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SPECIES COMPOSITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF INDIGENOUS PESTS IN ORCHARDS

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Annotion. The article focuses on the biological characteristics of some sucking pest insects that are becoming a dolizarb problem these days. This article provides information on the diseases that the reproduction of sucking insects that occur in fruit orchards cause. Also this article y osh may be able to obtain additional material for researchers.

Key words. Rhagoletis cerasi L, Tetranyshus urticae Koch, Pseudococcus Comstocki Kuw, Aphis punice Pass, Euzophera punicaella moore.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена биологическим особенностям некоторых сосущих насекомых-вредителей, которые в наши дни становятся проблемой снежных бурь. В этой статье представлена информация о болезнях, вызываемых размножением сосущих насекомых, которые встречаются во фруктовых садах. Также из этой статьи yosh, возможно, сможет получить дополнительный материал для исследователей.

Ключевые слова. Rhagoletis cerasi L, Tetranychus urticae Koch, Pseudococcus Comstocki Kuw, Aphis punice Pass, Euzophera punicaella moore.

Orchard trees are considered to be the species most affected by pests among cultivated plants, because of the long vegetation period of fruit trees, the diversity of the source of food for insects (leaf, stem, fruit, root, flower) for the living of their various representatives. creates conditions. In gardens, mainly omnivorous sucking and rodent species cause damage. Among them, it is possible to include aphids, spider mites, coccids, canadillas, fruit eaters, moths, and butterfly worms.

Common spider mite - Tetranyshus urticae Koch

In pomegranate groves, it lives as an omnivore phytophagous, sucking cell fluid under the leaf blade. They spend the winter under the bark of trees in the female breeding phase. This spider mite is different from the meeting characteristics of other cultural biogeocenoses, and individuals of both species form mixed clusters on pomegranate leaves. They absorb leaf cell fluid and form a reddish spot on the leaf. In the years when the weather is dry, the leaves of the plant are partially or completely shed, so the pomegranate fruit grains become small and tasteless.

Komstok qurti – Pseudococcus Comstocki Kuw.

Its male and female breeds differ sharply in their external structure. The female will be flat-shaped, wingless, chamfered and covered with white moss-like flanges.

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The male has 1 pair of wings that are serrated, the color is reddish - brown in color. They overwinter between bark and body crevices in the root throat of the pomegranate during the wintering tuhum phase. The female will lay her eggs while laying eggs by releasing moldy White Gards. In early spring, from March, April, a worm hatches from the egg, and in young branches it is fed by sucking the cellular fluid in the bud tentacles. This develops into a mature breed after 3 years of age and begins laying eggs after 20-30 days. Each female lays 250-650 eggs.

Pomegranate juice– (Aphis punice Pass)

Green or yellowish green in color, the Leaf lives on the underside of the Leaf, forming large swarms, the individuals of which are thickly located around the central vein of the Leaf. From the flowering period of the pomegranate, the flower bands form large calonies in bunches, between the petals, in the fruit bands, which are forming young. The quantitative density of pomegranate juice at the most elevated times in the pomegranate Leaf, the sugar-like waste released by the plant sap makes the Leaf petals, young branches, reel. The leaves are yellowed and bent to the base wither. In cases of excessive damage, the leaves dry out by entering a yellowish green color. When the pomegranate is strongly damaged by this juice, the fruits become small, fluffy. Pomegranate juice does not migrate, it spends the winter on young branches in the wintering tuhum phase. It gives more than 10-15 offspring in valley conditions.

Pomegranate worm – (Euzophera punicaella moore)

Pomegranate fruit is also called. The pomegranate Berry lays its eggs between flower nodules, flower pollinators and seeders. The larva that hatches from the egg feeds on the Foreign part of the fruit grains. Due to the fact that it lives inside the fruit peel, pomegranate fruits are contaminated with Wormwood, the inside of the fruit rotts. Such a fruit is considered unsuitable for consumption. The pomegranate Berry spends the winter in the wormy meat part, where it feeds on itself without worms, near the root collar under the bark and seedling of the body, in the worm phase, when the weather is very cold, the worms are wrapped in a white cocoon. Gives 3-4 generations in valley conditions.

Wingless live-bearing. The body is oblong light green, covered with a slight hump. Aphid tubes and tail are clear in color. Some areas of the body are slightly twisted. The suckers are distinctly distinct from the small thoracic and abdominal segments. The hairs on the body are short and sparse. The forehead is slightly blunt, the mustache passes half the length of the body. Aphid tubes are cylindrical, short.

Apple juices have their own morphological characters, these characteristics allow them to be easily distinguished from other juices. Dark green fine glazes that are common on the Apple datax are green apple glaze-Aphis pomi de Geer.

Founder: the body is broadly ovoid, colored dark green, with yellowish spots on the side of the abdomen. The head is light green, the eye is black, the mustache and tail

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are light green. The aphid tube is black, cylindrical, has a smooth appearance. There are joints in the abdomen. The owl is five-horned. The flat tail part of the forehead is longer. The aphid tube is long relative to the tail.

A living bearing wingless breed. The body is pear-shaped, light-green in color. The mustache, legs, tail are light green, the tube of aphids is black. The head part is yellowish-brown. The head, thoracic aphid tube, tail and anal plate have a rigid structure. The bulges on the abdomen are large. The forehead is slightly elongated. The tail is cylindrical.

Winged female. The head, chest are black, the abdomen is green, with yellowish spots on the side. The mustache and tail are light green, the tube of aphids is black, the eye is reddish. There are secondary order rhinaries on the whiskers. The tube of aphids is separated from the tail.

Female laying eggs. The body is ovoid, yellowish green. The mustache, aphid tube and tail are dark, the legs are whitish in color. The length of the whisker passes through the length of the body. The tube of aphids is practically no different from the tail.

Winged male. The head, breast are black brown, the belly is dark green, the mustache, the tube of aphids and the tail are dark. The mustache is half the body. The juice tubes are long. The tail is ovate.

Wingless male. The head, thorax and aphid tube are black, the tail Brown. There are secondary rhinariae from the third joint of the jaw. But located sparsely. The aphid tube is twice as long as the tail. Aphids are observed with a bulge of shoots on the body of apples, which can be found in abundance in succulent, large shoots at growth points.

Coccids can be said to be representative with few insect-like symptoms due to their external structure. They look like a plant Stork on the outside, which means that a mimicry phenomenon can be observed in them. They cling to the forage plant with their long thin xartum eye, mustache, legs fully reduced, while the adult female resembles an egg-filled sac. Many female forms will be protected by their feathery secretions, due to which they have a dense scaly structure that is rounded from the outside. Hence their name is called qalqondor. These Shields will consist of many larval pods, not only with their secretions. Some of their uniforms do not have fibrous allocations, they have a dense solid shoulder part turned into an embossed shield. Under this shield, an insect egg matures at the shoulder, in which the larvae mature. Such coccids are similar in appearance to root tumors or tree tumors. These are called sohta Shields.

Versatile butterfly Vanessa polychloros L.

The butterflies are clear, the wings are multicolored, the orange-red forewings have blue stripes on the wing edges, as if 6-7 black unequal braids. When spreading the wings, 55-65 mm comes. The worms are brown-gray with branched yellowish

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hairs, the hairs are distributed on all body parts. Body length reaches 35-45mm.In the spring, in April-may, the cherry tree leaf is damaged by populations of different densities. As a result of the damage, the leaves are scalet, leaving them only the main stem of the worm stalks. It is found on almost all land.

Gilos pashshasi-rhagoletis cerasi L.

Shiny black flies, the head is yellowish, with a mustache, the eye is blue. The wings are transparent, dark brown or black-banded with 3-4 th at the front end. Body length 4-6mm.The eggs are white, transparent, the larvae are white or yellowish-white, without legs. Body length 4-5 mm. On damaged cherries, black-brown spots are clearly visible to the eye. The fleshy fruit at the front of the beak is arched. Distributed in almost all places. In the regions of the mountain will give a generation of once, which will cause severe damage during times of high rainfall. Flies appear in decada II of may. By this period, medium cherry redness is observed. Fly flight is observed in May-July. Initially flies, feeding on nectar, between 7-8, days later the females begin to lay eggs. The egg is laid in front of the node with the help of an egg-laying, almost 1 mm deep, on the body of the cherry, which begins to mature.

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