

SOME BIOECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HYALOPTERUS PRUNI GEOFFR, A PRICON CANE SEED IN ORCHARDS

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Development of effective (ecologically safe) control measures against pests on the basis of a comprehensive study of the distribution, biology and ecological characteristics of orchard agrocenoses is of great importance in increasing the quality and weight of fruit crops, while reducing the quantity density of pests.

The life of the apricot-cane aphid is full-fledged, it lives on the cane from the fruits of grain plants (apricots, peaches, almonds).

Apricot - the founders of cane aphid, the body is covered with a large light green and slightly gray powder. The front chest and abdomen are slightly more prominent. The hairs on the body are short and sparse. The mustache is shorter than half of the 5-jointed body. Khartoum lies towards the base of the first pair of legs, short and thick. Sap tubes are short. The tail is thick, the sap tubes are long. The body of *Hyalopterus pruni* Geoffr is elongated, 2.5-3.0 mm long. Green, mostly coated with wax. The antennae reach 2/3 of the body length, and the antennae are 5- and 6-lobed. The spike of the last antennal segment is 3.0-3.5 times longer than the base of this segment. The tubes are much shorter than the tail. Adult founders are found in the 2nd-3rd decade of May. Aphids are located on the underside of leaves and often form large colonies. The leaf plate has a mosaic color. Wings appear in generation 2 and beyond. The migration will be extended until the end of June - the first ten days of July. The last time this species was recorded in the 1st ten days of August. A secondary forage plant is reed (*Phragmites australis*), aphids settle on the leaves of this plant, often on the underside. Colonies are observed in this fodder plant in July-August. Remigration will take place at the end of September.

A live birth without wings. The body is elongated light green, covered with a little dust. The sap tubes and tail are clear in color. Some parts of his body are slightly twisted. The gills are distinctly different from the small thoracic and abdominal segments. The hairs on the body are short and sparse. His forehead is slightly chubby, his mustache is half the length of his body. Aphid tubes are cylindrical, short. The length of the wingless live-bearing body is 2.4-2.8 mm, green, pollinated. There are two rows of oval white spots on the back, chest and abdomen. Antennae pale, six-lobed, slightly shorter than body length. The frontal line is straight.

Winged viviparous aphid. The winged female has a dark head and breast, a green belly, and two rows of white spots. Body length 1.9-2.2 mm. The hairs on the

body are sparse and clearly visible. His forehead is slightly rounder, his mustache is longer than half of his body. There are 10-11 rhinaries in the 3rd section of the mustache. Tail and aphid tubes are short.

The female lays eggs. It is small, powdery light green in color. The seeds are small. His forehead appeared. Aphid tubes are very short. The tail is 2 times longer than the sap tubes. On the 3rd pair of calves there are sensory pits.

The head-chest moustache, legs and legs of male aphids are light green in color and there are spots on it. The forehead is thick and clearly defined. 35-40, 16-25, 7-10 secondary rhinaries are located from every 3rd joint of the mustache. The length of the aphid tube and tail is almost the same.

Apricot-cane sap, when comparing the samples taken from different plants, the dark ones live in apricots, and the types found in almonds are light green. Depending on whether the leaves of plants are dark or pale, they are lighter or darker in color, but their sizes are almost the same.

Eggs are oval, black. It hibernates in the egg phase. Eggs are located at the base of buds or on their surface in young buds of plums, peaches and apricots.

The main time of damage, the hatching of the larvae of the founder females is observed in March - early April, when the stages of the fruit buds are separated from each other. For food, insects prefer the lower part of the leaves. They can also feed on flowers and fruits. Aphids suck juice from the veins of the leaves. Plants belonging to the main migrant, Phragmites, Calamagrostis, Elymus, Typha, Carex genera are secondary food plants. Migration to secondary food plants is observed in May, the maximum rate is reached in June. In July, the number of insects usually decreases significantly, then increases again from the middle of August. Insects feed along the main leaf veins. The duration of the reproductive period of a wingless live-bearing female is 7-10 days, the life expectancy is 20-44 days (depending on the breed), the number of larva births is up to 70. Aphids form large colonies on both primary and secondary hosts. In August, plum pollinating aphids begin to migrate to the host plant. In September-October, they produce sexual offspring. In October, 5-7 eggs are laid under the buds of plants with fruits. Egg laying continues until the leaves fall and hard frosts.

Oligophagous, it damages pome fruits: plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, almonds. From wild plants, it feeds on representatives of the genera Phragmites, Calamagrostis, Elymus, Typha, Carex.

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