

AQPETKEY ARXIPELAGI TUPROQ MAKROFAUNASI DOMINANT TURLARINING BIOKOLOGIYASI

Jumanov M.A., Isayev R.T., Alimbetov A.A., Aseminova D.Y.,
Tajetdinov M.M., Ubaydullayeva E.A., Ilyasova G.J., Matmurotov M.A.
Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti

The water of the Aral Sea has completely dried up as a result of changes in the natural conditions of the world, that is, an increase in global temperature on the earth's continent, as well as the influence of anthropogenic transformative factors. At this location, in the eastern Aral Sea, the Akbetkey archipelago consists of approximately 50 islands. The land resource of the archipelago is mainly the sand dunes of the Kyzylkum Desert, and today it is covered with saline, gypsum and sandy black soils, which are known to have caused major changes in the area. Identification of the dominant species in the macrofauna of the Akbetkey archipelago in the eastern part of the Aral Sea and the study of bioecological features.

Butun jahon tabiiy sharoitining o'zgarishi, ya'ni yer qit'asida global issiqlikning kuchayishi, shuningdek, antropogen-transformatsiya ta'siri natijasida Orol dengizi suvi to'liq qurigan. Akbetkey arxipelagi Orol dengizining Sharqiy qismida 50 taga yaqin orollar yig'indisidan tashkil topgan. Arxipelagning yer resursi asosan Qizilqum cho'li qumli barxanlari hisoblanib, bugungi kunda sho'r, gipsli va qumli qora tuproqlar bilan qoplangan, shuningdek, hududda turanga - *Populus pruinosa* (Schrenk.), kashtan - *Aesculus hippocastanum* (L.), *Gleditschia triacanthos* (L.), *Tilia tomentosa* (Moench.), *Acer platanoides* (L.), *Biota orientalis* (L.), *Platanus orientalis* (L.), *Fraxinus pubescens* (L.), *Acer negundo* (L.), tuxmaq - *Sophora japonica* (L.), yulg'in - *Tamarix hispida* (Willd.), jiyda - *Elaeagnus angustifolia* (L.), saksovul - *Haloxylon aphyllum* (Minkw.), yantoq - *Alhagi pseudalhagi* (MB.) Desv., oq bosh - *Karelinia caspia* (Pall.) Less., isiriq - *Peganum harmala* L., qamish - *Scirpus affinis* Roth., sho'ra - *Salsola collina* Pall., oq sho'ra - *Chenopodium album* L., jag'-jag' - *Capsella bursa pastoris* (L.) Medik kabi cho'l o'simliklari keng tarqalgan [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6].

Tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirishda umumqabul qilingan zoologik, entomologik, malakologik, ekologik, morfometrik va statistik usullardan foydalanildi. Yig'ilgan materiallarni fiksatsiya qilish, anatomik tadqiqotlar va morfologik belgilarini o'rganishda M.S.Gilyarov (1965, 1987); T.S.Perel (1979); K.K. Fasulati (1969); I.M.Lixarev va A.Y.Viktor (1980), A.A.Shileyko (1984), Z.I.Izzatullaev (1990), A.Yu. Rahmatullaev (2004) uslublari qo'llanildi.

Kuzatuvlar jarayonida Aqpetkey arxipelagi tuproq makrofaunasida turkiston-*Anacanthotermes turkestanicus*, katta kaspiy orti-*A.hngerianus* termitlari, terak bargxo'rlari-*Agelestica alni*, sariq-qizil rangli bargxo'r qo'ng'iz-*Chrysomela tremula*, tuproq qora qo'ng'izi-*Blaps mortisaga*, keng ko'krakli tuproq qo'ng'izi-*Blaps lethifera*, alekto brajnigi-*Theretra alecto*, bog'lovchi o't brajnigi-*Agrius convolvuli*, oddiy tilli brajnik-*Macroglossum stellatarum* turlarining keng tarqalganligi ma'lum bo'ldi va ushbu turlar asosan cho'l o'simliklari florasida zararkunandalik qilishi qayd etildi.

Umuman olganda, tuproq makrofaunasi hasharotlari rivojlanishining sirli, yashirin hayot tarzi, ekologik tashqi muhit omillariga moslashuvchanligi, turlarning ozuqaviy funktsional ixtisoslashganligi, zararkunandalik davrida ular sonining nihoyatda ko'pligi, kurash choralari o'tkazilgan taqdirda ham oradan vaqtlar o'tkandan so'ng tuproqda va o'simlik poyalarida o'rnatilgan uyalarida (gallarida) tezlikda o'z populyatsiyasini qayta tiklash qobiliyati, amaldagi kurash chora-tadbirlarining istiqbolligiga to'sqinlik etishi bir necha yillar davomida kuzatilgan. Shu nuqtai nazardan tadqiqotlar jarayonida zararkunandalarning umumiy rivojlanish fazalarini o'rganish orqali ularning tur sonini boshqarishni o'rganish muhim hisoblanadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Синадский Ю.В. Вредители тугайных лесов Средней Азии и меры борьбы с ними. – М., 1963. – 147 с.
2. Синадский Ю.В. Вредители и болезни пустынных лесов. – М., 1964. – 114 с.
3. Juginisov T.I. Janubiy Orolbo'yi ksilofag - h'asharotlari.: Doktorlik diss.....avtoreferati. - Nukus, 2021. - 61 b.

4. Duysengaliyev E.S., Zhuginisov T.I. Bioecological characteristics of the family of beetles (Coleoptera, cerambycidae) // International Journal of Entomology Research. - 2024. - №Volume 9, Issue 1, 2024, - C. 23-24.
5. Zhuginisov T.I., Lebedeva N.I., Ganieva Z.A., Kaniyazov S. J., Mirzaeva G.S. Xylophagous insects in the dead wood of Uzbekistan // Journal« EPRAInternational Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)». –USA, Beltsville, 2019. Vol. 4, - №10. – P. 149-154. (SJIF: 6.260)
6. Ragan M Callaway, Urs Schaffner, Giles C Thelen, Aloviddin Khamraev, Tangirbergen Juginisov, John L Maron // Impact of *Acroptilon repens* on co-occurring native plants is greater in the invader's non-native range // Journal Biological Invasions // Springer Netherlands Vol. 14. – P. 1143-1155.
7. Raxmatullayev A.Y. O'zbekiston yomg'ir chuvalchaglari faunasi. Monografiya. Qarshi: "Nasaf" NMIU nashriyoti, 2022. – 170 b.
8. Рахматуллаев, А. Ю., Давронов, Б. О., Норкобилова, З. Б., & Омонова, Н. Р. (2021). Фауна Дождевых Червей В Узбекистана. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 1(5), 310-314.
9. Davronov, B., & Orziyeva, Y. (2023). Information Regarding the Terrestrial Molluscs Distributed in the Area of Karshi City. *Research Journal of Trauma and Disability Studies*, 2(9), 15-18.
10. Babonazarov, G. Y., Omonova, N. R., Orziyeva, Y. M., & Khosilova, G. A. (2022). Economic Damage Caused by Scabies Itch Mite, *Sarcoptes Scabiei* (Acariformes: Sarcoptidae) to the Wool Production of Sheep. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, 2433-2436.