

Braconidae Family Representative *Apanteles Glaumeratus* L Parasite Entomofage's Main Boss Species

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Abstract: In our country, we conducted observations to identify the main host species of the parasitic entomophagous *Apanteles glaumeratus*. Observations were made in the field in the Chirchik district of Tashkent region. According to him, the main host species of the parasitic entomophagous *Apanteles glaumeratus*: cabbage white butterfly-*Pieris brassicae*, turnip white butterfly-*Pieris rapae* parasite also infects hawthorn worms.

Keywords: *Apanteles glomeratus*, eggs, worms, cabbage, turnips, hawthorn.

Introduction: The sexual performance of most braconide is very high and lays more than 1000 eggs. For example, cabbage white butterfly *apanteles* is (*Apanteles glomeratus*) can lay 2000 PCs., and one egg at a time up to 1-75 soles. Braconides are polyvoltins, that is, they develop by breeding several times in the season. The full development of some external parasites takes about 10 days, the duration of development of internal parasites depends on the speed of the boss's development stadiums, most often the larva reaches the last age.

White butterfly *apanteles* - *Apanteles glomeratus* (Hymenoptera constellation, the family of Braconidae) - in particular, cauliflower harms the White Butterfly worms pleasantly. The parasite winters outside the body of the boss, inside its own staircase in the phase where the rump took. In the spring, *apanteles* fly out before the appearance of the boss larvae. The number of eggs of *Sagittarius* on account of additional nutrition of the plants of the crestflowers family and umbrellafamily with flower nectar reaches from 400 to 2000 grains.

The yield of cabbage serniga shovel. Parasite single 2-3 kunlik cabbage coplaining declares Bradley. However, the 3-4 addition of yashil kurtlarai can be too intrusive. The scallop seeds lasted 15-20 seconds. Unexplained pin epargne. Shellfish polepole of hemolymph Erkin holatda-owl. Bitta course the word parasites can initiate one, two once harm.

The larvae of the parasite emerge 3–4 days after laying eggs. They feed on hemolymph and fat cells, but do not touch the body's major vital organs.

Up to 100 parasitic larvae can develop in a single worm due to repeated damage by the female host worm. When the host worms reach the age of five, the *apanteles* larvae cease to develop, emerge from the body of the worm, and around it, in a silky cocoon, turn into a mushroom. The color of the cocoons is similar to the color of yellow or master.

A single female *apanteles* can infect up to 60-70 worms, and in nature the efficiency of the *apanteles* reaches 15-20% to 50% and higher. *Apanteles* also grow like cabbage white butterflies, giving 4-5 generations per season.

Purpose of the study: To determine the main types of boss *Apanteles glaumeratus* parasite, a representative of the Braconidae family, which is considered a parasite in the conditions of our country today. At the same time, the parasite entomofag consists in studying the importance and role of the boss in managing the number of species pests.

Research Features: Identification of the main types of boss *Apanteles glaumeratus* parasite, representing the Braconidae family.

Results of the method: In the conditions of our country, we conducted observations to determine the main types of boss *Apanteles glaumeratus* parasite entomophage. Observations were carried out in the lower Chirchik District of Tashkent region in field conditions. According to him *Apanteles* the main boss species of the *glaumeratus* parasite: cabbage white butterfly-*Pieris brassicae*, turnip white butterfly - the parasite of *Pieris rapae* at the same time damages the Hawthorn butterfly worms

Identified areas were identified and pest butterflies, qurtlari, eggs and buds were harvested for 2019-2020 years and studied in laboratory conditions. In the course of the study, Entomological methods were widely used. 25 grains were obtained from the bushes of the winter eggs of the pest with a plant leaf. The resulting eggs were developed in laboratory conditions in a special thermostat under favorable conditions. Larvae from eggs were collected and counted. The collection of eggs was carried out in March.

Conclusion: In summary *Apanteles glaumeratus* parasite entomophage is the main types of boss: cabbage white butterfly-*Pieris brassicae*, turnip white butterfly - the parasite of *Pieris rapae* at the same time damages the Hawthorn butterfly worms.

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