

Definition, Damage And Bioecology Of Rodent Pests Of Melons

¹Ramatov Bakmat Zaripovich and ²Palvanov Sobirjon Olimovich

¹Associate professor, Department of Soil Science and agronomy,
Urgench State University, Uzbekistan.E-mail: bakmat-ramatov57@mail.ru

²Assistant, Department of Soil Science and agronomy,
Urgench State University, Uzbekistan.E-mail: sobirjon.8589@mail.ru

Annotation: Melon production is one of the oldest branches of agriculture, which serves to meet the demand of the population for sweet and sugar melon products and industry for raw materials. In subsequent periods, a number of changes in agricultural technologies, a slight weakening of attention to melon cultivation, the growing harmfulness of pests and diseases, a reduction in the acreage of melons, and a decrease in product quality began to undermine the satisfaction of the population's demand for melons. The article talks about the definition, harm and bioecology of rodent pests of melons.

Keywords: rodent pests of melons, *Agrotis segetum* Schiff, *Carpomya* (*Myiopardalis*), the period of growth.

I. INTRODUCTION

Khorezm melons are very famous all over the world for their sweetness, tasty and good preservation for the whole year. Melons are a dietary food due to their high nutritional value, good taste, pleasant aroma, high sugar content, high content of carbohydrates, vitamins, carotene, phytoncides and other substances. For instance, .Ordinary pumpkin varieties contain 5-6%, Spanish squash up to 12%, and melon 14-18% sugar content. Khorezm melons contain 40-60%, and watermelon 30% sucrose, glucose and fructose, 1 kg of melons has 300 calories .A number of recent changes in agro-technology, a slight decline in attention to horticulture, an increase in pests and diseases, a reduction in the area under melons, a decline in product quality have begun to undermine the demand for melons. Melons were affected by 25 types of chemical damage before the growing season, 22 by force, 19 by watermelon, and 10 by diseases.

II. METHODOLOGY

Autumn night The worms infect more than 100 species of plants belonging to 34 families.

When the pests germinate the seedlings of melons, the soil in the seedlings moves in a surface layer of 5 cm, and the stem and rhizome of the seedlings infect even large watermelons.



Figure 1. Seedlings of melon crops infested by autumn night worms

They can gnaw or completely destroy planted melon seedlings. The wings of the autumn moth go up to 4 cm. The forewings are yellowish-gray, the hindwings are veined white, the forewings are dark , round in the center and slightly above it is a kidney spot. Kidney-shaped and round spots are surrounded by a hairy streak.Eggs are 0.65 mm in diameter, with 16-20 ribs on the dome-shaped surface.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Freshly laid eggs are white, the larvae of the last age come to 5 cm, turn blue, disturbed worm pudding. They are brown 14-20 mm in the last segment with two separate spines. In early spring, when the air temperature exceeds an average of 10 OC, the worms rise to the surface and turn into a fungus. Butterflies fly for 20 to 60 days, laying 500 to 2,000 eggs, depending on the temperature, after additional feeding. After three to seven days, small gray worms emerge from the eggs and live for 30-40 days, depending on weather conditions. Develops by giving 3-4 joints per season. The lower limit of development means that the sum of 550 useful temperatures is not less than 100S per generation.

Melon fly

The adult mosquito has a pale yellow or light orange color, the chest is covered with golden feathers, the chest is two-pointed, they are bordered by three orange stripes, the shield is white. The male is 5.5-6 mm long, the female is 6-7 mm (Fig. 2)



Figure 2. The fruit of the melon fly and the dome of the melon fly

The female has a chitinous ovipositor at the tip of the abdomen. The eggs are dug-shaped, white, 1 mm long.

IV. DISCUSSIONS

The body length of the larva is up to 1 cm, white, without legs, gradually thickening from the anterior end of the body to the posterior end of the abdomen is cut vertically, at the end of the last segment there are two bumps, the anal hole is longitudinal, the false cocoon is elongated oval, yellow-brown, length 7-8 mm. Melon infested with melon fly larvae, spread by watermelon (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. Watermelon infested by melon fly worms

V. CONCLUSION

The female mosquito bites the melon, watermelon with an egg yolk, lays several eggs on one fruit under the skin, 100-200 eggs during its lifetime. It takes a month to lay eggs. The larvae that have just hatched from the eggs begin to feed on the flesh of the melon. It develops by giving 2-3 generations in a year.

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