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THE VARIETY OF HARMFUL INSECTS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation: *This article provides information about shackles and one of their types, the Bed shackle.*

Key words: *Parasite, Allergic, Tropical, Subtropical, Larva, Metamorphosis*

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, more and more people are interested in shackles and looking for a way to get rid of them. Climate change, various disasters, water shortages, and droughts make it difficult to grow food every year. The rapid growth of the population in recent years has made the situation even worse. The acceleration of agricultural production causes changes in the level of negative impact of faunal components in agrocenoses and the emergence of new ones. For example, in the next 10 years, there were favorable conditions for the living and reproduction of pests such as alfalfa, field beetles, spider mites. The extent of their damage to plants is increasing, and the area of damage is increasing year by year. In this article, we want to dwell in detail on (Heteroptera).

Cimex lectularius (Latin: Cimex lectularius) is a type of insect belonging to the parasitic family of the bed bugs. It is spread all over the world. The length of the male is 4.9 - 6.4 mm, the length of the female is 4.8 - 8.4 mm. Reddish brown (larva light yellow). Oral organs are stinging and sucking. The wings have been lost for the second time. Ectoparasite of man and warm-blooded animals. It feeds on blood. Bed shackles sting and bother a person; the skin is very itchy. Houses, chicken houses, vivariums sometimes live in the nests of birds and bats, in the nests of rodents. Active at night. Increases quickly. Can withstand hunger for a long time (up to several months); spreads easily. The female bed bug lays up to 12 eggs per day, several hundred eggs per year. Eggs develop from several days to 1 month. During development (4-8 weeks), the larva reaches 5 years. It jumps once at each age.

Before hatching, the larva feeds on blood. Adult Bed bugs live up to 14 months. A bed bug is a very small insect. That is why not everyone notices that one or more insects have appeared in the house. In addition, insects live a secret life at night. Insects "invade" new locations in a variety of ways. Insects are very interesting from the point of view of science. (Heteroptera)'s appearance changes depending on its diet, living temperature, and age. The life cycle of the development of bed bugs includes several stages:

1. Egg;

2. Larva;

3. Mature (Heteroptera).

An adult parasite has a rounded, flattened body shape. The back of the insect is covered with a strong chitinous shell. The average length of an adult bed bug is about 6 mm. Males are slightly smaller than females. During feeding, the body size of the insect increases several times due to the thinning of the chitin shell. The color of a ripe (Heteroptera) is gray. Its color is dark or light depending on whether it is saturated with food (blood). An insect that has recently sucked human blood can change color to dark red. The bed bug is active and fast moving. Able to enter the walls of buildings and hide in them.

The female insect lays her eggs in the house. They look like grains of rice. Transparent, white. The length is 1-3 mm.

A blood drink to bedbugs once every 10 days is enough to survive. Female insects suck about 7 ml of blood per feeding. Men abuse blood a little less. The insect's oral apparatus consists of two parts. The first one is designed to absorb blood, while the second one is designed to secrete a special liquid aimed at relieving pain. Bed bugs secrete a special pain-relieving fluid while parasitizing the body. Therefore, a person almost does not feel the sting of an insect in the body. (lotin: Heteroptera)s are also distinguished by their variety. One of the most common types is (Heteroptera). Bed bugs belong to the group of dangerous insects. When cockroaches harm people, they cause discomfort and various allergic itches on the skin. Bed bugs can live not only in old houses, but also in new houses, yards, in general, in all places where there is furniture and human blood. At first, the appearance of many harmful insects in the house was associated with the fact that the house was not kept clean, and measures against parasites were not taken, but this does not apply to bed bugs. Unfortunately, chemical preparations aimed at getting rid of bed bugs are sometimes ineffective. As insects become resistant to insecticides as they are used. In addition, shackles are difficult to find, because they are hidden by getting into cracks in walls or objects.

About 40,000 species are known as insects, the original semi-hardwings - a group of insects that develop with premature change (metamorphosis); lives on land, as well as in water bodies in the tropics and subtropics. The length of his body. From I mm to 12 cm. It has compound eyes (sometimes simple at the top) on both sides of its head; 4, rarely 3-5-jointed whiskers filiform, tuberous or rounded. The stinging mouth apparatus is in the form of a jointed mouthpiece. Wings 2 pairs. The tip of the front wings is veiled, clear, and the rest is strong. The hind wings are membranous, transparent. 3 pairs of legs are adapted for walking, running, digging, swimming, grasping, etc. depending on the lifestyle. Most (Heteroptera) have scent gland openings on both sides of the back chest and between the pelvises of the 2nd and 3rd pairs of legs. The egg is mostly barrel-shaped, pear-shaped, egg-shaped, and has a cap at the tip. The appearance and lifestyle of the larva is similar to that of the adult Candala. Usually, (Heteroptera)s give birth to one generation per year.

The female lays her eggs on the surface of the plant or other objects, inside the plant tissue, some (some of the pest Candala) on the back of the male (the male carries the egg until the larva hatches). Usually, mature (Heteroptera)s (only eggs of blind (Heteroptera) overwinter. (Heteroptera)s are very well adapted to live in hot and dry climates.

In the irrigated agricultural region of Uzbekistan, 13 pest species of ants, especially alfalfa ants and field ants cause great damage. After the alfalfa is harvested, the (lotin: Heteroptera)s go to cotton. Mature Candelabra and larvae suck the sap from leaves, soft tissue tips of stems and fruiting bodies. Damaged buds and flowers are shed. Brown spots (1-2.5 mm in size) appear in the formed cysts, their development and ripening slow down. The terrestrial (lotin: Heteroptera) is mainly herbivorous, feeding on the leaves, fruits and roots of various plants. Khaswa, alfalfa (lotin: Heteroptera), meadow (lotincha: Heteroptera) and others belonging to the family of (lotin: Heteroptera) are dangerous for agricultural crops. Some (loti: Heteroptera)s spread viral plant diseases such as leaf blight and beet mosaic disease. Some terrestrial Qandala are external parasites of humans and warm-blooded animals (bats, birds, etc.) and feed on their blood. Candals, a predator belonging to the family of swallowtails, will benefit.

Control measures: treatment of weeds against herbivorous (lotin: Heteroptera)s; nitrafen spraying against weeds in early spring; to destroy the eggs on the stem, mow the alfalfa by 5 cm of the stem, remove the seed in the field. From organophosphorus insecticides: spraying 40% emulsifiable powder of phosphamide (rogor) on damaged crops (1.5-2.5 kg/ha).

Weevils mainly damage grain-leguminous plants. Harmful aphids are a pest that infects a plant in the early stages of its development, causing the stem to bend and the leaves to turn yellow. If the base of the spike is damaged, the spike stops developing and becomes partially or completely pale. A leaky spot is formed in the place of the plants affected by the fungus. In heavily infested fields, yield may decrease by up to 50 percent. In areas where pests have been identified, chemical treatment is necessary if there are more than 2 mature caterpillars per 1 m2 or more than 7-8 newly hatched larvae.

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