



UDC 591

THE FAUNA ORTHOPTERA INSECTS OF CABBAGE AGROCENOSIS NUKUS DISTRICT OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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It is known from time immemorial that the fruit of the vegetable plant is a valuable food product with dietary properties. They cure many diseases and are used as nutritious feed for livestock.

The climatic conditions of Karakalpakstan are somewhat favorable for the spread and development of cabbage phytophages. White-headed cabbage is mainly cultivated in the region as a vegetable crop. Among the insects found in field crops, representatives of the Orthoptera family are distinguished by their morphological characteristics, biology, life forms, and biocenotic relationships in nature [1,2,4,7].

Taking this into account, the research work was carried out in the spring, summer and autumn seasons of 2022 in the conditions of Nukus district in cabbage agrocenoses.

Based on the research, collected data on species composition, quantitative number of species, density, distribution of orthoptera belonging to the order Orthoptera were summarized.

Collection of insect samples was collected using methods developed for general entomology and taxonomy [1,5,6]. In addition, the works of a number of scientists were used in the study of long-whiskered insects [3,4,7].

Order - Orthoptera - Orthoptera

Sub-group - Dolichera - Longbeards

Large family - Tettigonioidea - Ironclads

Family - Tettigonidae - iron beetles

Subfamily - Tettigoninae

Genus - Tettigonia L. 1758

Tettigonia caudata (Charp.1845)

Tettigonia viridissima L., 1758

Location, duration and distribution: Nukus district, (2♀.♂.1L. 17-22.05.22 y.).

Distribution: Central Europe, Turkey, Iran, India. Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan [5,6,8]. Permanent type.

Larvae and adults damage the large leaves of cabbage.

Tettigonia viridissima L., 1758

Location, duration and distribution: Nukus district, (4♀.1♂. 17-22.05.22).

Distribution: North-West Africa, Europe, Turkey, Russia, Iran, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

Permanent type.

Larvae and adults damage cabbage seedlings and large leaves.

Decticus Aud-Serv., 1831 - gen

Decticus verrucivorus (Lin., 1758)

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (3♀.2♂. 17-22.07.22 y.).

Distribution: Europe, South, Central Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Central Asia, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

Larvae and adults damage cabbage leaves.



The large family Grylloidea - Grylloids

Family - Grylloidae - Gryllos

Subfamily - Oecanthinae

Oecanthus Aud.-Serv., 1931 - gen

Oecanthus turanicus Uv., 1912

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (3♀.2♂. 17-22.07.22 y.).

Distribution: Kazakhstan, Iran, Pakistan, Arabian Peninsula, Central Asia, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

Being an omnivorous species, its larvae and adults gnaw newly sprouted cabbage seedlings, its stems and root nodules.

Gryllotalpidae - The species composition of the calfs

Gryllotalpa Latr., 1802 - gen

Gryllotalpa grullatalpa (L., 1758)

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (6♀.5♂. 17-22.05.22y.).

Distribution: Europe, North Africa, America, Russia, Turkey, Iran, Arabian Peninsula, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

Larvae and adults severely damage the sown cabbage seeds, young seedlings, plant roots, especially in wet areas of the crop, in greenhouses and greenhouses.

Acridoidea MacLeay are true grasshoppers

Acrididae is a family of true grasshoppers

Catantopinae is a subfamily

Calliptamus Aud.-Serv., 1831 - descendant

Calliptamus italicus italicus L., 1758

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (7♀.4♂.L3. 17-22.07.22 y.).

Distribution: Europe, Asia, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

Larvae and adults were found to gnaw cabbage leaves.

Heteracris Walk., 1870 - descendant

Heteracris pterosticha (F.d.W., 1833)

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (2♀.17.07.22 y.).

Distribution: Russia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Western Asia, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan [5,6,8]

Larvae and adults were observed to feed on cabbage leaves.

Mesasippus Serg. Tarb., 1931 - generation

Mesasippus kozhevnikovi kozhevnikovi (Serg. Tarb., 1925)

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (3♀.1♂. 22.07.22 y.).

Distribution: South Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

It was found that larvae and adults feed on cabbage leaves.

Hilethera Uv., 1923 - descendant

Hilethera turanica Uv., 1925

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (1♀.1♂. 02.09.22 y.).

Distribution: Central Asia, China, Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

It was noted that larvae and adults severely damage the crop (cabbage).

Eyprepocnemis Fieber, 1853 - descendant

Eyprepocnemis unicolor Serg. Tarb., 1928

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (2♀.1♂. 22.07.22 y.).

Distribution: Central Asia, South Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

It was noted that larvae and adults cause serious damage by feeding on cabbage leaves.



***Chorthippus* Fieb., 1852 - gen**

***Chorthippus (s.str.) albomarginatus karelini* (Uv., 1910)**

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (5♀.2♂. 17-22.07.22 y.).

Distribution: Europe, Russia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

It was found that larvae and adults feed on cabbage leaves and cause damage.

***Glyptobothrus* Chop., 1950 - Genus**

***Glyptobothrus meridionalis* (Mistsh., 1950)**

Place of detection, period and distribution: Nukus district, (1L. 17.07.22 y.).

Distribution: Europe, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan [5,6,8].

It was found that larvae and adults feed on cabbage leaves and cause damage.

According to the results of our research, it was noted that 1 family, 3 species of grasshoppers belonging to 2 genera, 1 family of grasshoppers, 1 species belonging to 1 genus, 1 species of grasshoppers belonging to 1 genus, and 1 family, 7 species of grasshoppers belonging to 7 genera were distributed in cabbage agrocenoses of Nukus district

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