

**STUDYING THE NEMATODAFANAS OF HERBS OF OCTOPUS  
BIOTOPES**

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**Annotation:**

The main purpose of our scientific article was to compare plants growing in akhtor bed biotopes, including the nematodafanas of the circular chakanda, with the roots of wild sugar reeds growing in this biotope and the nematodafanas around the roots (rheumatosis). It was demonstrated the degree of similarity and the differences between them and the intersection of cutters. All natijas obtained were calculated by the Mauntford generality indicator.

**Keywords:** phytonmatoda, rizosphere, phytogelmintology, herophilic, mesophilic, viruses, fungi, sugar cane, jumrutsimon chakanda parasite nematodes, pathogen, Mauntford generality indicator.

A lot of work is being done in the field of phytoelmintology in Uzbekistan. The main task of phytonematology is to study the interactions of plant and soil nematodes with various other organisms that are part of the soil biota.

Phytonematodes are actively involved not only in the growth and development of cultural plants, but also in the transmission of diseases caused by a number of viruses, fungi and bacteria. At times, the damage done by phytoelmints to agricultural crops is 20%.

Until now, many phytoelmintologists have studied the roots of too many plants and the contents of soil nematodes in the surrounding soil on a wide scale, but it was completely overlooked to examine the ecology of phytonematodes in a complex state. It should be noted that most parasitic species phytonematodes reduce the rate of growth of herbs, cause leaves to dry, and cause some species of plants to decrease sharply in these landscapes.

## Material and Methods

The root part of the observed plants is Y.S. Kiriyanova and E. L. Kravtsov (1969) was studied using his style.

Taking into account the morphological vision of plants, the physiological state of the plants, the soil, the temperature of the air, the humidity, irrigation methods, the variety of soil, and other factors.

One of the most effective methods of extraction of nematodes from plants and soils in phytoelmintology is the Berman methodology. The use of this method itself has its own layouts. According to this method, continuous micropreparations should be prepared to determine the types of nematodes.

On one side of the pile mirror of regular micropreparations was written the name of the plant, the term xfarm, the sample period, and the name of the person who collected it. On the other hand, the name and gender of the species were recorded in the phytonmato.

All natijas obtained were calculated by the Maunford generality indicator.

## Results of the Study

Comparing the nematodes found in the soil of the roots and roots of wild sugar cane and jumrutsimon chakanda plants, it was shown that there was a sharp difference between them. Wild sugar cane is recorded in 3,490 nematodes dating back to 64 species and 4,811 nematodes of 93 species in a circular

chakanda, including 37 species in total for both plants. When calculated by the Maunford generality indicator, he gave the following result:

$$J = \frac{2 \times 37}{2 \times 64 \times 93 - (64 + 93) \times 37} \times 1000 = 12,14$$

For wild sugar cane and jumrutsimon chakanda plants, the following species became common:

*Criconemoides pullus*, *Aglenchus costatus*, *Filenchus orbus*, *Ditylenchus triformis*, *Aphelench avenae*, *Aphelenchoides dactylocercus*, *Aph. Parietinus*, *Aph. Sacchari*, *Aph. saprophilus*, *Aph. Scalacaudatus*, *Aph. subparietinus longicaudatus*, *P. rigidus*, *Heterocephalobus elongatus*, *E. oxyuroides*, *E. striatus*, *Acrobeloides labiatus*, *A. nanus*, *Acrobeles cylindricus*, *Cervidellus hamatus*, *Plectus parietinus*, *Prismatolaimus dolichurus*, *Mononchus truncatus*, *Mesodorylaimus musae*, *Longidorella parva*, *Tylencholaimus proimus*, *Leptonichus obtusus*, *Aporcelaimellus obtusicaudatus*, *Eudorylaimus monohystera*, *E. muchabbatae*, *E. paracbtusicaudatus*. Here are some of the results of a list of categories of nematodes encountered on the soil around the roots and roots of jumrutsimon plants: Wild from the Tylenchida category. On the soil of sugar cane and its surrounding soil, 19 species were recorded in 767 nematodes (21.9%), 2546 nematodes (52.9%) of 34 species on the soil around the roots and roots of the jumrutsimon chakanda. *Rhabditida* records 1,500 nematodes (42.9%), 1737 nematodes (35.1%) of 32 species on the soil of the roots and roots of the wild sugar cane. It was made. Representatives of the *Araeolamida* category are *Plectus parietinus* on the soil around the roots of the wild sugar cane, 7 nematodes (0.2%), and 21 nematodes related to 4 species on the soil around the roots of the chakanda (0.4%) was recorded. These are *plectus geophilus*, *P. parietinus*, *Proteroplectus inguirendus*, *Pr. Longicaudatus*, and *Rhabditida*'s descendants. The intermolecular force from all these filaments is enough to support more than the gcing of all these filaments is enough to support more than the gcing of pages across a globe! *Microlaimus* was found in 2 nematodes (0.04%) related to the type of *globiceps*. Representatives of the *Enoplida* category are 1 nematode (0.02%), *Prismatolaimus* on the soil around the roots of the wild sugar cane *Dolichurus*, *P.* 12 nematodes (0.2%) of the intermedius species were recorded. Among the representatives of the mononchida category are 8 nematodes (0.2%), and *mononchus truncatus*, *Clarus papillatus*, and

*Mylonchulus* found 11 nematodes (0.2%) of the species *lacustrius*. The roots of the bearded dandel become so intertwined with the roots of the wheat that to uproot them before harvest would result in a rectangular rectangle. has been identified. (Table 1)

**Distribution of nematodes encountered in grassy plants in akhtor net biotopes by category**  
(1-jadval)

| Turkumlar        | Yovvoyi shakar qamish |                               |                | Chakanda     |                               |                |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|                  | end of tours          | There's no such thing as Sony | % hi-sob-laydi | end of tours | There's no such thing as Sony | % hi-sob-laydi |
| 1.Tylenchida     | 19                    | 767                           | 21,97          | 34           | 2564                          | 52,92          |
| 2. Rhabditida    | 26                    | 1500                          | 42,97          | 32           | 1737                          | 36,1           |
| 3. Aracolaaimida | 1                     | 7                             | 0,2            | 4            | 21                            | 0,43           |
| 4. Chromadorida  | –                     | –                             | –              | 1            | 2                             | 0,04           |
| 5.Enoplida       | 1                     | 1                             | 0,02           | 2            | 12                            | 0,24           |
| 6.Monanchida     | 1                     | 8                             | 0,22           | 2            | 11                            | 0,22           |
| 7.Dorylaimida    | 16                    | 1174                          | 33,63          | 18           | 502                           | 10,43          |
| Jami:            | 64                    | 3490                          | 100            | 93           | 4811                          | 100            |

Thus, on the soil around the roots and roots of the jumrutsimon chakanda, there are many representatives of the *Rhabditida* category, a small amount of wild sugar cane roots and roots are found on the soil, and representatives of the *Dorylaimida* category are much less common in wild sugar cane than in the chakanda.

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