SPREAD OF CYTOSPORA DISEASE

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Abstract. Cytosporosis is a necrosis-cancerous fungal disease that causes the drying of fruit and forest tree species. Caused by fungi of the genus Cytospora. Cytosporosis disease. Cytosporosis disease of apple is one of the diseases caused by drying of plant branches. This disease occurs in most fruit and ornamental trees, except for apples. The first information about cytosporosis was recorded in scientific sources of the 19th century. Currently, this disease is recorded in a number of countries: Italy, France, Japan, Greece, USA, Hungary, Markash, Romania, Germany, Canada, Syria, Turkey, Holland, Denmark, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Tunisia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.

Annotatsiya. Sitosporoz - nekroz-saratonli qo'ziqorin kasalligi bo'lib, meva va o'rmon daraxti turlarining qurib ketishiga olib keladi. Cytospora jinsining qo'ziqorinlari sabab bo'ladi. Sitosporoz kasalligi. Olmaning sitosporoz kasalligi o'simlik shoxlarini quritishdan kelib chiqadigan kasalliklardan biridir. Bu kasallik olmadan tashqari ko'pchilik mevali va manzarali daraxtlarda uchraydi. Sitosporoz haqida birinchi ma'lumotlar 19-asrning ilmiy manbalarida qayd etilgan. Hozirgi vaqtda ushbu kasallik bir qator mamlakatlarda qayd etilgan: Italiya, Frantsiya, Yaponiya, Gretsiya, AQSh, Vengriya, Markash, Ruminiya, Germaniya, Kanada, Suriya, Turkiya, Gollandiya, Daniya, Chexiya, Slovakiya, Tunis, Qozog'iston va O'zbekiston.

Аннотация. Цитоспороз – некрозно-раковое грибковое заболевание, вызывающее усыхание плодовых и лесных древесных пород. Вызывается грибами рода Cytospora. Цитоспорозная болезнь. Цитоспороз яблони — одно из заболеваний, вызываемых усыханием ветвей растений. Это заболевание встречается у большинства плодовых и декоративных деревьев, кроме яблонь. Первые сведения о цитоспорозе зафиксированы в научных источниках 19 века. В настоящее время это заболевание регистрируется в ряде стран: Италии, Франции, Японии, Греции, США, Венгрии, Маркаше, Румынии, Германии, Канаде, Сирии, Турции, Голландии, Дании, Чехии, Словакии, Тунисе, Казахстане и Узбекистан.

Keywords: Cytosporosis, disease, fungi, capitata, saprophytically, belongs.

Ключевые слова: Цитоспороз, болезнь, грибки, головчатые, сапрофитные, относится.

Kalit so'zlar: Sitosporoz, kasallik, zamburug'lar, kapitata, saprofit, tegishli.

Cytosporosis is caused by fungi belonging to the genus Cytospora. There are two different opinions about the disease caused by representatives of this fungus. Proponents of the first opinion say that Cytospora fungi live saprophytically on dead branches and accelerate their growth. Others, on the contrary, say that they cause diseases in plants and cause the death of trees.

In Japan, K. Togache (1924) reported that the disease caused by Cytospora fungi causes the death of trees, in the USA by A.W. Helton (1961), put forward in Germany by B. Kaltschmidt (1983). A number of researchers Florova I.P (1968), Kodyakova T.E. (1970), I.S.Popishoy (1971), A.Israilov (1974), V.I.Potlaychuk (1976) and M.Isin (2007) demonstrated its occurrence in fruit trees

A.S. Bondarsev (1931) and N.A. Naumovs (1952) stated that Cytospora fungi often cause the development of weakened trees.

M.I. Cytospora capitata Sacc.et Schulz and C. Personata Fr. Fungal species are believed to be the cause.

A number of works have been carried out on the study of the pathogenesis of diseases caused by fungi belonging to the genus Cytospora and the biological characteristics of their causative agents. The role of representatives of this group in the drying of fruit trees in the conditions of Georgia by T.A. Sakadze (1972) T.A. Sakadze, T.G. It was studied by Shelia (1954). Using the method of artificial infection of plants with these types of fungi, their pathogenicity was studied. Cytospora capitata fungus from dead apple branches. Sacc. Et Schulz. Type extracted. According to the author, due to the toxins released by the fungi, plant branches dry up and necrosis occurs in them. In addition, they also studied the morphological and biological characteristics of pure cultures of Cytospora fungi.

E.P. Kropie (1957) studied the premature withering of pome fruit trees in Moldavia. In order to study the pathogenicity of the Cytospora fungi isolated from the diseased trees, the researcher observed that most of them were infected with the disease when he artificially infested the fruit trees.

M.M. Kurbanov (1977) believes that representatives of this group are the cause of the establishment of seed and grain fruit trees in Azerbaijan. E.A. Dvoychenkova (1962) found out that representatives of Cytospora genus are responsible for the drying of apple trees in the Moscow region. In the central black soil zone of Russia, Cytospora schulzeri Sacc. Eat Syd. Distribution of the species was studied by M. T. Khomyakov (1971), who concluded that this fungus is a facultative parasite.

A.A. Ablakatova (1965) Sytospora saritata Sacc et Sehul: fungus. He found out that in the Far East of Russia, it was the reason for the establishment of not only grain fruit trees, but also apple and pear trees. When the healthy branches taken from healthy and diseased apple trees were artificially infected with this

fungus by the author, the branches taken from the healthy tree were not infected, but the branches of the diseased tree were observed to be infected, so the fungus that causes this disease is facultative. Concluded that the parasite.

T. E. Kodyakova studied apple cytosporosis in the Chuy Valley of Kyrgyzstan. It is Cytospora schulzeri Sacc. Eat. Schulz found that the fungus is a weak pathogen. The author of Shy Cabal came to the conclusion that the disease of apples in the Chuy Valley is caused by complex factors, that is, the noculia became weak due to weather conditions, and the fungi of Sutosrora on the trees cause the disease.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, information on the occurrence of cytosporosis of fruit trees by fungi of the genus Sutosrora can be found in the scientific works of M.S. Panfilovani (1950-1956). The pathogenic properties of these fungi have been proven by artificial infection of fruit trees. The author notes that more fruit trees are affected by cytosporosis, and apples are less affected by this disease, and puts forward the opinion that it is caused by weakening.

In the monograph of Magjan Isinni (2007) dedicated to the genus Sutospora, which causes cytosporosis, the representatives of this genus were comprehensively evaluated, and their taxonomy, biology, and parasitism characteristics were widely discussed.

O.T. Khojaev (2010) also studied cytosporosis. The researcher showed that cytosporosis disease is more common in the mountainous region than in the plains and sub-mountainous regions. Due to cytosporosis disease, it was found that the number of fruits on tree branches decreased and the weight of ripe fruits was lost by 5.8-26.8% in apples and 3.8-20.2% in pears. It was observed that the Golden, Delishes, Borovinka Tashkentskaya, Jonaton, pear Royal zimnaya and Lyubimitsa, Klana varieties are resistant to cytosporosis. When combined with 0.044% Bayleton, 11.9% apple, 14.2% pear, 0.2 Soprel, 11.5% and 11.5% yield were saved in the corresponding field.

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