

## CONIFEROUS CULTURES IN THE CONDITIONS OF ANDIZHAN REGION

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### **Annotation:**

The article presents data on fungal diseases and pathogens isolated from adult plants of juniper, Crimean pine, Scots pine, from seedlings in nurseries and seeds of these crops. 14 species of phytopathogenic fungi of the genera *Alternaria*, *Aspegillus*, *Botrytis*, *Chaetomium*, *Cladosporium*, *Fusarium*, *Helmintosporium*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, *Stemphillium*, *Trichotecium*, *Verticillium*

**Key words:** conifers, adult plants, seedlings, seeds, disease, phytopathogenic fungi, genus, species.

In recent years, conifers have become widespread both in the landscape design of city parks, squares, streets, and summer cottages. Probably, a significant share in the preference for deciduous crops to conifers belongs to their year-round attractiveness, harvesting fallen leaves and a deceptive opinion about the absence of diseases in conifers.

However, the cultivation of conifers in the city is fraught with a number of difficulties. Coniferous introduced in urban plantings are beyond its ecological optimum and often suffer from a combined effect of extreme natural and anthropogenic GOVERNMENTAL factors. According to A.K.Polyakova and Suslov second EP (2004), coniferous plants in an urban environment characterized by growth th at a young age (15-20 years) and early aging (life expectancy of the plants is reduced by 3-4 times), which is caused by intense spending on vital resources prisposo Blenheim to unusual environmental conditions (Polyakov., Suslova, 2004). As a result, the total attenuation by various abiotic factors coniferous trees exposed to various bo Leznov nonparasitic and infektsionnogo character. This speeds up the aging and death of trees .

Plants are more affected by fungi than bacteria, and diseases account for up to 12% of losses. Of all currently known infectious diseases of plants, 83% are caused by fungi, 9% by viruses, 7% by bacteria.

It should be noted that the systematic study of diseases Softwood cultures Uzbekistan previously been performed. Some data can be found in mycofloristic works on the regions of Uzbekistan and in the Flora of mushrooms of Uzbekistan (1983-1997). The phytosanitary condition of low-growing plantations, as well as seedlings in the fields of the nursery were studied by E. An in the 70s of the last century (1974). S. Kamilov (1991) investigated diseases of tree species, including conifers) in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Based on the foregoing, the aim of our work was to identify the composition of coniferous diseases not only in natural conditions, but also in urban conditions and measures to combat them.

According to literature data, diseases of ornamental breeds can be divided into diseases of adult plants and damage to seedlings and seedlings in nurseries. In this connection, the objects of research are the affected plants and planting material (seedlings and seedlings) of junipers and Crimean pine, collected in nurseries, and in cultural plantings in the Andijan region of Uzbekistan.

As a result of our own research, 6 diseases were identified and 11 types of fungi that caused certain pathologies were identified. Of these, 5 species from 2 genera are parasitic micromycetes causing root rot

(fusarium, pitiosis), drying is caused by fusarium and verticilous wilt, 1 species causes juniper rust and 2 species are typical representatives of epiphytic mycobiota causing black needles.

In the nursery when lodging seedlings, species of the river were noted. Fusarium : Fusarium oxysporum Schlecht. and F. solani (Mart.) Sacc., Verticillium dahlia Klebn. The frequency of occurrence of fusarium was noted much more often. Also, lodging of seedlings was caused by Pythium debaryanum Hesse.

Of the diseases of adult plants, we have identified - juniper rust (exc. - Gymnosporangium confusum Plowr.), Damage to needles (phomosis, rust), shoots and branches (diplodiosis, phomosis). drying of the needles and shoots of juniper and black needles ( Hormiscium pinophilum (Nees.) Lind ., Fumago vagans Pers .).

A study to identify diseases of conifers (juniper, spruce, pine) was conducted in the conditions of Andijan region on landings in the city. Pathology, we have identified on conifers during the observation period (2015- 2018 g z.) Times noobrazny and have both non-parasitic and infectious etiology.

Sampling (twigs and branches with signs of shrinkage, the armature audio seedlings and seedlings) were performed 2 -3 times and during the growing season, spring, summer and autumn. At the initial sampling, information was recorded on the species, plant age, growth conditions, organotopic localization of pathological symptoms.

Phytopathological evaluation was subjected to the following age categories: Softwood: Sejanus ci (. Juniper, Crimean pine, a common), seedlings, young plants are juniper, pine, spruce, aged 10 to 20 years.

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It should be noted that great importance in preventing the development of diseases is given to the protection of plants in the most gentle period of their development - when planting them in the ground, when various rot is often noted. In this connection, we were interested in mycobiota seeds.

To identify surface infection of seeds, the seeds were laid out on the surface of hungry agar and in a moist chamber. Samples were kept at 24 °C for a month. As fungi were detected, they were screened on Chapek's medium.

As a result of the experiment , 14 species of phytopathogenic fungi were revealed from the seeds of coniferous crops, where the species of the river were often found . Alternaria , Aspegillus , Botrytis , Chaetomium , Cladosporium , Fusarium , Helmintosporium , Muc or , Penicillium , Stemphillium , Trichotecium , Verticillium (Table 1) .

Table 1. Mycobiota Coniferous Seed

No. p / p	Types of micromycetes	Coniferous Species		
		M more caller	Pine ordinary	Crimean pine
1.	Alternaria alternate	+	+	+
2.	A.tenuissima	+	-	-
3.	Aspergillus niger	+	+	+
4.	Botrytis cinerea	-	+	+
5.	Chaetomium sp.	-	-	+
6.	Cladosporium herbarum	+	+	+
7.	Fusarium solani	-	-	+
8.	F.lateritium	+	+	-
9.	Mucor mycedo	+	+	+

10.	Helmintosporium sp.	+	-	-
eleven.	Penicilium glaucum	+	+	+
12.	Stemphilium sp.	+	+	+
thirteen.	Trichotecium roseum	+	+	+
14.	Verticillium lateritium	+	+	+
Qty		eleven	10	eleven

It can be about so observe that the number of identified species is almost similar. Thus, 11 species were identified on the seeds of juniper, 10 species from the seeds of common and Crimean pine. On the seeds of all types of coniferous crops, *Alternaria alternate*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Mucor mycedo*, *Penicilium glaucum*, *Stemphilium sp.*, *Trichotecium roseum*, *Verticillium lateritium* were noted. The remaining species were recorded on separate samples.

Based on the foregoing, it can be said that 4 species of micromycetes were identified on seedlings, 11 species of fungi on adult plants and 14 species on seeds.

#### **List of used literature:**

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