



## CHANGES OF ORDINARY DYNAMICS OF ORDINARY KYZYLMIYA PHYTONEMATODS DEPENDING ON THE SEASONS

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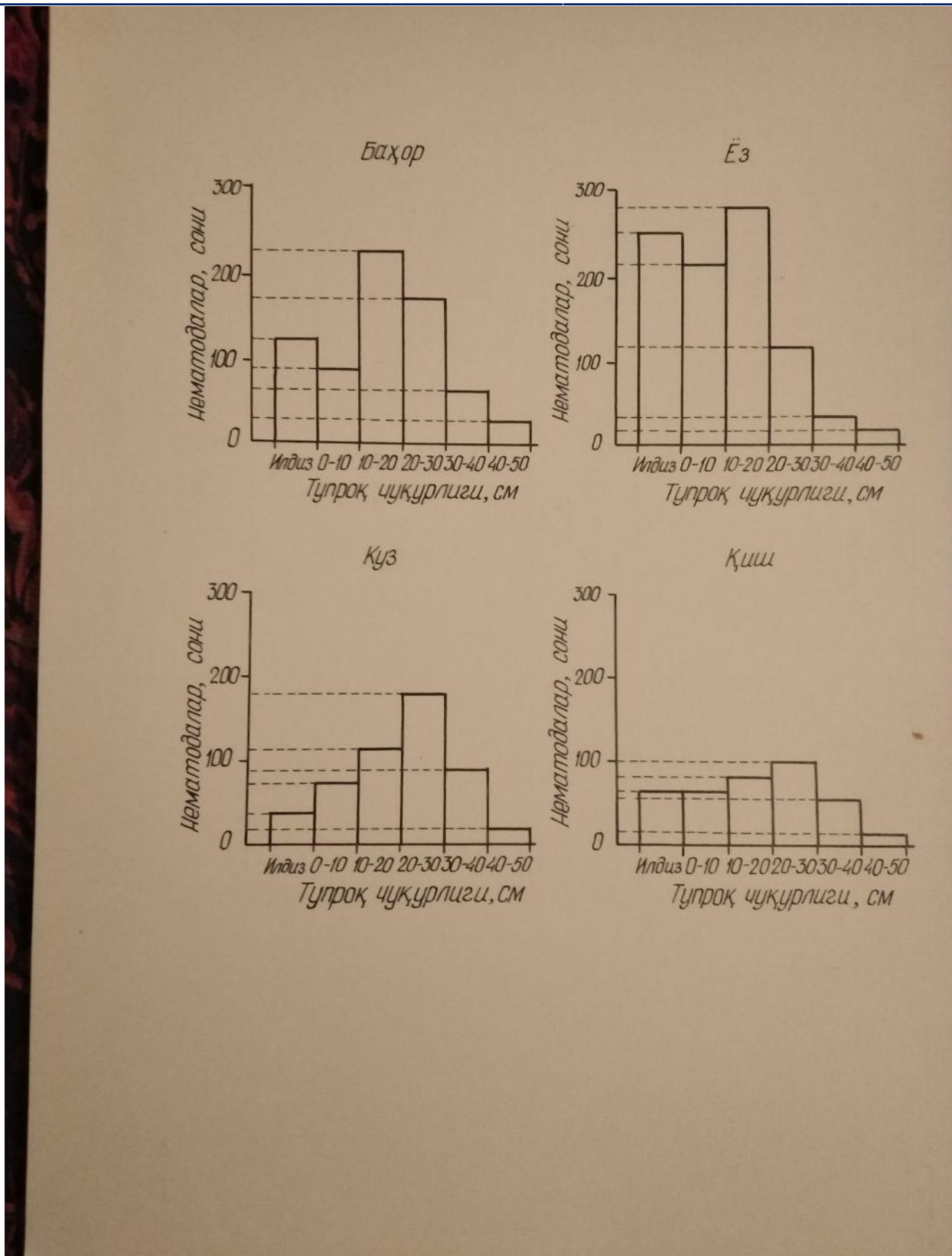
Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 <b>Published:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	The main purpose of the study is to study the laws of taxonomic and ecological distribution of nematode fauna of plants of Zarafshan tugai forest biotopes. Finding natural sources of specific pathogenic species and preventing their transition to cultural landscapes. It consisted of studying the seasonal dynamics of nematode fauna of tugai plants.
<b>Keywords:</b> Nematoda, Fauna, Biotop, Seasonal Dynamics, Ecological-Trophic, Tour, Saprobiont, Mycotroph, Devisaprobiont, Politrof	

In order to study the seasonal changes in the dynamics of the fauna of phytonematoids living in the soil of common licorice root and root system, samples were taken from tugai forest biotopes located in the territory of the collective farm named after Rofi Khamroev, Akdarya district of Samarkand region.

As a result of laboratory analysis of the samples, 62 species (2488) of nematodes belonging to 4 families were recorded. Of these, 235 nematodes belonging to 7 species were recorded in the spring of nematodes belonging to the Tylenchida family, accounting for 32.7% of all nematodes found in ordinary licorice root and root soil. In the summer the number of species of nematodes belonging to this group increased to II (242 nematodes), ie 39.01%. In autumn, 3 species belonging to this category (88 nematodes) were recorded, which accounted for 17.42% of the nematode complex. In winter, they are relatively numerous, detected in 139 nematodes of 6 species, accounting for 39.4% of the total nematodes found in the soil of licorice root and root zone. This high rate was mainly due to the high prevalence of *Aphelenchus avenae* species (105 nematodes).

In the spring, 395 nematodes of 17 species were identified from representatives of the Rhabditida family, which accounted for 53.5% of all nematodes found in the soil of licorice root and root zone. It was 80.8% in the fall and 55.9% in the winter. Nematodes belonging to the Araeolaimida family were recorded in spring (0.5%) and summer.

Shown in the picture.



Nematodes belonging to the Dorylaimida family were recorded in the spring in 96 nematodes of 11 species, which accounted for 13.20% of the nematode complex. It was noted that 19.9% of 179 nematodes of 13 species in summer, 1.8% of 9 nematodes of 2 species in autumn, and 4.8% of 11 nematodes of 3 species in winter. If we analyze the ratio of ecological-trophic groups, they also differ from each other.

82 nematodes of 3 species belonging to the ecological-trophic group of real parasites formed a complex of nematodes (11.3%) in the spring. These are the species *Heterodera glycyrrhizae*, *Pratylenchus pratensis*, *Ditylenchus dipsaci*. In summer, 99 nematodes of 3 species (10.9%) were recorded, and in autumn, only 37 nematodes (7.4%) belonging to 1 species were detected. This is a type of *Heterodera glycyrrhizae*. Also, 13 nematodes of 1 species and 1 larva of *Meloidogyne* genus were recorded during the winter. These accounted for 3.9% of the nematode complex. Of the potential parasites, 38 nematodes (5.4%) belonging to 3 species were recorded in spring.

These were *Helicotylenchus buxophilus*, *Rotelenchus goodeyi* species, which accounted for 0.2% of the nematode complex. In winter, the number of species increased to 3 and the number of nematodes reached 20 (5.7%).

Only the species *Aphelenchus avenae* belonging to the mycotrophic ecological-trophic group was identified. In the spring, 115 nematodes (15.81%) belonging to this species were detected, while in the summer it reached 168 (19.46%). It was also found that 50 (9.90%) nematodes of this species were found in autumn and 105 (29.59%) in winter.

Representatives of the true saprobiont ecological-trophic group were more numerous than those of other groups. Representatives of *Diploscapter*, *Mesorhabditis*, *Rhabditis* genera belonging to this group were noted. In particular, the *Mesorhabditis monhystera* type was found in large numbers (762 nematodes). The main reason for this is probably the humus-rich soil from which the river water flows, where ordinary licorice grows. Of the true sprobionts, 316 nematodes (43.4%) of 4 species were recorded in the spring. In summer, 109 nematodes (11.9%) of 4 species were recorded. In addition, 334 (66.1%) nematodes of 2 species were detected in autumn, and 50 (14%) nematodes of 2 species in winter

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