

FUNGI LIFE ACTIVITY AND EFFECTS ON THE SKIN

Tojiboeva Malika Ibrohimovna

Lyseum of Andijan State Medical Institute , Uzbekistan

Annotation

Fungi - the world of eukaryotic organisms (bulimi). Living at the expense of ready-made organic substances, goiter is a heterotrophic organism. It usually has life in plants, soil, water, animals or in their hands. Depending on the method of release, it becomes parasitic and Saprophytic. They are found in more than one hundred thousand species, harmful and useful for humans and animals. The science of fungi is called mycology.

Keywords : Fungi, mycology, plant.

Studies the science of Mycology of fungi. Fungi used to enter the plant world. As a result of an in-depth study of fungal species, scientists have distinguished them as a separate universe. Fungi are different from bacteria and are eukaryotic organisms. Fungi cannot move freely like plants, being heterotrophic, like animals, fed. For fungi to live, there must be enough nutrients, temperature and humidity, there must be no light[1]. The vegetative body of most fungi (except for some cellular internal parasites) consists of thin filaments — hyphae that grow at the ends, spreading on or inside the surface of the nutrient substrate. Increase. vegetative and reproductive (asexual and sexual) reproduce. Vegetative reproduction is carried out by division of mycelium filaments or sclerotsias. These fragments are scattered in different ways, forming a new mycelium when they fall into favorable conditions. Asexual reproduction occurs through spores, which are chreyled on special branches of the mycelium. Endogenous and exogenous slurry, depending on the formation of spores. Endogenous spores usually develop in copious quantities at the spherical ends of the hypha (sporangium or zoosporangium). Exogenous spores (conidia) develop singly, in groups, in the Special Branches of the mycelium, in the kupincha chain. Sexual reproduction occurs through zygotes that are formed from the joining of two different sex cells. Common everywhere. Axari fungi have a short lifespan in nature. When their mycelium develops in a few days and forms spores, it stops growing and dies. There are also fungi whose mycelium lives for many years. In particular, the mycelium of pathogenic and parasitic fungi lives for several years. There will also be fungi that are stored with sclerotsii and turlituman Spores until long periods of time. Many spores can sag their viability for ten years in a dry state. Important physiological characteristics. Oxygen is needed for the development of fungi, and is an aerobic organism. But even a little oxygen I enough for certain fungi, e.g. yeast fungi. Many fungi have different (alcoholic, lemon) fermenting properties. Fungi grow well at 20-25°, some also grow at 2-4°. Light is not necessary for fungi to grow, but sunlight negatively affects their growth and spore

formation. Importance in nature and human life. Fungi that live in the soil erode and Mineralize plant residues (including difficult decomposing [[cellulose] and lignin). Wood is mostly eroded by Cork fungi. Most fungi provoke various diseases in plants. A number of diseases in humans: bald, scaly herpes and others are provoked by fungi. There are also many useful fungi. Fungi of the genus *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* are used to obtain vitamins, antibiotics, citric acid and steroid preparations. Yeast fungi are used in the preparation of wine, bread, beer. From fungi, various enzymes are obtained that are used in tanning, textiles and other industries. In many countries of the world, fungi are used in food; the type of fungi consumed increases by more than 100. Of these, cubes are valuable and contain protein substances, vitamins and enzymes. Fungi are mainly consumed by canning (drying, salting, pickling).

Grade I-tubular fungi or phycmycetes (*Phycmycetes*);

Grade II-sac fungi or axocymetes (*Ascomycetes*);

Class III-basidiomycetes (*Basidiomycetes*);

Grade IV-undeveloped fungi (*diueureuteromycetes* or *Fungi imperfecti*).

Fungi have the property of provoking diseases in plants, animals and humans, disrupting food products. Causes wilting and putrefaction diseases in the pores (See also fungal diseases). Some fungi are of positive importance in slowing down the number of insects as well as the development of disease-causing (pathogenic) fungi. Verticilliosis is the cause of fungi that trigger wilting (fungi — antagonist) to *Trichoderma lignorum* Hars., *Aspergillus* sp., *Penicillium* sp. and others enter.

Fungi, together with bacteria, actinomycetes and microorganisms in the soil, break down organic matter, act as sanitation and participate in the circulation of substances in nature. At the same time, fungi that provoke plant diseases also accumulate in the soil. As a result of monoculture, only specialized fungi are collected from certain species of plants. Some species of fungi of the genus *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, *Trichothecium*, *Rhizopus* and others cause the moldy of the seed material, reducing their unionicity. Many mold fungi spoil the quality of cotton fibers during the period of raw material disassembly. Some species are edible (including mushrooms). The enzymatic, antibiotic, toxic and parasitic properties of fungi are used in veterinary medicine as well as to protect plants from pests and diseases, as well as in the light industry, food and Pharmaceutical Industries .

Literature

1. Presence of keratinophilic fungi with special reference to dermatophytes on the haircoat of dogs and cats in México and Nezahualcoyotl cities.

Guzman-Chavez RE, Segundo-Zaragoza C, Cervantes-Olivares RA, Tapia-Perez G. *Rev Latinoam Microbiol.* 2000 Jan-Mar;42(1):41-4. PMID: 10948828

2. Update on the diagnosis of dermatomycosis.

Tampieri MP. *Parassitologia.* 2004 Jun;46(1-2):183-6. PMID: 15305713 Review. Italian.

3. The role of wild animals in the ecology of dermatophytes and related fungi.

Mantovani A, Morganti L, Battelli G, Mantovani A, Poglayen G, Tampieri MP, Vecchi G. *Folia Parasitol (Praha)*. 1982;29(3):279-84. PMID: 7129238

4. Some ecological criteria of natural focality of mycotic zoonoses.

Otcenásek M, Rosický B. *Folia Parasitol (Praha)*. 1979;26(4):351-60. PMID: 544392

