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SCENIC FLOWER FROM PLANTS SEPARATED SPECIES OF FUNGI THAT PROVOKES OF DISEASES SPREADING LITERATURE ANALYTICAL

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----------ANNOTATION----------

In our country urban planning, greening in the system floral from plants efficient use according to one series remedy events done is being increased. Uzbekistan Republic of development for 2022-2026 intended new of Uzbekistan development in the strategy " Ecology and surroundings environment shielding do, city and in districts ecological situation improvement "green space " nationwide the project done increase" tasks set given _ 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 bio ecological 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* ----------

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, NGZakrometov 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

We performed a diagnostic study only on specially prepared plant materials suitable for identifying disease symptoms and causative agents. Before taking plant samples, the disease symptoms and the nature of the disease development in the field (infected single plants, plants on the edges of the field with the nature of the infection center) were studied. Sample also for the disease starting and strong damaged plant received one the plant root with caution with digging we got it, it's stuck soil take without throwing samples received. 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.

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In the works, the types of fungi that cause disease in various decorative flowers were identified and methods were developed to reduce the level of disease in flower plants. The main goal of the work is to determine the bioecological characteristics of disease-causing fungi and their damage to floriculture.

RESULT

Analysis of the research results. During the three-year experimental test, the most infected plants with fusarium wilt and rot were 30.1%, carnations and peonies, 29.1%, and peonies. It was found that 28.0% were observed. 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

We mentioned above the diseases that occur in ornamental flowers grown in our country today. Coordinated measures to combat these diseases have been developed by scientists in the field. We can see that the scope of the development and spread of fungal diseases is expanding due to the fact that these measures are not implemented in a timely and qualitative manner.

SUMMARY

In the results of scientific research, we paid special attention to this problem with the aim that the study of the relationship between the plant cells and the disease-causing pathogen will definitely give its positive result. 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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