notes worth a penny Uzbekistan in the area, karadrina (Spodoptera exigua Hb), vine leaf reaper (Polychromos old man Schitt) lar Khorezm in the province meeting about information cited. (1; 168-186-188-219-227-236-268-190-238-b)
Researcher II Zakirov " Central Fergana vegetables and melon crops insects fauna and ecology " research in work, 2016-2019 during Fergana valley vegetables and melons in crops insects faunistic analysis as their bioecology geographical spread biology and life cycles enough analysis Research during many results taken and that's it with together Fergana in the valley tangach winged insects harmful types analysis made. Author research at work one how much researcher of scientists their work analysis made and village farm of crops main harmful tangachypteridae also noted that made, cabbage and turnip white butterflies, tomatoes moth and cotton to the tunnels separately attention focused.
Tomato moth (Tuta absoluta) is considered an object of external and internal quarantine. It lays eggs on the trunk, branches, leaves, and vegetative parts of the plant. The larvae that hatch from the eggs begin to feed there. Then they spread to other layers. The larvae form webs on the plant, which affects the vegetation. The adult worms pierce the fruit. The fruit that the larvae have penetrated quickly rots and becomes unfit for consumption [6; 3-38-p.].
The potato moth (Phthorimaea operculella Zell) is a dangerous quarantine pest that causes significant damage to potatoes, tobacco, eggplant, tomatoes, and other plants of the family of the family of the family of the same family. The homeland of the potato moth is South and Central America. It was first identified by the Texas entomologist Seller in 1873. Today, it is widespread in more than 70 countries of the world [7; pp. 609-620].
The moths (Noctuidae) occupy a leading position among insects in terms of the number of species and the degree of damage they cause. For example, Agrotis segetum (autumn moth) feeds on plants of 34 families and is a pest. Its larvae cut off the root collar of newly sprouted young seedlings and completely eat the above-ground part of the plant. They overwinter in the soil layer as larvae [8; 3-193- p.].
I. I. Zakirov research work during larva and imagistic 875 in condition Lepidoptera to the category belonging insects examples to ' plagan. and type the composition In his experiments, vegetable and watermelon to crops serious damage deliverable and many occurring tangachypteridae potato moth (Thorimaea operculella), tomato moth (Tutu) absolute) cotton night (Helicoverpa armigera), autumn night (Agrotis segetum), gamma tunnels main object as received and nutrition spectra also studied. This pest butterflies spread features and biology studied, they number management scientific basics illuminating given. Author research at work pest to 4 families of ants 29 species belonging to meeting record [7; 4-200 -b].
M. R. Shermatov 2019-2024 during Fergana valley in agroecosystems tangach winged insects (insecta, lepidoptera) faunistic, zoogeographic analysis did and spread their areas determined, tangach-winged insects Fergana by agrolandscape layers of the valley distribution and there in the distribution environment conditions importance learned. This

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with together, butterflies economy importance, them in biohazardous role, economic Analyze the consequences did. Pest butterflies monitoring did and to them against in the fight recommendations given. [8; 3-400-b].

B.A. Akromov our country in the fields being cultivated simple onion and garlic in crops occurring pest species composition of butterflies analysis made, food spectrum learned and pest of the ants number to manage related recommendations given. [9; 3-124-p.].

Tashkent region in greenhouses occurring pest insects BASulaymanov analysis their species composition and ecological features studied. Researcher in the greenhouse vegetables and melon in crops occurring tunnels 16 species of the family determined, and pests biology and damage to bring features analysis did. [10; 3-32-p.].

A.T.Xolliyev, S.E.Dusmanovs Tashkent province and Kashkadarya in the regions being cultivated legumes research did and their root in part 10 from more than kind of pest insects meet determined. Researchers in legumes autumn tunlam (Agrotis segetum), wild tundra (Agrotis conspicuous exhortation night (Agrotis exclamation (exclamation) metal colorful night (Phytometra confused) butterflies worms encountered, the plant root and young sprouts damage and 25-30% of the crop yield perish to do [11; 105-107-[p.].

Sh.B. Amanov oily of crops pests research did and did not in the fields sesame, flax and sesame in crops occurring pest of the tangachapterids species composition, damage to deliver levels and where meet analysis did. From this except, pests development possible was stranger of grass types about information gave. Research at work final crop in the fields Noctuidae 3 from the family, Pyralidae from the family 1 species of butterflies worms damage to bring record done. [12; 3-198-p.].

Tashkent of the province cotton in agroecosystems F.X.Aripova tangach winged insects learned is a research at work gamma, autumn and cotton tunnels ethology and development features cotton leaf in the content gossypol to the amount related without variable to be record Experiences as a result night worms phytophagous properties of cotton in varieties various to be explained. [13; 3-111-p.].

M.I.Rashidov night Species composition of butterflies and damage to bring features analysis to do, main pest to types against harmonized struggle system biological the basics to improve dedicated research at work mainly tomato in the crop tunnels studied and analyzed did. [15; 3-21-p., 14; 3-47-p.].

Conclusion as in other words village farm in crops one how many millions pest insects damage delivers, they're between tangach winged insects separately importance has. Because this pests field crops different vegetation during the times harm them to the harvest known at the level damage Therefore, the pest anteaters study, analysis to do and experiences transfer necessary. From these experiences taken results to us to them against in the fight important is considered.

A few years during researcher our scientists own research in their work pest butterflies learned them faunistic, bioecological analysis did and their recommendations We have given in the article one how many researcher our scientists their work analysis we did and the main content.

From the above information, we can observe the following: Several scientific studies have been conducted on the study of ants in Uzbekistan. Based on the above information, we can conclude that the fact that the pest ants fauna has been practically not studied in the northern regions of

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Uzbekistan was the basis for conducting these scientific studies.

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