

## BIOECOLOGY OF TOL PEST INSECTS

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**Annatsiya.** Maqola ayni kunlarda dolizarb muammo bo'lib kelayotgan zararkunanda hasharotlarning bioekologik xususiyatlariga qaratilgan. Ushbu maqolada tol o'simligida uchrovchi hasharotlarning ko'payishi ular keltirib chiqaradigan kasalliklar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek ushbu maqola yosh tadqiqodchilar uchun qo'shimcha material olishga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

**Annotation.** The article focuses on the bioecologic properties of pest insects, which are becoming a dolizarb problem these days. This article presents information about the diseases that the reproduction of insects found in the willow plant causes. Also this article may be able to obtain additional material for young researchers.

**Аннотация.** Статья посвящена биоэкологическим характеристикам насекомых-вредителей, которые в наши дни становятся серьезной проблемой. В этой статье представлена информация о размножении насекомых, встречающихся на растении ивы, о болезнях, которые они вызывают. Также данная статья может стать дополнительным материалом для молодых исследователей.

**Kalit so'zlar.** *Dicerca aenea* L., *Capnodis tenebricosa* Ol., *Capnodis miliaris* Klug, Attelabidae oilasi

**Keywords.** *Dicerca Aenea* L., *Capnodis tenebricosa* Ol., *Capnodis miliaris* Klug, family Attelabidae

**Ключевые слова.** *Dicerca Aenea* L., *Capnodis tenebricosa* Ol., *Capnodis miliaris* Klug, семейство Attelabidae

Insects are important in the process of the circulation of substances in nature, in the process of soil formation, as well as in the process of important sanitary.

At the same time, it should be noted that the biodiversity of insects in the fauna of Uzbekistan is considered very rich. The study of insects in different regions accelerated for some time after 1900. Work on this began mainly with the study of agricultural crop pests. In Particular, V.Plotnikov (1911), V.P.Nevsky (1929), I.V. Vasilev (1910), V. Plotnikov (1911), P.P.Of particular importance was the work of arkhangel'sky (1917). In addition, a.G.Davletshina, M.M.Danielova, R.P.Rakauskas, Ye.I.Valentyuk, G.X.Shaposhnikov, A.A.Sharov, L.S.Nekrasova, G.A.Arutyunyan, A.P.Barannick, D.A.Fundamental research into entomofauna has also been carried out by the belovs. That being said, in addition to the fact that the results of the studies

carried out are of theoretical and practical importance, it was the toll entomocomplexes that were not a separate object of study.

**Disterca-Dicerca Aenea L.** mainly damages the toll. It is also found in mulberry, walnut, Poplar and other trees. It develops on trees that are older and begin to dry out more. Not much is physiologically harmful to the plant. The beetle is dark, shiny, 18-22 mm. Their eggs are usually laid on the cut-off ground of the Tol. It is found in Central Asia and the Caucasus and northern Iran.

**Smoke color zlatka-Capnodis tenebricosa Ol.** During the beetle period, the branches and bushes of fruit trees gnaw the bark and cause damage. In addition, beetles feed on Pomegranate, Birch, Acacia, Willow and willow leaves. The beetle is bronze-colored, shiny, 12-22 mm. there are spots on the front shoulder. The beetle overwinters between plant debris on the soil surface. Beetles feed during growth.

**The Poplar large zlatka-Capnodis miliaris Klug** infects mainly Poplar and Willow during the larval period. The size of the beetle is 30-40 mm. The larva often lives under the throat and bark of large stems close to the soil. Beetles appear in may - June.

**Willow cushion-Pulvinaria solicicola Borchs.** It is widespread in Central Asia. There can be up to 300 larvae on a branch of 10 cm when they multiply too much. The size of the female is 4 mm, round in shape. Breeds in which eggs are laid-crispy brown. Fertilized adult females overwinter. In a year gave two joints and sucked. Chalcidparasites scrape them in large numbers.

**Monosteyra discoidalis is a Monosteira discoidalis Jacques.,** were until recently run under the name of Poplar Kandala. Lives under Poplar and willow leaves. The increased years are much more damaging. It is found in Central Asia and Iran.

The front shoulder is raised like a balloon and separated into two parts by a midline. The front side is light yellow, with two spots in the middle. Mature forms and larvae feed by sucking the Leaf SAP. Blocks the breathing holes of the Leaf. The size of the body comes 3 mm.

**Aphidiids (Aphididae) are parasitic winged insects.** They are small, 3 – 4 m when spreading their wings, the abdomen is thin. They lay their eggs inside the body of aphids. The larva that hatches from the egg develops as a parasite in aphids.

Herbivorous thrips feed by sucking aphids on the plant parts. Leaky spots occur on the absorbed areas. The tissue dries up, there are also predatory species of thrips. For example, they feed on eggs and larvae of mites (Acorns , spider mites), aphids and other small insects. Some of these have significance as acorophages and entomophages.

**Leaf mowers are a family of Attelabidae.** The body is cylindrical, these are similar to elongated ones, the difference is that the whiskers are not recurved elbows,

the body is shiny, non-dark. The larvae surround the leaves of the tree with a beak and live in its range, inside fruits and branches.

**The bark beetles are a family of Spidae.** The body is cylindrical, these are similar to elongated ones, the difference is that the whiskers are not recurved elbows, occupying 1/3 of the body. The larvae are legless, tactile, fat. The tree makes paths under the bark, in a piece of wood or in a ditch between the bark, and it develops. Some species are herbivorous. the beetle makes a pit in the bark to lay eggs. Some turlair males and females prepare a rodent courtship chamber from 2 sides of the stem, where the sex is added, and then the female prepares a maternal path and lays eggs on its edge.

**The goldfinches are a family of Chrysopidae.** The size is medium, the body is soft, with both pairs of wings equally progressive. The larvae are elongated. There are hairs that accumulate and settle in the bulges of the top and sides. Mature individuals are green in summer, with golden-shiny eyes. The egg is located erect, with a long stem. Its larvae feed on aphids and spiders and bring benefits.

**The hemerobids are a family of Hemerobridae.** The Goldfinch is close to the Eels, but the whiskers are rosy, the eggs are stemless, the larva, differs in smoothness. These feed on sour aphids, coccids, mites, and are rich in useful insects.

**The chalcidymons are a family of Chalcidoidea.** The body is small, metallic in color. wing venation is simplified. There are more than 8 thousand species. Most are internal and external parasites of insects. Some are oviparous, i.e. egg parasites. For example, the species and forms of trichogram are of great importance in reducing the eggs of Apple worms and a number of other pests. The parasite aphelinus was brought and distributed from the United States to fight Apple cone juice.

**Head family: ants-Formicoidea.** They are characterized by polymorphism, species richness (there are more than 5 thousand species). These are divided into a team living wingless worker, winged male, female and large-headed worker (soldiers). Ants put their nest on the ground, tree stumps and other lands. It feeds on the remains of animal and plant products. These welcome the sweet detritus of other insects, especially aphids. There are also species that are predatory towards other insects that are quite progressive. Work is underway to use them in the fight against harmful insects. The Argentine ant, which has spread from South America to Europe, causes damage to sweets and various products.

Wood rodents or long whiskers are a family of Cerambycidae. These differ in the length of the whiskers and their backward tilt only along the shoulder. beetles are elongated, larvae are large, soft, without breast legs. There are 17,000 species. It is found in large numbers in forests. The larvae cause great damage by making hives on tree stems and branches. Some are forest, even the wooden part of the buildings shikastlaydi. Ba zi species damage field crops. For example, a sunflower long mustache is a pest of a sunflower, or a willow branch tall will damage the willow.

Chaitiphorus Koch's seed *Ch.capreae* (Mosl.). *Ch.salicti* (Schrank.) juices are easily differentiated by color and habitat. *Ch.capreae* (Mosl.) are clear-green glazes that form medium-sized colonies on the upper and lower leaf surfaces. *Ch.salicti* (Schrank.) the type beetle is characterized by its almost black color. It always lives on the bottom side of the bars, at the ends of the branches, its colonies are not kata. With the last peculiarity, it is a green willow SAP (*Aphis fasinosa* Gmel.) is different from .

**Pterocomma Buckt.** seed juices are found on the body and branches of Willow. Its species differ primarily in habitat, color, and colony size. Wide ellipse-shaped brown aphids (*Pterocomma pilosum* Buckt) do not form noticeable colonies, living only on young branches of Willow. From the September frosts, when the body is covered with an ellipsoid green, yellowish-brown, gray heap, these juices begin to multiply on 2-3 annual branches. Autumn takes up all of the willow tree during the winter months, forming very kata colonies. Only in January, when the daily temperature drops to -10-12°C, 90-95% of the juices are eliminated.

**Large willow SAP (*Tuberolachnus salignus* Gmelin).** *Tuberolachnus salignus* is found in tholes of all varieties, while in many breeding periods it also lives by crossing trees such as apples, quince, Mulberry. It is counted from aphids that do not have a full life cycle. According to the results of a study carried out in the regions of the Fergana region, in particular in urban areas, Kata tol juice is found in all colon branches and kings of the nutrient plant, on the body and 5-12 CM. Lives in the root part of the pit. Its choice and distribution of habitat as a nutrient plant depends primarily on the season, as well as environmental factors.

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