

**BIOECOLOGY AND PHYTOSANITARY STATUS OF MELON FLY (CARPOMYA
PARDALINA BIGOT)**

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ANNOTATION

In fact, we are witnessing the growing importance of vegetables and melons in every region of the country, especially in Samarkand region. As in any case, the melon fly in Samarkand region makes it difficult for farmers to grow melons. This article highlights the importance of overcoming this difficulty, that is, conducting a scientifically based coordinated fight against the melon fly in a practical and theoretical system.

Keywords: *Vegetable and melon crops, larvae, diapause, damage, drug, control.*

Melon fly - a family of two-winged (*Diptera*), belonging to the family of cypress (*Fephritidae*), the main pest of melons is a serious pest.

Spread. His homeland is unknown, but it is believed to be Balochistan. Asia has been announced in Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, the Levant, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, India and Iran. In Afghanistan, the melon fly has been known in Herat since the 1990s, but it only became widespread in later years: in 2002, it spread to Faryab (now Juzjan), Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, and Kunduz. Winrock Int. Volunteer Tech. According to the Institute of Desert Flora and Fauna of Turkmenistan, which works with Assistance, the melon has been active in the country since 1996, first in the Akhal and Mari regions, then in Lebap and Dashoguz regions. and spread to the regions of Kazakhstan.

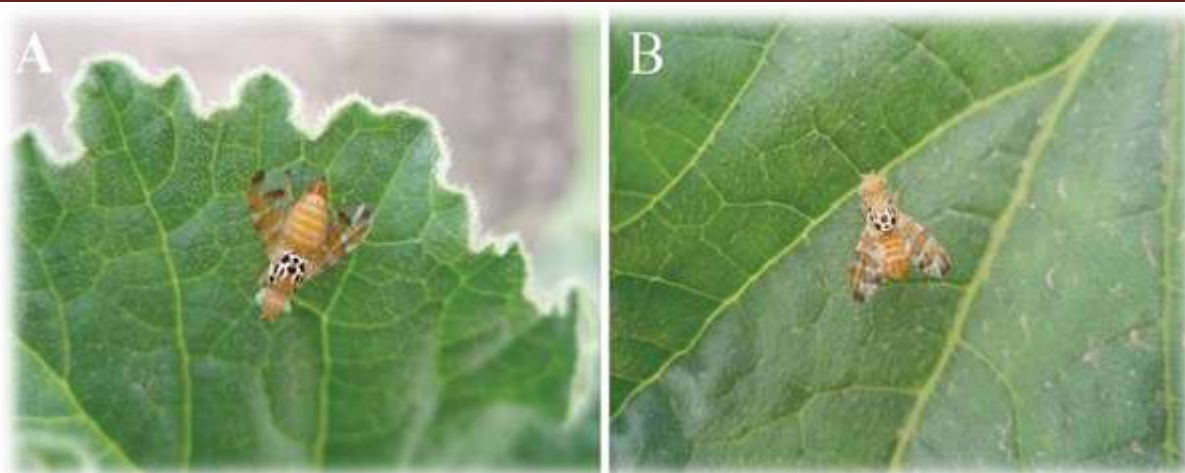


The larva of the melon fly.



The dome of the melon fly.

Damage. Melon flies feed on flower nectar to germinate imagosi in the II-III decade of May in early planted melon varieties (obi-novvot, amir). Melon flower stalks lay eggs on the pollinated fruit, ie when the melon reaches a diameter of 4-5 cm. 2-3 days after hatching, the larva emerges and eats the melon to the seed. The larval period is 10–15 days. After development, the fruit peels out of the hole and fungus in the pupae at a depth of 5–10 cm in the soil. In some insect-infested areas of Afghanistan, 90 percent of the melon crop is lost. The worm of the melon mosquito damages the fruits of melons from birth to ripening and rots them completely. It has been a widespread pest of melons in Karakalpakstan since 2002 and reduces yields. In 2003, 90-95% of melons, 5-10% of watermelons and 3-5% of cucumbers were killed by these insects. The mosquito initially infects early-maturing varieties of melons, from which it is transmitted to late-ripening melons and watermelons, resulting in very large damage in both early-ripening and late-ripening varieties.



The image of a melon fly. (A) female mosquito, (B) male mosquito.

Quarantine measures: Internal quarantine measures should be applied to prevent the spread of melon flies to other regions of Uzbekistan. In particular, in Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Syrdarya, as well as in Kashkadarya and Jizzakh regions, products belonging to the squash family, which are imported from areas where the melon mosquito is widespread, are carefully inspected by inspectors.

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