



NUTRIENT PLANT SPECIES OF BLIND (MIRIDAE) SHACKLES FOUND IN COTTON, ALFALFA, DIAMOND, VEGETABLE AGROCENOSSES AND NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

In this scientific article, the biological environmental, species composition and trophic relationships of the miridae beetles as pests of the crop are given. In biotrophic conditions of the field and alfalfa bugs, cotton and alfalfa agrocenoses, feeding on the juices of the reproductive organs give, several generations. Thus, they harm and affect the yield of cotton, alfalfa and vegetable crops causing huge damage to agriculture and the country's economy. This scientific research was conducted in the region of Uzbekistan.

Research Methods

The following guidelines have been used in the scientific study of the fauna, biology, ecology and plant nutrition of Mirid shackles:

1. According to the manual (Paliy V.F; 1966), samples were collected from plants fed on myrrh (Miridae) shackles, herbariums were prepared from them, and the types of plants collected were identified.
2. According to the manual (Puchkov; V.G.1974) samples were collected from myrrh (Miridae) shackles in the area where scientific research is carried out and their species were identified.

Types of plants fed on myrrh (Miridae) shackles found in cotton, alfalfa, diamond, vegetable agrocenoses and natural ecosystems of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1990-2021)

№ Table 1

№	Type of plants	The adult imago occurs, but the larval egg does not occur	Kandala lays eggs, rare	The larva develops until adulthood
1	Suli	+	-	-
2	Corn	+	-	-
3	millet	+	-	-
4	Ajiriq	+	-	-
5	Cotton	+	+	+
6	Sodanka	+	-	-
7	Buhdoyiq	+	-	-
8	Pereterium	+	-	-
9	Potato flower	+	-	-
10	Nail flower	+	-	-
11	Wormwood	+	+	+
12	Sheep ivy	+	-	+
13	Red ivy	+	-	-
14	Zarpechak	+	-	-
15	apple	+	-	-
16	Nok	+	-	-
17	Cow tail	+	-	-
18	Vegetable beets	+	+	+
19	Fox tail	+	-	-
20	Chakanda	+	-	-
21	Jiyda	+	-	+
22	Xashakisabzi	+	-	-
23	Purple	+	-	-
24	Kyrgyz yantak	+	-	+
25	White rabbit	+	+	+
26	Sweet brain	+	-	-
27	Ilongul	+	-	-
28	Holmon isirgagul	+	-	-
29	Fat grass	+	-	-
30	White saxophone	+	-	+
31	Water pepper	+	-	+
32	Qurtana	+	+	+
33	Beda	+	+	+
34	Ruyon	+	+	+
35	Shiny	+	-	-
36	In Kashgar	+	-	+
37	Color grass	+	+	+
38	Tariq	+	-	-



39	Buckwheat	+	-	+
40	Mint	+	-	+
41	Jag`-jag`	+	+	+
42	Horseradish	+	+	+
43	Coarse hemp	+	+	+
44	Sebarga	+	+	+

Conclusion

As a result of scientific research conducted from 1990 to 2022, 44 plant species were identified. (Paliy V.F; 1966) According to the manual, samples were taken from plants fed by blind (Miridae) shackles, herbariums were prepared from them, and the types of plants collected were identified.

Blind (MIRIDAE) caterpillars feed on plants growing in agrocenoses and biocenoses by stabbing them from the stems, leaves, flowers, stems, fruits and growth points. This road causes great damage to agricultural crops.

Reduces the yield of cotton varieties grown on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 7-10%.

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