

## About Viscosity of Cotton Fiber

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The biological variety is mainly connected with presence of the field ecosites, which determine the mechanism of interaction (the symbiosis, pathogenesis, and etc.) that differ typically of such niches of live organism. The biological, forming on sowing of the cultural plants, including cotton plant are the example for this. Their formation is conditioned presence of the separations of aphids, consisting of different sugar, squirrel, ferment, pigment and other component natural substrata. Simultaneously with creation of in natural, it begins shaping the system with determined by balance insect and successes of microorganism. With standpoint of the development of ecosystems the fulling of ecosites is exceedingly positive in conservation of the variety alive organism. However with standpoint of the development plant growing and receptions to high-quality agricultural product fact shaping and developments of such biological systems - is negative in process of the reception of the harvest of the agricultural cultures, in particular, cotton plant. The aphid attacks greatly strike the sheet plates in spring, breaking water mode of the plants and photosynthetic processes. In the autumn attack of the aphid separation getting on fibers of the pat-product in its raw state, get its stickiness and change the color. The microorganisms, using the separations as nourishing ambience, spread together with them on the fiber. That of them, which produce the ferments, hydrolyzed the cellulose filament, bring about it destruction with forming the intermediate products of biosynthesis of celluloses sugar. This is a hypothesis of the influence of the aphid separations on shaping tacky fiber. For its acknowledgements or disclaimers we were organized studies on revealing the composition successes of microorganism, formed on aphid separations. It was installed that there are types a bacteria and yeast in composition of microorganisms enter the certain. It is a lot of leading group bacteria, realizing transformation nitrogen and nitrogen less materials. The aspectual variety is rather poor - not more than 15 types. Yeast and alike yeast microorganisms, the main consumers of carbohydrate materials, are presented by small quantity type (beside 10). Cellulose destroyed bacteria are discovered in the manner of the known representatives of this group of microorganisms. Coming from result of the previous studies broad range meets on fiber of the pat-product in its raw state. We will plan to study the microbiological composition on fibers of the cotton plant in keeping it in the deterioration.