

## **RHYACHITES AARATASS AND RHYNE KITES AURATAS S.SP. BIOECOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF TYPES**

**Maftuna Bakhromjon kizi Sodikova**  
**Sadafkhan Mukhammadaminovna Isagaliyeva**  
Fergana State University

### **ABSTRACT**

The article provides bioecological descriptions of two species of hardwoods in the Fergana Valley. According to him, the species *Rhyachites aaratas* is abundant in and around the Fergana Valley, causing damage to plants. *Rhyne kites auratas s.sp.* the *ferghanensis* species is also specific to valley conditions and is even endemic to the western part of the valley and Tajikistan. Chemical control methods have also been proposed to counteract the damaging effects of these two species.

**Keywords:** bud, flower, south, metal, larva, mushroom, imago, garden, chemical fight, damage.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The study of pests found in the Fergana Valley and the main populations of the region is useful both for the study of fauna and for the maintenance of orchards and high yields. These two species are members of the class of insects, which are mainly pests of fruit trees in the valley. The study of these species is important for the development of agriculture.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY**

Yakhontov's work was used in the research and preliminary data were obtained. Studies on various insects in the Fergana Valley have been carried out [2, 3, 4, 8], but no research has been conducted on the biology, ecology, and damage characteristics of long-nosed beetles. The Fergana Valley cherry and apricot beetle beetles are the subject of research, and the diversity, biology, ecology and damage characteristics of these insects determine the subject of research. Entomological [5, 6, 7], ecological, natural geographical and mathematical statistics [1] methods were used in the study.

## RESULTS

Below are *Rhyachites aaratas* Scop and *Rhyne kites auratas* s.sp. The results of the study of *ferghanensis* nev species are presented and relevant conclusions are given.

*Rhyachites aaratas* Scop - in Central Asia (especially in the Tashkent region of Uzbekistan, the Fergana Valley and some regions of Tajikistan; not in Bukhara and Khorezm regions of Uzbekistan). Occurs in southwestern Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Caucasus, Europe.

The length is 7-10 mm without a hose, the hose (head tube) is 1.50-2.22 mm; shines; forelegs longer than middle and hind legs; the male has one large thorn on the front of the chest. The egg is white, elongated and round, about 1 mm long. The developing larva is about 1 cm in size, has no legs, and has bumps around the posterior outlet; the larva is white, the anterior part of the body slightly thicker than the posterior part; has sparse feathers on the back. The dome is 6.5-7 mm long, white and brown. His body was covered with short hair; the dome looks like an adult beetle; The trunk, legs, and wings are attached to the body by the abdomen.

Winters at the imago stage (as an adult) at a depth of 4–12 cm in the soil. In late March, when the buds swelled, the beetle came out of the ground climbs trees and feeds first on buds and flowers, then on leaves and fruits. The beetle has almost no wings and crawls from the trunk to the branches. The beetle eats a cup of flowers next to them, eats a knot, eats fruit, and opens small round, often irregularly shaped pits. Damage to the fruit is usually repaired, but the stain remains; If the caves are badly damaged, they will collapse.

The beetles do not feed in the second half of May, in cold weather and in the mountains in June. Beetles lay eggs from mid-April to late June. The female carves a cherry or cherry seed, digs a hole and lays an egg, and covers the top of the egg with rubbish. lays one egg per fruit. The female lays up to 130 eggs in her lifetime. The beetles die after laying eggs. Larvae emerge from the eggs in 8–10 days. This larva feeds on fruit. The larva completes feeding in 20–30 days and leaves the fruit. During the ripening period of cherries and cherries, the larvae emerge from the fruit in large numbers. When the beetle lays an egg, the gnawed part of the fruit, bordered by a ring, dries up and looks like a cork. When the larva emerges from the fruit, it pushes the stopper away, leaving a hole. Larvae are less harmful than adult beetles.

The larvae that emerge from the fruit fall down, penetrate into the soil under the trees and form a nest at a depth of 4–12 cm, inside which it turns into a

mushroom. It is July-August. In autumn, beetles emerge from the fungi, which do not emerge from the ground and spend the winter in the soil until next spring. Some larvae enter the diapause between soils and turn into fungi by the following autumn, and only in the autumn of the following year do beetles emerge from the fungi, which emerge only after wintering.

The larvae of cherries and cherries often stay longer than the time they turn into mushrooms. This is what happens when a small ovipositor, of an unknown species, lands on an egg. The parasitic larva, which kills the elephant's egg, overwinters in the cherry and cherry seeds, turns into a mushroom in the spring, and then grows into a larger host until the elephant lays its eggs.

Spilled fruit is usually infested with pest larvae, so spilled fruit should be collected and disposed of in June.

Rhyne kites *auratas* s. sp. *ferghanensis* Nev. - In some orchards, apricot kernels sometimes damage more than half of the crop and reduce its quality, while the damaged seeds are completely unfit for consumption. Elephants also damage buds and flowers, causing the fruit to die more than the fruit itself. Apricot kankak, khashaki, and then umcha are more harmful to elephants, and less harmful to dates and myrrh. The bigger the trees, the more damage the elephant does, and the more damage the elephant does to trees over 40 years old. In addition to apricots, cherries also damage cherries, cherries and almonds.

Apricot is an endemic pest in the western part of the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan and in Tajikistan. It is very similar to the cherry tree, and only in 1928 it was classified as a species based on its size and certain biological characteristics. The length of the elephant is 9-11.4 mm without a hose, the hose is 2.0-2.8 mm. The eggs, larvae, and fungi differ only in size from the respective stages of cherry blossoms.

Wintering beetles begin to emerge from the soil around mid-March (before apricot buds germinate) and almond buds germinate; this process takes a long time and ends in May; during the apricot blossoms, the beetles hatch.

Beetles damage buds, flowers and caves. As a result, most of the buds, flowers and caves are lost. The elephant eats the flower buds. When the weather is cold, windy and rainy, the beetles do not feed and fall to the ground or hide under the bark of tree bark.

Irregular holes appear in the fallen fruit. This is similar to the damage caused by apricot pruning, but apricot pruning opens a larger and rounder hole. A pair of apricot kernels damages 182 fruits in its lifetime and eats about 10 cm<sup>3</sup> of flesh. The

affected areas of the fruit are covered with cork tissue, and glue comes out of the affected areas of apricots and dates and some other varieties. It lays its eggs in late April and early May.

The female usually lays one egg on each fruit, sometimes 2-3; sometimes other larvae lay fewer eggs on the same fruit, but no more than three larvae appear on a single fruit, the rest die, however, only when the larval chambers do not touch each other and the eggs are laid in different parts of the fruit. the larva appears.

## DISCUSSION

To combat cherry blossoms, it is recommended to loosen the soil around the trees when there are pest fungi. If the soil is loosened twice, in August and early September, and especially in winter, many fungi will die. To control beetles, spraying trees twice with pyrethrum extract gives good results: 2 liters of 2% extract and 2 grams of soap are added to 1 liter of water 7 days after the first cherry blossom and the second time. should be sprayed 10 days after treatment. In the fight against cherry blossoms, beetles are sometimes planted under sheets every week, and the trees are shaken or beaten with rags wrapped in rags. The beetles stumble after flowering trees, in the second half of May - early June or in the evening (when it is cold and the beetles are less active).

The female lays an average of 84 eggs and a maximum of 150 eggs during her lifetime; the female lays her eggs for an average of 34 days; usually 2-3 eggs a day. After 8–12 days, the larvae emerge from the eggs. The development of larvae lasts 23–30 days. During the apricot ripening period, the larvae emerge from the fruit and descend into the soil to form a plum. 90% of them come out of the fruit at night. No more than 2% of larvae remain in the harvested fruit.

The apricot branch grows into a fungus at a depth of about 8 cm at a distance of about 1 m from the trunk, but some of the fungi lie at a distance of up to 5 m from the trunk. The stage of pronymphal (larva preparing to shed its skin to become a fungus and approaching segments) lasts about two months. It will turn into a mushroom in August. The sponge stage lasts 18-20 days. The winged pigs feed on the soil in a sponge shell. Gives offspring once a year, but about 44% of the larvae that have completed their feeding and are buried in the soil enter the diapause and turn into fungi only in the autumn of the following year; so that some of the apricot kernels give birth once every two years.

If the cherry eggs are infested with parasites, the apricot kernel eggs will not be infested because the egg path is short and cannot pierce the apricot kernel.

## CONCLUSION

Rhyachites aaratas Scop - cherries and cherries, and sometimes peaches, are severely damaged when cherry seedlings are overgrown; the fruit often falls off before ripening. The buds and flowers are more damaged by the elephant. The buds do not germinate, and the flowers that have eaten the buds do not bear fruit.

The life of an apricot tree is basically the same as the life of a cherry tree, but the cherry tree never eats apricots, and the apricot tree eats both cherries and cherries.

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