



Taxonomic and Ecological Description of Some Coccinellides

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the biological fight against pests of fruit trees, which, on the same day, become a problem with dolizarb. This article specifically explored the features of Coccinellid beetles in the specified area, such as seasonal development, the life cycle, the degree of exposure to pests.

Keywords:

Zararkunanda, Coccinellid, entomofag, *Coccinella septempunctata* Linne, *Coccinella divaricata* Olevier, *Harmonia oxyridis* Pallas, *C.(Neococcinella) udecimpunctata* Linne, *Coccinula sinuatomarginata* Faldermann

It is promising to use effective and environmentally friendly means and methods of combating pests in improving the yield of agricultural crops. The fight against agricultural crop pests has also been carried out chemically in Uzbekistan. However, the widespread use of toxic chemical preparations, especially high-toxic substances, has caused irreparable damage to the environment. That is, it led to pollution of reservoirs, a sharp reduction in the number of beneficial animals (entomophagus, plant pollinants), sharpening of the ecological situation in rural areas, and the growth of diseases among the population. All this caused a further increase in demand for biological protection of plants. As a result of these main factors, predatory insects, parasites, and disease-causing people, which prevent the development of pests of agricultural crops, play a special role.

As a result, representatives of the coccinellidlar family among irritable entomophagus play an important role in effectively eliminating the majority of pests of agricultural crops.

At first, renowned Swedish scientist Karl Linney recommended the use of chamber beetles and goldfish against tumor k juices. Darwin, on the other hand, advised the use of chamber beetles to clean greenhouses from plant juices. In order to eliminate plant juices in England, it is proposed to distribute pest-proof chamber beetles in the field and greenhouses.

In the two second half of the 20th century, some practical work was made in order to use coccinellid beetles. For example, while the climateization of the long Sh arrh *Harmoniaoxyridis* Pallas in Uzbekistan was carried out from L.S. Ulyanovatomoni, it was not completed. (Matthew 24:

14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Research in this area was also carried out in Kazakhstan.

Some large-scale studies have also been undertaken to keep Coccinellid beetles inside the arena in the fight against pests, to preserve local species, and to improve their effectiveness. While interest in coccinellids from a practical point of view was started by K. Linney the study of this family fauna was carried out some time later. Especially since the 20th century, interest in coccinellids has intensified sharply. More than 5,000 tu rs from the Coccinellid family have been identified and described, including 700 species dating back to the Palearctic region and about 200 are registered in the area.

In the field of the use of chamber calls against agricultural croppests, a number of such activities as V.V.YAxontov, L.S.Ulyanova, V.YAxontov, and others on introduction and climate change have been carried out by scientists from the Republic. A number of scientific researches have also been carried out on the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, the biology, ecology, species content, and trophic links of some species of plant gardens in the region are S.A. Mangutova and the valley coccinellid fauna A.K.Mansurov, M.X.Axmedov, Qarshi Cho' A.K.Mansurov, who is a member of the Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses and is a member of the Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses, is a member of the A.K.Ma body of Jehovah's Witnesses. Davletshinas studied. However, people who are now engaged in subsistence farming, especially in the throat sector, do not use them because they do not know enough about these entomophagus insects.

Coccinella septempunctata Linne, 7-nuqtali xonqizi qo'ng'izi.

External structure: The beetle's body is circular-oval, strongly disturbed, almost hemisphere, often point-lined, and the top is not covered with feathers. The wingspan is red, there are 7 black dots, the length of the body is 5-8 mm.

Distribution: *C.septempunctata* is common in Linne Palearctics and Nearctics. Asia is found everywhere in all regions of the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan.

Ecology: *Although* this species is common, it is more common in forest, desert areas. The wintering sites of the 7-point chamber beetle are very diverse. In our observations, beetles can be found between 50 and 100 and 200 pieces of clay under stones that are not as large and under dry well-washed sandstones. In the gardens of different regions, this species winters among spilled treasure and dried plants. The fact that bells wake up from winter in the spring and move to the fields also directly depends on their wintering places. For example, winter beetles on the plains woke up from the winter in March and became active.

Ladybug apart Olevier, 1808 - Chalov xonqizi qo'ng'izi.

External structure: The body is round-oval, strongly disturbed, almost hemisphere-shaped, often dotted, the top is covered with feathers. The wing top is covered with red, 7 large black spots. Body length is 5-8 mm.



Dispersion: A common species in the usual Palearctics. It is common in Europe, Asia, North Africa, the CIS, and Uzbekistan.

Ecology: In the regions of ch'l and deserts, mainly in the beetles, in the acacia tree, in wormwood, sand dunes, grains, grain, cereals, alfalfa, nettle, companion It was noted in nmas, and in the mint. The resulting embryo was allowed to nutrients and then inspered into her quives. This species gives up to 2 offspring per year. The second generation is more common

in early August. The beetle and larvae are slowly moving, and if the larvae are larvae, it immediately turns off and remains motionless for some time, thus sharply differing from other coccinellid larvae.

We noted that the piglets are more often encountered in front of the ant hive

***Neococcinella udecimpunctata* Linne, 1758.
Linne-11-point chamber call.**

External structure: Body stretch-oval, medium-sized, often dotted, not covered with feathers, winged call-yellowing, o' The middle is black, with a common wide wavelength. The length of the body is 3.5-5 mm.

Spread: Europe, Asia, North Africa, the CIS, the usual species common everywhere in the world. This species is considered to be a species that spreads beyond the Palearctics. Although this species is common it is predominantly in the open forests, the farmer'shulik areas are cserophylls and are widely distributed in deserts and deserts

Along with their lizards, they feed on beetles and larvae, plant nectar. The 11-point chamber lamb develops twice a year. Beetles winter mainly in the mountains, partly because it was found that beetle populations winter on the plains as well.

***Coccinula quatuordecimpustulata*
Linne, 1758 - 14-dog chamber call.**

External structure: The body is wide-oval, strongly divided, with bright small dots linear, and the top is not covered with feathers. The wings are black, bright, with thick dots with stripes. On each wing, there are 7 yellow round spots, three of which are located along the wingspots, and 4 are located on the edge of the binges.



Dissection: This species is the most common in palearctics. It is found in Europe, Asia, ShInsulation Africa, the CIS, deserts of Uzbekistan, forest edges, gardens, forests, and bedopoyas.

Ecology: The noodle juice of the beetles and larvae of this species (*Acyrtosiphon pisi* Harr. The 14th-century chamber is herrophilaphis zavadovskii, along with lizards in wild plants such as worms, mint, gazandao't and other wild plants Nev., *Herobion* feeds on herbal juices and wheat tripsi (*Haplothripstritici* Kurd) such as eryosomtion. In early spring and autumn, the beetles feed on flower dust.

***Coccinula sinuatomarginata* Faldermann,
1837 - Hoshiyali xonqiziqo"ng"izi.**

External structure: Faldermann, 1837, at 15:404 (*Coccinulla*). The body is wide-oval, medium-sized, with small dots linear, without top feathers. Its wings are black, yellowish, or pink. Its body length is 2.5-3.5 mm.

Dissection: This species is common in South Palearctics. It is found in western Europe, Asia Minor, the CIS - southern and central Europe, the Caucasus, SiberiaUkraine, Kazakhstan, all regions of the Middle East, including Uzbekistan.

Ecology: *C.sinuatomarginata* xerophytes are found in species, deserts, and desert regions and occur mainly in a year-long vegetation that plays an important role in reducing agricultural crops, including reducing crops and trips of bodies and grain crops.

The beetles winter on the basis of the vegetation in which they live, and we observed a number of times that groups of people who are not so large winter under worm spit.

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