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# MORPHOLOGY AND BIOLOGY OF PSYLLA VASILIEVI SUTS ALSO THE WAYS TO FIGHT AGAINST IT

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**Annotation**
This article provides information on the structure and life of pear aphids. Measures to combat this pest are also described. Among cultivated plants, orchard trees are most susceptible to various pests. The main reason for this is the long vegetation and the relatively large size of the trunk. Here you can find samples of different groups of arthropods in terms of nutrition: leaf, twig, fruit and root pests. In general, in Uzbekistan, fruit trees feed on more than 300 arthropods.

**Keywords:** Pear, pest, pear aphids, control, flowers and slender, located, provitamin A, lay eggs, danadim, fufanon.

Pear is a fruit tree belonging to the rose family. Pear is an ancient cultural plant. It is initially thought to have been civilized in Iran and Armenia. It is widely grown in European countries, temperate zones of America, Africa, Australia, Southeast Asia. The area planted with seeded fruit in the world ranks 2nd after apple picking. Pear is light-loving, drought and cold tolerant. Pear grows well everywhere except in sandy saline soils. The root is a low-banded bullet root, the main part of which is located in a layer of 20–80 cm of soil. The fruits are eaten fresh, made into stalks, jams, compotes, jams. It contains an average of 80% water, 10.4% sugar, 0.3% organic acids, 0.03% additives, 2.6% klechatka, 0.4% nitrogen, vitamins B, C, provitamin A. [1] Pear trees are damaged by many pests. One of the main pests is pear pear lice.

**Psylla vasilievi Suts.**

This lice are a more dangerous pest for pears than other lice found in the head. He twists the edges of the leaves and wraps them in a tube. Due to the fact that it is so damaged, the twisted leaves fall off. [2]

Adults and larvae suck the sap of pear buds, leaves, flowers and slender twigs, making the trees very clumsy.

Severely damaged leaves darken and fall off. If the pear aphids are not controlled, the trees will shed their leaves completely in early July. Damaged tree branches are

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crooked, the fruit is hard, tasteless, not normally large, and often covered with sticky debris of aphids.

Pear aphids are found in Central Asia, its blood relative PsyllapyricolaForst. type is widespread in Europe, this species is also distributed in the north (up to the middle part of Russia) and North America.

The aphids are up to 3 mm long when they mature. The color is yellowish or light greenish-brown. There are transverse black paths in the abdomen. The wings of the aphids are clear, with a dark spot on the posterior edge; the hind wings are shorter than the front wings.

The female of the aphids is slightly larger than the male. In males there are two transverse dark spots on the lower side of the abdominal segments, and in females there are two round dark spots. The abdomen of the female hangs down, while that of the male rises slightly.

Winter aphids are slightly larger and darker than summer aphids.

The eggs are small, white, and barely visible to the naked eye; the larvae turn yellow before hatching. One end of the egg is an enlarged, small stalk, thus clinging to the branch; the other side of the egg is pointed and has a special excess in the shape of a hivchin. [3]

The larva is wingless, yellow, sometimes green, flat. The older larvae differ in size and the presence of a wing beginning.

Aphids lice overwinter in the branches of pear trees as they mature and partly under the bark of their bark. Shortly before the tree sprouts, the aphids lice mate and begin to lay eggs. He lays his eggs on the tips of the branches and near the buds. The first joint of the insect asked for the juice of the swollen buds, the inscribed leaves, and especially the flower cups. The pest develops rapidly: in late April - early May, winged (adult) aphids of the new joint appear. In Central Asia, aphids give 4-5 joints during the summer. [4]

Larger and darker aphids, which overwinter until the first generation of winged aphids appear, are killed. Females of summer joints lay eggs 3–8 days after hatching, mainly along the veins of the upper side of the leaf. Female aphids lay 300-480 eggs in their lifetime.

Adult aphids live about 2-3 months, so aphids of various joints occur in summer.Adult aphids constantly fly from one place to another, and the larvae are less mobile. The larvae of all the joints except the first joint produce a lot of liquid

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sticky, succulent feces, hence the name of the insect aphids. In late summer, aphids lice, in particular, produce a lot of litter. This debris flows from the leaves and contaminates tree branches, trunks, and fruits; there are light brown spots on the fruit that have been touched by the litter.Adult aphids move from tree to tree in both summer and autumn, however, they multiply and overwinter in the fall.[5]

Control measures. The aphids, which have hardened when the black cold falls, are knocked down early in the morning with a wooden stick wrapped in cloth in tents written under the trees, and immediately destroyed. In early spring, the bark of the trees is cleared of dead coins, and the ground around the tree trunks is uprooted. The chemical method is more effective in combating pear aphids.Against the nymph of pear aphids lice Danadim 40% эм.к. (0.8-2.0 ha / l), Fufanon 57% эм.к.(1.0-3.0 ha / l), Detsis 2.5% with эм.к.(0.6 ha / l) drugs are used.

The effectiveness of the drugs is high before the nymph is covered with honeycomb. 20 days before harvest-Danadim, Fufanon, 30 days before processing Detsis is stopped.

In summer, the trees are sprayed in the early morning (without warming the air) or in the evening (after a cool fall) to avoid burning.

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