

Distribution And Losses Of Subtermids *Anacanthotermes* Genus In The Territories Of The Surkhandarya

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Annotatsiya: Distribution of termites of the genus *Anacanthotermes* in residential areas, industrial buildings, fields, hills, mountainous areas in Surkhandarya region, the damage they cause and the development of comprehensive measures to prevent it, study the population ecology, determine their importance in the natural ecosystem is the main goal of our scientific research.

Keywords: *Anacanthotermes turkestanicus*, historical and cultural monuments, white-headed plant, districts of Surkhandarya region.

Termites are causing serious damage to the population in many parts of the country, especially in the Surkhandarya region, causing serious damage to residential areas, wooden parts of historical and cultural monuments, buildings and other structures.

It should be noted that termites are pests that cause unprecedented damage to residential areas, historical and cultural monuments, buildings and other structures in many parts of the country. Lives and moves under mud attached to a completely dried plant, under the dung of ungulates, from wooden parts of building materials, and in the underground nests of termites (Abdullaev II 2001).

Typically, the Turkestan termite station is typical of meadow alluvial soils and occurs in the white-headed (*Karelinig cospia*), yantak (*Alhagi persorum*), sophora (*Sophora sp.*), and other plant stations, but is not observed in strongly saline soils. (Ergashev N.E.).

The Turkestan termite feeds on a variety of products, but is woody products, especially dry wood, grass stalks, paper, cotton, and so on recycled fabrics, straw, kunjara, dung and other fiber especially enjoys eating foods.

In the territory of Surkhandarya region there are more Turkestan termites, and in recent years in residential areas, social facilities, cultural and historical monuments, strategic sites, natural conditions (fields, cemeteries, desert areas and other open spaces), Monitoring and research on the spread of termites in historical monuments such as "Al Hakim at-Termizi", "Kokildor ota", "Foyoz tepa Buddhism", "Qirq qiz" in Termez district, Surkhandarya region. Positive efficacy has been achieved when toxic termites are used against termites. In our study, the occurrence of termites in these areas was also noted (Mirzayeva et al., 2019).

One type of termite, Turkestan termite, is widespread in the region, and in recent years has caused significant damage to homes and public buildings. According to our observations, termites are distributed in Boysun, Qizirik, Altynsay, Denau, Termez, Termez district, Uzun, Shurchi, Muzrabat, Kumkurgan, Bandikhon, Sherabad, Angor districts of the region, 5136 out of 53 parts. Was found to have damaged the building. Termites in the Surkhandarya region in the following districts:



Figure 1: Houses in "Khalkabad" mahalla of Termez district termite damage

Termez district "Khalkabad" rural citizens' assembly (photo 1), "Arolli" mahalla, "Kokildor ota", "Nurli diyor", "Namuna", "Uchqizil", "Chegara" mahalla citizens' assembly, Oltinsoy district: "Obod turmush", "Barkamol avlod", "Otash mahalla", "Ipoq", "Qoratepa", "Ikra", "Duoba" mahallas, Denov district: 7 houses from Kyzyljar mahalla, 18 houses from Azlarsoy mahalla, "Guliston", "Jartepa", "Bahor", "Navruz" mahallas, mahallas of Shurchi district, "Jonchekka" of Uzun district, "Aktash", "Culture", "Obot yurt", "Bobomurod Omonov", "Yoshlik", "Maladion", "Chakar", Boysun district (Shurob village, adir, cho' Otkamarsay, Pudina mahalla, inhabited by termites) in Sariosiya district: "Uzbekistan", "Bobur". Kumkurgan district (Navruz mahalla, Thousands of homes, businesses, schools, children's institutions, hospitals, cattle ranches, warehouses and hotels in Azlarsay and Kattakol mahallas were severely damaged. In some villages, homeowners have even been forced to flee their homes. The main reason for this is the drying of the climate in these areas, the lack of precipitation, and the drying up of the climate in the mountainous areas. the gradual development and reproduction of the natural population of the pest with the emergence of favorable conditions in a particular area, the presence of a large biological potential of the insect and the ability to form a highly formed community; inability to fully determine the damage in a timely manner due to a highly secretive lifestyle; repeated use of termite-infested timber as building materials; allocation of land plots by local authorities for construction on lands inhabited by termites; stockpiling saxaul, using it as a fuel, and so on in the desert areas where termites are found. The hot deserts and hills of Surkhandarya region are the natural habitats of termites. however, we can see that termites are spreading. To prevent the spread of termites, we need to study their ecology, biology and distribution in the northern part of the region. Given that termites are causing serious damage to human habitats, our main task is to reduce and prevent the rapid spread of termites. Currently, termites are migrating in the northern regions of Surkhandarya region, causing significant damage to homes, agricultural buildings and even historical monuments.



Figure 2: Termite damage to houses in Denau district

Amer Temur mahalla of Denau district, Dustlik mahalla, Yangiturmush mahalla (photo 2), Shargun of Sariosiya district, Jonchekka mahalla of Uzun district, Oqmachit, Kumkurgan district (Azlarsoy, Navruz mahalla) several homes and other buildings were found to be damaged.

Observations of homes in these areas revealed that wooden poles, window and door frames, floors and ceilings had been damaged by termites. Several homeowners in the area have left their homes and moved elsewhere.

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