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OUTBREAK AND DAMAGE TO MONILIOSIS IN A DOUGHNUT PLANT

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Abstract
This article observed between 19.0 and 22.5% of flowers, flowers, leaves, branches, and 10.8 to 11.2% of the disease's development.

Keywords: Hawthorn moniliosis disease - (Monilia fructigena), Disease progression,Turkiston Karolkova, Pontika.

Introduction

Today, the issue of the use of fruits and berries in agriculture and medicine is of particular interest. Solving these issues is carried out by comprehensive study of domestic and induced plants. Cultivation of species brought to new natural-climatic conditions leads to changes in the rhythm of seasonal development of plants, fruiting characteristics, seeds and vegetative renewal, as well as other biological features. The medicinal properties of the hail began to be used in the 16th century. In the XIX century, a tincture made of flowers and leaves was used as a blood purifer, and initially hailstone fruits and flowers were recommended as medicines for heart and vascular diseases. [5]

Hailstones are widely distributed in many countries of the world and are grown as fruit crops: Spain, Algeria, Italy, etc., ranking third only to apples and pears in China. In Russia, the breeder does not yet have industrial value, but the therapeutic and dietary characteristics of satiated fruits are well known.

Of course, hailstones are usually single or grouped, growing along the edges of the river in shrubs, thickets, mountains and mountain slopes, and in rare cases in lush forests. In densely grown bushes do not grow at all.

They are not demanding on the soil, but they develop better in deep, moderately wet, well-dried fertile soils, they respond favorably to the presence of lime in the soil. In the abolary, they are unpretentious, winter tolerant and love lighting.

(Podosphaera oxyacanthae de) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these questions. Bary. f. crataegi Jacz. and Phyllactinia suffulta Sacc. 2. Call birth – (Septoria crataegicola Bond, et Tram.), 3.Tracheomicosis of hailstones – (Fusarium oxysporum), 4. Hailstone rust disease (Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme), 5. White birth disease of hailstones (Septoria crataegi Kickx), 6. Do'lana moniliosis is a disease (Monilia fructigena). [5]

Monoliosis fungal disease not only damages seed fruit trees but also damages calf fruit trees in different parts. Monoliosis develops when spring comes rainy and warm. The plant damages the part of the flower, the formation of coarse spots remains. The mycelium of mushrooms passes from gulband to branches. Infected hail flowers fade, some dry out and shed. Damaged branches enter the coarse color, ulcers appear in the form of a sled or eleps. The color of the leaves on the infected branch changes and fads.

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The disease begins with the appearance of spots in the form of a small circle in fruits, the tissues under the spots begin to hurt, the affected fruit does not fold and begins to build. Infected fruits hang on trees, remain on the tree until early spring, in some cases they can dry out and moisture and fall to the ground. (Figures 1-2)

The fungal conidies of monoliosis disease are dry, and they are inadvisablely spread through birds, insects, wind and air flow. Spores of damaged fruit remains trapped in a tree contribute to the spread of the disease.

1-rasm.

2-rasm

Research Methods

Research on the study of fungal diseases was conducted in accordance with the commonly accepted methods of micology and agricultural phytopathology. Type composition, bioecology of disease-causing fungi N.M.Pidoplichko, M.K.Khoxryakov; damage to diseases and the development of the disease K.M.Stepanov, A.YE. Chumakov, I.I.Minkevich (1974) was implemented using methodological manuals [1, 2, 3,4.].

Results of the Study

According to a survey of moniliosis found in hailstones , the Boston Mountain Scientific and Experimental Station in Boston, Tashkent, accounts for 20.3% of the flowers, flowers, leaves, branches, and 10.7% of the disease's development. The Karolkova variety of flowers, flowers, leaves, branches of the Carolkova variety, which is bloomed with moniliosis , accounts for 19.3% of the fruit, and the development of the disease is 10.5%. Pontica is 19.0% of the flower, flower, leaf, branch fruit with moniliosis of the hailstone, and 10.8% of the development of the disease.

The Region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. Karolkova variety of flowers, flowers, leaves, branches make up 22.7% of the fruit, and the

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development of the disease is 11.5%. Pontica is 23.3% of the flower, flower, leaf, branch fruit with moniliosis of the hailstone, and 11.8% of the development of the disease.

According to observations of moniliosis in the Yamagogh forestry of Yamagogh district, Kashgar region, the species of burma accounts for 22.2% of the flowers, flowers, leaves, branches, and 11.4% of the disease's development.Karolkova variety is 22.3% of the flowers, flowers, leaves, branches, and 11.3% of the development of the disease. Pontica is 22.5% of the flower, flower, leaf, branch fruit with moniliosis of the hailstone, and the development of the disease is 11.2%.

Outbreak and damage to moniliosis in hail varieties 2023

T/R	The place where the study was conducted	Area, ga	Nav	Plant members	2023 year	
					Damage %	Disease progress, %
1.	Boston Mountain Scientific and Experimental Station in Boston, Tashkent	10	Burma	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	20,3	10,7
			Karolková	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	19,3	10,5
			Pontics	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	19,0	10,8
2.	Burchimula Forestry in Boston, Tashkent	20	Burma	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	23,0	11,7
			Karolková	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	22,7	11,5
			Pontics	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	23,3	11,8
3.	Yamagogh Forestry in Yamagogh District of Kashgar	15	Burma	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	22,2	11,4
			Karolková	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	22,3	11,3
			Pontika	flowers, gulgs, leaf, branch fruit	22,5	11,2

Conclusion:

According to a survey of moniliosis in a hailstorm, the Boston Mountain Scientific and Experimental Station in Boston, Tashkent, accounts for 19.0% of the flowers, flowers, leaves, branches, and 10.8% of the development of the disease. According to observations of moniliosis in the Yamagogh district of Kashgar, Yamagogh Forestry, the pontika hailstone is 22.5% of the flowers, flowers, leaves, branches, and 11.2% of the disease's development.

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