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BIOECOLOGY AND HARM OF SUCKING PESTS OF SPRUCE

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The article provides information on plant lice(aphids), Shields, distribution and biology from sucking pests that are found in the Spruce plant.

Keywords: spruce pest, species, bio ecology, distribution, harm.

Currently, in our country, the reserve for Spruce plants is growing from year to year.Because a lot of cities and villages are being planted for the fact that their useful properties are very high.In our field experiment, we studied the bio ecology of sucking pests these are the sucking insects below.

Plant lice (aphids)-Equinox-belong to the subspecies Aphidinea of the genus Homoptera. Plant juices make brunettes mainly found at growth points. Aphids are green sometimes green yellow. The middle and rear chest of the winged breeds are both the front breast, and the half is black, the length of the adult aphid is about 2 mm, and the shape is pear-shaped. Aphids hibernate in the form of eggs on the branches of a spruce.In the spring, by the time the buds are written,larvae hatch from the eggs, which first suck the juice from the bulging buds, and later the juice from the leaves and flowers. Plant sap gives 10-12 joints per season. Each female breed gives birth to up to 50 larvae alive in the spring and up to 20-30 in the zone. On hot summer days, the general development of aphids slows down. This is also caused by increased natural kushandas. From the first month of the autumn season
starting from aphids begin to multiply. The eggs, on the last joints of which male and female breeds appear, overwinter. Leaves and branches of ornamental shrubs affected by aphids stop growing and have a picturesque property
will have a negative impact. Purple color damages several dozen species of ornamental trees as well as shrubs of Shields.The trunk and branches of the tree or bushes damaged by the purple shield are lagging behind in development and gradually dry out. Biology. The fathered female of the purple shield, one-and two-year-old branches on the bark of trees and shrubs, and the bud overwinters under its

shield in the axils. In winter, the decrease in air temperature is noticeable to the shield

it has been studied by Vasiliev, Livshits (1984) that the level is negatively affected (- 11-15°C) and almost all die when the temperature is - 29°C. The male is reddish-purple in color, the front wings are well developed, the length of the body is 1 up to mm, the nymph Shield of the female is flat, elongated, white in color, 1.5 mm long. With the onset of water movement in the body of the plant in the spring, female Shields end the winter period of rest and begin feeding. Female breed Shields the third decade of April lays eggs, and from the beginning of may, hatching larvae appear, which begin to spread throughout the plant. Usually they settle on a smooth bark, leaf and fruit bands, and on the surface of the Leaf there are only a lot of them does not occur. It is known that female larvae become a female breed in a large zone after the second jump, while male larvae after the second jump go through the successive stages of pronimfa and nymph, and then adult male breeds begin to appear. According to the results of the observation carried out, both female and male mature breeds of the second generation were identified in late June, early July.

The initial egg-laying period of females of the second generation was determined in the first decade of July. Females lay from 20-50 to 70 eggs. (Vasiliev, Livshits 1984).

Conclusion

Plant juices feed on Spruce plants mainly by sucking out growth points, and buds later on aphids on leaves and flowers. Plant sap gives 10-12 joints per season. Each female breed gives birth to up to 50 larvae alive in the spring and up to 20-30 in the zone. Leaves and branches of ornamental shrubs affected by aphids stop growing and negatively affect the vitaminization property of their fruit. The fathered female of the purple shield, one-and two-year-old branches on the bark of trees and shrubs, and the bud overwinters under its shield in the axils. Females lay from 20-50 to 70 eggs. Gives two generations during the growing season. I learned

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