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COMPARISON OF NEMATOFAUNA OF TREES AND HERBAL PLANTS IN GARDEN BIOTOPES IN ZARAFSHAN OASIS

Annotation: *The main objective of this scientific research is to compare the roots and roots of wild sugar reeds growing in the biotopes of the Valley of Zarephath to the nematodafaun of trees (black tomatoes) growing in this biotope, comparing the similarity levels. Also, when we compared the nematodes that we encountered in the soil of the root and the root atrophy of these plants, it turned out that there is a big difference between them from each other. The results were calculated by the Mauntford generality indicator.*

Keywords: *wild sugar cane, net, fauna, species, physiological, phytonmatoda, mesophilic, black tomatoes, Phytonmatology, parasite nematodes, pathogen, ecology, Mauntford generality indicator.*

In the field of biology, systematics, fauna, parasites, research is being carried out in the country. The main task of the direction of phytonmatology is to study the role of plant and soil nematodes in biogeotsinozy and their interactions with various other organisms that are part of the soil biota. To date, phytogelmintologists from foreign countries and the republic have studied the roots of many plants and the contents of nematodes living in the surrounding soil, but there has been no absolute emphasis on studying the ecology of phytonmatodes in a complex state. It is worth noting that many types of parasite phytonmatodes slow down the growth rate of the herbs, cause their leaves to dry up, and can lead to the loss of certain species of phytosanitary species in these landscapes.

Material and Methods. The roots of the plants studied scientifically were overlooked in the style of Y.S. Kiriyanova and E. L. Krall (1969).When taking samples, the appearance, physiological condition, temperature of the soil and air, humidity, irrigation methods, soil variety and other factors are taken into account. Phytogelmintalogy is one of the most convenient ways to distinguish nematodes from plants and soils and is a Berman styling. According to this method, the soil of the root and root atrophy of each plant obtained for inspection was analyzed separately - separately. To determine the type composition of nematodes, constant micropreparations are prepared. Information about nematodes was written on both sides of regularmicropreparations. On one side is the name of the plant, the term farm, the period from which the sample was taken, and the name of the person who collected it. On the other side, the phytonemato indicates the name and sex of the species.

Results of the Study. Comparing the same level of nematodes encountered in the soil around the roots and roots of wild sugar cane and black tomatoes, the following data wasobtained: wild sugar was recorded in a total of 3,490 nematodes of 64 species on the roots and roots of the reed, while black tomatoes were identified in 4,053 nematodes dating back to 62 species. When we compared the similarity levels of these two plants to the Mauntford generality indicator, the following results were obtained:

$$J=\frac{2\times 39}{2\times 64\times 62-(64+62)\times 39}\times 1000=25.81$$

Wild sugar cane and 39 of the species it met were found to be generic, with a similarity rate of 25.81. For the soil around the roots and roots of wild sugar cane and black-and-white plants, the following species are common:Criconemoides pullus, Aglenchus Agri-

cola, Filenchus orbus, F. polyhypnus, Lelenchus, discerepans, Ditylenchus triformis, Aphelenchus avenae, Aphelenchoides parietinus, Protorhabditis xylocola, Mesorhabditis monhystera, Panagrolaimus armatus, P. lonicaudatus, P. subelongadus, Heterocephalobus elongates, H. latus, Cepnalobus parvus, Cepphalobus persegnis, Eucephalobus mucronatus, Eucephalobus oxyuroides, Acrobelodes labiatus, A.nanus, Acrobeles cylindricus, Ac. Ctenocephalus, Cervidellus hamatus, Prismatolaimus dolichurus, Mononchus truncates, Longidorella parva, Tylencholaimus proximus, Leptonchus obtusus, Aporcelaimellus obtusicaudatis, Paraxondvium lactficans, Eudorylaimus minutes, Alaimus jaulasali.When we compared the nematodafaunas of wild sugar cane and black-and-white plants by categories, it turned out that they differ sharply from each other. In the wild cane , 767 nematodes (21.9%) of the 19 species were identified in the Tylenchida category, while 1836 nematodes (45,2%) of 24 categories were recorded on the soil of the roots and roots of the black tomatoes. Rhabditida was found to be in 1,500 nematodes (42.9%) related to 26 species on wild sugar cane sleet and root atrophy soil, while black tomatoes were found in 989 nematodes (24.4%) related to 21 species Among the representatives of the Araelaimida category, 7 nematodes (0.2%) of the plectus parie-tinus type were recorded in wild sugar cane. On the soil around the root of the black tomato, Proteroplectus is detected in 2 nematodes (0.04%) related to the longicaudatus type. Chromadorida did not meet representatives of the category, and black tolda was recorded in 872 nematodes (21.5%) related to the types of ruricola, A. terricola, A. nax, Microlaimus dlobiceps. In 1 nematode (0.02%) of the Enoplida species Prismatolaimus dolichurus, 5 nematodes (0.1%) were found on the soil around the roots of the wild sugar cane. Of the mononchida species, 8 (0.2%), 9 (0.2%) Of mononchus truncatus were recorded on the soil around the roots of the wild sugar cane. Among the representatives of the Dorylaimida category, 1,174 species of nematodes (33.6%), 11 species of black tomatoes 411 nematodes (11.4%) were identified on the soil around the roots and roots of the cane.The abstract. Thus, on the soil around the roots and roots of the wild sugar cane, there are many representatives of the Rhabditida and Dorylaimida category, a small amount of black tomato roots and roots are found on the soil around them, and representatives of the Tylenchida category are relatively rare in black tomatoes.

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