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CITRUS SWAN, HARMFUL SPECIES DEVELOPMENT, SPREAD, AGAINST THEM METHODS OF STRUGGLE

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Annotation
This article provides information on the distribution, features of development and measures and proposals to combat the spread of citrus mites found in the warm room in the Tashkent region.

Keywords: citrus Swan, in citrus plants, spread, development.

Citrus Swan (Dialeurodes citri Ashm) is an equal winged Homoptera of the genus aleyrodid èki belonging to the family of swans (Aleyrodidae).
Spread. Its homeland is considered to be the countries of the Southeast Osiè (China, India). It is currently common in countries with tropical and subtropical climates. India, Vietnam, South China, Afghanistan, Japan,
It is found in the Philippine Islands, Ceylon and most CIS countries. Since 1942, it began to spread to the shores of the USA, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Hawaiian Islands, Europe, the Mediterranean Sea. Today this insect
An internal quarantine pest that has spread to all regions of Uzbekistan, very harmful to citrus and plants of the subtropical region.
Harm. Citrus Whitefish develops mainly in citrus plants (lemon, orange, tangerine, trifoliate). Alternatively, it also causes great damage to plants such as tea, dates, lilac, Laurel, Jasmine, camphor, Gardenia, ligustrum. It develops only on the leaves of trees, therefore, trees and shrubs that shed their leaves in the winter season are cleaned of whitefly in winter. The larvae (especially 3 èshli) suck the leaves and feed on its juice, from which the leaves weaken and the yield of the plant decreases. Swan's sweet
in their separation, fungi develop rapidly, which leads to a weakening of photosynthesis, the commodity appearance of the product disappears, the dressing decreases by up to 50%.External structure. The Citrus Swan female has a pair of swans, the length of which reaches 1.6-2.0 mm, the eye is black, with a pink Speck, the body is light yellow, while it is silent, the wings cover its body. Female and male very

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similar in appearance to each other. The male, however, is smaller than the female, the body is small and elongated. The body of the female is short and wider, the wing is calcareous. The mustache is seven-knurled, the limbs are two-knurled, in which èrdam it is attached to the tag part of the leaves.

Life expectancy: the spring generation of citrus whitefly, which comes out of the winter season, lives 3-4 weeks. From the eggs laid under the Leaf, the first larvae begin to hatch in 10-12 days. The period of development of larvae in the spring months is 10-14 days, the entire life span, that is, from laying eggs to becoming a mature insect, is about 60 days. In summer, the development period of the larvae is about 5-12 days, the living period is 30-40 days, which means that development is accelerated compared to spring. In the autumn months, the development period is quite prolonged: the development period of the larvae is 15-35 days, from eggs to the formation of winter pupae-107 days. The development of citrus whitefly is often three generations, namely in spring: April-May, ÈZ: in July, autumn: in September-October. One female swan lays up to 125 eggs. Make them from one to several groups of freshly grown leave places on the back. In some cases, several thousand eggs can be found on one leaf. The shell of puparids and eggs can remain in the leaves for more than a year after the vultures open. By December, puparids will begin to emerge, and in the following months their number will increase. On cold spring days, the development of citrus whitefly takes place at different intensities. Therefore, in the second half of ÈZ in plants, representatives of larvae of various species, i.e. both oviparous and mature insects, can be found. At the end of the summer months, citrus Swans, developed on leaf-shedding trees, fly to citrus trees and exacerbate their infestation in winter. It hibernates mainly on citrus trees during the winter months. Citrus Swans in the big èsh cannot fly far, they hang on tree branches, but in the windpipe, clothes, vehicles, cut flowers, can move lightly to other plants through the branches. The main source of the spread of the pest is damaged seedlings. The larvae of the whitefly can migrate from one state to another through seedlings, flowers and fruits, from districts to other districts.

Measures of struggle.Biological measures of struggle: as biological means of protection against parasites belonging to the genus Encarsia, Eretmocerus, as well as fungi of the genus Aschersonia, Verticillium, Cephalosporium biopreparations can be used.

Chemical struggle measures: the first processing of the lesion center is carried out in the spring, at the beginning of ÈZ in the first generation of Imago.This uses tools, which are listed in special recommendations. The first generation of second-handled larvae is numerous it is held at the exit time. The third processing is carried out against the larvae of the first and second generations. Strongly infected with whitefly

the fourth processing in seedlings is carried out from the first half of September until the color enters the fruits. 20-25 days after picking berries before processing is stopped. Spraying work is carried out to the second generation of larvae and cleaning from black spots on trees. In the autumn-winter months, the roots of citrus plants è fumigation in a warm state will be made. Ligustrum, trifoliat èpish from trees after the damage Center is finished

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