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## SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE COMPOSITION OF PATHOGENS ISOLATED FROM LANDSCAPE FLOWERS

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### ABSTRACT

Tashkent region conditions cultivated flower from plants separated and determined species of fungus spread, their flower plants get sick level and floriculture to the industry delivered damages was determined. Most a lot spread out to diseases Fusarium wither and decay, gray decay and stain, dust, rust diseases enters Sick instigator species of fungi bioecological features and their spread was studied. in Tashkent region wide spread out Fusarium wither and decay of the disease scenic flower plants get sick level was determined . Three yearly illness level the most a lot piongul 28.5% was observed in the plant .

**KEY WORDS:** Fusarium wilting, root rot, powdery mildew, disease instigator fungi, fungi spreading -----

### INTRODUCTION

In the central and large cities of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions specified in paragraph 16 of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 15, 2021 No. PQ-5185 on "Organization of Plant Quarantine and Protection Agency" and In the city of Tashkent, it is decided to establish a center for the protection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs and flowers from harmful organisms in the form of a DUK .

It is well known that flower crops, like all agricultural crops, are affected by diseases caused by a wide variety of fungal species. As a result, great damage is done to flower plants. The quality and decoration of the flowers will decrease. Sometimes the flower buds die before they open, and the bulbs rot during the storage period, making them unsuitable for next year's planting.

Among the microorganisms, 92% of the diseases are caused by fungi [1] . Among them, the most damaging and common diseases of flower plants include fusarium wilt, root rot, powdery mildew and rust, and various spot diseases. These and other diseases cause a large number of flower plants and a decrease in their quality. The agricultural workers of our republic, like other countries, have more or less dealt with the problems of floriculture. As early as 1925, NG. Zaprometov was one of the founders of the science of phytopathology in our republic, and he paid attention to the diseases of flower plants in Uzbekistan, along with the types of fungi that infect cultural plants growing in the countries of Central Asia. He discovered powdery mildew in roses. The pathogen is Sphaerothesa pannosa. There is Z. rosae. Wor., rust disease – Phragmidium sp. determined that . Phytopathological scientists of all countries, in response to the recommendations of agricultural experts, before developing effective measures to combat diseases caused by extremely dangerous and widespread fungal species for this region, they identify the types of fungi, their biological characteristics, the disease they study the influence of the external environment on their spread and finally the relationship between their plant host and the pathogen.

### METHODS

Methods of determining the types of fungi; In laboratory conditions, we replaced the collected samples with dry paper every day until they dried. MB-3; biological MB-11; we used microscopes. Of this for of the plant ill azola on top harvest has been from dust microbiological of the hook tip with pee item to the window dripped to water we rinsed and top by small mirror with we closed Prepared the drug of the microscope item to the table put from the identifiers using fungi types we determined.

Pure to culture separate get method ; Petri dish pieces on top grow up came out from dust alcohol flame in front Sunni environment slope in the form of placed into test tubes we spent them microscope using always watching we went Good grew up clean types next scientific research in our work use in order to their types worthy Sunni



food environment slope in the form poured into test tubes we spent Test tube 2-3 floors above gauze with wrapping tie fungi type test tube to the surface ( number showing ) writing to keep we put

## RESEARCH RESULTS

During the three-year experimental trial, the most infected plants with fusarium wilt and rot were 30.1%, cloves and peonies, 29.1%, and 28.0% peonies. determined. The three-year average disease rate was 28.5% in peonies, 27.0% in cloves and tulips, and the lowest in itogiz - 19.4% .

## DISCUSSION

The study of existing diseases in landscape flowering plants begins with the identification of natural pathogens. Later, the symptoms of the disease, their distribution patterns, bioecological features, the damage they cause, and finally, measures to combat them will be developed based on the scientific results obtained.

[2-5] species of fungi that cause disease in various decorative flowers were identified and methods of reducing the level of morbidity of flower plants were developed. The main goal of the work is to determine the bioecological characteristics of disease-causing fungi and their damage to floriculture.

## SUMMARY

In the results of scientific research, plant cells with disease-causing pathogen We paid special attention to this problem in order to ensure that the study of its relationship will give positive results. We have achieved the following results while carrying out scientific inspection works in field and greenhouse conditions of Qibray district of Tashkent region : Fusarium is a wilting and rotting disease that infects almost all of 15 types of flower plants commonly found in the territory of our republic. infects all members. The fungus that causes the disease lives mainly in the soil in the remains of the diseased plant and in the seeds of the diseased plant. When there are favorable conditions, it immediately enters the plant body and takes over the blood vessels through the tissues of the root system and settles in all parts of the plant. As a result, plant tissues lose their stability and wither. Fusarium oxysporum forms infect Itogiz, kashkarguli, ilonguli, and lily plants. In addition to fusarium wilt, other species of the Fusarium family are involved in rotting the stems, base of stems, roots and bulbs of plants. It consists in determining the bioecological characteristics of the species of fungi that cause disease in ornamental flower plants and the damage they have caused to floriculture.

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